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Forecasts of the Future Working Population

FORECASTS of the future working population are required for various official administrative purposes and for social and economic planning. These are made by the Ministry of Labour in co-operation with other Government Departments and are revised annually, having regard to the statistical information currently available and a re-assessment of medium-term future social and economic trends. These forecasts are now published for the first time. Tables 2 and 3 on pages 345 and 346 give a forecast of the size of the working population in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at mid-year for each year up to 1972; separate figures are given by five-year age groups for males, for single, widowed and divorced females and for married women.

The forecasts are based on (1) forecasts of the mid-year total population analysed by age, sex and (for females) marital status, which are prepared by the Government Actuary's Department and (2) assumed relationships (termed "activity rates") between the number in the working population and the number in the total population in each of the age-sex groups.

A similar article in the current (September 1962) issue of *Economic Trends* (H.M. Stationery Office, 3s. net.) describes the basis of the total population forecasts as well as the working population forecasts which are the more-limited subject of the present article.

As in all forecasting, various assumptions have had to be made, and so, if developments occur which invalidate these assumptions, the future working population may well differ substantially from the present forecasts. Moreover, as the size of the working population at a particular date is influenced by short-term factors and as there are substantial (but variable) seasonal movements, these forecasts are intended to indicate the underlying trends in the changing size of the total working population and its age-sex structure. Thus, for example, for Great Britain, the forecasts for mid-1962 are not precisely the same as the provisional official estimates for June 1962 in the regular monthly series published in this GAZETTE (see page 312 of the August 1962 issue).

The main relevant assumptions relating to the total population are that:—

(a) the age and marital status sub-division of the mid-1961 population estimates will be confirmed by the full results of the 1961 Population Census;

(b) there was a net immigration into the United Kingdom of 100,000 persons in 1961-62, and there will be a net immigration of 50,000 persons per year in future years;

(c) recent marriage rates will continue; and

(d) death rates will decline steadily, with rates of decline becoming progressively smaller with age.

The main assumptions relating to the working population are that:—

(i) there will be continuing full employment with a pressure of demand for labour similar to that in 1961;

(ii) a progressively higher proportion of young persons aged 15-24 will continue in full-time education;

(iii) the activity rates of married women aged 30-64 will continue to increase; and

(iv) there will be a gradual decline in the proportions of persons continuing to work beyond pensionable age.

Forecasts of the Total Population

Detailed projections of the total population, aged 15 and over, for each year up to and including 1972 are given for Great Britain and for the United Kingdom in the September 1962 issue of *Economic Trends* (H.M. Stationery Office, 3s. net.). Figures for the United Kingdom for all ages, on the same basis, at five-yearly intervals up to the year 2001 will be published later this year in the *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, No. 99.

The Working Population

Great Britain: The age distribution of the working population by sex and (for females) marital status at mid-year in each year from 1952 to 1961 has been estimated by the Ministry of Labour by aggregating estimates for (1) employees, (2) employers and persons working on their own account and (3) members of H.M. Forces. The estimates for employees (see for example the June 1962 issue of this GAZETTE) are based on analyses, according to age at the end of May each year, of the national insurance records of employees within a one per cent. sample of all insured persons. As this sample does not provide an adequate basis for estimates for all ages for employers and persons working on their own account it has

been assumed for the time being that the age distribution of this relatively small group has remained unchanged since the 1951 Population Census. The estimates for members of H.M. Forces have been obtained from the Service Departments.

For each age-sex group, the estimated number in the working population has been expressed as a percentage of the estimated number in the total population at mid-year to give an estimated "activity rate". These "activity rates" for Great Britain are given in Table 1. The inter-year fluctuations in these rates are due partly to sampling errors and partly to estimation errors in the age distributions of both the working and total populations. Nevertheless these rates are considered to provide the best available basis for determining how the structure of the working population has been changing in the past decade.

Northern Ireland: Comparable estimates of the changing age structure of the working population of Northern Ireland are not available. Estimates have however been made of the distribution of the working population at mid-1961 analysed by sex and, for females, marital status.

Activity Rates for Great Britain, 1962-72

Males: The past figures for the youngest age group (15-19) and, to a lesser extent, those for the next group (20-24) show a gradual fall which is almost certainly associated with the tendency for more children to continue at school beyond the minimum leaving age of 15 and in many cases to move on to universities or other centres of further and higher education. These trends in the numbers in schools and in higher education have been the subject of recent reports and official statements. These have been used in projecting the numbers in these age groups likely to be in the working population. No allowance has been made for a possible increase during this period in the minimum school-leaving age.

At the other end of the range, the age group 65-69 showed an abrupt fall between 1958 and 1959, when those who were over 55 at the inception of the present National Insurance Scheme in 1948 completed the ten years necessary to qualify for a retirement pension. Since then there has been a further slight decline, and it is expected that this will continue as a result of the growth of occupational pension schemes. For the projections, it has been assumed that the rate will fall from 44 per cent. in 1962 to 40 per cent. in 1972. Similarly, the rate for the age group 70 and over has been assumed to fall from 17 per cent. to 15 per cent. over the next ten years. The total numbers in these age groups, however, will grow considerably over this period, so that, even with these reductions in the activity rates, the actual numbers still at work are expected to increase.

For the men aged between 25 and 65, the figures for the past show minor fluctuations from year to year, some of which may be due to sampling errors, but no evidence of any trend. Apart from a small proportion, increasing with age, unable to work because of illness or disability or retiring before 65, it appears that virtually the whole male population in these groups is in the working population. The projections have therefore been based on constant activity rates.

Single women: The figures for past periods show much the same position as those for men. At the youngest ages, there is an increase in the numbers in full-time education, and this has been projected into the future on the same basis used for men. For those aged 65 and over, the activity rate has been taken as 6 per cent. falling gradually to 5 per cent. by 1972. For the remaining age groups, there are no apparent trends, although the activity rates are generally lower than those for men. This is probably because some single women are occupied in caring for elderly parents, while others who are not working, although treated as "single" for statistical convenience, are in fact widowed or divorced and may have children to look after, or be receiving widow's pensions.

Married women: Up to the age of 30, the proportions occupied show random fluctuations but no indication of any persistent movement either up or down. Above age 30, the proportion occupied has remained stable. For each age group between 30 and 65, however, there has been a marked and continuous rise in the activity rate. The total working population has grown during the last ten years considerably more than the natural increase in the total population between ages 15 and 65. With the participation rates for men static at levels very close to their maximum and those for single women also static, the whole of the growth in excess of the natural increase has had to come from the married women. Moreover, the rise in their activity rates has been accentuated by the fact that the number of single women of working age has been falling. It is unlikely that this last factor will continue indefinitely, and there must, in any case, be an upper limit to the activity rates for married women, probably at a point

appreciably lower than for single women in the same age group. In making the projections the problem is to estimate where this limit lies and when it will be approached. Attempts to fit curves to the past data, both before and after adjustment for year to year fluctuations attributable to changes in the demand for labour, have provided little guidance on this point. The projections are therefore based on a continuation of the rate of growth of the last few years, with some allowance for a slowing down of this rate towards the end of the period.

The activity rates used in making the projections for Great Britain are given as percentages below:-

Age group	Males	Single women (Including widowed and divorced)	Married women
15-19	*	*	50
20-24	*	*	40
25-29	99½	99	32
30-34	99½	99	32 in 1962 rising to 37 in 1972
35-39	99½	92½	38 in 1962 rising to 43 in 1972
40-44	99½	92½	41 in 1962 rising to 46 in 1972
45-49	98½	81	44 in 1962 rising to 49 in 1967 and to 51½ in 1972
50-54	95½	75	40 in 1962 rising to 45 in 1967 and to 47½ in 1972
55-59	94½	60	32 in 1962 rising to 37 in 1967 and to 39½ in 1972
60-64	90	30	17 in 1962 rising to 22 in 1972
65-69	44 in 1962 falling to 40 in 1972	6 in 1962 falling to 5 in 1972	6
70 and over	17 in 1962 falling to 15 in 1972		

* The forecasts for these groups are based on trends in full-time education.

Future Working Population Forecasts: Great Britain

The projections of the working population of Great Britain, obtained by applying these activity rates to the total population forecasts, are shown in Table 2.

These forecasts do not purport to do more than indicate the likely trend on the assumption that the pressure of demand for labour will be roughly the same as it was in 1961. There will inevitably be fluctuations around this trend as economic conditions change from year to year. The official estimate of the working population in Great Britain in June 1962, published in the August issue of this GAZETTE (page 312), is nearly 60,000 below the projection for that year, with a larger difference for males taken separately, but no attempt has been made to adjust the projections to remove this discrepancy, partly because the demand for labour, as shown by the numbers of unemployed and of vacancies, was lower in 1962 than in 1961 and partly because the June 1962 figures are themselves provisional until the results of the annual count of National Insurance cards are available.

Future Working Population Forecasts: The United Kingdom

As mentioned above, estimates of activity rates for Northern Ireland for a series of years, comparable to those for Great Britain, are not available, but special estimates have been made for 1961. The rates for males, for single women and for married women below age 30 shown by these estimates have been assumed to apply unchanged for the next ten years, except that for married women between the ages of 30 and 60 a gradual increase, similar to that in Great Britain, has been assumed. These rates have been applied to population projections for Northern Ireland to produce projections of the working population in Northern Ireland which have been added to the figures in Table 2 to give the projections for the whole of the United Kingdom shown in Table 3. Since the Northern Ireland projections have been based on much less data than those for Great Britain, they should be used with caution. The effect of any error in the Northern Ireland component on the figures for the United Kingdom as a whole would, however, be very small.

Table 1.—Activity Rates 1952-1961: Great Britain. Working Population expressed as Percentage of Total Population for each Age-Sex Group

Age Group	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
MALES										
15-19	79	75	76	77½	78	76½	73½	75	76	75½
20-24	98	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
25-29	98½	99	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
30-34	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
35-39	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
40-44	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
45-49	97½	98	97½	98	99	98½	97½	96½	95½	95
50-54	96	95½	96	96	96	96	96	95	94½	94
55-59	93	87	93	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
60-64	87	89	90½	91	92	91	90	88	88½	90
65-69	48	48½	50	51½	53½	54	51½	45½	45	44
70 and over	19½	19½	18½	19½	20	19½	19	17½	17½	17
Total	87	87	87½	88	88½	88	87½	86½	87	86½

FEMALES: single, widowed and divorced

15-19	78½	79½	80½	80½	80	79½	77	76½	77	76½
20-24	92½	91	94	97½	99	98½	99	99½	99	99
25-29	91	88	92½	89	91½	96	97	92	98½	99
30-34	89	88½	82½	87	90	98½	99	92	98½	99
35-39	77	80	87	86	82	85	85	76½	86	92
40-44	80	80	84	86	83	88	85½	92	96	93
45-49	73	73	75½	77	80	81	71½	73	81	81½
50-54	65½	64	67	66½	70	75	69	69	74	73½
55-59	54½	54½	57	55½	57½	60½	55½	55½	58½	61
60-64	26	27	28½	31	32½	33	32	31½	30½	31
65 and over	6	6½	6	6	6	6	6	5½	6	6
Total	55	54	55	55	54½	55	52½	52	53	53

FEMALES: married

15-19	55½	56	53½	47½	43	43	39½	40	45	43½
20-24	42	43	43	42½	43	44	41	39	39	41
25-29	29	30	31	34	34	31½	30	31½	32	32½
30-34	28	29	29	28	29	28	28	30	31	32
35-39	29	30	31½	33	34	34	36	36	36	37
40-44	31	32	33	35	37	38	38	39	39	41
45-49	31	32	33	35	36	37	40	40	41	42
50-54	27	28½	29	31	32	33	36	36	37	39
55-59	21	21	22	25	25	25	28	29	29	31
60-64	9½	10	11	10	12	13	14	14	16	16
65 and over	2	2	2	4	5	5	6	6	6	6
Total	25½	26½	27½	29	30	30	31	31½	32	32½

Table 2.—Forecasts of the mid-Year Working Population 1962-1972—Great Britain

Age Group	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
TOTAL											
	24,867	25,045	25,144	25,317	25,505	25,547	25,584	25,643	25,712	25,810	25,820
MALES											
15-19	1,487	1,524	1,496	1,507	1,509	1,389	1,318	1,273	1,242	1,227	1,234
20-24	1,625	1,645	1,685	1,715	1,770	1,922	1,993	2,020	2,027	2,021	1,893
25-29	1,671	1,691	1,711	1,723	1,710	1,712	1,734	1,778	1,816	1,882	2,037
30-34	1,608	1,600	1,598	1,615	1,646	1,688	1,707	1,727	1,739	1,725	1,727
35-39	1,730	1,709	1,693	1,679	1,666	1,612	1,604	1,602	1,619	1,649	1,692
40-44	1,737	1,809	1,881	1,816	1,760	1,722	1,701	1,687	1,673	1,661	1,606
45-49	1,692	1,617	1,529	1,576	1,637	1,698	1,766	1,836	1,773	1,723	1,684
50-54	1,654	1,648	1,649	1,653	1,633	1,590	1,518	1,435	1,482	1,542	1,599
55-59	1,493	1,509	1,523	1,533	1,547	1,540	1,535	1,538	1,544	1,528	1,486
60-64	1,130	1,169	1,205	1,238	1,267	1,282	1,296	1,310	1,319	1,334	1,328
65-69	407	411	419	426	436	447	460	470	480	484	485
70 and over	242	241	240	239	239	239	239	240	242	244	247
Total	16,476	16,573	16,629	16,720	16,820	16,841	16,871	16,916	16,956	17,020	17,018
FEMALES: single, widowed and divorced											
15-19	1,355	1,391	1,367	1,383	1,385	1,280	1,215	1,176	1,150	1,136	1,140
20-24	644	646	662	672	699	756	784	790	794	792	742
25-29	234	230	232	234	233	232	234	239	243	251	271
30-34	176	172	166	162	157	156	154	157	160	160	161
35-39	188	176	168	163	159	154	151	145	142	137	138
40-44	218	217	218	204	191	179	169	162	160	159	158
45-49	237	215	196	197	197	198	199	201	190	180	175
50-54	302	294	285	275	262	246	227	209	209	215	218
55-59	306	304	302	299	297	292	287	281	275	261	246
60-64	178	179	180	181	181	180	179	178	179	180	179
65 and over	151	150	150	148	147	146	145	144	143	141	139
Total	3,989	3,974	3,926	3,918	3,908	3,819	3,744	3,682	3,645	3,612	3,567
FEMALES: married											
15-19	62	64	65	65	65	61	59	58	58	58	59
20-24	383	392	402	410	426	460	477	485	490	490	461
25-29	427	433	442	449	450	453	461	473	485	490	542
30-34	467	472	474	477	482	490	504	520	535	542	554
35-39	587	586	587	588	592	596	601	602	604	608	616
40-44	631	669	708	694	684	676	672	672	671	675	676
45-49	656	649	630	664	706	746	788	831	813	800	784
50-54	565	581	601	624	634	642	627	603	629	660	690
55-59	388	406	423	440	458	473	480	491	505	511	514
60-64	159	167	176	185	195	203	211	219	227	235	240
65 and over	77	79	81	83	85	87	89	91	94	96	99
Total	4										

Table 3.—Forecasts of the mid-Year Working Population 1962-1972—United Kingdom

Age Group	(Thousands)										
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
TOTAL	25,442	25,624	25,726	25,902	26,090	26,137	26,177	26,236	26,310	26,410	26,427
MALES											
15-19	1,529	1,566	1,538	1,550	1,552	1,431	1,360	1,315	1,284	1,269	1,277
20-24	1,666	1,688	1,731	1,763	1,820	1,975	2,047	2,074	2,082	2,076	1,947
25-29	1,710	1,730	1,749	1,761	1,746	1,750	1,774	1,820	1,860	1,929	2,087
30-34	1,647	1,639	1,637	1,653	1,683	1,725	1,744	1,763	1,775	1,760	1,764
35-39	1,772	1,750	1,733	1,718	1,704	1,650	1,641	1,638	1,655	1,684	1,727
40-44	1,779	1,852	1,924	1,858	1,801	1,762	1,740	1,725	1,710	1,698	1,642
45-49	1,731	1,655	1,566	1,614	1,677	1,739	1,808	1,878	1,814	1,762	1,723
50-54	1,692	1,687	1,688	1,692	1,672	1,627	1,554	1,471	1,518	1,580	1,638
55-59	1,526	1,543	1,557	1,567	1,582	1,576	1,571	1,574	1,580	1,564	1,521
60-64	1,156	1,195	1,231	1,264	1,293	1,309	1,323	1,337	1,347	1,363	1,357
65-69	413	417	425	432	442	453	467	477	487	491	492
70 and over	244	243	242	241	241	241	241	242	244	246	249
Total	16,865	16,965	17,021	17,113	17,213	17,238	17,270	17,314	17,356	17,422	17,424
FEMALES: single, widowed and divorced											
15-19	1,395	1,431	1,407	1,423	1,425	1,319	1,253	1,214	1,188	1,174	1,179
20-24	670	672	690	702	729	787	816	822	826	824	773
25-29	245	241	243	245	243	246	246	251	256	265	285
30-34	184	179	173	169	164	163	161	164	167	167	168
35-39	195	183	175	169	165	160	157	151	148	143	144
40-44	224	223	224	210	197	185	175	168	166	165	164
45-49	243	221	202	203	203	204	205	207	196	186	181
50-54	309	301	292	282	269	252	233	215	215	221	225
55-59	314	312	310	307	305	300	295	289	283	269	253
60-64	181	182	183	184	184	183	182	181	182	183	182
65 and over	153	152	152	150	149	148	147	146	145	143	141
Total	4,113	4,097	4,051	4,044	4,033	3,944	3,870	3,808	3,772	3,740	3,695
FEMALES: married											
15-19	63	65	66	66	66	62	60	59	59	59	60
20-24	391	401	411	419	436	470	487	495	500	500	471
25-29	436	442	451	458	459	462	470	483	495	514	553
30-34	474	479	481	484	489	497	511	527	542	549	562
35-39	594	593	594	596	600	604	609	609	612	615	624
40-44	640	678	717	703	693	685	681	681	680	684	685
45-49	664	657	638	672	714	755	797	840	823	809	793
50-54	572	589	609	632	642	650	635	611	637	668	699
55-59	392	410	428	445	463	478	485	497	511	517	520
60-64	160	168	177	186	196	204	212	220	228	236	241
65 and over	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	95	97	100
Total	4,464	4,562	4,654	4,745	4,844	4,955	5,037	5,114	5,182	5,248	5,308

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

Further Analysis

In August 1961 the Ministry of Labour made an enquiry into the characteristics of persons registered as unemployed. The main results were published on pages 131-137 of the April 1962 issue of this GAZETTE; previously a summary of the results was included in a report on the manpower situation made by a Working Party of the National Joint Advisory Council and published on pages 45-49 of the February 1962 issue. Further information about the employment and unemployment record in the four years up to August 1961 of the people covered by the enquiry is given below.

The enquiry related to 21st August 1961, and was based on a 4 per cent. sample of all persons aged 18 and over who were, on that day, registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and were claiming Unemployment Benefit or National Assistance. Full information about the enquiry and the method of drawing the sample is given on page 131 of the April 1962 issue.

The enquiry covered 219,000 wholly unemployed adults (176,000 men and 43,000 women) and Table 1 gives for each of the years ended in August 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 their aggregate weeks of employment, Government vocational training and industrial rehabilitation and unemployment, together with a residual figure combining weeks of sickness, weeks outside the labour force and weeks for which no information was available. This residual figure includes weeks of full-time education, as some of the young people on the registers, in particular the eighteen-year olds, were at school in the early part of the period. This factor affects the analyses relating to single women in both Tables 1 and 2 more than the analyses of men and married women, as eighteen-year olds constitute a higher proportion of the total numbers of single women on the registers. The information in the Tables was derived entirely from Ministry of Labour records and no interviewing was involved. The amount of detail available therefore varied according to the frequency with which the claimants had registered at Employment Exchanges during the four-year period. For example, the records of a claimant first registering towards the end of the four-year period would be less likely to show, for the early part of the period, relatively short spells of sickness occurring in an otherwise uninterrupted period of employment.

The figures in Table 1 are analysed according to the amount of unemployment experienced in the year ended August 1961 and are

given separately for men, married women and single women. The analysis for men presents a consistent picture in that the groups with lesser amounts of unemployment in the most recent year also had less unemployment in previous years. Those with not more than 26 weeks' unemployment in the year ended in August 1961 had, in aggregate, only moderate fluctuations in the amount of their employment during the three previous years. The group unemployed for over 26 weeks in the last 12 months, however, had spent less than a third of the previous year in employment compared with over half of the earliest of the four years. The analysis for single women presents broadly the same picture as for men. Married women, however, with five or more weeks unemployment in the year ended August 1961 had, in aggregate, considerably less unemployment recorded in previous years than either men or single women.

In Table 2 the numbers of men, married women and single women are analysed according to the total amount of unemployment they experienced individually in the four-year period and the incidence of that unemployment, i.e., whether it occurred only in the most recent year, or additionally in one, two or three of the previous years. Of the 176,000 men covered by the enquiry, over 11,000 (6 per cent.) had been unemployed for virtually the whole of the four-year period, and nearly 91,000 (51 per cent.) had not more than one year's unemployment in that period. Over 13,000 (8 per cent.) had not more than two weeks' unemployment in the four years, and of these the great majority had been unemployed only in the most recent year. In all just over a third of the men had had some unemployment in all four years, just under a third in the most recent year only and the remaining third was divided equally between those with unemployment in two and in three years.

Over 16,000 (nearly 78 per cent.) of the married women had not more than one year's unemployment in the four years and over half had had unemployment in the most recent year only; less than a tenth had been unemployed in all four years. Of the single women nearly 13,000 (58 per cent.) had had not more than one year of unemployment in the four-year period. Just under 3,000, or nearly 13 per cent., had not more than two weeks' unemployment in the four years and 40 per cent. had been unemployed only in the most recent year.

Characteristics of Men and Women registered as Wholly Unemployed on 21st August 1961 and claiming Unemployment Benefit or National Assistance

Table 1.—Record of employment, Government vocational training, industrial rehabilitation and unemployment in the four years ended in August 1961 analysed according to the amount of unemployment* experienced in the year ended August 1961

Year ended	Number of Claimants (000's)	Total numbers (and percentages) of weeks experienced by all claimants of:—							
		Employment		Government Vocational Training or Industrial Rehabilitation		Unemployment*		Sickness or weeks otherwise not accounted for in previous columns, e.g., outside the labour force	
		Aggregate number of weeks (000's)	Percentage	Aggregate number of weeks (000's)	Percentage	Aggregate number of weeks (000's)	Percentage	Aggregate number of weeks (000's)	Percentage
<i>Unemployed up to 4 weeks in year ended August 1961</i>									
August 1961 ..	33.3	1,367.7	78.9	5.5	0.3	63.1	3.6	296.7	17.2
" 1960 ..	"	1,404.0	81.0	0.4	—	113.6	6.6	215.0	12.4
" 1959 ..	"	1,379.3	79.6	0.7	—	128.3	7.4	224.7	13.0
" 1958 ..	"	1,398.3	80.7	0.7	—	78.1	4.5	255.9	14.8
<i>Unemployed 5 to 8 weeks in year ended August 1961</i>									
August 1961 ..	16.8	595.4	68.0	1.4	0.2	109.2	12.5	169.3	19.3
" 1960 ..	"	657.2	75.1	0.2	—	92.5	10.6	125.4	14.3
" 1959 ..	"	637.1	72.8	0.3	—	128.0	14.6	109.9	12.6
" 1958 ..	"	666.2	76.1	—	—	77.4	8.8	131.7	15.1
<i>Unemployed 9 to 13 weeks in year ended August 1961</i>									
August 1961 ..	13.9	428.4	59.3	1.2	0.2	149.5	20.7	143.2	19.8
" 1960 ..	"	521.1	72.1	0.4	0.1	90.2	12.5	110.6	15.3
" 1959 ..	"	498.7	69.0	0.5	0.1	115.1	15.9	108.0	15.0
" 1958 ..	"	512.6	71.0	—	—	91.8	12.7	117.9	16.3
<i>Unemployed 14 to 26 weeks in year ended August 1961</i>									
August 1961 ..	29.2	685.6	45.2	5.9	0.4	578.2	38.1	247.1	16.3
" 1960 ..	"	940.3	62.0	2.9	0.2	351.6	23.2	222.0	14.6
" 1959 ..	"	973.7	64.2	0.9	0.1	354.5	23.3	187.7	12.4
" 1958 ..	"	1,062.2	70.0	0.9	0.1	236.5	15.6	217.2	14.3
<i>Unemployed for over 26 weeks in year ended August 1961</i>									
August 1961 ..	82.8	382.7	8.9	5.5	0.1	3,693.9	85.8	222.5	5.2
" 1960 ..	"	1,303.2	30.3	7.3	0.2	2,534.5	58.8	459.6	10.7
" 1959 ..	"	1,786.7	41.5	3.3	0.1	2,003.2	46.5	511.4	11.9
" 1958 ..	"	2,284.7	53.1	6.4	0.1	1,472.8	34.2	540.7	12.6

* The figures relate to the total amount of unemployment experienced in the period specified and differ from the analyses by duration of unemployment which appear regularly in this GAZETTE (see page 359 of this issue) and which relate to the length of the registrant's current spell of unemployment.

