

# Ministry of Labour Gazette

MAY 1962 VOLUME LXX, No. 5 Annual subscription 34s. 0d. including postage Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Dffice BRITISH LIBRARY - 1 JUN1962 CONTENTS POLITICAL AND Page Special Article Labour Organisation! ENGEan Young Persons Entering Employment Internation: Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962 ...... Digest of Scottish Statistics .. .. EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC. 183 Applications for Employment of Foreign Workers in 1961 177 INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES 194 Summary of the Monthly Statistics .. .. .. 177 Statutory Regulation of Wages, Holidays and Hours of Work during 1961 WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK .. .. .. STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ... 205 Report of Committee on Selection and Training of ACCIDENT STATISTICS .. ... Progress Report on Technical Co-operation ... 179 MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS .. .. .. 208 Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare: Safety in Use of Machinery in Bakeries; Fees of Appointed Factory ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC. LEGAL CASE AFFECTING LABOUR National Insurance: National Insurance Funds, 1960-61... OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED 210 STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS ......

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

# Young Persons Entering Employment

ACH year since 1951 an article has been published in this GAZETTE giving information about the numbers of young persons under 18 years of age who entered employment. Figures are now available for the year 1961 and a summary of the information for that year is given below.

The statistics are derived from the administrative arrangements for the issue of National Insurance cards. Each person entering employment must obtain an insurance card for the purpose of paying contributions and the cards for young persons under 18 years of age are issued by Youth Employment Offices, most of which are operated by Local Authorities. Records are kept of the numbers of young people to whom National Insurance cards are issued, and who have finished full time education and have entered, or are about to enter, employment. The records show:—age at time of entry into employment, the industry entered and the type of occupation. For the last item, occupations have been grouped under five headings, viz. (a) apprenticeship to a skilled craft (i.e., apprenticeship or learnership with or without an indenture or other form of written agreement) including pre-apprenticeship training in employment; (b) articled clerks and others in employment leading to recognised professional qualifications (law, accountancy, surveying, nursing, etc.); (c) clerical employment not covered by (b); (d) employment with training lasting at least a year, not covered by (a), (b) or (c); and (e) other employment. The division into five groups was introduced from the beginning of 1961; previously items (d) and (e) were combined.

The principal limitation of these figures is that it is not possible to ensure that all young persons who have already obtained insurance cards for holiday or other spare-time work whilst still at school are included in the figures when they finally finish full-time education and enter employment, although Youth Employment Officers include particulars of all young persons whom they know to be in that category.

Those aged 16 and 17 are more affected by this than those aged 15, but it is unlikely that the proportions entering different industries or different types of employment are affected significantly. It is important also to bear in mind that the figures do not measure the total numbers leaving school, since those who left school to enter universities and other institutions of higher education, and those who had no immediate intention of entering paid employment are excluded. Equally, the figures do not show the total number of persons entering employment for the first time, since they exclude those entering after their 18th birthday.

The numbers recorded in 1961 as entering employment were 302,500 boys and 284,900 girls, a total of 587,400. This was an increase of 39,600 (16,200 boys and 23,400 girls) compared with 1960 (the comparable figures for 1960 are given on page 190 of the May 1961 issue of this GAZETTE) and was due mainly to the higher birth rate in 1946 compared with 1945. The total is analysed in the following Table, according to age at entry into employment:—

industry of	Age at e			
of the dange	mc <sub>15</sub> 200	16	11017	Total
Boys Girls	237,885 227,115	49,022 41,834	15,618 15,984	302,525 284,933
Total	465,000	90,856	31,602	587,458

In the Table overleaf the totals for 1961 are analysed to show the numbers entering the five different types of employment referred to above.