Table 1—continued
MARRIED WOMEN

Year ended	Number of Claimants (000's)	Total numbers (and percentages) of weeks experienced by all claimants of:—							
		Employment		Government Vocational Training or Industrial Rehabilitation		Unemployment*		Sickness or weeks otherwise not accounted for in previous columns, e.g., outside the labour force	
		Aggregate number of weeks (000's)	Percentage	Aggregate number of weeks (000's)	Percentage	Aggregate number of weeks (000's)	Percentage	Aggregate number of weeks (000's)	Percentage
<i>Unemployed up to 4 weeks in year ended August 1961</i>									
August 1961 ..	4.5	158.5	67.2	—	—	7.9	3.4	69.4	29.4
" 1960 ..	"	196.3	83.2	—	—	11.5	4.9	28.0	11.9
" 1959 ..	"	199.5	84.6	—	—	13.2	5.6	23.1	9.8
" 1958 ..	"	199.0	84.4	—	—	5.3	2.2	31.5	13.4
<i>Unemployed 5 to 8 weeks in year ended August 1961</i>									
August 1961 ..	3.0	87.0	56.2	—	—	19.1	12.4	48.6	31.4
" 1960 ..	"	128.9	83.3	—	—	5.7	3.7	20.1	13.0
" 1959 ..	"	116.0	75.0	—	—	7.6	4.9	31.1	20.1
" 1958 ..	"	116.5	75.3	—	—	6.2	4.0	32.0	20.7
<i>Unemployed 9 to 13 weeks in year ended August 1961</i>									
August 1961 ..	2.6	56.4	42.2	—	—	27.9	20.9	49.4	36.9
" 1960 ..	"	93.2	69.7	—	—	11.0	8.2	29.5	22.1
" 1959 ..	"	89.7	67.1	0.4	0.3	15.4	11.5	28.2	21.1
" 1958 ..	"	93.9	70.2	—	—	5.8	4.3	34.0	25.5
<i>Unemployed 14 to 26 weeks in year ended August 1961</i>									
August 1961 ..	4.6	76.8	32.2	—	—	88.7	37.1	73.3	30.7
" 1960 ..	"	181.3	75.9	0.2	0.1	22.2	9.3	35.1	14.7
" 1959 ..	"	199.6	83.6	—	—	17.9	7.5	21.3	8.9
" 1958 ..	"	205.4	86.0	—	—	8.3	3.5	25.1	10.5
<i>Unemployed for over 26 weeks in year ended August 1961</i>									
August 1961 ..	6.3	23.7	7.2	—	—	257.0	78.1	48.3	14.7
" 1960 ..	"	174.3	53.0	2.8	0.9	76.8	23.3	75.1	22.8
" 1959 ..	"	244.6	74.3	1.8	0.6	47.1	14.3	35.5	10.8
" 1958 ..	"	266.7	81.1	0.9	0.3	31.3	9.5	30.1	9.1

SINGLE WOMEN †

Year ended	Number of Claimants (000's)	Total numbers (and percentages) of weeks experienced by all claimants of:—							
		Employment		Government Vocational Training or Industrial Rehabilitation		Unemployment*		Sickness or weeks otherwise not accounted for in previous columns, e.g., outside the labour force	
		Aggregate number of weeks (000's)	Percentage	Aggregate number of weeks (000's)	Percentage	Aggregate number of weeks (000's)	Percentage	Aggregate number of weeks (000's)	Percentage
<i>Unemployed up to 4 weeks in year ended August 1961</i>									
August 1961 ..	4.9	185.7	72.8	—	—	8.2	3.2	61.1	24.0
" 1960 ..	"	195.7	76.7	—	—	10.8	4.2	48.5	19.1
" 1959 ..	"	185.7	72.8	—	—	11.0	4.3	58.3	22.9
" 1958 ..	"	161.7	63.4	—	—	9.3	3.6	84.0	33.0
<i>Unemployed 5 to 8 weeks in year ended August 1961</i>									
August 1961 ..	2.2	66.9	58.8	—	—	13.6	12.0	33.2	29.2
" 1960 ..	"	73.8	64.9	—	—	12.1	10.6	27.8	24.5
" 1959 ..	"	72.1	63.4	—	—	9.7	8.5	31.9	28.1
" 1958 ..	"	68.2	60.0	—	—	8.2	7.2	37.3	32.8
<i>Unemployed 9 to 13 weeks in year ended August 1961</i>									
August 1961 ..	1.9	54.8	54.5	0.2	0.2	20.5	20.4	25.0	24.9
" 1960 ..	"	63.8	63.5	—	—	14.5	14.4	22.2	22.1
" 1959 ..	"	54.7	54.4	—	—	16.5	16.4	29.3	29.2
" 1958 ..	"	57.0	56.7	—	—	5.8	5.8	37.7	37.5
<i>Unemployed 14 to 26 weeks in year ended August 1961</i>									
August 1961 ..	3.5	70.0	38.7	—	—	67.4	37.3	43.3	24.0
" 1960 ..	"	108.8	60.2	—	—	27.7	15.3	44.2	24.5
" 1959 ..	"	106.8	59.1	0.6	0.3	27.2	15.1	46.1	25.5
" 1958 ..	"	104.3	57.7	1.2	0.7	13.1	7.2	62.1	34.4
<i>Unemployed for over 26 weeks in year ended August 1961</i>									
August 1961 ..	9.5	28.5	5.8	1.1	0.2	431.4	87.3	33.1	6.7
" 1960 ..	"	101.3	20.5	0.4	0.1	308.3	62.4	84.1	17.0
" 1959 ..	"	136.0	27.5	0.7	0.1	242.3	49.1	115.1	23.3
" 1958 ..	"	192.8	39.0	—	—	167.1	33.8	134.2	27.2

* The figures relate to the total amount of unemployment experienced in the period specified and differ from the analyses by duration of unemployment which appear regularly in this GAZETTE (see page 359 of this issue) and which relate to the length of the registrant's current spell of unemployment.
† Including widowed and divorced.

Table 2.—Numbers registered as unemployed on 21st August 1961 analysed according to the total amount of unemployment experienced individually in the four years ended August 1961, and according to the incidence of unemployment

Incidence	Amount of unemployment in four years ended in August 1961*											Total	Percentage of Grand Total	
	Up to 2 weeks	3-4 weeks	5-8 weeks	9-13 weeks	14-26 weeks	27-52 weeks	53-78 weeks	79-104 weeks	105-156 weeks	157-199 weeks	200 weeks and over			
MEN														
(Thousands)														
Unemployment recorded in year ended August 1961 only ..	12.9	6.8	7.5	5.7	9.0	11.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.9	30.0
Unemployment recorded in year ended August 1961 and in one of 3 previous years ..	0.5	1.3	2.3	2.1	5.8	6.8	8.4	3.6	—	—	—	—	30.8	17.5
Unemployment recorded in year ended August 1961 and in 2 of 3 previous years ..	—	0.3	0.5	1.0	3.0	7.0	6.0	5.2	7.4	—	—	—	30.4	17.3
Unemployment recorded in year ended August 1961 and in all 3 previous years ..	—	—	0.1	0.4	1.6	5.0	5.9	7.7	14.8	15.0	11.4	—	61.9	35.2
Grand Total ..	13.4	8.4	10.4	9.2	19.4	29.8	20.3	16.5	22.2	15.0	11.4	—	176.0	100.0
Percentage ..	7.6	4.8	5.9	5.2	11.0	16.9	11.6	9.4	12.6	8.5	6.5	—	100.0	100.0

MARRIED WOMEN

(Thousands)														
Unemployment recorded in year ended August 1961 only ..	2.2	1.0	2.1	1.4	2.3	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.9	51.9
Unemployment recorded in year ended August 1961 and in one of 3 previous years ..	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	4.9	23.3
Unemployment recorded in year ended August 1961 and in 2 of 3 previous years ..	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	—	—	—	3.2	15.3
Unemployment recorded in year ended August 1961 and in all 3 previous years ..	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	2.0	9.5
Grand Total ..	2.3	1.1	2.5	1.9	3.4	5.1	2.9	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	—	21.0	100.0
Percentage ..	10.9	5.2	11.9	9.0	16.2	24.3	13.8	4.3	2.9	1.0	0.5	—	100.0	100.0

SINGLE WOMEN †

(Thousands)														
Unemployment recorded in year ended August 1961 only ..	2.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.7	39.5
Unemployment recorded in year ended August 1961 and in one of 3 previous years ..	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	—	—	—	—	3.7	16.8
Unemployment recorded in year ended August 1961 and in 2 of 3 previous years ..	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.1	—	—	—	3.4	15.5
Unemployment recorded in year ended August 1961 and in all 3 previous years ..	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.8	1.2	—	6.2	28.2
Grand Total ..	2.8	1.1	1.6	1.3	2.6	3.3	2.0	1.5	2.8	1.8	1.2	—	22.0	100.0
Percentage ..	12.7	5.0	7.3	5.9	11.8	15.0	9.1	6.8	12.7	8.2	5.5	—	100.0	100.0

* The figures relate to the total amount of unemployment experienced in the period specified and differ from the analyses by duration of unemployment which appear regularly in this GAZETTE (see page 359 of this issue) and which relate to the length of the registrant's current spell of unemployment.
† Including widowed and divorced.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 356 to 377.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose between mid-June and mid-July, by 40,000 (+ 6,000 males and + 34,000 females), the number at the end of the period being 24,035,000. The main changes were increases of 22,000 in distribution, 19,000 in financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services, 16,000 in food, drink and tobacco and decreases of 7,000 in engineering and electrical goods and 6,000 in construction. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have increased by 48,000 from 24,809,000 to 24,857,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain rose from 380,098 to 445,472 between 16th July and 13th August 1962, and the number registered as temporarily stopped fell from 20,320 to 18,904. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 41,541 among males and 22,417 among females.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 31st August 1962, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (on the basis of 31st January 1956 = 100) were 130.6, 95.1 and 137.3, respectively, as compared with 130.3, 95.1 and 137.0 (as revised), respectively, at the end of July.

Estimates of the effect of changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation during August indicate that nearly two million workers had an aggregate increase of approximately £440,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and about 100,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of two hours.

New agreements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during August, including cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, have operative dates from 1st April 1962 to 6th January 1963. These settlements, when fully implemented, will add approximately £490,000 to the full-time weekly rates of wages of about two million workers.

Retail Prices

At 14th August 1962, the retail prices index was 119 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), compared with 120 at 17th July, and with 116 at 15th August 1961. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes and other fresh vegetables.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during August in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 46,800. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 130,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 192, and, in addition, 26 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1961

The Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1961 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 1816), price 6s. 6d. (6s. 11d. including postage).

Presenting the Report, the Chief Inspector records that for the third year in succession there was an increase in the number of reported accidents. The latest increase, amounting to approximately 1 per cent., was, however, substantially less than the increase of 9 per cent. which occurred in 1960.

The Chief Inspector refers to the successful efforts made by a large number of firms and safety organisers to reduce accidents and encourage safety consciousness at all levels. Unfortunately, he says, such efforts are by no means general. The responsibility rests on the factory occupier, and only through constant day-to-day attention to safe working practices is substantial progress to be expected.

Accident Statistics

Under section 80 of the Factories Act 1961 (formerly section 64 of the Factories Act 1937) any accident in which an employed person is killed or is disabled for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed is notifiable to H.M. District Inspector of Factories. In 1961 the total number of reported accidents was 192,517. This was greater than the corresponding figure for the previous year, 190,266, although the increase was very much less marked than in 1960. There has been an upward trend in reported accidents since the end of 1958, but in 1961 this movement was in some measure arrested. Indeed in the manufacturing industries the rate of incidence (accidents per 1,000 persons employed) fell slightly, from 20.7 to 20.4. Accidents reported from docks, wharves and quays were actually fewer. The whole of the increase in the total number of reported accidents was accounted for by the greater number reported from construction work.

The figures of fatal accidents do not reflect the trends shown by total accidents. The figure for 1961—669—was slightly less than the figure of 675 in the previous year. Fatal accidents in factories increased from 354 to 368, but in building work they decreased from 217 to 174. Deaths occurring at works of engineering construction increased from 60 in 1960 to 90 in 1961 (the two years' figures are, however, not strictly comparable in view of the extension of the definition of "works of engineering construction" from May 1960; this accounts for about half the rise).

The number of accidents to young persons was 12,695 in 1961, and did not differ significantly from the figure in the previous year. There was, however, a serious increase in accidents to boys employed on building sites: the number rose by some 27 per cent. to 823.

Although accidents to both sexes increased, in the manufacturing industries the incidence rate for males (and the total rate) decreased in 1961. The rate for females, however, increased from 11.1 to 11.3 per 1,000 employed.

The main causes of accidents showed very little change. Machinery caused a high proportion—18 per cent.—but 65 per cent. were accounted for by non-mechanical causes: handling of goods (25 per cent.), falls, falling objects, stepping on or striking against objects, and hand tools. The Report comments that this pattern is repeated year after year, and emphasises the large number of accidents which could be easily avoided by greater care and tidiness in the works, and better use of protective equipment.

The number of accidents reported from construction work increased by 13 per cent. to the highest-ever figure of 23,356. About a quarter of this increase was accounted for by the extension to various new processes of the legal obligation to report accidents. It is also relevant that during the year there was a 6 per cent. increase in production in the industry, and a 4 per cent. increase in the labour force. Nevertheless, after allowance has been made for these and other factors, there was, the Report states, a real deterioration in the accident record of the industry. "A positive safety policy," the Report continues, "carried out with a sense of urgency at every level of the construction industry, is the only way by which the number of accidents on construction work can be reduced."

Accidents in Factories

The causes of accidents in factories are strikingly shown in an illustrative diagram: 42,152 accidents, or 26.1 per cent., occurred in the handling of goods, considerably more than the 31,786, or 19 per cent., caused by machinery. There were, however, 101 fatal accidents caused by machinery, and machinery accidents generally showed an increase. A disturbing number were suffered by young persons.

The Report gives accident incidents rates for the manufacturing industries in respect of the years 1959, 1960 and 1961. Certain industries achieved a progressive reduction during the three years in their rates of accidents; among these were cement, mineral oil, grain milling and locomotive manufacture. Others reduced their rates substantially. Some industries, however, suffered a steady increase in accidents since 1959. These included glass, plastics moulding and fabricating, bacon and meat products, fruit and vegetable products, bricks, pharmaceutical preparations and office machinery. Many of these, says the Report, are expanding industries: and particular care must be taken to ensure that safety measures keep pace with industrial development.

Accidents on Construction Work

This section, which also contains an illustrative diagram, shows 28.7 per cent. of accidents caused by falls. There were 6,708 accidents from this cause, and of these 128 were fatal—nearly half

of the 264 fatal accidents on construction work. This and other causes are analysed in this section, and appropriate remedies are pointed out.

Analysis by Site of Injury and Cause

In 1961, 74,605 accidents, or 38.7 per cent. of the total, involved injury to the hands and arms. The majority were caused by power machinery or in the handling of goods. Accidents to the feet numbered 41,885, representing 21.7 per cent. There were 33,930 accidents resulting in injury to the trunk, representing 18.4 per cent. The Report comments that inculcation of correct methods of lifting and carrying, and the use of the right mechanical aids, would reduce by about a third the great class of 48,700 "handling" accidents. Accidents to the eyes numbered 7,260, 25 per cent. of these being caused by power machinery in motion, and there were 9,985 accidents to the head and neck excluding the eyes.

Electrical Accidents

There were 875 electrical accidents in 1961, compared with 837 in the previous year. The number of accidents on portable and transportable equipment formed a large proportion of the total. It is with these classes of apparatus, and with switchgear, that accident prevention methods can be most effective.

Dangerous Occurrences

The total number of dangerous occurrences reported was 1,363, an increase of 153 on the previous year. The most notable increase was in the number of failures of lifting gear, both in factories and on construction sites.

Accident Prevention Policy

There was a thorough review of accident prevention policy in 1961. In December it was announced that the size of the Inspectorate would be increased with a view particularly to meeting the increased requirement for inspection in the construction industries. Certain organisational changes were also introduced. It was evident, however, that the main attack needed to reduce the accident figures must come from industry, and that organised industry could do much to encourage and educate firms in good safety policies, and provide useful central services. After discussions with the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress, a series of consultations was begun with leading organisations in a number of industries, with the object of encouraging the setting up by each industry of organisations which will tackle the safety problem effectively. During the year, approaches were made to the engineering, iron and steel, chemicals, cement, tin-box, food, clay, glass, furniture, cable-making and sawmilling industries. There were discussions with the construction industries, and plans were in progress at the end of the year for a meeting of the Joint Advisory Council on Safety and Health in the Building and Civil Engineering Industries. A conference was held to consider the special safety problems of the shipbuilding industry. These approaches are to be further developed and the campaign extended to other industries. It is hoped, says the Report, that one result of this industry-by-industry approach will be an increasing volume of information which can be exchanged between the various industries to the benefit of all.

Safety Training

The Report refers to progress made during the year in the safety training of young persons. It emphasises, however, the disappointing lack of progress in safety training in industry itself and the urgent need for better safety training in smaller firms.

Protection Equipment

Some recent developments in protective clothing in the pottery and iron and steel industries are described, and there is a general reference to the need for better use of protective equipment and to methods for achieving this.

Fire Precautions

The year 1961 was the first full year in which the effects of the provisions in the Factories Act 1959 relating to fire could be observed. Reports are made on implementation of the provisions relating to means of escape, fire alarms, fire fighting equipment, fire prevention, and powers of fire authority representatives to enter factories. There has been increasingly close co-operation between the Inspectorate and the fire authorities, who have given valuable help on such matters as the effectiveness of fire alarms and fire fighting equipment, and the instruction of workpeople in using means of escape.

Developments affecting the Construction and Shipbuilding Industries, and Foundries

The Construction (General Provisions) Regulations 1961 and the Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations 1961 were made following a public inquiry at the beginning of the year. They came into operation in March 1962. The purpose of these Regulations is to extend, with a few modifications, the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations 1948, so that they apply equally to works of engineering construction where there have hitherto been no comprehensive safety requirements. The first of these sets of Regulations provides that all firms employing more than 20 persons in building operations or on works of engineering construction must appoint safety supervisors. An account is given of developments in safety training in the construction industries, and of progress towards a British Standard for safety nets. Some developments in safer techniques of construction are also noted.

The shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry was affected by new Regulations, the main part of which came into force during 1961,

designed to bring the requirements of the Shipbuilding Regulations 1931 into line with modern methods and conditions of work within the industry, and to introduce some important additional provisions. A conference on safety in the industry, the first of its kind to be convened by the Minister of Labour, was held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was attended by more than 300 delegates. The Report contains a detailed report of the meeting.

An account is given of the first Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Health, Safety and Welfare in Steel Foundries. The second preliminary draft of the Non-ferrous Metals (Melting and Founding) Regulations was prepared.

Other Industries

Under the heading "Safety Activities in Various Industries" the Report gives a short summary of organised safety activities undertaken by the cement, aluminium, iron and steel, rubber and non-ferrous metals industries, and notes certain developments in other industries. Two new Accident Prevention Groups were formed during the year.

Technical Developments

An account is given of recent technical developments which are likely to have an important bearing on safety or health. These include the industrial use and storage of liquefied petroleum gases, bulk storage of tonnage oxygen, the prevention of dust explosions, dangers from toxic solvents in adhesives used in the boot and shoe industry, electrical equipment in the chemical and petroleum industries (including intrinsic safety and the classification of dangerous areas), intense radio-frequency radiation, garment presses, two-roll mills in the rubber industry, increased use of ionising radiations, and an example of the use of a linear accelerator for site radiography.

Precautions in the Use of Plastic Materials

A separate chapter of the Report is concerned with the principal hazards associated with the industrial use of plastic materials, and the precautions which should be observed. It deals mainly with the making of articles from such materials, rather than with the synthesizing of the plastic resins themselves, and excludes the use

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES ON INDUSTRIAL HEALTH IN 1961

The Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on Industrial Health for the year 1961 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 1815), price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage).

The Report reviews the events of the year, and gives details of the incidence of industrial disease, poisoning and gassing. A separate chapter not specifically related to the year under review is concerned with health risks from the industrial use of metals.

Presenting the Report, the Chief Inspector states that a great deal of valuable work is done by industrial research associations, but that many of these would benefit from a wider exchange of information and from collaboration in research. Commenting on the two conferences held to discuss dust hazards in industry, he observes that it is apparent that much useful work can be done in this way, and he hopes that this example will be followed in other quarters.

Review of the Year

A short account is given of those aspects of the Inspectorate's normal routine duties which affect industrial health.

Appointed Factory Doctors carried out 491,734 examinations of young persons for certificates of fitness for employment. Only 1,527 of these examinations resulted in refusal of a certificate, but 21,164 certificates were issued subject to conditions, and 4,171 provisional certificates were issued in cases where additional time or information was necessary before a certificate could be issued. Appointed Factory Doctors also carried out 339,237 statutory examinations of workers employed in certain processes, and 69,517 examinations not required by regulations.

With the assistance of the Nuffield Foundation, progress was made towards the formation of a group industrial health service at Rochdale, and negotiations were begun with employers in Dundee for the organisation of another similar service. Arrangements were made for applying the part of the Nuffield Foundation grant which is to be used for furthering the development of industrial hygiene services, with priority for assistance to the existing services at Slough, Manchester and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. A booklet "Health at Work" was prepared and sent to a large number of firms with the object of encouraging employers to establish, wherever possible, their own industrial health services.

The legal requirements concerning arrangements for summoning ambulances were amended by the Blast Furnaces and Saw Mills Ambulance (Amendment) Regulations 1961 and the Chemical Works Ambulance (Amendment) Regulations 1961. The Minister gave notice that he proposed to make regulations prescribing the standard of training required for persons in charge of first aid at docks, wharves or quays where more than 50 workers are employed; and a preliminary draft was published. These Regulations, made early in 1962, brought the first-aid training requirements in docks substantially into line with those laid down for factories.

The Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations 1961 were made for the protection of workers liable to be exposed to radiation from sealed sources or from machines such as X-ray machines or particle accelerators.

The Inspectorate has been closely interested in the development of new techniques for the measurement of dust. Much attention has been given to the problem of dust in the pottery industry. A symposium on mineral dusts was arranged by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at the request of its Industrial Grants Committee, and was held under the chairmanship of the

of man-made fibres in the textile industries. The dangers which arise in the use of plastic materials are not always fully understood, and premises and equipment are still sometimes found to be unsuitable or inadequate.

The opening section on process machinery deals with machines for compression moulding, injection moulding, blow moulding and vacuum forming, and with other fabricating, disintegrating and machining processes. Attention is drawn to the particular points of danger in each process, and different forms of safeguard are critically discussed. This section repeatedly stresses the inadequacy of systems of safeguarding which, although effective during normal automatic operation of the machine, fail to protect the operator during semi-automatic or "hand" working and during cleaning and maintenance. The following section discusses the risks of fire or explosion from dust, vapour, catalysts and activators and foam plastics. Flammable solvents, says the Report, are responsible for the highest fire and explosion risk associated with plastic fabrication. The final section deals with dangers to health arising from toxic solvents and cements, fumes from glass fibre moulding and from polytetrafluoroethylene, the use of isocyanates in the manufacture of foam plastics, epoxy resins, and the risk of dermatitis from resins, hardeners and solvents. In each case there is an exposition of the main precautionary measures which should be adopted.

Administration and Staffing

In the course of administration of the Factories Acts, a total of 858 defendants were prosecuted; 2,001 informations were laid.

In December the cadre of the Inspectorate was increased by 34 posts. At the end of the year there were 426 inspectors of all grades in post including 22 new Inspectors who took up their posts during the year. Taking into account the increase in cadre, and discounting the 15 vacancies for which successful candidates were awaiting appointment, vacancies numbered 38 at the end of December. The number of clerical staff attached to the Inspectorate was increased by 66.

The Factories Act 1961 received the Royal Assent in June 1961. It was purely a consolidating measure, and introduced no new provisions.

Chief Inspector. An earlier conference had shown that there was scope for greater collaboration between different research associations into common problems.

The Anthrax Prevention (Goat Hair and Shaving Brushes) Order 1961 provided certain relaxations in the provisions relating to the importing and disinfection of certain types of wool and hair.

A preliminary draft of regulations dealing with the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in mercury processes was circulated to interested organisations. Medical and chemical investigations into the use of mercury compounds in seed dressing were carried out.

Investigations and surveys have been made of tumour of the urinary tract, the making of synthetic oestrogens and their use as an additive to animal feed preparations, pulmonary illness associated with the manufacture and grinding of hard metal (tungsten carbide) tools, and the incidence of heart disease occurring among persons exposed to nitroglycerine and ethylene glycol di-nitrate.

Industrial Diseases, Poisoning and Gassing

This chapter discusses the incidence of notifiable industrial diseases and gassing accidents, and also includes certain examples of industrial diseases or poisoning which are not notifiable under the Factories Act. Details of individual cases are recorded where these present unusual features or provide a lesson for future preventive action. An account is given of investigations undertaken by the pathological laboratory of the Medical Branch, and the usual statistical tables are provided.

There were 502 cases of notifiable industrial poisoning or disease during the year. This figure includes 71 cases of lead poisoning, 211 of chrome ulceration, 167 of epitheliomatous ulceration, 26 of compressed air illness, and nine of anthrax. There were five fatalities, all due to epitheliomatous ulceration.

The number of cases of lead poisoning was the highest since the war. The report comments, however, that the deterioration is more apparent than real, since more cases are now being detected at an early stage, and this is affecting the statistics of notified lead poisonings.

There were 220 reported gassing accidents, including 14 fatalities. Seventy-three of the accidents, and eight of the fatalities, were caused by carbon monoxide.

Health Risks from the Use of Metals

This chapter surveys the hazards associated with the industrial use of metals, with particular reference to the "newer" metals. Certain metals may be regarded as general toxic agents, while others attack a single organ or system of the body. The Report comments that chronic metallic poisoning may simulate many non-occupational diseases, and a detailed working history is essential to establish a diagnosis of industrial poisoning.

The chapter discusses the effects of metals on the respiratory, haemopoietic, nervous, alimentary and renal systems, and on the skin, and also deals with carcinogenesis, radioactive metals, and toxic gases associated with metals. Some 30 metals or their compounds are mentioned. It is pointed out that even those metals which have up to the present time no industrial record of harmful effects should be treated with caution.

New methods of biochemical examination are making medical control of metal processes an increasingly exact measure. In few fields of industry, says the Report, can the industrial medical officer make a greater contribution to the control of occupational poisoning.

THE FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY

Housing Expenditure 1961

Some information about the housing costs in 1961 of "Index" households* renting unfurnished accommodation, and of those occupying their own dwellings was given in the June 1962 issue of this GAZETTE (page 222). Further information about housing expenditure† is given below:—

"Index" households renting unfurnished accommodation

	Unfurnished Council dwellings	Other unfurnished accom- modation	All such accom- modation
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Number of households	865	783	1,648
Average weekly payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	29 7½	25 4½	27 7
Average weekly expenditure, by these households, on repairs, maintenance and decorations	3 4	2 3½	2 10

"Index" households living in their own dwellings

	Dwellings in process of purchase	Dwellings fully owned by occupier	All such accom- modation
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Number of households	633	550	1,183
Average weekly payment by these households for rates, water, ground rent, etc., and insurance of structure, together with the weekly equivalent of the net rateable value of these dwellings less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	21 2	20 9	20 11½
Average net rateable value of these dwellings (weekly equivalent) included in the averages shown in the preceding item	10 4	9 11½	10 2
Average weekly expenditure by households living in their own dwellings on repairs, maintenance and decorations	8 1	17 0	12 3
Average mortgage payments (weekly equivalent) being made by the 627 households making such payments	38 2	—	—

STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION

No. 2 September 1962

The second issue of this quarterly publication has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with other Government Departments, notably the Board of Trade and the Central Statistical Office. Copies are now available from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 12s. 6d. (13s. 5d. including postage).

The purpose of the publication is to make available in convenient form factual information which will assist those engaged in negotiation or arbitration. The tables in the bulletin cover wage rates, earnings, hours of work and other conditions of employment, manpower, prices, production, profits and other relevant subjects.

New tables introduced in this issue include the following:—index of hourly wage rates by industry groups; movements of earnings and hours worked by men 1948-1961; details for public quoted companies of (1) appropriation of income, (2) balance sheet summaries, and (3) sources and uses of capital funds; index of normal hours by industry group; analyses of school leavers by industry group and type of employment.

In addition figures for Northern Ireland have been included for the first time in a number of tables and absolute figures of men's earnings, as well as indices, are given for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and for each of the administrative Regions of England.

* For definition of "Index" households see the issue of this GAZETTE for March 1962 (footnote * to page 88).

† Comparable figures for 1960 were given on page 89 of the March 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS

During the year ended 31st March 1961, County Councils and County Borough Councils in England and Wales and County Councils and Councils of large Burghs in Scotland expended the sum of £1,461,000 on the provision of employment for some 3,800 workers in 67 workshops for the blind. Of this expenditure, grants totalling £542,000 were payable by the Ministry of Labour.

The cost to the Ministry of Labour of providing training for some 280 adult blind persons in these workshops during the year ended 31st March 1961 totalled £107,000. The Ministry also made grants totalling £47,900 towards approved capital expenditure of the workshops.

An analysis of accounts of workshops for the blind for the year ended 31st March 1961 shows that sales of goods amounted to £2,512,500; the corresponding figure for the previous year was £2,392,800 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September 1961, page 377).

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The issue of this GAZETTE for September 1961 (page 374) contained a review of the work of the National Joint Advisory Council during the preceding year. Since then the Council has had four meetings under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Labour. At each of these meetings, the Council discussed the Quarterly Bulletin, which is an appreciation of the economic situation prepared for the Council by the Treasury, and a paper showing the extent of short-time and overtime working in industry.

Among other subjects considered by the Council were:—

The Manpower Situation

The Report, which was endorsed by the Council, was concerned with measures to relieve the shortage of skilled workers. The Report stressed the need, in view of the overall limitation of the country's manpower, for economic and efficient use of existing resources. The Working Party concluded that while the substantial increase which was needed in the skilled labour force must come in the main from the training of young people, there should be more training of adults in some occupations, and that training in general should be more broadly based to encourage greater versatility and instruction should be more systematic. The Report of the Working Party was published in full in the February issue of this GAZETTE (page 45), and the detailed results of a special sample survey of the unemployed labour force carried out for the Working Party were published in the April issue (page 131).

Selection and Training of Supervisors

The Council discussed at its meetings in April and July the Report of the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour. (The Report was summarised in the issue of the GAZETTE for May 1962, page 179.) The Council welcomed the measures to improve and expand supervisory training decided on by voluntary organisations and employers' associations, and agreed that the Committee should be asked to meet again towards the end of 1962 to review progress and consider what further action might be needed.

Training of Shop Stewards

The Council considered the training of shop stewards in the light of a factual survey of existing training arrangements. In the course of discussion, a suggestion was accepted that the T.U.C. and B.E.C. should consider jointly the question of release for training, and co-operation on the training of shop stewards in safety matters.

Communications and Consultation in Industry

In October 1961, the Council agreed to a proposal from its Working Party on Communications and Consultation that a number of surveys of communications and consultations in individual firms should be made. In July 1962, the Working Party reported on a number of pilot studies which had been carried out and the Council approved proposals for further surveys which were considered necessary for the preparation of a full report.

Restrictive Practices

The Council also considered the question of practices affecting the efficient use of manpower. The British Employers' Confederation accepted that the initiative in securing efficient use of manpower must lie with managements. Both the Confederation and the Trades Union Congress were of the opinion that discussion at national level was in many cases not the most effective means of dealing with restrictive practices, which could often best be tackled at the place of work, by individual managements in co-operation with the unions concerned. The British Employers' Confederation agreed to continue to keep this problem under review and to encourage action by individual managements.

Other subjects discussed by the Council have included employment in distribution, employment opportunities for girls, the employment services of the Ministry, dismissals procedure, and the staggering of holidays.

It is proposed in future to publish a report of each meeting of the Council in the issue of the GAZETTE for the month following the meeting.

REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES AND QUARRIES FOR 1961

The Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries for 1961 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). The Report is made in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Quarries Act 1954. An Appendix to the Report contains 14 Tables giving detailed statistics.

Coal Mines

At the end of the year, 762 coal mines were being worked by the National Coal Board and 396 small mines by private owners under licence from the Board. H.M. Inspectors, other than Inspector of Horses, made 25,677 inspections during the year, of which 16,149 were made underground and 9,528 on the surface; 619 mines were inspected throughout. H.M. Inspectors of Horses made a total of 1,885 inspections, and 22,205 examinations of horses were made. Workmen's Inspectors made 6,379 inspections at 606 mines and Safety Board Inspectors made 3,253 inspections at 591 mines. The strength of the Inspectorate at the end of 1961 was 167; there were 18 vacancies, 14 of these for mining engineering inspectors. The Report notes that as a result of recruitment during the past seven years, the average age of mining engineering inspectors in the basic rank has been reduced from 50 to 40 years, a change very necessary to provide for eventual succession to higher posts.

During 1961 the number of men killed in coal mines was 235 and the number seriously injured 1,477, compared with 317 and 1,573, respectively, during 1960. The number killed showed a reduction of 96 compared with the average of 331 for the three years 1958-60, and was easily the lowest ever recorded in a full year. The Chief Inspector comments that, although it was true that 1961 had been the first "disaster-free" year since 1958 and that close examination of accident rates would reveal some reservations to be made, nothing could materially detract from a solid achievement, which must greatly hearten all those who had laboured throughout the year in the cause of increased safety. The number seriously injured was one of the lowest ever recorded, but the reduction was nothing like so marked. The Chief Inspector points out that the combined rate of 1.31 for 1961 for the number of persons killed and seriously injured per 100,000 manshifts is not remarkable as there were lower rates in five of the past ten years, and he adds that, despite the improvement recorded for 1961, he finds it difficult to escape the conclusion that the relatively low rate is no more than part of a movement around an average of about 1.30 which seems to have established itself in recent years. However, the prospect of a break in the stalemate has been substantially improved, he suggests, by the decision of the National Coal Board to make 1962 a national safety campaign year.

The Report shows a reduction of 18 in the number of persons killed, and 50 in the number seriously injured, from falls of ground. This continues the trend which has been apparent for some years but it is noted that after the benefits to be derived from the improvement in methods and materials of support have been set off against the potentially greater hazards of some of the new systems of working, the reduction was less than could have been expected. Fewer accidents are happening in good conditions, and more attention to the support of bad ground is necessary to reduce accidents further.

Three men were killed and 26 seriously injured, compared with six and 25 respectively in 1960, in accidents arising from use of explosives. While the reduction in fatalities is very welcome the total number of accidents is still too high in view of the decline in manpower, the increase in mechanisation and the greater use of alternative methods of blasting. As in other years, most shotfiring accidents were caused by failure to comply with the law.

The number of fires notified declined from 77 in 1960 to 55. Because fires underground carry a substantial risk of disaster, the improvement is quite inadequate. The National Coal Board have virtually completed the work of rendering fire resistant certain lengths of intake roadways, as required by section 70 of the Mines and Quarries Act.

In the work of dust prevention, slowness in delivery of new high-pressure water infusion pumps has delayed trials of long-hole high-pressure water infusion while a most important and promising development has been the application of internal water feed to an Anderton Shearer Loader. The water is directed on to each pick in the drum of the machine and has resulted in substantial reductions in airborne dust.

Surface accidents account for about 10 per cent. of the numbers killed and seriously injured; this proportion, says the Report, is much too high and gives cause for concern. No one remedy suggests itself, but much could be done by good housekeeping and the provision of adequate roads to and from workplaces.

Other Stratified and Miscellaneous Mines

The Report records that by the employment of redundant coal miners from West Durham, the ironstone mines in Cleveland maintained approximately the previous year's output, whilst those in the East Midlands Division increased their output by over a quarter million tons during the year, despite some contraction necessitated by reduced demand. Further progress was made with improved drilling techniques and one machine drilled 1,600 feet in a single shift. The output from oil shale mines in Scotland continued to diminish and there were only three mines in production at the end of the year. H.M. Inspectors made a total of 426 inspections in this group (which includes small fireclay mines) during 1961. Fatal accident figures were disturbing—six persons killed compared with one in 1960; the seriously injured numbered seven, one less than the previous year. Investigations revealed

deficiencies either in the standard of support or in the detailed methods of working.

The world price of tin increased considerably in the early part of the year, encouraging developments in existing mines and creating an interest in the possibility of opening new ones. H.M. Inspectors made 638 inspections in mines working this and other non-stratified minerals such as anhydrite, barytes, fluospar, gypsum, haematite, lead, limestone, potters clay and slate. Casualty figures were four persons killed and 17 seriously injured, compared with two killed and 16 seriously injured in 1960.

Quarries

H.M. Inspectors made 6,755 inspections at quarries in 1961. The number of persons killed during the year was 39, one more than in 1960, and 89 were seriously injured, four less than in the previous year. Eleven of the fatalities were the result of falls of ground and haulage and transport operations caused 19 deaths.

The airborne dust hazard continues to receive close and unremitting attention, the Report says, and conditions have been improved considerably at many quarries by the installation of suppression devices or dust collecting systems.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Accidents during Excavations on Construction Sites

An illustrated booklet which aims to explain in simple terms the dangers which arise in excavation work and to show how, with proper care, they can be avoided, has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and the Central Office of Information. This is "Safety in Construction Work—Excavations", No. 6C in the Safety, Health and Welfare New Series, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. (1s. 4d. including postage).

In the first place, the booklet says, all who work in excavations should be familiar with the legal requirements. These are not dealt with in the booklet but will be found in the Construction (General Provision) Regulations 1961 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September 1961, page 377).

Although there are many other dangers, the first and worst is the collapse of the sides of the excavation from which there may be no escape. Methods to deal with this particular hazard are discussed in detail. The booklet points out that men with many years of experience of excavation work have often been deceived by soil which they thought would not collapse. There is almost no ground which will not collapse under certain conditions and no one can be certain that none of these conditions will arise. An excavation should be properly timbered or the sides should be sloped back to a safe angle as soon as the excavation reaches a depth where the men working in it (who may have to stoop or crouch to work) would be buried or trapped if there was a collapse. The timbering may be of wood or of any other suitable material such as steel sheet piling.

Some of the circumstances which may lead to a collapse are explained by illustrations, and the seven most common causes of collapse are set out in the booklet. Methods to prevent or reduce the risk of collapse are discussed and illustrated, particular emphasis being laid on timbering. In addition to collapse of soil, the booklet also refers to other accidents on excavation work such as men being struck by falls of rock or earth or materials stacked too near the edge; men falling into excavations; and accidents with excavation machinery. It outlines the action which should be taken to prevent such accidents.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Supplementary Social Security Agreement with Australia

On 24th August Her Majesty in Council made the Family Allowances and National Insurance (Australia) Order 1962, giving effect in England, Wales and Scotland to a Supplementary Agreement on Social Security signed in Canberra on 16th August by the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Australia and the Australian Minister of Social Services.

The new Agreement, which is set out in the Schedule to the Order, comes into operation on 1st October. It supplements the main Agreement signed in 1958, and introduces a number of improvements, of which the following are the most important:

Where a United Kingdom pensioner in Australia qualifies for an Australian pension by virtue of residence in Australia, his Australian pension will not, as at present, be reduced by the amount of his United Kingdom pension. Instead, it will be treated like any other income of the pensioner in arriving at the rate of Australian pension payable to him. The result will be that, unless he has a substantial amount of other income, both pensions will be paid in full.

Where parents in one country are maintaining their children in the other, the country in which the children are living will pay family allowances.

Where a married woman claims retirement pension in the United Kingdom, any period during which she lived in Australia before her marriage will count as a period for which she has paid United Kingdom contributions.

Copies of the Family Allowances and National Insurance (Australia) Order 1962 (S.I. 1962 No. 1869) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d. (11d. including postage).

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Working Conditions and Social Security in New Zealand*

General

The population of New Zealand is estimated to be about two-and-a-half millions and the labour force 903,500 of whom about 223,000 are women. In March 1962, a total of 667 persons were registered as unemployed.

Over the last few years industrial progress has been rapid and about 26 per cent. of the labour force (including Maoris) are now employed in manufacturing industries: the majority of factories employ ten persons or less but these account for only a relatively small proportion of the total value of factory output.

The working conditions of a considerable proportion of the labour force are determined, either directly or indirectly, by legislation.

Hours and Overtime

Since 1945, a 40-hour week has applied to all workers in shops, offices, and factories. In 1946, the hours of seamen, restaurant workers, motor and horse drivers and employees in wood and coal yards were reduced to 40 per week: in 1948 a seven-hour day was introduced for all underground workers in coal mines and extended in 1949 to other mines.

Overtime restrictions prohibit boys and girls under 16 employed in factories from working extended hours and women may not work more than three hours overtime a day (excluding Saturday morning), and nine hours a week. At the discretion of the Inspector of Factories special conditions apply to industries where perishable raw materials are processed for sale as foodstuffs or where extended hours are necessary to meet a public demand. Limited overtime is permitted in shops during stocktaking and on special occasions. There are no restrictions as to hours of employment in offices, but in practice a five-day week is worked.

All overtime worked is paid for; usually at the rate of time-and-a-half for the first three or four hours and at double time thereafter.

Annual and Public Holidays

The Annual Holidays Act 1944 provides for a minimum annual holiday of two weeks' duration on full pay for all workers. The holiday must be given within six months of becoming due but, if the employment is terminated before it has been taken, the employer is required to pay the amount of holiday pay due.

On termination of employment, a worker who has been employed for less than one year is entitled to payment equal to one twenty-fifth of his ordinary pay for the period of employment.

An employer is required to keep a record containing particulars of employment, annual holidays and amounts paid in respect of each worker.

The Factories Act 1946 allows for eight days of public holiday with pay in addition to the annual holiday and includes provision for extra payment to be made for work done on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and public holidays. In general, double time is paid for work done on statutory public holidays (and this is in addition to the day's ordinary pay due for the holiday), double time on Sundays and Saturday afternoons, and time-and-a-half on Saturday mornings.

Wages

The basic pay of about half the total number of wage and salary earners is subject to regulation by awards and industrial agreements made under the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1954. Rates are determined industry by industry, by agreement between the employers' and workers' organisations or, failing such agreement, by awards of the Arbitration Court. From time to time, either on its own initiative or on application by the parties concerned, the Arbitration Court makes general wage orders which have the effect of amending the rates of remuneration in all awards and industrial agreements. The Court has power to exclude any class or section of workers from the scope of a general order and to make special provisions which it considers just and equitable for any particular section of workers. The jurisdiction of the Court to make general wage orders was introduced as a wartime measure in 1940 under the Rates of Wages Emergency Regulations, but its authority now derives from the Economic Stabilisation Act of 1948.

When making a general wage order the Court must consider: (1) the movement of retail prices as shown in any index published by the Government Statistician; (2) the economic conditions affecting finance, trade and industry; (3) the rise or fall of productivity and the volume and value of production in primary and secondary industry; (4) relative movements in incomes throughout the community; and (5) any other relevant factor.

During the past 20 years, nine general orders have been made, the last in July 1962. Typical adult male minimum rates at 31st March 1962 were:—labourers: £11 9s. 5d. to £12 8s. 4d. per 40-hour week; carpenters and joiners: £13 7s. 6d. per 40-hour week; biscuit and confectionery workers: £12 3s. 1d. to £14 9s. 2d. per 40-hour week; shop assistants: £13 7s. per 40-hour week.

Most Government employees have their wages determined by orders of the Government Service Tribunal and there are similar tribunals for railway and Post Office workers, while wages for waterside workers are determined by the Water Front Industry Tribunal. In agriculture, wages are subject to orders under the Agricultural Workers' Act 1936. For a few small groups, wages are fixed by other legislation, e.g., apprentices are subject to orders made under the Apprentices Act of 1948. Wages for many employees in supervisory and executive grades are determined by individual contracts of service.

* This article is based on information obtained from the New Zealand Official Year Book. Acknowledgment is made of the assistance given by the New Zealand Migration Office, London, and the Head Office of the Labour Department, Wellington, New Zealand.

Enforceable minimum wage rates are determined under various statutes, the most universally applicable being the Minimum Wage Act 1945, which provides that workers aged 21 years and over cannot receive less than the rates prescribed under the Act. However, the majority of workers are subject to wage orders, awards or industrial agreements that provide higher enforceable rates. Provision is made for revision from time to time of the minimum wage in order to preserve the balance between statutory minimum wages and minimum wage rates under awards. The minimum hourly rate for men is fixed at a rate lower than the award rate for unskilled labour; the current rates being 5s. 2½d. for work paid by the hour or piece work, £2 1s. 8d. for work paid by the day, and £10 3s. 4d. for weekly paid workers: women are paid at the rate of 3s. 6d., £1 8s., and £6 16s. 4d., respectively. The minimum rates for juveniles, if not covered by an award or industrial agreement, are governed by the Factories Act 1946, and the present rate is 22s. 6d. per week with half-yearly increases of not less than 5s. up to £2 12s. 6d. per week, but juveniles are generally covered by awards and agreements.

There is no basic wage in New Zealand, nor is there any formula for determining such a wage.

The Department of Labour undertakes half-yearly surveys of earnings relating to a sample week at the end of each half year. The following Table shows average hourly earnings and hours worked as at October 1961 in selected industries and relates to all employees including salaried executives. Earnings include bonuses and all allowances and special payments:—

	Average Hourly Earnings (to nearest 1d.)			Average Weekly Hours		
	Ordinary Time	Over- time	Average of all Earnings	Ordinary Time (full time workers)	Over- time (full time workers)	Average of all hours worked (including part- time workers)
Leather goods ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	36.5	1.8	36.7
Knitted wear and hosiery ..	7 0	10 8	7 2	36.6	1.9	37.6
Clothing manufacture ..	5 11	8 7	6 0	36.1	0.9	35.5
Footwear manufacture ..	7 4	9 7	7 5	36.4	2.1	37.8
Pottery and glass ..	7 7	12 5	8 3	37.0	6.3	43.1
Engineering and machinery ..	8 0	11 9	8 4	38.0	4.7	42.1
Electrical manufacture ..	7 6	11 0	7 9	37.7	2.9	39.8
Chemicals and by- products ..	8 4	11 6	8 7	37.6	3.8	40.6
Rubber manufacture ..	9 3	10 7	9 5	37.8	3.5	40.7
Paper and paper pro- ducts ..	8 8	12 4	9 1	37.6	5.0	42.2
Printing and publishing ..	8 0	11 7	8 3	38.3	2.7	39.5
All manufacturing ..	7 7	11 4	7 10	37.6	3.4	40.0

Social Security

The basic legislation governing social security is the Social Security Act 1938, which consolidated the earlier pensions legislation and introduced new classes of benefit, namely, superannuation, sickness and unemployment, orphans, and medical care.

The Social Security Department administers the cash benefits while medical, hospital and other related benefits are the responsibility of the Department of Health. The principal revenue of the Social Security Fund was derived from a charge on salaries, wages and other income, including the income of companies, amounting to 1s. 6d. in the pound and by special appropriation grants from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, but the Income Tax Assessment Act 1957, which introduced the P.A.Y.E. system of taxation from 1st April 1958, provided for a social security income tax, which also amounts to 1s. 6d. in the pound, in place of the social security charge. The amount of the tax on wages or salary is deducted by the employer.

Superannuation Benefits: A person over the age of 65 years who satisfies the prescribed residential qualifications is entitled on application to a superannuation benefit without a means test, but the benefit paid is regarded as assessable income for income tax purposes although it is exempt from the social security tax. A superannuation benefit is not payable in addition to any other cash benefit except a family benefit. Since 26th July 1962, the benefit has amounted to £227 10s. a year for a married person and £253 10s. for an unmarried person.

Age Benefits: A person over 60 years is entitled to benefit subject to residential and character conditions. The basic rate is £227 10s. a year, with certain deductions on account of income. Unmarried applicants receive a basic rate of £253 10s. which is reduced by £1 for every complete £1 of income in excess of £156 a year. Where husband and wife are both entitled to benefit the basic rate is reduced by 10s. for each £1 of combined income over £156 a year. If only one is entitled to benefit then the £1 for £1 rule applies over £383 10s. a year. A further provision allows an extra payment, not exceeding £227 10s. a year, to a male applicant whose wife is ineligible for any benefit; this is only payable up to a limit of the total income of the couple, plus benefit, of £611 a year.

Several other special provisions are made, for example, age benefit for unmarried women between 55 and 60 years of age unable to work.

Invalids Benefit: Subject to certain residential and other qualifications, a person over 16 years of age who is totally blind or permanently incapacitated for work and who is not qualified to receive an age benefit is entitled to benefit at the annual rate of (1) £214 10s. for a person under 20 without dependants, (2) £227 10s. for a married man, (3) £227 10s. for a wife, and (4) £253 10s. for

all other applicants. All these benefits are subject to a limit of £156 of income, with a £1 for £1 deduction for income over this amount. Dependent children are provided for at the rate of 15s. a week.

Widows' Benefit: Benefit is payable to every widow with one or more New Zealand children under 16 years of age, a widow who has had children and was married for not less than 15 years, or maintained at least one dependent child for not less than 15 years, a woman who became a widow after reaching the age of 50 years and had been married for at least five years, and a widow of not less than 50 years who became a widow after her 40th birthday provided the duration of her marriage was not less than ten years and not less than 15 years had elapsed since the date of marriage. The rate of benefit is £253 10s. a year plus a supplementary benefit (mothers' allowance) of £162 10s. a year where there is one dependent child and £188 10s. where there are two dependent children under 16. For a widow with three dependent children the rate is £214 10s.; with four children £240 10s.; with five children £266 10s.; and with six or more children £292 10s. a year. Any income over £156 is subject to a £1 for £1 reduction, but in the case of a widow supporting a dependent child or children income of £260 is allowed without reduction of benefit.

A widow with dependent children receives in addition the universal family benefit of 15s. a week for each child.

Orphan's Benefit: Where a child is deprived of both parents a benefit of £123 10s. a year is payable, reduced by £1 for each £1 of income received by or on behalf of the orphan in excess of £52 a year. Where the benefit falls below £39 a year application may be made for a family benefit of 15s. a week in lieu of orphans' benefit. Orphans' benefit may be continued until the end of the year in which the orphan reaches the age of 18, if education is continuing.

Family Benefits: The parents of any child under 16 years may apply for a family benefit of 15s. a week which is normally paid to the mother. Benefit may be continued to the end of the year of attaining 18 if a child is continuing its education. Under the provisions of the Family Benefits (Home Ownership) Act 1958, these benefits may be capitalised and paid in advance to assist parents with the purchase of home properties, additions or alterations of existing homes, or the repayment of mortgages. The total of any advance or advances in the case of any one family may not be less than £200 or more than £1,000—residence in New Zealand of at least three years by one of the parents is a condition.

Unemployment Benefits: These benefits are payable to a person over the age of 16 who is not qualified to receive an age benefit provided that the applicant is unemployed, willing and able to take suitable employment and has tried to obtain work. The weekly rates are £3 12s. 6d. for a person under 20 without dependants, £8 15s. for a married man and his wife and £4 17s. 6d. for all other applicants. Dependent children are paid for by way of family benefit at the rate of 15s. a week for each child. Benefit is payable for the duration of unemployment or until the applicant becomes eligible for another class of benefit.

Sickness Benefits: The benefit is payable to any person over the age of 16 and the amount is limited to the amount by which his income is reduced by reason of his incapacity or to a maximum of £8 10s. a week payable to a man and his wife. A person under 20 years without dependants may receive £3 12s. 6d., others £4 17s. 6d. Dependent children are provided for by way of family benefit. The rate of benefit is reduced by 1s. for every 1s. of the total income of the applicant in excess of £3 a week.

Supplementary Assistance: Allowances may be paid in a number of circumstances in order to relieve hardship where applicants otherwise would be unable to meet their essential commitments.

Reciprocity: Reciprocal arrangements in the social security field exist between New Zealand and the United Kingdom. Persons migrating from one country to another are in general entitled to claim benefit under the existing legislation of the country of adoption.

Workmen's Compensation

All workers are protected by the Workers' Compensation Act 1956 (as amended), regardless of the amount of remuneration. The maximum rates of compensation are fixed by Order in Council and are related to weekly earnings. Weekly payments are payable for a maximum of six years and are calculated on ordinary weekly earnings at the time of the accident exclusive of overtime or, if the claimant wishes, on the basis of average weekly earnings over the last 12 months taking into account any increases or decreases under the Minimum Wage Act 1945.

The payment during partial incapacity is calculated on the basis of 80 per cent. of the difference between the worker's pre-accident earnings and the amount he is able to earn after the accident; during total incapacity the payment is equal to 80 per cent. of the weekly earnings (maximum £10 5s. per week, minimum £2 11s.). In the case of death, a sum equal to the aggregate of the prescribed maximum payments for 274 weeks (£2,808 10s.) is payable where there are total dependants, and in the case of partial dependants, the compensation is calculated according to circumstances but may not exceed £2,740.

In the case of certain injuries involving permanent disability compensation is assessed in accordance with a schedule to the Act, representing a percentage of the amount equal to the aggregate of maximum weekly payments of compensations for six years (£3,208 5s.). Dependents' allowances are payable in addition to the ordinary compensation. Where the death of the worker results from the injury, an allowance of £50 is payable in respect of each total dependant under 16 years of age and a proportionate amount in respect of each partial dependant under 16. Where total incapacity results, an allowance of £1 per week is payable in respect of the worker's wife with the care of children under 16 provided

the total payments do not exceed 90 per cent. of weekly earnings. A child over 16 and under 18 is regarded as dependent if under training or education.

Various other allowances and expenses are payable in respect of medical and surgical expenses.

Employment Services

The National Employment Service was established in 1946 under the Employment Act 1945, although there had been provision for Government employment bureaux since 1891. In 1947, the National Employment Service was amalgamated with the Department of Labour which now performs the functions and duties set out in the Labour Department Act 1954. These duties include the provision of a complete service, that is, helping persons who require occupational re-adjustment or training; the collection and publication of information relating to employment and unemployment; the preparation of surveys and forecasts of the classes of employment required or available; the promotion of placings; and the promotion and maintenance of full employment. The Department operates 24 district employment offices, provides a home-aid emergency service of domestic help, administers unemployment schemes and has set up a number of camps and hostels for immigrants and other workers.

In recent years, the Department has introduced special measures to promote Maori employment and the outstanding problem has been the rapid growth of the Maori population which is mainly resident in remote areas where there is little industrial activity. Practical measures to help Maori employment include apprenticeship for Maoris and Maori youth hostels.