Age at entry into employment Class of employment entered 15 16 17 15 16 17 17.1 2.4 4.7 21.4 0.7 2.2 1.8 0.8 1.3 12.1 11.5 4.9 68.5 28.9 9.8 4.9 1.6 28.7 2.8 96.9 9.0 2.6 112.0 6.4 2.6 .. 237.9 49.0 15.6 227.1 41.8 16.0

Of the 302,500 boys entering employment, 114,700 became apprentices or learners to skilled crafts compared with 103,000 out of 286,300 in 1960 (plus 11,700). Not only is this a noteworthy increase in the number of apprenticeships, but the proportion of the boys who entered apprenticeship increased by 2 per cent.

The number of boys entering employment leading to professional qualifications was 4,700, an increase of 400. The number of boys entering clerical employment was 28,500, a decrease of 2,000 compared with 1960. Of boys entering employment at 16 and 17 years of age, 40 per cent. took up apprenticeships.

As is mentioned above, a record was maintained of boys and girls entering employment where training lasting at least a year was provided, other than for skilled craft apprenticeship, for professional qualifications or for clerical work. During 1961, 46,100 boys (15 per cent. of the total) took up such

During 1961, 284,900 girls entered employment, of whom approximately 20 per cent. either became apprentices or learners to skilled crafts, or took employment leading to professional qualifications or other employment with training lasting at least a year. Nearly 38 per cent. entered clerical employment, while the largest group (42 per cent.) took up other employment. Of girls entering employment for the first time at 16 and 17 years, 67 per cent. took up clerical work.

# **Industrial Analysis**

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

include not only those entering employment in the factories, but also those entering clerical, technical, sales, etc., occupations in those industries.

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

		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T
Industry Group		of grand total industry group
industry Group	Boys	Girls
Agriculture, etc. Mining and Quarrying Manufacturing Industries Construction Transport, etc. Distributive Trades Public Administration, Utilities, Professional Services, Entertainments, Commerce and Finance Hotels, Laundries and Personal Services.	7 3 3 39 12 4 17	1 36 1 3 3 32
Total	100	100
Total number of Entrants (000's)	303	285

Just under two-fifths of both boys and girls entered the manufacturing industries and total numbers were greater than in 1960, the largest increases being in engineering and electrical goods (plus 3,800), clothing and footwear (plus 2,000), paper, printing, etc. (plus 1,800) and food, drink and tobacco (plus 1,600).

Of the other industries and services, the distributive trades which took one-sixth of the boys and one-third of the girls had an increase of 11,000; other increases were in construction (plus 4,300), transport (plus 2,300) and public administration (plus 3,000). The only industries with a decreased intake were agriculture (minus 200) and insurance, banking and finance (minus 300).

The Table on the following page gives an analysis by occupational category of the numbers of boys and girls entering employment in 1961 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Over two-thirds of all boys entering the construction industry and slightly more than three-fifths of those entering the engineering, shipbuilding and vehicle groups were apprentices. Together these industries took approximately one-half of all boys becoming apprentices. In addition over 10,000 boys took up other employment, where training lasting at least a year was provided, in these industries. Nearly two-thirds of the girls becoming apprentices entered the hair-dressing and manicure industry.

The professional and scientific services again recruited the largest group of boys and girls entering employment leading to recognised professional qualifications. Of the boys taking up clerical work, two-fifths went into three industrial groups, namely:—insurance, banking and finance; transport and communication and the distributive trades. Forty-five per cent. of the girls taking up clerical work went into the distributive trades, insurance, banking and finance and the professional and scientific services.

Ministry of Labour—H.M. Factory Inspectorate Factory Form 281 (Revised)

# The Prevention of Accidents to Young Workers

Young workers in industry often have accidents because they are inexperienced and unfamiliar with the dangers of machinery and plant. This pamphlet describes some of the dangers, and suggests special measures which should be taken to help young people to avoid them.

Price 6d. (9d. including postage).

Obtainable from

# HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 210 or through any bookseller

## Regional Analysis

The Table in the next column shows the number of boys and girls entering employment in 1961 in each of the administrative Regions in England and in Scotland and Wales analysed according to age at the time of entry.

according to age at the time of entry.