Rehabilitation and Apprenticeship

Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen is administered by the War Pensions Branch of the Social Security Department. The Rehabilitation Act 1941, and subsequent amendments, make provision for the re-establishment in civilian life of discharged servicemen. Apart from the general settlement services provided for disabled servicemen, special training assistance is provided by the Disabled Servicemen's Re-establishment League and the Blinded Servicemen's Trust Board. The League provides training in trades particularly suited to seriously disabled men and the Rehabilitation Board subsidises the wages of any such men whose disabilities make institutional training necessary or preferable to training within industry.

Civilian disabled persons who cannot be placed in employment may apply to the Department of Labour for rehabilitation assistance. District Selection Panels representative of the Departments of Labour, Health and Social Security and of the Disabled Servicemen's Re-establishment League operate under the auspices of the Labour Department to consider applications from disabled persons. These Panels authorise the admittance of suitable cases to training centres of the Disabled Servicemen's Re-establishment League. The trainees' wages are met either in whole or part from Government funds.

The Disabled Persons Employment Promotion Act 1960 makes provision for approved organisations providing sheltered workshops for disabled civilians to obtain exemption from the obligation to pay minimum wages and is administered by the Department of Labour. It is intended to cover organisations specially formed for the care, training, and rehabilitation of disabled persons, but does not apply to undertakings run for private profit or to sheltered workshops attached to commercial enterprises.

Apprenticeship is governed by the Apprentices Act 1948, which provides for a Commissioner of Apprenticeship, for a New Zealand Apprenticeship Committee for each industry or group of allied industries (there are some 30 such committees) and for District Commissioners and local committees. Apprenticeship Orders which govern conditions of apprenticeship are made by the Court of Arbitration on the recommendation of the national committees. Local committees approve applications for apprentices and generally exercise local supervision. Most Apprenticeship Orders provide for an apprenticeship period of 10,000 hours with modifications for educational qualifications.

Immigration

There has been assisted immigration to New Zealand since 1871. The following schemes have been operated since 1945:—

1. Government recruitment scheme to reduce the shortage of staff in mental hospitals (1946);
2. A comprehensive immigration scheme with free passages for ex-service men including merchant seamen and assisted passages for other categories (1947);
3. A scheme of child migration for British children five to 17 years old (1949 to 1953).

In 1950, immigration policy was changed, the age limit for single British immigrants extended from 35 to 45 and completely free passages granted; the free passage scheme extended to certain married British immigrants with up to two children and single non-British nationals from Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria and Germany accepted. This programme was reduced in 1958 by limiting United Kingdom immigrants to skilled tradesmen and experienced farm workers, and restricting foreign immigrants to those from Holland.

In 1960, a temporary increase in recruitment was authorised but for economic reasons it was later found necessary to reduce assisted immigration. At present selection is limited to single male workers and married workers with not more than two dependent children who come within skilled or experienced occupational categories. The single male worker contributes £25 and the married £50 towards the cost of his passage, the New Zealand Government meeting the balance. Single females are accepted for the majority of essential occupations and are not required to make contributions towards passage costs.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in July

GENERAL SUMMARY

Between mid-June and mid-July 1962, the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 40,000 to 24,035,000. The main increases were in distributive trades, catering, hotels, etc., and food, drink and tobacco.

The Employment Exchanges filled 136,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 8th August 1962. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 8th August was 227,000.

In the week ended 21st July 1962, the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,640,000. In the same week, the estimated number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 74,000.

There were 464,000 persons registered as unemployed on 13th August of whom 445,000 were wholly unemployed and 19,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 16th July and 13th August, unemployment rose by 64,000. The main increase was in the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in August was 2.1 per cent.; it was 1.8 per cent. in July and 1.4 per cent. in August 1961.

The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 209,000—47 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at mid-July was 24,857,000, an increase of 48,000 compared with mid-June.

GENERAL MANPOWER POSITION

The broad changes in the manpower situation between mid-June and mid-July 1962 are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-July 1961.

	End July 1961	End May 1962	Mid June 1962	Mid July 1962	Change June-July 1962
Number in Civil Employment	23,975	23,957	23,995	24,035	+ 40
Males	15,704	15,679	15,697	15,703	+ 6
Females	8,271	8,278	8,298	8,332	+ 34
Wholly Unemployed	279	385	372	380	+ 8
Males	204	285	278	285	+ 7
Females	75	100	94	95	+ 1
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	469	444	442	442	...
Males	454	427	425	425	...
Females	15	17	17	17	...
Total Working Population†	24,723	24,786	24,809	24,857	+ 48
Males	16,362	16,391	16,400	16,413	+ 13
Females	8,361	8,395	8,409	8,444	+ 35

* The figures of employment for all dates after June 1961 are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1962.

† The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, all persons—employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid-off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Industry or Service	End July 1961	End May 1962	Mid June 1962	Mid July 1962	Change June-July 1962
Agriculture and Fishing	955	920	937	942	+ 5
Mining and Quarrying	729	718	714	712	- 2
Food, Drink and Tobacco	844	837	842	858	+ 16
Chemicals and Allied Industries	534	527	526	526	...
Metal Manufacture	629	605	603	601	- 2
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2,148	2,174	2,169	2,162	- 7
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	241	236	234	233	- 1
Vehicles	897	893	891	888	- 3
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	568	563	561	560	- 1
Textiles	839	817	813	811	- 2
Clothing and Footwear	581	591	587	584	- 3
Other Manufactures	1,650	1,661	1,659	1,658	- 1
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,931	8,904	8,885	8,881	- 4
Construction	1,613	1,626	1,628	1,622	- 6
Gas, Electricity and Water	379	387	387	387	...
Transport and Communication	1,690	1,678	1,680	1,685	+ 5
Distributive Trades	3,333	3,304	3,317	3,339	+ 22
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services	5,077	5,142	5,167	5,186	+ 19
National Government Service	510	514	514	515	+ 1
Local Government Service	758	764	766	766	...
Total in Civil Employment	23,975	23,957	23,995	24,035	+ 40

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of July 1961, end of May 1962, and mid-June and mid-July 1962.

The figures relate to all employees except those registered as wholly unemployed, i.e., they include persons temporarily laid-off by employers and persons unable to work on account of sickness. They exclude employers and persons working on their own account and are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of monthly changes in the numbers of employers and persons working on their own account cannot be made.

The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of industries other than coal mining, construction, gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning and at the end of the period; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the period. Industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as those shown, are omitted from the Table.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	End-July 1961			End-May 1962			Mid-June 1962			Mid-July 1962		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.	639.5	18.7	658.2	628.7	18.7	647.4	625.3	18.7	644.0	623.4	18.7	642.1
Coal Mining	466.5	362.5	829.0	464.2	357.9	822.1	467.4	359.9	827.3	475.9	367.0	842.9
Food, Drink and Tobacco	33.3	8.4	41.7	33.6	8.5	42.1	33.5	8.4	41.9	33.7	8.6	42.3
Grain Milling	84.9	58.1	143.0	85.6	59.3	144.9	86.4	59.9	146.3	87.6	60.7	148.3
Bread and Flour Confectionery	19.7	38.6	58.3	19.2	38.1	57.3	19.3	38.3	57.6	19.5	38.8	58.3
Biscuits	38.4	35.9	74.3	38.5	36.8	75.3	39.3	37.0	76.3	40.8	38.3	79.1
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	28.0	14.7	42.7	27.4	14.8	42.2	27.9	15.3	43.2	27.7	14.9	42.6
Milk Products	12.4	4.1	16.5	12.4	4.2	16.6	12.3	4.2	16.5	12.3	4.1	16.4
Sugar	40.9	6.0	46.9	41.3	6.0	47.3	41.3	6.0	47.3	41.3	6.0	47.3
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	32.0	4.9	36.9	31.1	4.8	35.9	31.1	4.8	36.0	31.1	4.8	36.0
Fruit and Vegetable Products	15.7	4.1	19.8	16.3	4.5	20.8	16.2	4.5	20.7	16.1	4.5	20.6
Animal and Poultry Foods	22.2	18.7	40.9	22.7	20.4	43.1	22.7	20.5	43.2	22.8	19.4	42.2
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	80.5	20.7	101.2	80.0	21.0	101.0	80.6	21.1	101.7	81.4	21.2	102.6
Brewing and Malting	40.5	23.8	64.3	40.5	23.0	63.5	40.7	22.9	63.6	41.4	22.7	64.1
Other Drink Industries	18.0	22.1	40.1	17.1	21.3	38.4	17.1	21.3	38.4	17.4	21.6	39.0
Chemicals and Allied Industries	385.7	146.6	532.3	379.5	145.1	524.6	378.6	145.1	523.7	378.2	145.5	523.7
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	18.0	0.5	18.5	17.0	0.5	17.5	16.9	0.5	17.4	16.6	0.5	17.1
Mineral Oil Refining	32.5	6.7	39.2	32.2	6.7	38.9	32.1	6.7	38.8	32.1	6.7	38.8
Lubricating Oils and Greases	6.8	2.2	9.0	6.9	2.2	9.1	6.9	2.2	9.1	6.9	2.2	9.1
Chemicals and Dyes	173.2	44.9	218.1	171.2	45.0	216.2	170.8	44.8	215.6	169.6	44.7	214.3
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	32.1	41.7	73.8	32.4	40.9	73.3	32.5	41.2	73.7	33.0	41.5	74.5
Explosives and Fireworks	20.9	10.8	31.7	19.3	10.6	29.9	19.2	10.5	29.7	19.2	10.4	29.6
Paint and Printing Ink	34.5	14.7	49.2	33.9	14.4	48.3	33.9	14.4	48.2	34.0	14.3	48.3
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc.	31.0	14.7	45.7	31.3	14.1	45.4	31.3	14.3	45.6	31.5	14.6	46.1
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	27.3	5.6	32.9	26.2	5.4	31.6	26.1	5.3	31.4	26.4	5.3	31.7
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	9.4	5.3	14.7	9.1	5.3	14.4	8.9	5.3	14.2	8.9	5.3	14.2
Metal Manufacture	552.8	76.0	628.8	530.1	74.6	604.7	527.9	74.3	602.2	526.1	74.3	600.4
Iron and Steel (General)	279.0	24.5	303.5	265.1	24.3	289.4	264.3	24.2	288.5	263.6	24.3	287.9
Steel Tubes	46.6	9.0	55.6	46.5	8.9	55.4	46.5	8.8	55.4	46.5	8.9	55.4
Iron Castings, etc.	111.2	14.4	125.6	106.1	14.0	120.1	105.6	14.0	119.6	104.9	13.9	118.8
Light Metals	45.4	11.8	57.2	44.0	11.5	55.5	43.7	11.4	55.1	43.7	11.4	55.1
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	70.6	16.3	86.9	68.4	15.9	84.3	68.1	15.9	84.0	68.1	15.8	83.9
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,559.0	563.1	2,122.1	1,577.4	570.2	2,147.6	1,574.2	568.8	2,143.0	1,570.1	566.1	2,136.2
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors)	31.3	4.8	36.1	32.5	5.1	37.6	32.3	5.1	37.4	32.2	5.1	37.3
Metal-working Machine Tools	78.5	14.1	92.6	81.9	14.7	96.6	81.5	14.6	96.1	81.4	14.5	95.9
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	42.0	12.7	54.7	44.5	13.0	57.5	44.4	13.0	57.4	44.1	13.0	57.1
Industrial Engines	37.1	6.8	43.9	36.6	6.3	42.9	36.6	6.3	42.9	36.0	6.3	42.3
Textile Machinery and Accessories	47.1	8.3	55.4	46.9	8.4	55.3	46.6	8.3	54.9	46.2	8.2	54.4
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	23.6	3.4	27.0	23.3	3.5	26.8	23.2	3.5	26.7	23.1	3.5	26.6
Mechanical Handling Equipment	48.2	6.6	54.8	50.4	6.8	57.2	50.2	6.8	57.0	50.0	6.8	56.8
Office Machinery	45.7	18.8	64.5	48.5	19.4	67.9	48.0	19.3	67.3	47.8	19.2	67.0
Other Machinery	281.0	62.4	343.4	282.8	61.8	344.6	282.2	61.6	343.8	282.1	61.5	343.6
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	141.7	18.4	160.1	136.7	17.9	154.6	136.3	17.9	154.2	135.9	17.8	153.7
Ordinance and Small Arms	160.5	46.1	206.6	162.2	46.4	208.6	162.2	46.3	208.5	161.5	46.0	207.5
Other Mechanical Engineering	87.0	48.1	135.1	90.1	49.2	139.3	89.8	49.1	138.9	90.1	49.1	139.2
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	7.5	8.5	16.0	7.5	8.1	15.6	7.4	7.9	15.3	7.4	7.8	15.2
Watches and Clocks	164.8	57.7	222.5	165.8	56.2	222.0	165.3	55.8	221.1	164.9	55.6	220.5
Electrical Machinery	41.2	21.5	62.7	41.3	22.0	63.3	41.3	21.9	63.2	41.1	21.6	62.7
Insulated Wires and Cables	39.8	25.8	65.6	40.5	28.7	69.2	40.6	28.5	69.1	40.4	28.2	68.6
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	132.0	104.6	236.6	138.1	108.1	246.2	138.9	108.9	247.8	139.2	108.5	247.7
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	41.1	24.6	65.7	39.9	23.4	63.3	40.2	23.7	63.9	40.1	23.7	63.8
Domestic Electric Appliances	82.5	63.										

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Industry	End-July 1961			End-May 1962			Mid-June 1962			Mid-July 1962		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, Printing and Publishing	397.5	215.2	612.7	403.4	218.0	621.4	403.9	217.2	621.1	404.1	216.8	620.9
Paper and Board	75.5	21.9	97.4	74.6	21.5	96.1	74.5	21.4	95.9	74.6	21.2	95.8
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	31.3	36.3	67.6	31.8	35.7	67.5	32.2	35.8	68.0	32.4	36.0	68.4
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	33.1	37.3	70.4	34.2	37.2	71.4	34.2	36.9	71.1	34.3	36.8	71.1
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	106.1	28.9	135.0	107.9	30.4	138.3	108.1	30.5	138.6	108.1	30.6	138.7
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	151.5	90.8	242.3	154.9	93.2	248.1	154.9	92.6	247.5	154.7	92.2	246.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	180.7	121.9	302.6	184.0	120.3	304.3	183.9	119.8	303.7	184.0	119.7	303.7
Rubber	85.5	37.9	123.4	85.8	37.9	123.7	85.4	37.6	123.0	85.5	37.4	122.9
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	13.0	4.1	17.1	12.9	4.1	17.0	12.9	4.1	17.0	12.9	4.1	17.0
Brushes and Brooms	7.5	8.2	15.7	7.7	8.0	15.7	7.7	8.0	15.7	7.7	8.0	15.7
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	12.2	21.2	33.4	12.0	19.7	31.7	12.0	19.5	31.5	12.0	19.6	31.6
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	5.3	6.3	11.6	5.6	6.3	11.9	5.7	6.3	12.0	5.7	6.3	12.0
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	36.1	28.9	65.0	38.1	28.8	66.9	38.4	28.9	67.3	38.5	29.2	67.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	21.1	15.3	36.4	21.9	15.5	37.4	21.8	15.4	37.2	21.7	15.2	36.9
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,956.4	2,840.2	8,796.6	5,942.7	2,827.7	8,770.4	5,932.8	2,818.2	8,751.0	5,930.2	2,816.3	8,746.5
Construction	1,397.2	74.7	1,471.9	1,410.0	75.0	1,485.0	1,412.0	75.0	1,487.0	1,406.0	75.0	1,481.0
Gas, Electricity and Water	334.6	45.1	379.7	340.4	46.3	386.7	340.9	46.4	387.3	340.9	46.2	387.1
Gas	108.9	14.9	123.8	108.9	15.3	124.2	109.1	15.3	124.4	108.8	15.1	123.9
Electricity	190.1	27.6	217.7	195.5	28.4	223.9	195.6	28.5	224.1	195.6	28.5	224.1
Water Supply	35.6	2.6	38.2	36.0	2.6	38.6	36.2	2.6	38.8	36.5	2.6	39.1
Transport and Communication	220.8	49.0	269.8	220.4	47.8	268.2	222.0	48.1	270.1	224.2	48.2	272.4
Road Passenger Transport	177.7	16.4	194.1	176.1	16.5	192.6	176.7	16.7	193.4	177.1	16.7	193.8
Distributive Trades	1,337.6	1,498.7	2,836.3	1,323.7	1,483.8	2,807.5	1,328.5	1,491.6	2,820.1	1,333.5	1,508.6	2,842.1
Wholesale Distribution	334.4	189.7	524.1	327.1	190.8	517.9	327.5	190.6	518.1	329.6	190.8	520.4
Retail Distribution	787.5	1,240.7	2,028.2	780.7	1,223.3	2,004.0	785.1	1,231.4	2,016.5	788.3	1,248.2	2,036.5
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies	121.0	34.9	155.9	123.5	36.4	159.9	123.0	36.4	159.4	122.8	36.3	159.1
Dealing in other Industrial Materials, etc.	94.7	33.4	128.1	92.4	33.3	125.7	92.9	33.2	126.1	92.8	33.3	126.1
Miscellaneous Services	72.4	64.6	137.0	68.3	62.8	131.1	71.5	62.8	134.3	72.5	63.6	136.1
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc.	32.4	21.0	53.4	29.6	17.8	47.4	31.9	19.3	51.2	32.3	19.7	52.0
Sport and other Recreations	13.4	26.6	40.0	12.6	21.2	33.8	12.4	21.1	33.5	12.2	20.9	33.1
Betting	189.4	397.9	587.3	180.9	385.5	566.4	183.6	397.5	581.1	188.3	406.1	594.4
Catering, Hotels, etc.	31.4	95.6	127.0	31.2	93.8	125.0	31.2	94.3	125.5	31.8	94.5	126.3
Laundries	11.4	34.4	45.8	11.2	33.6	44.8	11.2	33.8	45.0	11.3	34.0	45.3
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	298.6	64.7	363.3	298.4	65.5	363.9	298.2	65.6	363.8	298.0	66.0	364.0
Motor Repairs, Distributors, Garages, etc.	12.8	4.1	16.9	12.7	4.2	16.9	12.8	4.4	17.2	12.8	4.3	17.1
Repair of Boots and Shoes												

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JULY 1962

The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries* in the week ended 21st July 1962. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the

employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures relate to Great Britain.

Industry	Estimated total number of operatives	Estimated number of operatives, excluding maintenance workers, on overtime			Estimated number of operatives on short-time								
		Number	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked	Stood off for whole week	Working part of week	Total on short-time	Total as percentage of all operatives	Hours lost				
									Number	Average per operative on overtime	Number	Average per operative on short-time	
	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)
Food, Drink and Tobacco	595	179.7	30.2	1,630	9.1	0.3	2.0	2.3	0.4	29	12.6		
Bread and Flour Confectionery	108	35.8	33.1	291	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chemicals and Allied Industries	301	68.9	22.9	681	9.9	0.1	—	0.1	—	2	31.4		
Chemicals and Dyes	127	29.8	23.5	323	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Metal Manufacture	461	100.2	21.7	857	8.6	0.2	10.6	10.8	2.3	103	9.5		
Iron and Steel (General)	222	27.4	12.3	256	9.3	0.2	7.3	7.5	3.4	73	9.8		
Iron Castings, etc.	95	28.3	29.8	223	7.9	0.1	2.5	2.6	2.7	25	9.7		
Engineering (Inc. Marine Engineering) and Electrical Goods	1,459	527.2	36.1	4,218	8.0	0.2	7.4	7.6	0.5	125	16.5		
Non-Electrical Engineering	924	373.3	40.4	3,024	8.1	0.2	6.0	6.2	0.7	112	18.2		
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	535	153.9	28.8	1,194	7.8	—	1.4	1.4	0.3	13	9.1		
Vehicles	618	151.7	24.5	1,073	7.1	—	1.2	1.2	0.2	13	10.2		
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	332	76.0	22.9	504	6.6	—	0.4	0.4	0.1	4	10.9		
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	164	55.4	33.8	428	7.7	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	13.2		
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	414	127.7	30.8	1,028	8.1	—	2.9	2.9	0.7	25	8.8		
Textiles	666	106.5	16.0	834	7.8	2.6	19.1	21.7	3.3	295	13.6		
Spinning and Weaving of Cotton	192	12.7	6.6	92	7.2	1.7	10.3	12.0	6.3	179	14.8		
Woolen and Worsted	163	38.5	23.6	339	8.8	0.3	2.1	2.4	1.5	36	15.0		
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	103	12.2	11.8	62	5.1	0.3	4.3	4.8	4.7	54	11.2		
Textile Finishing	59	18.7	31.7	149	7.9	0.1	1.9	2.0	3.4	22	11.1		
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	45	8.2	18.2	60	7.2	—	0.4	0.4	0.9	5	12.3		
Clothing and Footwear	455	30.1	6.6	154	5.1	0.4	19.6	20.0	4.4	161	8.1		
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	107	9.2	8.6	42	4.5	0.2	4.4	4.6	4.3	45	9.8		
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	39	1.5	3.8	14	9.3	—	1.7	1.7	4.4	13	7.3		
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	88	4.5	5.1	24	5.3	—	1.4	1.4	1.6	14	10.3		
Footwear	96	6.9	7.2	28	4.0	—	10.3	10.3	10.7	68	6.5		
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	266	73.2	27.5	668	9.1	0.1	1.3	1.4	0.5	15	10.8		
Timber, Furniture, etc.	208	61.8	29.7	463	7.5	0.1	3.9	4.0	1.9	38	9.5		
Furniture and Upholstery	74	17.1	23.1	111	6.5	0.1	2.6	2.7	3.6	26	9.5		
Paper, Printing and Publishing	421	135.2	32.1	1,098	8.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	7	10.0		
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	76	30.9	40.7	223	7.2	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Printing, Publishing, etc.	160	53.7	33.6	410	7.6	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	11.2		
Other Manufacturing Industries	223	69.1	31.0	564	8.2	—	0.5	0.5	0.2	3	6.7		
Rubber	94	31.9	33.9	259	8.1	—	0.3	0.3	0.3	1	5.3		
Total, All Manufacturing Industries*	6,132	1,639.5	26.7	13,328	8.1	4.1	69.5	73.6	1.2	821	11.2		

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

Unemployment at 13th August 1962

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 13th August 1962 were:—

	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed*	283,931	44,447	85,559	31,535	445,472
Temporarily Stopped†	11,498	314	6,621	471	18,904
Total	295,429	44,761	92,180	32,006	464,376
Change since 16th July	+ 13,181	+ 28,360	+ 1,800	+ 20,617	+ 63,958

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 6 to 8), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 13th August was 392,271, consisting of 297,437 males and 94,834 females.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1962

The following Table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom in 1939, in 1946 to 1961, and the numbers registered in each month of 1962.

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Great Britain				Total	United Kingdom: Total
						Wholly Unemployed*		Temporarily Stopped†			
						Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800					
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900					
1947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600					
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000					
1949	223										

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 13th August 1962 and the percentage rate of unemployment.

An explanation of the method of calculation of local percentage rates of unemployment is given on pages 134-135 of the April 1960 issue of this GAZETTE. The percentage rate of unemployment relates to the total number registered as unemployed, wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped combined.

	Numbers of persons on Registers at 13th August 1962					Percentage rate of unemployment*	Numbers of persons on Registers at 13th August 1962					Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	
Principal Towns (By Region)												
London and South-Eastern												
Greater London	37,496	11,375	8,671	57,542	398	1.2						
Brighton and Hove .. .	1,639	403	243	2,285	4	2.5						
Chatham	746	347	326	1,419	9	2.0						
Eastern and Southern												
Bedford	497	93	254	844	—	1.9						
Bournemouth	1,727	261	148	2,136	1	2.2						
Cambridge	238	108	108	379	—	0.6						
Ipswich	641	176	113	930	—	1.5						
Luton	719	223	188	1,130	1	1.5						
Norwich	1,215	387	894	2,496	1	2.8						
Oxford	360	106	49	515	—	0.6						
Portsmouth	2,311	632	570	3,513	1	2.6						
Reading	543	183	174	900	1	1.3						
Slough	457	120	156	733	2	0.8						
Southampton	1,231	353	387	1,971	—	1.4						
Southend-on-Sea .. .	865	246	214	1,325	6	2.6						
Watford	259	112	110	481	—	0.8						
South-Western												
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	2,560	684	374	3,618	3	1.5						
Exeter	560	124	17	701	1	1.6						
Gloucester	705	317	210	1,232	1	2.2						
Plymouth, Devonport, Saltash and Torpoint ..	1,481	457	328	2,266	8	2.6						
Swindon	423	132	73	628	1	1.0						
Midlands												
Birmingham	9,900	2,854	1,189	13,943	219	2.1						
Burton-on-Trent	340	112	82	534	—	1.7						
Chesterfield	847	388	332	1,567	1	2.0						
Coventry	2,150	779	342	3,271	126	1.8						
Derby	1,372	538	83	1,993	4	1.7						
Leicester	1,408	229	117	1,754	1	0.9						
Mansfield	345	114	102	561	3	1.0						
Northampton	454	149	182	785	5	1.2						
Nottingham	3,100	917	1,102	5,119	41	2.1						
Oldbury	232	83	30	345	13	1.2						
Peterborough	338	154	188	680	—	1.4						
Smethwick	651	112	179	942	22	2.2						
Stoke-on-Trent	1,576	503	310	2,389	11	1.6						
Walsall	1,104	215	162	1,481	46	2.3						
West Bromwich	834	156	52	1,042	69	2.2						
Wolverhampton	1,577	653	819	3,049	76	2.7						
Worcester	361	69	30	460	—	1.0						
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire												
Barnsley	1,245	300	295	1,840	299	2.5						
Bradford	3,667	368	193	4,228	271	2.3						
Doncaster	444	84	53	581	30	1.9						
Grimsby	800	313	465	1,578	7	1.9						
Halifax	1,054	123	238	1,415	—	2.3						
Huddersfield	514	172	52	738	111	2.3						
Hull	761	226	121	1,108	1	1.2						
Leeds	2,334	457	950	3,741	37	2.4						
Leeds	2,504	542	326	3,372	43	1.2						
Lincoln	501	93	154	748	—	1.5						
Rotherham	717	108	459	1,284	147	2.3						
Scunthorpe	337	220	290	847	—	1.7						
Sheffield	2,598	754	511	3,863	181	1.4						
Wakefield	279	95	400	774	3	1.6						
York	642	195	349	1,186	—	1.9						
North-Western												
Accrington	424	265	62	751	240	3.2						
Ashton-under-Lyne .. .	395	104	280	779	24	2.4						
Barrow	399	464	232	1,095	13	3.3						
Blackburn	808	612	376	1,796	386	3.3						
Blackpool	852	181	77	1,110	15	2.1						
Bolton	1,320	288	217	1,825	252	2.2						
Burnley	792	627	125	1,544	412	3.8						
Bury	251	177	35	463	239	1.5						
Crewe	389	252	84	725	—	2.4						
Manchester (inc. Stretford) ..	6,204	1,286	2,685	10,175	139	2.1						
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	1,330	244	338	1,912	32	2.1						
Oldham (inc. Failsworth) ..	1,732	1,176	163	3,071	1,437	3.2						
Preston	1,195	772	371	2,338	215	2.7						
Rochdale	593	57	78	728	13	1.5						
St. Helens	941	989	405	2,335	9	4.0						
Stockport	705	219	719	1,643	17	2.1						
Warrington	467	365	303	1,135	8	1.8						
Wigan	893	607	328	1,828	338	4.3						
Northern												
Carlisle	494	249	191	934	1	2.2						
Darlington	779	268	187	1,234	23	2.5						
Gateshead	1,503	255	670	2,428	12	4.0						
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	2,944	651	1,159	4,754	132	4.3						
Stockton and Thornaby .. .	1,742	480	643	2,865	49	4.9						
Newcastle-upon-Tyne .. .	3,935	1,005	1,828	6,768	80	3.5						
Walsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay .. .	1,243	331	278	1,852	21	3.0						
Scotland												
Edinburgh (inc. Leith and Portobello)	3,281	686	500	4,467	30	1.9						
Wales												
Cardiff	2,667	505	952	4,124	86	2.8						
Newport	121	362	1,357	1,840	—	1.9						
Swansea	1,404	354	147	1,905	41	3.1						
Development Districts (By Region)												
South-Western												
Marybone and Redruth .. .	455	108	55	618	20	4.2						
Camelford	38	7	9	54	—	2.9						
Falmouth	297	42	34	373	1	3.7						
Gunnislake	42	15	—	57	—	8.3						
Helston	75	24	6	105	—	2.7						
Ilfracombe	72	10	2	84	1	2.7						
Liskeard and Looe .. .	96	26	11	133	1	2.8						
Newquay and Perranporth ..	92	13	10	115	—	1.6						
Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	270	38	22	330	4	2.6						
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire												
Bridlington	171	7	53	231	32	2.8						
North-Western												
Merseyside and Prescot .. .	19,121	5,362	4,572	29,055	114	4.7						
Northern												
Aspatia, Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington	802	267	227	1,296	275	4.6						
Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spenny-moor	1,800	340	480	2,620	59	5.7						
Blaydon	343	62	141	546	5	4.7						
Blyth	210	54	143	407	—	3.1						
Consett	648	76	146	870	361	4.2						
Haltwhistle	44	5	51	100	—	1.7						
Hartlepool	1,844	514	399	2,757	162	7.4						
Haswell and Horden .. .	501	160	208	869	10	5.0						
Prudhoe	112	15	19	146	—	4.4						
Seaton Delaval	154	34	60	248	1	7.3						
South-East Tyne-side .. .	2,039	731	562	3,332	38	5.0						
Sunderland	518	114	182	814	40	4.2						
Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring .. .	3,978	961	1,248	6,187	57	5.2						
Whitby	105	15	36	156	33	3.5						
Wingate	279	91	—	370	1	4.0						
Scotland												
Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven	1,938	669	132	2,739	11	2.8						
Anstruther	75	37	8	120	22	4.8						
Ardrrossan												

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 11th July and 8th August 1962, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

	Four weeks ended 11th July 1962		Four weeks ended 8th August 1962		Total Number of Placings, 7th Dec. 1961 to 8th August 1962 (35 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over ..	66,923	82,865	53,615	77,390	569,202
Boys under 18 ..	11,057	38,654	22,194	33,360	153,466
Women aged 18 and over ..	44,476	83,920	36,170	76,980	325,766
Girls under 18 ..	10,229	45,277	23,637	39,586	145,346
Total* ..	132,685	250,716	135,616	227,316	1,193,780

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table published quarterly in this GAZETTE which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

Similarly, the figures of vacancies unfilled represent only the numbers of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The Table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 8th August 1962 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th August 1962. A Regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the Table.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 8th August 1962					Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th August 1962				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	1,957	882	5,340	163	8,342	874	1,649	339	390	3,252
Mining and Quarrying ..	222	406	17	30	675	4,333	2,171	30	29	6,563
Coal Mining ..	82	377	12	2	473	3,889	2,128	16	15	6,048
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	1,898	681	3,663	1,077	7,319	1,046	572	2,500	1,720	5,838
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	893	295	496	472	2,156	960	446	780	770	2,956
Metal Manufacture ..	1,370	443	189	155	2,157	1,336	1,349	379	282	3,346
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	4,155	2,514	2,086	1,317	10,072	9,651	3,026	5,408	2,574	20,659
Engineering including Scientific Instruments, etc. ..	2,977	1,781	824	630	6,212	6,090	2,162	2,140	972	11,364
Electrical Goods and Machinery ..	1,178	733	1,262	687	3,860	3,561	864	3,268	1,602	9,295
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	2,461	199	141	25	2,826	753	287	31	19	1,090
Vehicles ..	1,221	510	373	195	2,299	4,285	875	974	277	6,411
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified ..	1,183	993	730	484	3,390	1,440	1,305	1,281	1,109	5,135
Textiles ..	717	594	904	1,341	3,556	826	1,285	3,309	3,711	9,131
Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres (Spinning and Weaving) ..	165	104	256	225	750	190	256	793	822	2,061
Woollen and Worsted ..	205	188	226	263	882	221	434	899	917	2,471
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	71	99	67	92	329	102	174	242	429	947
Clothing and Footwear ..	235	308	891	2,101	3,535	495	643	6,343	5,715	13,196
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. ..	816	363	260	192	1,631	705	540	525	670	2,440
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	786	855	160	166	1,967	1,035	870	398	404	2,707
Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	606	565	487	992	2,650	688	692	943	1,839	4,162
Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods ..	382	231	301	486	1,400	357	285	614	918	2,174
Printing and Publishing ..	224	334	186	506	1,250	331	407	329	921	1,988
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	784	301	592	415	2,092	839	480	990	748	3,057
Total, All Manufacturing Industries ..	17,196	8,720	11,039	9,024	45,979	24,161	12,544	24,103	20,267	81,075
Construction ..	15,926	2,916	212	281	19,335	12,239	2,634	268	261	15,402
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	594	286	70	82	1,032	580	544	123	124	1,371
Transport and Communication ..	3,187	727	515	330	4,759	12,179	1,378	1,230	548	15,335
Distributive Trades ..	4,477	4,715	4,649	8,691	22,532	4,465	6,500	8,431	10,103	29,499
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	275	299	308	914	1,796	963	1,143	718	1,215	4,039
Professional and Scientific Services* ..	749	451	2,005	1,109	4,314	6,562	1,724	22,377	1,589	32,252
Miscellaneous Services ..	5,625	2,249	10,668	2,532	21,074	5,269	2,225	16,734	4,312	28,540
Entertainments, Sports, etc. ..	462	117	430	86	1,095	240	167	743	200	1,350
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	3,230	445	7,546	590	11,811	1,828	483	8,117	1,004	11,432
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc. ..	261	257	587	523	1,628	141	142	1,128	932	2,343
Public Administration ..	3,407	543	1,347	481	5,778	5,765	848	2,627	748	9,988
National Government Service ..	1,719	229	1,069	239	3,256	3,907	314	1,758	423	6,402
Local Government Service ..	1,688	314	278	242	2,522	1,858	534	869	325	3,586
Grand Total* ..	53,615	22,194	36,170	23,637	135,616	77,390	33,360	76,980	39,586	227,316

Region	Placings during four weeks ended 8th August 1962					Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th August 1962				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	16,100	5,569	13,929	4,561	40,159	23,917	8,577	26,710	10,930	70,134
Eastern and Southern ..	7,080	3,009	3,459	3,107	16,655	13,505	4,370	11,385	5,014	34,274
South-Western ..	3,599	1,496	2,018	1,712	8,825	5,988	2,401	4,874	2,710	15,973
Midlands† ..	5,315	3,552	2,661	4,185	15,713	11,303	6,777	9,522	7,478	35,080
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire† ..	4,128	2,259	2,872	2,249	11,508	6,543	4,774	6,300	4,268	21,885
North-Western ..	7,012	2,930	4,982	3,418	18,342	6,241	2,973	9,229	4,535	22,978
Northern ..	3,451	703	1,764	1,308	7,226	1,960	1,209	2,019	1,537	6,725
Scotland ..	4,562	1,876	3,142	2,041	11,621	3,443	924	4,942	1,926	11,235
Wales ..	2,368	800	1,343	1,056	5,567	4,490	1,355	1,999	1,188	9,032
Great Britain* ..	53,615	22,194	36,170	23,637	135,616	77,390	33,360	76,980	39,586	227,316

* Placings and unfilled vacancies in nursing, midwifery, medical auxiliary and allied occupations, previously published separately (see February 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, page 69) are now included in this series. Placings have been included from the period beginning 5th April 1962. Unfilled vacancies, which numbered about 22,000 on 8th August 1962, have been included from and including the count on 9th May 1962.

† See footnote § on page 359.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in July

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 28th July 1962 was 553,800 compared with 557,000 for the five weeks ended 30th June 1962 and 571,100 for the four weeks ended 29th July 1961.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in all mines in the various Divisions in July, together with the increase or decrease in each case compared with June 1962 and July 1961. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised where necessary.

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

Division*	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 28th July 1962	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 30th June 1962	4 weeks ended 29th July 1961
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	35,400	— 100	— 1,800
Durham ..	81,300	— 500	— 4,000
North Eastern ..	115,600	— 400	— 400
North Western ..	40,300	— 300	— 1,300
East Midlands ..	90,100	— 300	— 900
West Midlands ..	40,600	— 400	— 1,500
South Western ..	80,700	— 400	— 1,500
South Eastern ..	5,400	— 100	— 300
England and Wales ..	489,400	— 2,500	— 11,700
Scotland ..	64,400	— 700	— 5,600
Great Britain ..	553,800	— 3,200	— 17,300

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of July about 1,500 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,030; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,530. During the five weeks of June 1962 there was a net decrease of 4,150.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absence in the coal mining industry in July and in June 1962 and July 1961. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absence for which no satisfactory reason is given and (b) involuntary absence due mainly to sickness. The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	July 1962	June 1962	July 1961
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary ..	8.57	8.19	8.69
Involuntary ..	8.21	8.36	8.52
All workers:			
Voluntary ..	6.33	6.15	6.39
Involuntary ..	8.08	8.39	8.34

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was 4.64 tons in July, compared with 4.47 tons in the previous month and 4.24 tons in July 1961.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers at National Coal Board mines was 1.56 tons in July 1962; for June 1962 and July 1961 the figures were 1.53 tons and 1.44 tons respectively.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 13th August 1962.

	Men			Women			Total
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Number of persons admitted to courses during period ..	797	93	890				
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period ..	1,507	197	1,704				
Number of persons who completed courses during period ..	708	73	781				

Up to 13th August 1962, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 137,709, including 3,924 blind persons.

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

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 21st August 1962, and the corresponding figures for 17th July 1962 and 15th August 1961. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	21st Aug. 1962	17th July 1962	15th Aug. 1961	21st Aug. 1962	17th July 1962	15th Aug. 1961
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex ..	71.3	71.8	74.8	2.9	3.0	3.1
Remainder ..	62.4	63.4	64.9	2.7	2.9	2.9
Eastern ..	38.5	38.8	39.3	1.9	1.9	1.9
Southern ..	30.3	30.7	30.7	1.4	1.5	1.4
South-Western ..	46.2	46.6	47.4	2.0	2.1	2.2
Midland ..	68.9	69.7	69.6	3.8	4.1	4.2
North Midland ..	46.6	48.1	48.7	4.6	4.7	5.1
East and West Ridings ..	72.9	73.5	76.3	7.6	7.7	8.4
North-Western ..	137.0	138.7	144.0	6.8	7.4	7.8
Northern ..	59.1	59.2	61.5	6.2	6.4	7.4
Scotland ..	106.4	107.4	108.6	8.2	9.2	8.7
Wales ..	62.1	61.6	67.3	7.4	7.9	9.2
Total ..	801.8	809.7	833.0	55.3	58.9	62.3

Periodical checks of the proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a fairly constant level of about 70 or 71 per cent. for absence caused by sickness and about 88 per cent. for absence caused by industrial injury.

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 21st August 1962 represented 4.0 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st August 1962 according to the type of employment permitted.*

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,084,800 in May 1962, compared with 3,069,200 (revised figure) in the previous month and 3,040,100 in May 1961. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in July was estimated at 45,453, compared with 46,324 in June and 61,499 in July 1961.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 23rd June 1962 was 6,451,000, compared with 6,254,000 at 19th May and 6,222,000 at 17th June 1961. Persons wholly unemployed at 23rd June are estimated at 301,000 or 4.5 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 336,000 or 5.1 per cent., at 19th May, and 354,000 or 5.6 per cent., at 17th June 1961.

SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines show that the number employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, was 614,412 in March, compared with 613,433 in the previous month and 621,833 in March 1961. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 33,161 at the end of March, compared with 34,005 at the end of the previous month and 28,372 at the end of March 1961.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately 55,654,000 in June, compared with 55,209,000 (revised figure) in May and 54,429,000 in June 1961. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in June was 12,521,000, compared with 12,372,000 (revised figure) in May and 12,090,000 in June 1961. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of June was about 4,463,000 or 6.0 per cent. of the civilian labor force, compared with 3,719,000 or 5.2 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 5,580,000 or 7.5 per cent. at the middle of June 1961.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during June was 36,644, compared with 41,241 in the previous month and 77,565 in June 1961. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 20,807 working days.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of June the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 5,100 or 0.7 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 1.1 per cent. at the end of May and 1.3 per cent. at the end of June 1961.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of August was 86,515 of whom 18,111 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 82,533 and 19,693 at the beginning of the previous month and 87,916 and 22,870 at the beginning of August 1961.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saar land) the number unemployed at the end of July was 84,874, compared with 87,645 at the end of the previous month and 93,263 at the end of July 1961. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 9,065, 9,821, and 14,441.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 25th August was 36,543, compared with 35,746 at 28th July and 35,233 at 26th August 1961.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of July was 28,153; this figure included 1,494 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of June the respective figures were 22,731 (revised figure) and 1,818, and at the end of July 1961 they were 28,846 (revised figure) and 2,195.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 92,081 at the end of May, compared with 113,161 at the end of the previous month and 115,040 at the end of May 1961.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of July who were wholly unemployed was 177 or 0.1 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 170 or 0.1 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 176 or 0.1 per thousand at the end of July 1961.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following Table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in August 1962 with comparable figures for the previous month. The figures are provisional. The figures for seamen relate to those employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom. All other figures relate to Great Britain.

	July 1962	August 1962
Places under the Factories Act	58	60
Mines and Quarries*	19	15
Seamen	6	8
Railway Service	5	9

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for August 1962. The figures under the heading "Factories Act" are based on the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification—see "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). The figures are provisional.

Factories Act	July 1962	August 1962
Textile and Connected Processes	1	1
Clay, Pottery, Cement, etc.	2	2
Metal Extraction, Refining and Conversion	2	2
Metal Casting	—	—
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging	3	3
Miscellaneous Metal Processes	2	2
Shipbuilding and Repairing	2	2
Constructional Engineering, Boiler Making	—	—
Locomotive and Railway Equipment	1	1
Non-rail Vehicles and Aircraft	8	8
Other Machine and Metal Manufacture and Repair	1	1
Electrical Engineering	1	1
Woodworking Processes	2	2
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture, Paint, Oil Refining, Soap	3	3
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fuel	1	1
Wearing Apparel	1	1
Paper and Printing	1	1
Milling	—	—
Food	—	—
Drink	—	—
Electricity Generation	—	—
Rubber	1	1
Other Factory Processes	3	3
Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Building Operations	17	17
Works of Engineering Construction	4	4
Docks and Warehouses	4	4
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	60	60

Mines and Quarries*	Railway Service
Coal Mines:	Brakemen and Goods Guards
Underground	Engine Drivers and Motormen
Surface	Firemen
Other Stratified Mines	Labourers
Miscellaneous Mines	Mechanics
Quarries	Passenger Guards
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	Permanent-Way Men
	Porters
	Shunters
Seamen	Other Grades
Trading Vessels	Contractors' Servants
Fishing Vessels	
TOTAL, SEAMEN	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in Great Britain reported during August 1962 under the Factories Act 1961 are shown below. The figures are provisional.

I. Cases	II. Deaths
Lead Poisoning	Nil
Compressed Air Illness	
Epitheliomatous Ulceration	
Chrome Ulceration	
TOTAL, CASES	

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 28th July 1962 and the four weeks ended 25th August 1962.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 16th April 1962 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 656,402, compared with 661,677 at 16th October 1961.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 20th August 1962 was 52,057, of whom 45,184 were males and 6,873 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	40,673	6,266	46,939
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	4,511	607	5,118
Total	45,184	6,873	52,057

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 8th August 1962 was 4,086, including 3,258 men, 679 women and 149 young persons. In addition there were 117 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index† and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (–) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Austria	1958 = 100 June 1962	115.1	+ 2.2	+ 6.8
All Items		119.0	+ 4.6	+ 11.0
Food				
France (Paris)	1956-57 = 100 July 1962	141.8	+ 0.7	+ 8.4
All Items		141.6	+ 1.2	+ 13.6
Food				
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958 = 100 July 1962	110.3	+ 0.5	+ 4.5
All Items		112.3	+ 0.8	+ 6.7
Food				
Iceland	1959 = 100 June 1962	116	Nil	+ 12
All Items		131	+ 1	+ 20
Food				
Italy	1938 = 100 May 1962	74.10	+ 0.09	+ 3.77
All Items		80.04	+ 0.10	+ 3.56
Food				
Luxembourg	1948 = 100 July 1962	133.81	– 0.10	†
All Items				
Netherlands	1951 = 100 June 1962	134	+ 3	+ 7
All Items		136	+ 6	+ 11
Food				
Norway	1959 = 100 May 1962	107.5	+ 0.1	+ 5.3
All Items		108	+ 1	+ 8
Food				
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49 = 100 May 1962	112.8	– 1.7	+ 3.0
All Items		112.9	– 3.5	+ 3.0
Food				
Spain	1958 = 100 June 1962	117.9	+ 0.6	+ 7.6
All Items		119.4	+ 1.0	+ 10.7
Food				
Switzerland	1939 = 100 July 1962	195.7	+ 0.6	+ 9.3
All Items		211.9	+ 0.9	+ 14.0
Food				
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100 July 1962	131.0	+ 0.5	+ 2.0
All Items		127.0	+ 1.4	+ 2.1
Food				
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100 May 1962	106.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.5
All Items		101.61	+ 0.42	+ 2.70
Food				
Israel	1959 = 100 Feb. 1962	111.8	+ 0.6	+ 8.0
All Items		101.9	Nil	+ 2.6
Food				
Japan	1955 = 100 Apr. 1962	111.9	+ 1.2	+ 8.1
All Items		114.3	+ 1.2	+ 10.0
Food				
Rhodesia, Northern	1939 = 100 May 1962	224.9	+ 0.6	+ 4.5
All Items		286.0	– 2.7	+ 2.3
Food				
Rhodesia, Southern	1949 = 100 June 1962	161.4	+ 0.3	+ 5.2
All Items		199.9	+ 1.2	+ 3.3
Food				
South Africa (9 Urban Areas)	1958 = 100 Apr. 1962	105.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.7
All Items		103.3	+ 0.3	– 1.2
Food				
United States	1957-59 = 100 June 1962	105.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
All Items		103.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Food				

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 359 to 361.

† The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.

‡ Comparable figure for previous year not available.

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WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 31st AUGUST 1962
(31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 31st August 1962 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

	All Industries and Services			Manufacturing Industries only		
	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates
1962 July	130.3	95.1	137.0	129.2	95.1	135.8
1962 Aug.	130.6	95.1	137.3	129.3	95.1	135.9

Note—The July figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

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

Weekly Rates of Wages

I—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0
1961 July	124.6	125.8	130.8	125.1
August	124.7	126.1	130.8	125.2
September	124.9	126.4	131.1	125.4
October	125.8	126.4	131.7	126.2
November	125.8	126.4	131.7	126.2
December	126.0	126.5	131.9	126.4
1962 January	126.4	127.2	132.2	126.8
February	126.8	127.3	132.8	127.2
March	127.3	128.3	133.5	127.7
April	128.3	129.2	134.5	128.7
May	128.6	129.7	135.0	129.1
June	128.7	130.2	135.2	129.3
July	129.8	131.2	136.2	130.3
August	130.1	131.3	136.5	130.6

II—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2
1961 July	123.9	124.4	129.6	124.3
August	124.0	124.4	129.6	124.3
September	124.3	124.9	130.1	124.6
October	124.4	124.9	130.2	124.7
November	124.4	124.9	130.2	124.7
December	124.7	125.1	130.5	125.0
1962 January	125.0	125.4	130.9	125.3
February	125.0	125.5	130.9	125.4
March	125.8	127.2	132.3	126.4
April	126.2	127.7	132.8	126.8
May	126.6	128.4	133.3	127.2
June	126.7	128.9	133.7	127.4
July	128.7	130.3	135.3	129.2
August	128.8	130.3	135.4	129.3

III—Industry Groups (all workers)

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined*	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
	1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1961 July	127	126	129	119	125	121	122	124	126
August	127	126	129	119	125	121	122	124	126
September	127	126	129	119	125	121	122	124	126
October	127	126	129	119	125	121	122	124	126
November	127	126	129	119	125	121	122	124	126
December	127	126	129	119	125	121	122	124	126
1962 January	127	126	130	119	125	122	122	125	129
February	131	126	130	119	125	122	122	125	129
March	131	126	130	124	125	123	125	130	130
April	131	130	131	125	125	123	127	131	131
May	131	130	132	125	125	123	127	132	131
June	131	130	133	125	126	123	127	134	131
July	131	130	133	126	128	123	127	134	131
August	131	130	133	126	129	123	127	134	132

	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity, and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services, public administration	Miscellaneous services
	1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
1961 July	127	125	120	123	120	126	130	131	124
August	127	125	120	123	120	126	130	131	126
September	127	129	120	123	120	126	130	131	126
October	128	129	120	130	120	126	130	131	126
November	128	129	120	130	120	126	130	131	126
December	132	129	120	130	120	126	130	131	126
1962 January	133	131	120	130	124	127	130	131	129
February	133	131	120	132	124	127	130	131	129
March	133	131	129	132	124	127	131	131	129
April	133	132	130	132	126	129	131	134	130
May	134	132	130	133	126	130	131	134	132
June	134	133	130	133	126	130	131	135	132
July	135	134	130	133	126	130	132	135	133
August	136	134	130	135	126	130	132	135	133

* Including metal manufacture; engineering and electrical goods; shipbuilding and marine engineering; vehicles; metal goods not elsewhere specified.

Index of Normal Weekly Hours

The index of normal weekly hours measures, for the same representative industries and services, the average movement from month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work compared with the level at 31st January 1956 taken as 100. The weekly hours for the separate industries are combined in accordance with their relative importance, as measured by the numbers employed

Normal Weekly Hours

IV—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1958	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
1959	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
1960	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0
1961	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9
1961 July	96.0	95.6	95.7	95.9
August	96.0	95.4	95.7	95.8
September	95.9	95.4	95.6	95.8
October	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.4
November	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.4
December	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.4
1962 January	95.2	95.3	95.2	95.2
February	95.2	95.3	95.2	95.2
March	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
April	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
May	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
June	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
July	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
August	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1

V—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1960	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
1961	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4
1961 July	95.5	95.1	95.4	95.4
August	95.5	95.1	95.4	95.4
September	95.5	95.1	95.3	95.3
October	95.4	95.0	95.2	95.3
November	95.4	95.0	95.2	95.3
December	95.3	95.0	95.2	95.2
1962 January	95.3	95.0	95.1	95.2
February	95.3	95.0	95.1	95.2
March	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.2
April	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
May	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
June	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
July	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
August	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

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

for the index of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding figures for the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index of hourly rates of wages (see page 133 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1958).

Hourly Rates of Wages

VI—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	111.4	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1961 July	129.8	131.6	136.6	130.5
August	130.0	132.1	137.6	130.7
September	130.2	132.5	137.1	131.0
October	131.8	132.6	138.2	132.3
November	131.8	132.6	138.2	132.3
December	132.0	132.7	138.5	132.4
1962 January	132.8	133.5	138.9	133.2
February	133.2	133.6	139.5	133.6
March	133.7	134.7	140.3	134.2
April	134.8	135.9	141.4	135.3
May	135.2	136.4	141.9	135.7
June	135.3	136.9	142.1	135.9
July	136.4	138.0	143.2	137.0
August	136.8	138.1	143.5	137.3

VII—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2
1961 July	123.9	124.4	129.6	124.3
August				

Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Changes coming into operation during August

Estimates of the effect of changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation during August indicate that nearly 2,000,000 workers had an aggregate increase of approximately £440,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and about 100,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of 2 hours.*

An arbitration award of 1d. an hour increase for craftsmen and labourers in the building industry in England and Wales was accepted by the National Joint Council for the industry and a similar increase in hourly rates became payable to building workers in Scotland and to workers in a number of associated industries, including civil engineering. Distributive workers employed by retail co-operative societies received increases of 10s. 6d., 9s. 6d. or 9s. a week, according to area, for men, and of 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d. or 7s. for women, following an arbitration award made by the chairman of the industry's conciliation committee. Statutory minimum rates of workers employed in the sugar confectionery and food preserving industry were increased by 7s. a week for men and by 7s. or 5s. for women. Minimum weekly rates agreed by the Joint Committee for the Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade were raised by 10s. 6d. or 9s. for men, according to area, and by 7s. 6d. or 7s. for women. Cinema workers, other than managers, received increases ranging from 7s. 6d. to 15s. a week, according to occupation and area, for men, and of 3s. to 7s. 6d. for women. An increase of 2d. an hour became payable to labourers in the saw-milling industry in England and Wales.

The major change in hours of work during August affected the port transport industry where dock labourers' normal weekly hours were reduced from 44 to 42, under the terms of an agreement made in May this year.

Through the operation of sliding-scale arrangements, based on the official index of retail prices, increases of varying amounts became payable to workers in a number of industries, including iron and steel manufacture and wire and wire rope manufacture.

Of the total increase of £440,000, about £200,000 resulted from arbitration awards, £120,000 from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement, £60,000 from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions, £50,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and the remainder from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

Changes coming into operation in the period January–August 1962

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST

(NOTE.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, 1ST APRIL 1962," on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Limestone Quarrying	Portland (10)	20 Aug.	Male workers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: quarrymen—dayworkers (working individually) 5s. 7d. an hour, dayworkers (working collectively in piece-work quarry) 5s. 8d., pieceworkers' minimum 5s. 8d.; other dayworkers and labourers 5s. 0½d.
Freestone Quarrying	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham (8)	20 Aug.	Male workers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, grade A districts 5s. 8d. an hour, A1 5s. 7½d., A3 5s. 6½d., stone planing machinemen 5s. 7½d., 5s. 7d., 5s. 6d., quarrymen and grindstone turners 5s. 7d., 5s. 6½d., 5s. 5½d., 4s. 4½d.; drivers of "C" class licensed vehicles—(under 14, previously 12, tons gross laden weight) 1. 4s. 8½d., 2. 4s. 7½d., (over 14 tons) 4s. 10d., 4s. 9d.; 5s. 2½d., labourers 4s. 7½d., 4s. 6½d., 4s. 5½d.
Chalk Quarrying	England (12)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 20 Aug.	Male workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of 2½d. an hour for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change for able-bodied men 21 and over: London area (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) 4s. 7½d. an hour, other areas 4s. 5½d.
Sand and Gravel Production	Great Britain (11)	Beginning of first full pay period falling on or after 1 Aug.	Male workers	Increases in basic rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, and of 1s. 3d. a shift for watchmen. Basic rates after change: labourers—Class 1 districts 4s. 5½d. an hour, Class 2, 4s. 4½d.; drivers of "C" class licensed vehicles—(under 14, previously 12, tons gross laden weight) 1. 4s. 8½d., 2. 4s. 7½d., (over 14 tons) 4s. 10d., 4s. 9d.; watchmen 1. 28s. 9d. a shift, 2. 27s. 9d.
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland (14)	6 Aug.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1·2d. a shift (11s. 9·6d. to 11s. 10·8d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0·6d. (5s. 10·8d. to 5s. 11·4d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	5 Aug.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 1·3d. a shift (10s. 2·2d. to 10s. 3·5d.) for men, by 0·975d. (7s. 7·65d. to 7s. 8·625d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (5s. 1·1d. to 5s. 1·75d.) for boys under 18.

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

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

‡ Increases for 1,600,000 workers amounting to £360,000 are already in the Table.

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

Industry Group	Weekly Rates of Wages		Normal Weekly Hours of Work	
	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages £	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	561,500	156,100	—	—
Mining and Quarrying	313,000	119,200	—	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco	411,500	156,400	24,500	26,000
Chemicals and Allied Industries	223,500	128,900	—	—
Metal Manufacture	240,500	55,500	—	—
Engineering and Electrical Goods	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	2,759,000	777,300	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	325,500	105,100	12,000	12,800
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	44,500	14,500	—	—
Clothing and Footwear	462,500	234,200	97,000	121,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	131,000	51,300	—	—
Timber, Furniture, etc.	179,500	64,400	—	—
Paper, Printing and Publishing	417,000	174,100	49,500	58,800
Other Manufacturing Industries	194,000	122,000	22,500	21,300
Construction	1,332,000	463,400	1,000	2,200
Gas, Electricity and Water	247,000	141,200	—	—
Transport and Communication	1,092,000	381,000	561,500	1,123,200
Distributive Trades	469,000	170,600	114,500	213,700
Public Administration and Professional Services	591,000	250,300	—	—
Miscellaneous Services	762,500	375,300	218,000	347,300
Total	10,756,500	3,940,800	1,100,500	1,926,300

The above figures include about 1,100,000 workers who had both wage-rate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In the corresponding months of 1961, 7,230,000 workers had an increase of about £2,820,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and approximately 4,250,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 8,570,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

Settlements in August

New agreements and statutory wages regulation orders made during August, including cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, have operative dates from 1st April 1962 to 6th January 1963. These settlements, when fully implemented, will add approximately £490,000 to the full-time weekly rates of wages of about two million workers.‡

Brief particulars of future changes are given on page 375.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, parts of Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Banbury	5 Aug.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1·36d. a shift (10s. 1·04d. to 10s. 2·4d.) for men, by 1·02d. (7s. 6·78d. to 7s. 7·8d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·68d. (5s. 0·52d. to 5s. 1·2d.) for boys under 18.
Flour Milling	London† (16)	13 Aug.	Carpenters, joiners and apprentices	New London rate introduced of 264s. 6d. a week for carpenters and joiners, with proportional amounts for apprentices.
			Mechanics and apprentices	New London rate introduced of 266s. 6d. a week for mechanics, with proportional amounts for apprentices.
Baking	Northern Ireland (22) (259)	16 Aug.	Male workers, other than Sunday workers, early morning workers and transport workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. a week for workers 21 and over employed in Belfast and district, of 4s. 9d. or 5s., according to occupation, for these workers in all other areas, and of varying amounts for apprentice bakers and other young workers; "additional payments", previously granted, increased by 4s. a week (6s. to 10s. in Belfast and district and 5s. 9d. to 9s. 9d. in other areas) for journeymen bakers, doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers and (5s. to 9s. and 4s. 9d. to 8s. 9d.) for bakehouse labourers, packers and other workers 19 and over, by 1s. 6d. (2s. 6d. to 4s. in all areas) for apprentice bakers, by 2s. (3s. to 5s. and 2s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.) for other workers under 19, and by 8d. a day (1s. to 1s. 8d. and 1½d. to 1s. 7½d.) for jobbers. General minimum time rates after change for day workers, inclusive of "additional payments": journeymen bakers, Belfast and district 221s. a week, all other areas 215s. 6d., doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 231s., 225s. 3d., apprentice bakers 74s., or 72s. 3d. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 138s. 6d. or 135s. 3d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers and packers 200s. 6d., 195s. 6d., other workers 80s. or 78s. at under 17 rising to 197s. or 192s. at 21 and over.‡
			Male Sunday workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. 7d., 6s. 8d. or 6s. 9d., according to occupation and hours of work, for workers 21 and over employed in Belfast and district, of 6s. 3d., 6s. 7d., 6s. 8d. or 6s. 9d. for these workers employed in all other areas, and of varying amounts for apprentice bakers and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change for day workers: journeymen bakers, Belfast and district 246s. 2d. a week, all other areas 240s. 1d., doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 257s. 10d., 251s. 5d., apprentice bakers 81s. 8d. or 79s. 8d. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 156s. 11d. or 153s. 2d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers and packers 223s. 5d., 217s. 11d., other workers 123s. 8d. or 120s. 6d. at 18 and under 19 rising to 219s. 4d. or 213s. 10d. at 21 and over.‡
			Male early morning workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of varying amounts, according to occupation, hours of work, area and age. General minimum time rates after change for all hours worked on a week-day between midnight and 6 a.m.: journeymen bakers, Belfast and district 7s. 6½d. an hour, all other areas 7s. 4d., doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 7s. 10½d., 7s. 8½d., apprentice bakers 2s. 6d. or 2s. 5½d. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 4s. 9½d. or 4s. 8½d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers and packers 6s. 10d., 6s. 8d., other workers 3s. 9½d. or 3s. 8½d. at 18 and under 19 rising to 6s. 8½d. or 6s. 6½d. at 21 and over.‡
			Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. 9d. or 5s. a week, according to area, for bakers and other workers 21 and over other than learners, and of varying amounts for learners and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change: bakers, Belfast and district 147s. a week, all other areas 143s. 3d., learners 70s. 6d. or 68s. 9d. during first year of learnership rising to 127s. or 123s. 9d. during fifth year, all other workers 65s. 6d. or 63s. 9d. at under 16 rising to 129s. or 125s. 9d. at 21 and over.‡
			Transport workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 12s. a week for stablemen, harness cleaners, van washers and greasers 21 and over, of 8s. for drivers, helpers, carters and loaders at quays and for lorry boys 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for lorry boys under 21. General minimum time rates after change: drivers—lorries with a carrying capacity of over 2 tons, area A 208s. 6d. a week, area B 203s. 6d., area C 196s. 6d., 2 tons and under 200s. 6d., 195s. 6d., 189s., helpers 199s. 6d., 194s. 6d., 185s. 6d., lorry boys 72s., 70s. 3d., or 69s. at under 16 rising to 184s., 179s. 6d. or 175s. 3d. at 21 and over, carters 199s. 6d., 194s. 6d., 185s. 6d., stablemen, harness cleaners, van washers and greasers 21 and over 195s., 191s. 9d., 185s. 3d., loaders at quays, area A 199s. 6d., area B 194s. 6d.‡
	England and Wales	3 June§	Workers employed by Co-operative Societies	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. 6d. a week for workers 18 and over, and of 5s. 3d. for those under 18. Minimum rates after change: male workers 21 and over—foremen, Metropolitan area 248s. 10d. a week, Provinces 237s. 10d., foremen despatch and first hands 235s. 10d., 226s. 10d., doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 228s. 6d., 219s. 6d., divider hands 221s. 2d., 212s. 2d., confectioners 217s. 6d., 208s. 6d., table hands, plant operatives, charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) and slicing and wrapping operatives 213s. 10d., 204s. 10d., bakery workers 206s. 6d., 197s. 6d., other workers 203s. 1d., 193s. 10d., youths and boys 93s. 5d. or 91s. 5d. at 15 rising to 196s. 10d. or 193s. 10d. at 20½ and under 21; female workers 21 and over—forewomen 188s., 181s., first hands 177s., 170s., ovenwomen 169s. 8d., 162s. 8d., confectioners 162s. 4d., 155s. 4d., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 160s. 6d., 153s. 6d., bakery workers 151s. 4d., 144s. 4d., other workers 149s. 2d., 140s. 8d., girls 91s. 7d. or 89s. 7d. at 15 rising to 143s. 8d. or 140s. 8d. at 20½ and under 21.
	England and Wales (20)	12 Aug.	All workers covered by national agreement for master bakers	Increases of 11s. a week for workers 18 and over, and of 5s. 6d. for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers, area A 216s. 4d. a week, area B 210s. 10d., first hands 205s. 4d., 199s. 10d., single hands 203s. 6d., 198s., second hands, doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 199s. 10d., 194s. 4d., confectioners and table hands (including oven cleaners) 194s. 4d., 188s. 10d., other workers 187s., 181s. 6d.; youths and boys 88s. or 82s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 176s. or 170s. 6d. at 20½ and under 21; women 21 and over—forewomen 163s. 2d., 157s. 8d., charge hands 154s., 148s. 6d., single hands 148s. 6d., 143s., confectioners 144s. 10d., 139s. 4d., other workers 135s. 8d., 130s. 2d.; girls 86s. 2d. or 80s. 8d. at under 16 rising to 128s. 4d. or 122s. 10d. at 20½ and under 21.‡
Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving	Great Britain (26) (258)	27 Aug.	All male workers and female workers engaged on certain specified occupations	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. a week for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 8s. 9d. (209s. 6d. to 218s. 3d. a week). General minimum time rates after change: 63s. a week at under 16 rising to 174s. 6d. at 21 and over.‡
			Other female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. a week for workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 6s. 3d. (148s. 9d. to 155s. a week). General minimum time rates after change: 63s. a week at under 16 rising to 124s. at 18 and over.‡

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

† The districts concerned are Battersea, Bermondsey, Bow, Chelsea, Deptford, Millwall, Silvertown, Vauxhall and Westminster.

‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 379 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

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

|| These increases were the result of an agreement between the National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 379 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving (continued)	Northern Ireland (26) (259)	17 Aug.	All workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay; additional payments previously paid to shift workers for a 44-hour week now payable for a 42-hour week. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—male workers 1s. 5d. an hour at under 16 rising to 3s. 11½d. at 21 and over, female workers 1s. 4½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 8½d. at 18 and over; piecework basis time rates—male workers 4s. 1½d., female workers 2s. 9½d.*
Brewing	Carlisle	1 Apr.†	All workers	Increases of 15s. 11d. a week for motor drivers, of 14s. 4d. for inside workers, of 12s. 8d. for delivery men, and of 9s. 9d. for female workers 20 and over. Rates after change: cellar foremen 252s. 1d. a week, labourers 202s. 6d., firemen 213s. (day rate) 239s. 8d. (night rate), head cellarmen 209s. 6d., drivers 216s. 1d., delivery men 203s. 10d., head tun room men 209s. 6d., night men, tun room 235s. 8d., head maltsters 327s. 6d., maltsters 202s. 6d., other head men 207s. 9d. or 209s. 6d., according to occupation; forewomen, bottling dept. 144s. 10d., bottlers 137s. 6d.
Coke Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland‡	5 Aug.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 2-2d. to 10s. 3-5d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-165d. an hour (1s. 3-275d. to 1s. 3-44d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-975d. a shift (7s. 7-65d. to 7s. 8-625d.) or by 0-12d. an hour (11-46d. to 11-58d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (5s. 1-1d. to 5s. 1-75d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (7-64d. to 7-72d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (38)	First full pay week in July	Workers (other than maintenance workers) employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and of chemical fertilisers, and in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Transfer from wages superstructure so as to increase basic rates by 5 per cent. (2½d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women); corresponding reduction in present pieceworkers' standard from 334 to 27 per cent. In cases where the level of the wage superstructure will not permit transfer of the whole amount there will be partial increases of 1d., 1d. and ½d. an hour for men and of ½d., ½d. and ¼d. for women in July, December and March 1963, respectively. The increase in basic rates by transfer from wages superstructure is not intended to increase or diminish earnings. Minimum rates after completion of change include: men 21 and over—day labourers, London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 8½d. an hour, other districts 4s. 6d., youths and boys 2s. 1½d. or 2s. at 15 rising to 4s. 5½d. or 4s. 3½d. at 20; women 21 and over—on women's work, day workers 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3d., on two-shift systems 3s. 8d., 3s. 6½d., on men's work, first month 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3d., thereafter 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5d.; girls on day work 1s. 10d. or 1s. 8½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 3d. or 3s. 1½d. at 20.¶¶
			Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, building trade craftsmen, etc.	Transfer from wages superstructure so as to increase the basic rate by 3d. an hour for craftsmen, with proportional increases for apprentices. In cases where the level of the wage superstructure will not permit transfer of the whole amount there will be partial increases of 1½d. and 1½d. an hour in July and January 1963, respectively. The increase in the basic rate by transfer from wages superstructure is not intended to increase or diminish earnings. Minimum rates after completion of change for craftsmen: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 9½d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 7½d.¶¶
Explosives Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of pay week containing 9 July**	Workers employed at Government Industrial Establishments where "X" wages apply, except skilled maintenance mechanics	Increases of 2s. 6d. a week in "M" rates and 2s. 9d. in "B" rates for male workers 21 and over, of 2s. 6d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers. Rates after change include: adult male timeworkers 21 and over—London "M" rate (for unskilled workers) 179s. a week, "B" rate (basic rate for semi-skilled workers paid a grade lead) 182s. 4d., Provinces 175s., 178s. 4d.; adult female timeworkers 21 and over—London 145s. 8d., 146s. 8d., Provinces 142s. 5d., 143s. 5d.
			Skilled maintenance mechanics	Increase in standard rate of 3s. a week. Rates after change for timeworkers: London 216s. 9d. a week, Provinces 214s. 3d.
Gelatine and Glue Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 15 June††	All workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour for adult male workers, of 1d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. National minimum rates after change: male workers—day workers 1s. 9d. an hour at 15 rising to 4s. 1½d. at 21 and over, shift workers 21 and over, 3-shift system 4s. 5½d., 2-shift system 4s. 4½d.; female workers 21 and over on men's work, 3s. during first month, 3s. 2½d. thereafter, other female workers 1s. 8d. at 15 rising to 3s. at 21 and over. Rates for London (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross) are 1d. an hour higher for adult male workers, and ½d. an hour higher for all other workers.††
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland‡ (44)	5 Aug.	Workers employed at blast-furnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 2-2d. to 10s. 3-5d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-165d. an hour (1s. 3-275d. to 1s. 3-44d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-975d. a shift (7s. 7-65d. to 7s. 8-625d.) or by 0-12d. an hour (11-46d. to 11-58d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (5s. 1-1d. to 5s. 1-75d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (7-64d. to 7-72d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northants.†† (44)	5 Aug.	Workers employed at blast-furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 2-2d. to 10s. 3-5d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-975d. (7s. 7-65d. to 7s. 8-625d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. (5s. 1-1d. to 5s. 1-75d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland§§ (44)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Aug.	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed at blast-furnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 2d. to 10s. 4d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scotland‡ (45)	5 Aug.	Workers, other than roll turners and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 2-2d. to 10s. 3-5d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-165d. an hour (1s. 3-275d. to 1s. 3-44d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0-975d. a shift (7s. 7-65d. to 7s. 8-625d.) or by 0-12d. an hour (11-46d. to 11-58d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. a shift (5s. 1-1d. to 5s. 1-75d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (7-64d. to 7-72d.) for those under 18.
		5 Aug.	Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0-165d. an hour (1s. 3-275d. to 1s. 3-44d.) for craftsmen, by 0-12d. (11-46d. to 11-58d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0-08d. (7-64d. to 7-72d.) for apprentices under 18.
		5 Aug.	Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed at coke oven and blast-furnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	do. do.
		5 Aug.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers employed at blast-furnaces and iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0-165d. an hour (1s. 3-275d. to 1s. 3-44d.) for men 21 and over, by 0-12d. (11-46d. to 11-58d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-08d. (7-64d. to 7-72d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 379 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

† These increases were agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡ Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

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

¶ This change was agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council.

¶¶ This change does not apply to workers employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

** These increases were authorised in August with retrospective effect to the date shown.

†† These increases were the result of an award (No. 2923) of the Industrial Court, dated 7th August with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 378 of this GAZETTE.

‡‡ Agreements between the Midland Merchant Blastfurnace Owners' Association and the trade unions concerned.

§§ Agreements of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Pig Iron Trade of Scotland.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Staffs., Ches., Tees-side, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow* (45)	6 Aug.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 2-2d. to 10s. 3-5d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-975d. (7s. 7-65d. to 7s. 8-625d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (5s. 1-1d. to 5s. 1-75d.) for those under 18.
	South-West Wales‡ (45)	5 Aug.	Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, employed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2d. a shift (9s. 2d. to 9s. 4d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (6s. 10½d. to 7s.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d.) for youths under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire§ (45)	5 Aug.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1-2d. a shift (8s. 1-2d. to 8s. 2-4d. for skilled craftsmen, and 9s. 4-2d. to 9s. 5-4d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0-6d. (4s. 0-6d. to 4s. 1-2d. or 4s. 8-1d. to 4s. 8-7d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (45)	5 Aug.	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2d. a shift (10s. 2d. to 10s. 4d.) for men, by 1½d. (7s. 7½d. to 7s. 9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (5s. 1d. to 5s. 2d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	6 Aug.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1-3d. a shift (10s. 2-2d. to 10s. 3-5d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-975d. (7s. 7-65d. to 7s. 8-625d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (5s. 1-1d. to 5s. 1-75d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport	5 Aug.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1-16d. a shift (9s. 9-74d. to 9s. 10-9d.) for men, by 0-773d. (6s. 6-459d. to 6s. 7-232d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-58d. (4s. 9-71d. to 4s. 10-29d.) for boys.
Engineering¶	United Kingdom (50)	Commencement of shift of week in which 13 Aug. occurred	Workers employed on double dayshift and/or three-shift system	Shift hours unchanged but new minimum shift payments established by increasing the shift bonuses previously paid by 2 hours at the consolidated time rate of the worker concerned, i.e., payment for 44 hours for time-workers employed on first and second shifts, and 46 hours for those on third shift usually 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. Overtime worked on Saturday morning by workers on third shift now paid at time-and-a-half.
Engineering	Sheffield and Rotherham	20 Aug.	Building trade operatives employed in engineering establishments and steel works	Increases in the existing "all-in" rate of 1d. an hour (3s. 6d. a week) for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices on the basis of the existing percentage scale. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 237s. 6d. a week, skilled bricklayers, masons, slaters and plasterers' labourers and navvies 207s. 11d.
Patent Glazing	Great Britain	20 Aug.	Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district—patent glaziers 5s. 9½d. an hour, assistants 5s. 2d., grade A districts 5s. 8d., 5s. 0½d.¶
Wire and Wire Rope Industries	Great Britain (64)	First full pay week commencing on or after 1 Aug.	All workers	Increases in cost-of-living bonus of 5s. a week for men 21 and over, of 3s. 9d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Lock, Latch and Key Making	England (65)	First full pay week following 1 Aug.	All workers	Increase in cost-of-living addition of 5 per cent. (14 to 19 per cent.). Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living addition: men—group P.T. 240s. 6d. or 227s. 8d. a week, group A 231s. 4d. or 219s. 11d., group B 214s. or 205s., labourers 185s. 11d.; youths 160s. 4d. at 19, 172s. 7d. at 20, 196s. 2d. at 20½, other youths and female workers 59s. at 15 rising to 141s. 8d. at 18.
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	20 Aug.	Building trade operatives	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 5s. 8d. an hour, labourers 5s. 0½d.
	Leicester	First pay day in Aug.	Workers employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry	Cost-of-living bonus increased by ½d. in the shilling (4d. to 4½d.) on basic wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: able-bodied men 21 and over—skilled 190s. 11d. a week, unskilled 181s. 6d.; skilled able-bodied women 18 and over 122s. 2d.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Aug.	All workers	Increases of 1s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of 1s. for female workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: male workers 21 and over 186s. 2d. a week, female workers 18 and over—felt production processes 137s. 2d., cutting and stitching 126s. 9d.
Rope, Twine and Net Making	Northern Ireland (89) (259)	27 Aug.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 1½d. for female workers 18 and over, of 1½d., 1d. or ¾d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 1d. or ¾d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 and over—area A 3s. 10½d. to 4s. 0½d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11½d.; female workers 18 and over—A 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 9½d., B 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 8½d.**
			Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers—area A 4s. to 4s. 1½d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 3s. 11½d. to 4s. 0½d.; female workers—A 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 10d., B 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 9½d.**
Made-Up Textiles	Great Britain (95) (257)	15 Aug.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4d. an hour for male workers 21 and over employed in specified occupations, of 3½d. for other male workers 21 and over, of 2½d. or 2½d. for female workers 18 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 4d. or 3½d., according to occupation, for male workers, and of 2½d. or 2½d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 and over in specified occupations 4s. 2d. an hour, other male workers 1s. 8d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 8½d. at 21 or over, female workers 1s. 7½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 8½d. at 18 or over; piecework basis time rates, male workers 4s. 6½d. or 4s. 1d., according to occupation, female workers 3s. 2½d. or 2s. 11½d.††
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Aug.	Workers employed in the manufacture of cloth used for mechanical purposes (including felts for paper making)	Increase of 5 per cent. (80 to 85 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of percentage addition, include: adult male workers 193s. a week, adult female workers 130s. 11d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	First full working week commencing on or after 20 Aug.	Building trade craftsmen	Increase of 1d. an hour (5s. 7d. to 5s. 8d.).

* Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

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

‡ Agreements of the South Wales Steel Trade Conciliation Board.

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

¶ The revised conditions, so far as appropriate, apply to workers employed by federated firms including railway carriage and wagon building, lift erection and maintenance, typewriter servicing and repairing, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making (including service adjusters in the scale repairing trade).

¶¶ Under an agreement between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Plumbing Trades Union, these workers are paid Building Trade rates but work to Engineering conditions.

** These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 379 of this GAZETTE.

†† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 337 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts) (99)	First pay day in Aug.	All workers	Increase* of 1 per cent. (20 to 21 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Asbestos Textile Manufacture	Great Britain (100)	27 Aug.	All workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: day workers (Rochdale and Hindley Green, North and South Blocks), men 21 and over 4s. 5.25d. an hour, women 18 and over 3s. 2.875d.; pieceworkers (Hindley Green, North Block) 4s. 3.5d., 3s. 1.375d.
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing	Scotland (112) (256)	17 Aug.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for male workers 21 or over other than late entrants, of 1½d. or 2d., according to period of employment, for male late entrants, of 2d. for female workers other than learners, of proportional amounts, according to age, for younger male workers, and of varying amounts, according to period of employment and branch of trade, for female learners; increases in piecework basis time rates of 2½d. an hour for male workers, and of 2d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over after 1 year's employment in any branch of the trade 3s. 11½d. an hour, younger male workers 1s. 6½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 3½d. at 20 and under 21, female workers other than learners, retail branch, bodice, coat, skirt or blouse hands 20 or over, area A 2s. 10½d., area B 2s. 9d., other workers 2s. 8d., 2s. 6½d., learners 1s. 2½d. or 1s. 1½d. during first year rising to 2s. 1½d. or 1s. 11½d. in fourth year, wholesale manufacturing branch, conveyor belt machinists 2s. 11½d., other workers 2s. 10d., learners 1s. 5d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 4½d. in sixth 6 months; piecework basis time rates for workers of any age, male workers 4s. 4d., female workers in wholesale manufacturing branch 3s. 0½d.†
Hat and Cap Making and Millinery	England and Wales (114) (257)	13 Aug.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 12s. 3d. a week for male workers in specified occupations, of 10s. 6d. for other male workers 21 or over (except late entrants), of 8s. 9d. for younger male workers and late entrants, of 10s. 6d. for workers other than learners, and of 7s. for learners; increases in piecework basis time rates of 12s. 3d. for male workers in specified occupations, and of 10s. 6d. for other male workers and female workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—male workers in specified occupations 17s. 5d. a week, other male workers 72s. at under 16 rising to 157s. 2d. at 21 or over, female workers other than learners 118s. 8d., learners 64s. 9d. during first 6 months rising to 99s. 7d. during third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers in specified occupations 186s. 5d., other male workers 168s. 2d., female workers 127s. 10d.†
Glass Processing	Great Britain (130)	1 Aug.	Workers employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Increases* of 1½d. an hour for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers, apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, for men 20 and over: group 1, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 6s. 5d. an hour, Provincial area 6s. 3d.; group 2, bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers and specialist fixers, foil and glass paper cutters, silk screen operatives, 1st grade (complete process) and colour sprayers (being required to mix) 6s., 5s. 10d., silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller process) 5s. 9d., 5s. 7d., embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 5s. 8d., 5s. 6d., silverers' assistants, other than cleaners-up 5s. 7d., 5s. 5d.; group 3, leaded light cementers and packers 5s. 4½d., 5s. 2½d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 5s. 3½d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 5s. 1½d.
Flint Glass Manufacture	Great Britain (various districts)	First full pay period in Aug.	Glassmakers, glass cutters and decorators, and ancillary workers	Increases* of 2s. 9d. a week for men 18 and over, and of 1s. 10d. for women and juveniles.
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products	England and Wales (134)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing after 6 Aug.	All workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of 2d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles; Zone "B" abolished. Minimum basic rates after change: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 6½d. an hour, outside London (formerly Zones "A" and "B") 4s. 5½d.
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	20 Aug.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen—London and Merseyside 5s. 9½d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 8d.; chargehand labourers 5s. 5½d., 5s. 4d., labourers 5s. 2½d., 5s. 0½d.
Mastic Asphalt Manufacture	Great Britain	20 Aug.	Workers other than craftsmen and transport workers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London 5s. 2d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 0½d.
Limestone Masonry	Portland	20 Aug.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 5s. 8d. an hour, labourers 5s. 0½d.
Sawmilling	England and Wales (138)	Beginning of first full pay period following 13 Aug.	Male and female labourers employed in handling timber after its initial piling in sawmill yards	Increases in district minimum rates of 2d. an hour for adult male workers, of 1½d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: male workers 21 and over—Blyth, Hartlepool, Humber district, Liverpool district, London district, Preston district, Tees, Tyne and Wear 4s. 10d. an hour, Barrow-in-Furness, Berwick-on-Tweed, Coventry and district, Cumberland, Devon, Dorset, East Anglia, Gloucester and district, Hants., Leicester and district, Northampton, Nottingham and district, Sheffield, Somerset (excluding the North East of that County), South Coast, West Riding of Yorkshire and Westmorland 4s. 9d., female labourers 19 and over 3s. 5½d.
	Manchester (138)	20 Aug.	Workers employed in sawmills and steam joinery shops	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers and girls; increase of 3s. 8d. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include: woodcutting machinists 5s. 8d. an hour, timber yard labourers 5s. 0½d., slingers (regularly employed as such) 5s. 2½d., power-driven crane drivers 5s. 3½d., fork lift truck drivers—carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. 5s. 1½d., 30 cwt. and over 5s. 4½d., female labourers 19 and over 4s. 4½d.; lorry drivers 227s. 4d. to 244s. 10d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 18 and over 230s. 10d.
	Widnes (138)	13 Aug.	Sawmill labourers and timber yard workers	Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: sawmill labourers 4s. 7½d. an hour, timber yard workers 4s. 9½d.
Screen Printing and Display Production	England and Wales	First complete pay week in Aug.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increases* of 1d. an hour (7d. to 8d.) in the cost-of-living adjustment for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living adjustment, include: male workers—production artists, London 6s. 7½d. an hour, Provinces 6s. 5½d., writers other than poster writers 6s. 4½d., 6s. 2½d., poster writers and screen printer technicians 6s. 1d., 5s. 11d., screen printers 5s. 9½d., 5s. 7½d., adult screen printer trainees, first 6 months 5s. 3½d., 5s. 1½d., second 6 months 5s. 6d., 5s. 4d., auxiliary workers 5s. 1½d., 4s. 11½d.; female auxiliary workers—commencing rates 3s. 10½d., 3s. 8½d., after 1 year's service 4s. 0½d., 3s. 10½d., after 2 years 4s. 2½d., 4s. 0½d.
	Scotland	First complete pay week in Aug.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increases* of 1d. an hour (7d. to 8d.) in the cost-of-living adjustment for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living adjustment, include: male workers—production artists 6s. 5½d. an hour, display writers, etc. 6s. 2½d., poster writers and stencil makers 5s. 11d., screen printers 5s. 7½d., adult screen printer trainees, first 6 months 5s. 1½d., second 6 months 5s. 4d., thereafter 5s. 7½d., auxiliary workers 4s. 11½d.; female auxiliary workers—beginners 3s. 8½d., after 1 year's service 3s. 10½d., after 2 years 4s. 0½d.

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

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 337 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Rubber Reclamation	Great Britain	First full pay period on or after 12 Aug.	All workers	Increases of 5½d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 4d. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. 11d. an hour at 15 rising to 4s. 6½d. at 21 and over, female workers 1s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.
Button Manufacture	Great Britain (162) (256)	20 Aug.	Workers other than outworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of 2½d. for female workers 18 or over, of amounts ranging from 2d. to 2½d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 2½d. or 3d. for younger female workers; increase in piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hour for male and female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. 10d. an hour at under 16 rising to 3s. 7½d. at 21 or over, female workers 1s. 8d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 8½d. at 18 or over; piecework basis time rates for workers of any age, male workers 4s. 1½d., female workers 2s. 9½d.*
Building	England and Wales (166-167)	20 Aug.	Building operatives	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives on craft processes, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers, other women and girls. Rates after change include: men—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsmen 5s. 9½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 2d., grade A districts 5s. 8d., 5s. 0½d.; women—on craft processes (after 6 months' probation) 4s. 9½d., on other than craft processes 4s. 4½d.†
			Watchmen	Increase of 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 31s. 6d. a shift (day or night), other districts 30s. 3d.†
	England and Wales (167)	20 Aug.	Road haulage workers	Increase of 3s. 8d. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers, London 238s. 10d. to 257s. 10d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 1 districts 235s. 4d. to 252s. 10d., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 243s. 10d., 238s. 10d., tractor drivers (steam and I.C.) London only 256s. 10d.†
	Scotland (168-169)	20 Aug.	Building operatives	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: men—craftsmen 5s. 8d. an hour, labourers 5s. 0½d.; women—on craft operations (after 6 months' probation) 5s. 0½d., on other than craft operations 4s. 6½d.
			Watchmen	Increase of 6d. a shift (29s. 9d. to 30s. 3d.), day or night.
Building and Civil Engineering Construction	England and Wales (248)	20 Aug.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increases of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsmen 5s. 9½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 2d., grade A districts 5s. 8d., 5s. 0½d.
	Scotland (251)	20 Aug.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increases of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 5s. 8d. an hour, labourers 5s. 0½d.
Civil Engineering Construction	Great Britain (170-171)	20 Aug.	Male workers other than watchmen	Increases of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London super grade and Liverpool grade 5s. 9½d. an hour, class 1 districts 5s. 8d.; navies and labourers—London super grade 5s. 2d., class 1 districts 5s. 0½d.
			Watchmen	Increase of 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 31s. 6d. a shift (day or night), class 1 districts 30s. 3d.
Constructional Engineering	Great Britain (173)	Commencement of shift week in which 13 Aug. occurred	Workers, other than labourers, employed on outside steelwork erection	Shift hours unchanged but new minimum shift payments established by increasing the shift bonuses previously paid by 2 hours at the consolidated time rate of the worker concerned, i.e., payment for 44 hours for time workers employed on first and second shifts, and 46 hours for those on third shift, usually 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. Overtime worked on Saturday morning by workers on third shift now paid at time-and-a-half.
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	do.	Workers employed on steam generating plant erection	do.
Demolition	Great Britain (169)	20 Aug.	Male workers	Increases of 1d. an hour for workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: London and Liverpool district 5s. 2d. an hour, grade A districts 5s. 0½d., Scotland 5s. 0½d.
Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain (175)	20 Aug.	Male workers	Increases of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: charge hands, London area and Merseyside 6s. 4½d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 3d., spreaders 5s. 10½d., 5s. 9d., mixermen 5s. 5½d., 5s. 4½d., potmen 5s. 4½d., 5s. 3½d., classified labourers 5s. 2½d., 5s. 1½d.
Glazing	England and Wales	20 Aug.	Glaziers and wall liners	Increases in standard rates of wages of 1d. an hour for glaziers and wall liners, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: glaziers and wall liners, London and South Eastern area (within 30 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 5s. 9½d. an hour, Hants., Dorset and Isle of Wight, Manchester, Midlands, North Eastern, Yorkshire and West of England and South Wales 5s. 8d.
Painting	Scotland	20 Aug.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour (5s. 7d. to 5s. 8d.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Refractory Setting and Repair	Great Britain	20 Aug.	Firebrick bricklayers and masons, and labourers employed by refractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increases of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Basic rates after change include: London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsmen 5s. 9½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 2d., grade A districts 5s. 8d., 5s. 0½d.
Terrazzo and Mosaic Laying	Great Britain	20 Aug.	Layers, polishers and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour for layers and polishers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: layers, London and Mersey districts 5s. 10½d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 9d., polishers—dry 5s. 8½d., 5s. 7d., wet and hand 5s. 7½d., 5s. 6d.
Tile Fixing	London	20 Aug.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour (5s. 10½d. to 5s. 11½d.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Gas Supply	Great Britain	20 Aug.	Bricklayers and masons, when engaged on firebrick work	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: new construction, London 6s. 3½d. an hour, Provincial zone A 6s. 2d., Provincial zone B 6s. 1d.; repair work, London 6s. 3½d., A 6s. 4d., B 6s. 3d.; chimney work, London 6s. 3½d. to 6s. 8½d., according to height, A 6s. 2d. to 6s. 7d., B 6s. 1d. to 6s. 6d.
Dock Labour	Great Britain (197)	27 Aug.	Dock labourers, etc.	Concurrently with the reduction in normal weekly hours†, new national minimum time rate of 4s. 6d. an hour established.
Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade	Scotland (203)	Week commencing 2 July	All workers	Increases of 8s. a week for men 21 and over, of 6s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: warehouse workers, vanguards and mates—male workers 75s. a week at 16 rising to 195s. at 21, female workers 63s. 6d. to 141s. 6d.; drivers of motor vehicles of carrying capacity of less than 2 tons 196s. 6d., of 2 and under 3 tons 200s. 6d., of 3 and up to and including 5 tons 203s. 6d.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 337 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases were the result of an award of an independent arbitrator, dated 1st August.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Slaughtering	England and Wales (204)	Beginning of first full pay period following 7 Aug.	Male workers	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week for adult timeworkers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; piecework and head rates increased by 2½ per cent. Minimum time rates after change: foremen slaughtermen (where employed and appointed by the employer) 22s. 6d. a week, slaughtermen 20s. 6d., gutmen 19s. 6d., other grades from 18s. 6d.*
Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade	England and Wales	Week commencing 6 Aug.	Shop managers and managers	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 10s. 6d. or 9s. a week, according to area, for managers, and of 7s. 6d. or 7s. for managers. Minimum rates after change: shop managers, London area 233s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is under £100 to 390s. 6d. where weekly trade is £2,400 and over, Provincial A area 219s. to 376s., Provincial B area 212s. to 369s.; shop managers, London 193s. 6d. to 350s., A 185s. to 342s. 6d., B 182s. to 339s. 6d.
			All other workers to whom the agreement applies	Increases in minimum weekly rates of remuneration of 10s. 6d. in London and 9s. in Provincial areas for male workers 21 and over, of 5s. to 9s. 6d., according to age and area, for youths and boys, of 7s. 6d. or 7s. for female workers 21 and over, and of 4s. to 6s. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change include: grade 1 clerks 23 or over—male workers, London area 217s. 6d. a week, Provincial A area 204s., Provincial B area 197s.; female workers 151s. 6d., 144s., 142s.; grade 1 clerks under 23, grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers, London 94s. at 15 rising to 211s. 6d. at 22 or over, A 87s. to 198s., B 84s. to 191s., female workers 74s. to 147s., 71s. 6d. to 139s. 6d., 70s. 6d. to 137s. 6d.; other workers—male workers, London 93s. to 206s. 6d., A 86s. to 193s., B 83s. to 186s.; female workers 73s. to 142s., 70s. 6d. to 134s. 6d., 69s. 6d. to 132s. 6d.; drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, London 135s. 6d. at 18 rising to 211s. 6d. at 21 or over, A 125s. to 198s., B 121s. to 191s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 214s. 6d., all Provinces 201s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 219s. 6d., 207s., of over 5 tons 222s. 6d., 209s.
	Scotland	Week commencing 6 Aug.	Shop managers and managers	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 9s. for managers, and of 7s. for managers. Minimum rates after change: shop managers 216s. a week where weekly trade is under £100 to 353s. where weekly trade is £2,000 and over, shop managers 183s. to 322s.
			Other workers	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 9s. for male workers 21 and over, of 5s., 6s. or 8s., according to age, for youths and boys, of 7s. for female workers 21 and over, and of 4s. or 5s. 6d. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: grade 1 clerks 23 or over, male workers, area A 204s. a week, area B 197s.; female workers 144s., 141s.; grade 1 clerks under 23, grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, central warehouse workers and all other workers not specified—male workers, area A 84s. 6d. at 15 rising to 198s. at 22 or over, area B 80s. 6d. to 191s., female workers 71s. 6d. to 139s. 6d., 68s. 6d. to 136s. 6d.
Retail Distribution (Co-operative Societies)	Great Britain (215)	Pay day commencing 2 July†	Branch managers, managers (other than pharmacy), distributive and ancillary workers	Increases of 10s. 6d., 9s. 6d. or 9s. a week, according to area, for male workers 21 and over, of 4s. to 6s., according to age and area, for youths and boys, of 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d. or 7s. for female workers 21 and over, and of 3s. to 5s. for younger female workers. Rates after change include: general distributive workers—shop assistants (except hairdressers and café workers), male workers, Metropolitan area 90s. a week at 15 rising to 214s. 6d. at 21, Provincial A area 84s. 6d. to 202s. 6d., Provincial B area 80s. to 194s., female workers 79s. to 156s., 73s. 6d. to 147s., 69s. to 142s. 6d.; workers 21 and over—warehousemen, Metropolitan 214s. 6d., A 202s. 6d., B 194s.; male packers, porters, cleaners, lift attendants and cellarmen 209s., 197s., 188s. 6d., female packers, cleaners, lift attendants and warehouse workers 151s., 142s., 137s. 6d.; milk workers—foremen (supervising 6 to 8 workers), Metropolitan 225s., A 213s., B 205s. 6d., rotary roundsmen, head sterilisers and head pasteurisers 221s. 6d., 209s. 6d., 203s., roundsmen and roundswomen 211s. 6d., 199s. 6d., 193s., assistant roundsmen, assistant pasteurisers, assistant sterilisers and all other male workers 208s. 6d., 198s. 6d., 192s. (inside workers in the Metropolitan area 212s. 6d.), assistant female roundsmen 172s., 163s., 158s. 6d., all other female workers 153s., 144s., 139s. 6d.; transport workers—general transport: one-horse carters and all other workers, Metropolitan 210s., A 198s., B 191s. 6d.; drivers of mechanically and electrically propelled vehicles of up to and including 1 ton carrying capacity 212s. 6d., 200s., 193s. 6d., over 1 and up to and including 2 tons 215s. 6d., 203s., 196s. 6d., over 2 and up to and including 5 tons 218s., 206s., 199s. 6d. (Metropolitan 3 to 4 tons 220s. 6d., 4 to 5 tons 221s. 6d.); bakery roundworkers (male or female) 211s. 6d., 199s. 6d., 193s., assistant female roundworkers 172s., 163s., 158s. 6d.
General Waste Materials Reclamation	Northern Ireland (259)	27 Aug.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour (7s. a week) for male workers 21 and over, of 1½d. (6s. 1½d.) for youths 18 and under 21, of ¾d. (2s. 7½d. or 4s. 4½d.), according to age, for boys under 18, of 2d. (7s.) for female workers 20 and over, and of 1d. or 1½d. (3s. 6d. or 6s. 1½d.) for younger female workers. Increase in piecework basis time rates of 2d. an hour. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 and over 4s. 2½d. an hour (17s. 9d. a week), youths and boys 1s. 10½d. (7s. 10½d.) at 16 rising to 3s. 4½d. (140s. 10½d.) at 18 and under 21, female workers 1s. 3½d. (54s. 3d.) at 18 rising to 1s. 10d. (77s.) at 20 and over; piecework basis time rates—male workers 4s. 3½d. an hour, female workers 2s. Lorry drivers to be paid 2d., 4d. or 6d. an hour, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, above the minimum rate whilst so employed.‡
Cinema Theatres	Great Britain (228-229)	30 July§	All workers other than managers	Increases ranging from 7s. 6d. to 15s. a week, according to occupation and grade of cinema, for adult male workers, of 3s. to 7s. 6d. for female workers, of 5s. for probationers and juvenile male workers, and of 3s. (1½d. an hour) for cleaners. Minimum rates after change for London and Home Counties include: first projectionists 179s. 9d. to 268s. 2d. a week, according to grade of cinema, second projectionists (over 20) 158s. 5d. to 216s. 4d., third projectionists (over 20) 115s. 11d. to 189s. 4d., fourth projectionists (over 20) 145s. 4d. to 157s. 8d., house engineers 242s. 10d. to 268s. 2d., assistant house engineers 206s., 216s. 4d., head attendants or foremen 162s. 7d. to 199s. 11d., utility men, doormen, assistant foremen and boilermen 161s. 1d. to 176s. 7d., night watchmen/cleaners (male) 157s. 5d. to 172s. 5d., male attendants (over 20) 140s. 4d. to 172s. 5d., chief cashiers 96s. 4d. to 144s. 6d., cashiers 113s. 11d. to 134s. 8d., usherette/relief cashiers 92s. 3d. to 123s. 10d., female attendants 88s. 1d. to 117s. 1d., cleaners (24-hour week) 64s. 3d. to 75s. 2d. Minimum rates are also fixed for eight other zones covering the rest of Great Britain.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 26 July	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £23 19s. 6d. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2s. 6d. a week (25s. to 27s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. 8d. (16s. 8d. to 18s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	Great Britain	First pay day in Aug.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1s. 6d. a week (50s. to 51s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (33s. 4d. to 34s. 4d.) for younger workers.

* These increases were the result of an award (No. 2922) of the Industrial Court dated 7th August. See also page 378 of this GAZETTE.
 † These increases were the result of an award of an independent arbitrator dated 15th August, with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 ‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 379 of this GAZETTE.
 § These increases were agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 || Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 ¶ Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, chargehand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, chargehand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING AUGUST

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Baking	Northern Ireland (22) (259)	16 Aug.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.*†
	Northern Ireland	16 Aug.	Transport workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.*†
Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving	Northern Ireland (26) (259)	17 Aug.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*†
Dock Labour	Great Britain (197)	27 Aug.	Dock labourers, etc.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF AUGUST

The following changes, operative from a future date, have been notified: West of England wool textile industry (increases of 6s. 6d. a week for men and of 4s. for women, 15th September); merchant navy (monthly rates of pay increased by approximately 4 per cent., 17th September); and gas supply (increases of 2d. an hour for gasfitters and of 1½d. for labourers, 6th January 1963).

Industries affected by decreases in rates of wages in September, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, include hosiery finishing in the Midlands, steel manufacture in South-West Wales, tinsplate manufacture in South-West Wales and Monmouthshire, and cinematograph film production, whilst industries affected by increases, under similar provisions, include wholesale newspaper distribution in the provinces, pen-making and stationers' sundries manufacture in Birmingham.

Statutory wages regulation orders, issued under the Wages Councils Acts, authorised the following changes: road haulage in Northern Ireland (minimum weekly rates increased by 4s. and normal weekly hours of work reduced from 44 to 42, 4th September) and retail bespoke tailoring in England and Wales (minimum rates increased by 10s. 6d. a week, 10th September).

An agreement, subject to ratification by the trade unions concerned, has been reached for workers in the general printing industry. The proposed terms provide for a stabilised period until March 1965 during which there are to be increases in basic wages for craftsmen of 6s. in January 1963, a similar increase in January 1964, and an increase of 3s. in January 1965, with proportional increases for other workers. In addition there is to be a consolidation into basic rates of approximately two-thirds of the present cost-of-living bonus which will be at the rate of 7s. for men and of 5s. 3d. for women in each of three stages in September 1962, January 1963, and January 1964. The agreement also provides for revised cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements which are to be based on the new official index of retail prices (January 1962 = 100). Full details of these changes will be published in the appropriate issues of this GAZETTE.

* This change took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 379 of this GAZETTE.
 † See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

Indices of Total Weekly Hours Worked and of Average Hours Worked by Operatives in Manufacturing Industry

Indices have been calculated of (1) total weekly hours worked and (2) of average hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industry in one week in each month. Both indices have been compiled for manufacturing industry as a whole (excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing) and also for broad industrial groups within manufacturing industry, but the figures for these groups are likely to be less reliable. A full account of the method of calculation together with indices from 1956 onwards are published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

The index of total hours worked in Table I has been calculated by multiplying an estimate of operatives at work in a specific week each month by an estimate for the same week of average hours worked by operatives. Account is taken in the calculation of overtime and short-time working, sickness, holidays and of women operatives who work part-time. The figures of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operatives, estimated as part of the calculation, are given in index form in Table II.

From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for one week in each month, but prior to that date, they can be compiled only for one week in February, April, May, August, October and November. The annual figures (including, to preserve comparability, those for 1961) are averages of the estimates for the specific weeks in these six months. These indices will henceforward be published each month in this GAZETTE.

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked by Operatives in Manufacturing Industry

Year	Month	(Average 1958 = 100)					
		All Manufacturing Industries	Engineering, Electrical Goods, Metal Goods	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather, Clothing	Food, Drink, Tobacco	Other Manufacturing
1956	104.2	102.1	105.2	109.8	100.0	104.0
1957	103.5	102.1	102.9	108.6	99.4	103.5
1958	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1959	100.5	99.8	103.2	100.2	99.0	100.9
1960	103.5	103.0	106.2	101.6	100.0	105.3
1961	102.5	105.6	101.4	96.8	100.2	104.2
Week ended:							
1961	June 24	104.1	107.1	105.3	98.0	100.8	105.8
	July 29*†	91.5	92.3	89.0	86.0	98.6	92.9
	August 26	99.1	101.1	96.4	91.6	99.7	102.5
	September 30	103.5	108.0	104.0	93.6	101.5	106.0
	October 28	102.9	106.9	100.7	96.6	102.7	104.1
	November 25	102.6	106.1	100.2	96.7	102.8	103.5
	December 30‡						
1962	January 27	99.7	103.6	98.8	94.2	96.5	100.3
	February 24	101.2	105.1	101.7	95.4	98.0	101.8
	March 31	100.9	104.7	101.7	94.6	98.7	101.5
	April 14	101.0	105.1	101.7	93.2	99.8	101.8
	May 26*	101.5	105.3	100.9	94.6	101.7	102.2
	June 23	101.4	104.8	100.9	94.4	102.8	102.0
	July 21†	95.9	99.8	96.6	84.8	104.2	97.7

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked by Operatives in Manufacturing Industry

Year	Month	(Average 1958 = 100)					
		All Manufacturing Industries	Engineering, Electrical Goods, Metal Goods	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather, Clothing	Food, Drink, Tobacco	Other Manufacturing
1956	101.2	101.3	100.9	101.3	100.3	101.3
1957	101.1	101.1	101.3	101.5	100.2	101.2
1958	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1959	100.8	100.4	101.6	101.5	99.6	100.7
1960	99.9	99.4	98.5	101.8	99.3	100.0
1961	98.6	99.0	97.5	98.2	98.0	98.7
Week ended:							
1961	June 24	99.1	99.3	98.7	98.6	98.1	99.5
	July 29*	99.3	99.6	99.0	98.7	99.2	99.5
	August 26	98.6	98.7	99.1	98.1	98.5	98.8
	September 30	98.5	98.9	98.0	98.2	97.8	98.6
	October 28	98.3	99.0	96.6	97.9	98.3	98.3
	November 25	98.2	98.8	95.6	98.0	98.4	98.1
	December 30‡						
1962	January 27	97.1	97.6	96.1	96.8	96.6	96.7
	February 24	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.4	97.3	97.5
	March 31	97.9	98.2	98.2	97.1	97.5	97.7
	April 14	98.1	98.3	98.0	97.2	97.8	97.9
	May 26*	98.0	98.4	97.4	97.1	98.1	97.9
	June 23	98.1	98.1	97.8	97.3	98.7	98.2
	July 21	98.3	98.3	96.5	97.6	99.3	98.4

* Figures for dates after June 1961 are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1962. The figures from May 1962 may also be subject to revision when the results of the October 1962 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.
 † In the calculations, use is made of information obtained on "L" returns, and from June 1962 these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence the index for July 1962 relates to an earlier week in the month than the index for July 1961 and is less affected by holidays. It is estimated that if the index of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July 1962 had related, as in the previous year, to the last full week in the month it would have been reduced by approximately six points.
 ‡ Indices for week-ended 30th December 1961 are omitted as the figures are affected by the Christmas holiday.

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 14th AUGUST 1962

ALL ITEMS (17th January 1956 = 100) ... 119

At 14th August 1962, the official retail prices index was 119 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), compared with 120 at 17th July, and with 116 at 15th August 1961. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes and other fresh vegetables.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated as index numbers with prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100, and the weights used have been computed from information provided by the Family Expenditure Surveys made in 1958-61, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1962. A list of these weights is given on page 88 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 14th AUGUST 1962

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 14th August 1962 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 14th AUGUST 1962 (16th January 1962 = 100)
I. Food:	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	103
Meat and bacon	100
Fish	97
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	102
Milk, cheese and eggs	99
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	103
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	111
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	105
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	94
Other food	105
Total—Food	101.9
II. Alcoholic drink	100.4
III. Tobacco	100.0
IV. Housing	104.3
V. Fuel and light:	
Coal and coke	98
Other fuel and light	103
Total—Fuel and light	100.7
VI. Durable household goods:	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	103
Radio, television and other household appliances	98
Pottery, glassware and hardware	100
Total—Durable household goods	100.6
VII. Clothing and footwear:	
Men's outer clothing	103
Men's underclothing	104
Women's outer clothing	102
Women's underclothing	104
Children's clothing	101
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials	102
Footwear	105
Total—Clothing and footwear	102.6
VIII. Transport and vehicles:	
Motoring and cycling	99
Fares	104
Total—Transport and vehicles	100.7
IX. Miscellaneous goods:	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	101
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	100
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	101
Total—Miscellaneous goods	100.8
X. Services:	
Postage and telephones	100
Entertainment	101
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	103
Total—Services	102.2
ALL ITEMS	101.6

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Food

A marked reduction in the average price of potatoes, and smaller reductions in the average prices of tomatoes and other fresh vegetables, cooking apples, bacon and mutton and lamb were partly offset by increases in the average prices of eggs and dessert apples. The average level of food prices as a whole fell by about 2½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 102, compared with 105 in the previous month.

The index for those items of food the prices of which are subject to seasonal fluctuations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb) was 99.3, compared with 108.8 in the previous month; the index for all other items of food was 102.9, compared with 103.1 in July.

Fuel and Light

There were small increases in the prices of household coal and coke, principally in the London area, and charges for gas and electricity rose in some areas. As a result the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by about one-half of 1 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 101, compared with 100 the previous month.

Transport and Vehicles

The main changes in this group were a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars, and rises in bus fares in some areas. As a result, the average level of prices and charges for the group as a whole fell by rather more than one-half of 1 per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 101.

Other Groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO AUGUST 1962

(Prices at 17th January 1956 = 100)

The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections show changes in the level of prices compared with the level at 16th January 1962, these latter being taken as = 100. Before January 1962, the index figures were calculated on a different weighting basis and they showed the changes in the level of prices compared with a level of 100 at 17th January 1956, the date when the Index of Retail Prices was started. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together, however, in order to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of the index, viz., 17th January 1956.

Thus, at 14th August 1962, the "all items" figure in the current series, with prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100, was 101.6. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 16th January 1962 in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 14th August 1962, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January 1962, i.e., on the basis 17th January 1956, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 16th January 1962 (17th January 1956 = 100)	117.5
All items index at 14th August 1962 (16th January 1962 = 100)	101.6
All items index at 14th August 1962 (17th January 1956 = 100)	$117.5 \times \frac{101.6}{100} = 119.4$

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	106	106	107	108	108
1958	108	108	108	110	109	110	109	108	108	109	110	110
1959	110	110	110	110	109	109	109	109	109	109	110	110
1960	110	110	110	110	110	111	111	110	110	111	112	112
1961	112	112	113	113	114	115	115	116	115	116	117	117
1962	117	118	118	120	120	121	120	119				

REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

The revision of the Index of Retail Prices in January 1962 was in conformity with the recommendations made by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in a report entitled "Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices." An article summarising this report appeared on pages 87 and 88 of the March 1962 issue of this GAZETTE. Copies of the report (Cmd. 1657) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage).

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in overseas countries is given on page 365.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in August, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 192. In addition, 26 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during August at the establishments where these 218 stoppages occurred is estimated at 46,800. This total includes 9,000 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 37,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in August, 31,100 were directly involved and 6,700 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 130,000 working days lost during August included 39,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages			Stoppages in Progress in Month	
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Coal Mining	2	92	94	9,800	18,000
Metal Manufacture	3	7	10	1,300	11,000
Engineering	2	14	16	3,600	12,000
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	2	18	20	11,200	23,000
Construction	7	26	33	4,200	19,000
Port and Inland Water Transport	2	5	7	7,600	30,000
All remaining industries and services	8	30	38	9,100	18,000
Total, August 1962	26	192	218	46,800	130,000
Total, July 1962	28	143	171	31,100	69,000
Total, August 1961	23	196	219	39,500	121,000

Causes of Stoppages

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

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	19	5,000
—other wage disputes	64	5,300
Hours of labour	2	200
Employment of particular classes or persons	44	10,300
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	57	8,800
Trade union status	6	1,300
Sympathetic action	—	—
Total	192	31,100

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Remarks
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Bedwas, Mon. (one colliery)	930	—	22 Aug.	31 Aug.	Objection to a change in method of working—from pulsed infusion to machine cutting	Work resumed pending negotiations.
METAL MANUFACTURE:— Workers employed in the manufacture of metal tubes—Bilston (one firm)	25	500	26 July	7 Sept.	Claim by lathe operators and drillers for higher piece-work prices	Work resumed.
ENGINEERING:— Workers employed in typewriter manufacture—Glasgow (one firm)	2,000	—	22 Aug.	3 Sept.	Demand that redundancy be resolved by the introduction of a four-day working week rather than by dismissals	Work resumed.
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Workers employed in motor vehicle manufacture—Dagenham (one firm)	300	5,700	30 July	4 Aug.	The transfer of certain long-service employees from one section to another	Work resumed.
DOCKERS:— Dock workers—Avonmouth	1,250	—	13 Aug.	18 Aug.	Objection to agreed reduction in manning scales	Work resumed.
Dock workers—London and Rochester	3,125	2,500	27 Aug.	1 Sept.	Claim by lightermen that overtime rates should be based on the hourly rate applicable to the new shorter working week	Work resumed pending further negotiations.

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

† Nearly all the engineering and shipbuilding workers involved in a national stoppage on 5th February were again involved on 5th March. They have, therefore, been counted twice in the total for all industries and for each industry group affected. In the period under review the net number of individuals for all industries was approximately 2,000,000.

‡ Less than 500 working days.

§ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

¶ The works were closed between 30th July and 10th August for annual holidays; workers indirectly involved were not affected until 13th August.

‡ Originally, 2,000 workers were directly involved; work was resumed on 24th August but later that day about 250 workers again withdrew their labour. On 29th August the number of workers involved in the second stoppage rose to approximately 1,000.

Duration of Stoppages

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

Duration of Stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working Days lost by all Workers involved
Not more than 1 day	66	8,700	7,000
2 days	44	4,400	8,000
3 days	27	2,600	7,000
4-6 days	33	6,500	40,000
Over 6 days	20	2,400	24,000
Total	190	24,600	87,000

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1962 AND 1961

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first eight months of 1962 and 1961:—

Industry Group	January to August, 1962			January to August, 1961		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in Progress		Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in Progress	
		Workers involved†	Working Days lost		Workers involved	Working Days lost
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2	100	†	4	3,100	77,000
Coal Mining	834	110,700	219,000	1,003	191,000	633,000
All Other Mining and Quarrying	2	100	†	8	1,300	3,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	17	5,200	6,000	17	5,500	11,000
Chemicals, etc.	12	9,400	11,000	19	8,000	20,000
Metal Mfrs.	67	274,900	332,000	52	16,700	73,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding and Marine Eng.	164	2,024,300	2,146,000	132	52,800	176,000
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	61	315,800	409,000	59	55,800	361,000
Aircraft	85	478,800	609,000	72	104,300	344,000
Other Vehicles	26	267,100	280,000	28	12,600	34,000
Other Metal Goods	15	49,100	58,000	14	8,100	14,000
Textiles	40	208,400	224,000	33	5,100	31,000
Clothing and Footwear	23	8,300	16,000	21	1,100	3,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	10	2,000	4,000	9	1,000	5,000
Timber, Furniture, etc.	9	11,300	15,000	17	4,800	9,000
Paper and Printing	10	3,900	9,000	8	600	1,000
Remaining Manufacturing Industries	6	6,600	7,000	7	1,200	6,000
Construction	28	29,200	82,000	20	12,800	73,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	237	48,200	173,000	193	22,100	129,000
Port and Inland Water Transport	6	1,700	3,000	6	500	3,000
All Other Transport	53	46,300	139,000	51	30,300	146,000
Distributive Trades	40	13,100	36,000	46	16,900	46,000
Administrative, Professional, etc. Services	24	5,500	13,000	34	3,500	10,000
Misc. Services	9	7,900	13,000	8	6,200	27,000
Total	23	15,700	32,000	16	1,300	8,000
Total	1,760	3,943,300	4,836,000	1,873	566,500	2,242,000

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Industrial Court Awards

During August the Industrial Court issued nine awards, Nos. 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929 and 2930.* Awards Nos. 2922, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2928, 2929 and 2930 are summarised below. Awards Nos. 2924 and 2926 were referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959.

Award No. 2922 (7th August).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council Representative of Employers and Workpeople connected with Slaughterhouses in the Meat Trade. Claim: For an increase of 12½ per cent. on the rates of pay in the agreement covering weekly wage and head and piece-rate workers; also for double rate for overtime to head rate workers when the normal working week has been completed. Award: The Court awarded that:—(a) The minimum weekly wage rates for all adult time workers shall be increased by 10s. per week and proportionate increases shall be made in the rate for juniors. (b) The piecework and head rates shall be increased by 2½ per cent. (c) Double time shall be paid to head rate workers for time worked between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday and on all Bank or Statutory Holidays. Effect to be given to the award as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 7th August 1962. Save as aforesaid the Court found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 2923 (7th August).—Parties: Workpeople's Side and Employers' Side of the Gelatine and Glue Joint Industrial Council. Claim: To determine a difference between the two Sides of the Council arising out of a rejection by the Trade Union Side of an offer by the employers of an increase of 1½d. per hour for men and 1d. per hour for women in answer to a trade union wage application for an increase to all workers. Award: The Court awarded that the rates of pay of the workers concerned shall be increased by 1½d. per hour for male workers and 1d. per hour for female workers. Effect to be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay period following 15th June 1962.

Award No. 2925 (21st August).—Parties: Association of Scientific Workers, National Union of Public Employees, Amalgamated Engineering Union and Universities' Committee on Technical Staffs. Claim: To determine a difference between the two Parties on the salaries to be paid to technicians employed by certain Universities and Colleges. Award: The Court awarded that the following salary scales shall be introduced with effect from 1st August 1962:—Junior Technicians. Age 16 £265; age 17 £290; age 18 £325; age 19 £350; age 20 £385; age 21 £420; age 22 £455; age 23 £480. Technicians. £540 by £20 to £560 by £25 to £585 by £20 to £605* by £55 to £660 by £30 to £690 by £25 to £715 by £30 to £745. (* Efficiency Bar.) Senior Technicians. £760 by £25 to £785 by £30 to £815 by £25 to £840 by £30 (2) to £900. Chief Technicians. £985 by £35 to £1,020 by £30 to £1,050 by £35 to £1,085 by £35 to £1,120. In special cases up to £1,300. Note.—Supplementary and other allowances will not be affected by this award.

Award No. 2927 (31st August).—Parties: Staff Side and Employers' Side of the London County Council Interim Panel for Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Staff. Claim: To determine a difference between the two Sides on a claim that the salary scales of the following grades of professional officers employed by the London County Council should be as follows:—Principal Assistant (Professional) £2,350–£2,500; Professional Officer I £2,000–£2,350; Professional Officer II £1,500–£2,000; Professional Officer III £1,000–£1,500. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2928 (31st August).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Ancillary Staffs Council. Claim: To determine a difference between the two Sides of the Ancillary Staffs Council arising out of a claim by the Staff Side for an increase in the rates of pay of staff within the purview of the Council, it being agreed between the Parties that the question of an operative date earlier than 1st April 1962 was not before the Court. Award: The Court awarded that the rates of pay of staff concerned shall be increased by 7s. a week for men and 5s. 3d. a week for women, with proportionate increases for juveniles. Effect to be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay period following 1st June 1962. The Court were not satisfied that a sufficient case had been made out for any increase at the present time in the charges for board, lodging and laundry of resident staff or for the main meal in respect of non-resident staff.

Award No. 2929 (31st August).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Council "B"

of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties as to the salaries which should be paid to Assistants in Dispensing within the purview of the Professional and Technical Council "B" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain), it being agreed between the Parties that the question of an operative date earlier than 1st April 1962 was not before the Court. Award: The Court awarded that from the beginning of the first full pay period following 9th August 1962 the following scales shall be paid to the staff concerned:—

Age	For those without qualification allowance		For those with qualification allowance	
	£	£	Q.A.	Total
16	230	—	—	—
17	260	—	—	—
18	290	290	50	340
19	320	320	50	370
20	355	355	50	405
21	390	390	50	440
22 and over	440	440	50	490
	460	460	50	510
	480	480	50	530
	505	505	50	555
	530	530	50	580
	555	555	50	605
	580	580	50	630
	—	610	50	660

Award No. 2930 (31st August).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Council "B" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties as to the salaries which should be paid to Works Assistants within the purview of the Professional and Technical Council "B" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain), it being agreed that the question of an operative date earlier than 1st April 1962 was not before the Court. Award: The Court awarded that the salary scales of the staff concerned shall be as follows:—Age 21 £500 by £25 (5) to £625 at age 26, by £25 (2) to £675 by £30 (2) to £735. Effect to be given to the award as from 1st July 1962.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During August two awards were issued by single Arbitrators appointed under section 2 (2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act 1919, and one award was issued by a Board of Arbitration constituted under section 2 (2) (c) of the same Act. All three awards related to individual undertakings.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During August the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 418, 419 and 420,* which are summarised below:—

Award No. 418 (15th August).—Parties: Civil Service Alliance and H.M. Treasury. Claim:—That the National Scale of pay for the General Service Clerical Assistant grade shall be increased at all points by 3 per cent. with effect from 1st April 1962. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 419 (15th August).—Parties: Post Office Engineering Union and General Post Office. Claim: (a) That the existing overtime arrangements for the rank-and-file Post Office Engineering, Motor Transport, Factories and Supplies grades (as specified) shall be revised as follows:—(i) payment at double rate for attendance on Sundays; (ii) double time valuation for attendance on Bank Holidays; (iii) payment at double rate for attendance on Christmas Day and Good Friday (in Scotland New Year's Day instead of Good Friday); (iv) abolition of the overriding maximum rates of pay for overtime. (b) That payment at a half rate extra shall be made for a normal attendance on a Saturday as part of the conditioned hours within a five-day week. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim as put forward in (a), (i) (ii) and (iii) and (b) had not been established and awarded accordingly; as respects (a) (iv) the members of the Tribunal were unable to agree as to their award, and the Chairman decided that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 420 (24th August).—Parties: Society of Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Claim: That the National scale of pay for Executive Officers of the General Executive Class shall be increased at all points by 3 per cent. with effect from 1st April 1962. Award: The Members of the Tribunal were unable to agree as to their award, and the Chairman decided that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal D. (130), dated 10th August, for fixing revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers, and amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council.—Proposal R.D.O. (39), dated 10th August, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Keel and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal K.D. (69), dated 14th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal O.F. (31), dated 14th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.U. (29), dated 21st August, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.F.A. (37), dated 24th August, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.F.C. (36), dated 31st August, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) (Amendment) Order 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 1772, dated 13th August, and effective from 27th August. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 369.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 1814, dated 20th August, and effective from 10th September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) Order 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 1894, dated 28th August, and effective from 12th September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.170), dated 10th August, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962, No. 142), dated 3rd August and operative on 16th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and reduces from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See pages 369 and 375.

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962, No. 143), dated 3rd August and operative on 16th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry and reduces from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See pages 369 and 375.

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962, No. 144), dated 3rd August and operative on 16th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of

Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry, and reduces from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See pages 369 and 375.

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 4) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962, No. 145), dated 3rd August and operative on 16th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and reduces from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See pages 369 and 375.

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 5) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962, No. 146), dated 3rd August and operative on 16th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry and reduces from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See pages 369 and 375.

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 6) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962, No. 147), dated 3rd August and operative on 16th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry, and reduces from 43 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See pages 369 and 375.

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962, No. 148), dated 7th August and operative on 17th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade and reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See pages 370 and 375.

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962, No. 152), dated 16th August and operative on 27th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 371.

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962, No. 153), dated 16th August and operative on 27th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 374.

The Road Haulage Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1962, No. 158), dated 21st August and operative on 4th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade and reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself.

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

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 5/62 (5th February 1962) (Scottish case)

Normal course of working—rota system disturbed by short-time working

The claimant had been employed on a rota system of working which was suspended in February 1961, when the workmen were put on short-time because of a trade recession. Short-time working was prolonged, but a year later it was still intended to revert to the rota as soon as economic conditions permitted, although the date when that would become possible was entirely speculative. Under the arrangements for short-time working the claimant should have done no work at all in a week in June 1961, but he was unexpectedly called out on the Friday. According to the rota which was suspended in February he was not due to work on the Wednesday of that week. Held that that Wednesday was a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not work. The best available evidence of what would, in the normal course, have been his working days and idle days in June was provided by his pattern of working before short-time working began. A period of short-time working due to adverse industrial conditions cannot, in effect, be used for the purpose of determining a person's normal course of work.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable in respect of Wednesday 7th June 1961 which cannot be treated as a day of unemployment in the claimant's case."

"The claimant is a melter in a steel works, where the workers are

*Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 381.

* See footnote * on page 381.

* See footnote * on page 381.

ordinarily employed on a rota system of work. In October 1957 the particular rota of which a copy is included in the case papers, came into operation. The operation of this rota was suspended from January 1959 to April 1960, because of a recession in trade, the workmen being put on short time. In April 1960 the operation of the rota was resumed: and it was resumed at the point in its cycle which would have been current if it had never been suspended. In February 1961 the operation of the rota was again suspended, the workers being put on short-time working because of trade recession. Short-time working has remained in operation ever since. There is evidence that when the short-time working comes to an end, there will be a reversion to the rota above mentioned, and the reversion will take effect at that point in the cycle which would have been current if the rota had never been suspended. I do not think there is any doubt that this is the expectation of both employers and workpeople. It is in evidence that the workpeople attach importance to the rota and rely upon it as showing what will be their working days and their free days for a very considerable time ahead. There is, unfortunately, very great doubt as to when it will be possible to revert to the rota. The management are unable to give any firm indication of the prospects of doing so. On behalf of the claimant's association the fear was expressed at the oral hearing that the rota had really been designed to meet conditions of peak production and that even when the present recession ended it might still not be possible to revert to the rota in question. I think, however, it may be accepted that the present intention is to revert to the rota as soon as economic conditions permit: but the date when this will become possible is still entirely speculative.

"The system of short-time working which has been practised since February 1961 has not remained constant, but has been varied from time to time. At the date with which this appeal is directly concerned, the workmen were generally working one week in two, each alternate week being an idle week. The week which included Wednesday 7th June 1961 would, under the pattern of short-time working, have been expected to be an idle week for the claimant, and he would in that event have been entitled to draw a full week's unemployment benefit as he did in earlier idle weeks. As it happened, however, he was called upon unexpectedly to put in a day's work on Friday 9th June 1961. This was the only day of that week on which he worked. If the appeal of the insurance officer is successful, a consequence of his having had one day's work in that week (and one day's wages) is that he loses two days' unemployment benefit. At first sight, this seems anomalous. It is necessary to examine carefully whether this result necessarily follows from the relevant statutory provisions.

"The leading provision which calls for examination is that of section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act 1957. This is in the following terms:—

"4.—(1) For the purposes of the principal Act, where a person is employed in any employed contributor's employment which has not been terminated, then, in any week, a day on which in the normal course that person would not work in that or any other employed contributor's employment shall not be treated as a day of unemployment unless each other day in that week (other than Sunday) on which in the normal course he would so work is a day of interruption of employment."

Here, obviously, is the source of the seemingly anomalous result referred to above. Broadly speaking, a man is not entitled to draw unemployment benefit in respect of a day on which in the normal course he would not work: but by virtue of the clause in the above subsection introduced by the word 'unless', such a person may draw unemployment benefit in respect of each day in a week even although that week includes a day or days on which in the normal course he would not work: provided that he has done no work at all that week. If, however, he has done even one day's work in that week, he no longer satisfies the clause in question: and the result will be that he may lose benefit, not only for the day on which he works but also for another day or other days.

"If section 4(1) stood by itself, the simple question in the present appeal would be—'Is Wednesday 7th June 1961 a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not work?' and the statutory authorities would have to decide that question according to the best available evidence. As a general rule, the best available evidence is that of the claimant's recent pattern of employment

(say) over the preceding year (see Decision C.U. 518/49, reported). In cases where this pattern is not properly representative of the normal, e.g. because it has been affected by exceptional industrial circumstances, it may be appropriate to fall back upon the claimant's less recent pattern of employment, that is to say the pattern that prevailed before the exceptional circumstances supervened (see Decision R(U) 21/60). On the other hand, in cases where a prescribed rota is in operation, it is generally not necessary to refer to the claimant's past experience: the rota itself will show whether the day in question is a day on which, in the ordinary course, he would or would not work (see Decision R(U) 15/60). In other words, where a rota is in operation the rota generally represents the best evidence of the claimant's 'ordinary course' (compare Decision R(U) 6/62).

"In the present case it is not possible, at this stage in the problem, simply to apply the last-mentioned method: because, at the relevant time the rota was not in operation, having been suspended since four months previously.

"Moreover, in the present case there is a manifest objection to treating the claimant's pattern of employment immediately preceding the date in question as being the best evidence of his normal course. The manifest objection is that such a period represents or includes a period of short-time working due—on the evidence—to exceptional industrial circumstances. This obvious objection, which had been recognised in Commissioner's decisions, is now reinforced by certain statutory provisions introduced in 1959. The provisions of regulation 7A(3)(d) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] as amended, in effect make it impossible for the statutory authorities to use a period of short-time working as the basis of a determination under section 4(1) of the Act. Regulation 7A(3)(d), added in 1959, applies specifically for the purposes of subsection (1) of section 4 of the National Insurance Act 1957. It provides that, if in determining a person's normal course of work (for the purpose of determining whether a given day is a day on which in the normal course that person would not work) account falls to be taken of any period of short-time working due to adverse industrial conditions, that person's employment shall be treated, as respects that week, as if it had been terminated immediately after its commencement. Applying that provision to the present case I am bound to treat the claimant's employment, as respects the week in question, as if it had been terminated immediately after its commencement: and that simply means that section 4(1) of the Act ceases to apply. Its operation is excluded by the provisions of regulation 7A(3)(d).

"That does not, however, mean that there is no other provision left to regulate the matter. Having excluded the operation of section 4(1) by virtue of the provisions of regulation 7A(3)(d), one must next have regard to the provisions of regulation 6(6) of the same Regulations, also added in 1959. Shortly put, this regulation means in effect that 'if, as in the present case, it is found that the claimant's case is excluded from the operation of section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act 1957 by reason of the provisions of regulation 7A(3)(d), then it is necessary to re-examine the claimant's record and inquire whether [Wednesday 7th June 1961] is a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not work, excluding from the calculation any period of short-time working due to adverse industrial conditions'—Decision R(U) 17/60, paragraph 10.

"If, then, the question—'Is Wednesday 7th June 1961 a day on which in the ordinary course the claimant would not work?'—has to be approached from the new direction indicated by regulation 6(6): one asks again what is the best evidence on which to determine that question. For reasons already explained one is precluded from basing a determination on the claimant's own most recent record. The only practicable alternative, as it seems to me, is to go back to the claimant's earlier pattern of work, before that pattern was vitiated by the change to short-time working. This is in accordance with the view taken in Decision R(U) 21/60. So one goes back, in the present case, to the position prevailing up to February 1961. The claimant had in fact been working in accordance with the rota for at least nine months prior to February 1961. I therefore adopt the rota as indicative of what would, in the normal course, have been the claimant's working days and idle days in June 1961: and I find that Wednesday 7th June 1961 would have been an idle day. I hold, accordingly, that that day was a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not work. In terms of regulation 6(6), therefore, it cannot count as a day of unemployment for the purpose of unemployment benefit.

"The able argument adduced on behalf of the association amounted to an invitation to me to hold that since short-time working had gone on for a considerable time, and since there was no positive evidence of its imminent abandonment, I should treat short-time working as having become, in fact, the normal course. I am not prepared to do this. In the first place the term 'short-time working' is used in the Regulations above-mentioned as something to be contrasted with 'normal' working: and a Tribunal of Commissioners has defined the term, as it is understood in the present context, as meaning something falling short of the standard working week by not less than an hour: see Decision R(U) 17/60 (quoted above). In the light of this definition, it appears to me that before 'short-time' working can become 'normal' working (in the sense contended for) there would have to be a modification of the standard working week. There is no evidence in the present case of any modification of the standard working week. In the circumstances, I should not in any event be prepared to accept that what began as short-time working in February 1961 had become the normal course of working by 7th June 1961—the date with which this appeal is directly concerned.

"For the reasons explained, I am of opinion that on a correct application of the relevant statutory provisions to the facts of this case, the day in question cannot be treated as a day of unemployment, and unemployment benefit is not payable in respect of it."

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—*Accidents at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. How They Happen and How to Prevent Them.* No. 52. July 1962. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 8d.).

Careers.—*Choice of Careers.* No. 112. *Wool Textiles and Carpets.* Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.).

Factories.—*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, 1961.* Cmnd. 1816. Ministry of Labour. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 11d.).—See page 350.

Incomes Policy.—*Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production.* No. 2. September 1962. Ministry of Labour. Price 12s. 6d. (13s. 5d.).—See page 352.

Industrial Directory.—*Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., 1960.* Amendment No. 8. Obtainable only by Annual Subscription. (7s. 6d. including postage.)—See the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, page 424.

Industrial Health.—*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories on Industrial Health, 1961.* Cmnd. 1815. Ministry of Labour. Price 4s. (4s. 4d.).—See page 351.

Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.—*Safety, Health and Welfare. New Series.* No. 6c. *Safety in Construction Work Excavations.* Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. (1s. 4d.).—See page 353.

Mines and Quarries.—*Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries under the Mines and Quarries Act 1954, for 1961.* Ministry of Power. Price 4s. (4s. 4d.).—See page 353.

National Insurance.—*Law Relating to Family Allowances and National Insurance.* 13th supplement. Price 1s. (1s. 3d.).—See the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1961, page 157.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this Gazette was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the Gazette. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.

The Wages Regulation (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) (Amendment) Order 1962 (S.I. 1962/1772; 4d. (7d.)), made on 13th August; *The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order 1962* (S.I. 1962/1814; 5d. (8d.)), made on 20th August; *The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) Order 1962* (S.I. 1962/1894; 8d. (11d.)), made on 28th August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.

The Construction (Lifting Operations) Prescribed Particulars (Amendment) Order 1962 (S.I. 1962/1747; 3d. (6d.)), made on 8th August by the Minister of Labour under the Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations 1961. This Order amends one of the particulars to be entered in the written report of the thorough examination of a chain, rope or lifting gear required by Regulation 40 of the Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations 1961. The words "Date of Examination" formerly headed columns 2 and 5 of this report. This Order substitutes the words "Date of last previous thorough examination" for these words in column 2 of the report.

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Jersey) Order 1962 (S.I. 1962/1656; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 30th July by Her Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act 1946. This Order gives effect in England, Wales and Scotland to a reciprocal agreement with Jersey on Social Security matters.

The Family Allowances and National Insurance (Australia) Order 1962 (S.I. 1962/1869; 8d. (11d.)), made on 24th August by Her Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act 1946 as extended by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1956. See page 353.

The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1962/142; 5d. (8d.)), made on 3rd August; *The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962* (S.R. & O. 1962/143; 5d. (8d.)), made on 3rd August; *The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962* (S.R. & O. 1962/144; 5d. (8d.)), made on 3rd August; *The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 4) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962* (S.R. & O. 1962/145; 4d. (7d.)), made on 3rd August; *The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 5) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962* (S.R. & O. 1962/146; 4d. (7d.)), made on 3rd August; *The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 6) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962* (S.R. & O. 1962/147; 4d. (7d.)), made on 3rd August; *The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1962* (S.R. & O. 1962/148; 5d. (8d.)), made on 7th August; *The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962* (S.R. & O. 1962/152; 4d. (7d.)), made on 16th August; *The General Waste Materials*

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

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Reclamation Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/153; 4d. (7d.)), made on 16th August; *The Road Haulage Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962* (S.R. & O. 1962/158; 4d. (7d.)), made on 21st August. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.—See page 379.

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Jersey) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/151; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 10th August by the Governor in Council under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1946 and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland) 1946. This Order is similar in scope, in relation to Northern Ireland, to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain (see previous column).

The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/139; 3d. (6d.)), made on 30th July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland) 1948. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 309).

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

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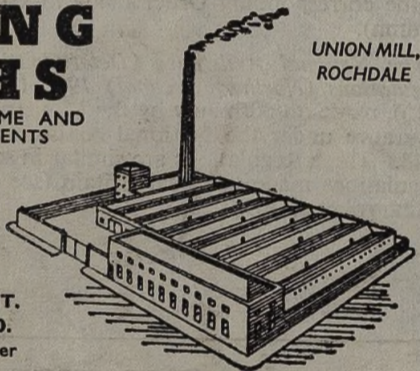
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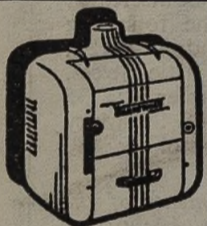


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