Scotland had the highest proportion, 87 per cent., of boys entering employment at 15, followed by Northern Region with 82 per cent., and East and West Ridings and North Midland Regions each with 81 per cent. At the other end of the scale, only 73 per cent. of the entrants took up employment at 15 in the London and South-Eastern Region and 74 per cent. in the South-Western Region.

For girls the pattern was similar. Scotland with 88 per cent. and Northern Region with 82 per cent. had the highest porportions of 15-year-old entrants. The lowest proportion was in London and South-Eastern Region where 74 per cent. of girls entered employment at 15, followed by South-Western Region with 76 per cent.

Region with 76 per cent.

The figures in the last column of the Table show the numbers of young persons entering employment as a percentage of the total number of employees in the Region. For boys, the percentages varied from 1.7 in the London and South-Eastern Region to 2.4 in Scotland. For girls the percentages were considerably higher, as girls form a larger proportion of the total number of female employees; they varied from 2.6 in the London and South-Eastern Region to 4.9 in the Northern Region.

The Table on page 176 gives an analysis of the numbers of boys and girls taking up employment by Regions and by the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification. In addition, separate figures are given for boys entering as apprentices. Whereas, in Great Britain as a whole, over one-third of all boys entering employment became apprentices, the proportions varied considerably in different parts of the country. The areas with highest proportions were the East and West Ridings with 47 per cent., the North-Western Region with 46 per cent. and the North Midland and Northern Regions with 42 per cent.; Wales, with 28 per cent., and the London and South Eastern Region with 30 per cent. had the lowest proportions.

AUYSIS BY REGIO		ge at entry employm		Total			
W short by and	15	16	17	Number	Percentage of the estimated number of employees aged 15 and over in each Region at May, 1961*		
	I ka		Boys				
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales Total, Great Britain.	42,945 27,816 14,015 24,465 19,096 21,177 30,870 17,144 28,726 11,630	12,353 6,334 3,609 4,827 3,493 3,795 6,291 3,018 2,912 2,391 49,023	3,927 2,056 1,371 1,492 997 1,057 1,629 757 1,356 976	59,225 36,206 18,995 30,784 23,586 26,029 38,790 20,919 32,994 14,997	1.7 2.3 2.3 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.4 2.4 2.2		
### C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	1	19,020	Girls	ng and Prince	Priority Point		
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North Western Northern Scotland Wales Total, Great Britain	41,016 26,972 13,556 23,241 18,651 20,196 28,904 16,188 27,877 10,513 227,114	10,117 5,216 2,951 3,942 3,334 3,543 5,314 2,851 2,648 1,919 41,835	4,155 2,274 1,417 1,384 953 1,055 1,536 814 1,112 1,284	55,288 34,462 17,924 28,567 22,938 24,794 35,754 19,853 31,637 13,716 284,933	2·6 4·1 4·2		

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

# YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1961: ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

Industry Group	Appren to Skille	ticeship ed Craft	Emplo leadin Recog Profes Qualific	ng to mised sional		ering rical syment	Training	a Year, ered in	Ot	ering her oyment		tal
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,519	105	33	11	93	328	2,845	289	15,592	1,905	20,082	2,638
Mining and Quarrying	1,934	7	44	4	314	385	2,872	16	2,762	92	7,926	504
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,011	183	38	16	688	3,349	709	651	5,057	5,406	7,503	9,605
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1,280	73	130	62	488	3,282	501	421	973	1,826	3,372	5,664
Metal Manufacture	4,317	34	86	10	754	2,224	1,503	70	1,605	325	8,265	2,663
Engineering and Electrical Goods	21,148	134	205	35	1,887	10,196	5,830	890	5,748	4,465	34,818	15,720
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	3,211	24	11	1	326	424	249	16	960	31	4,757	496
Vehicles	6,064	36	39	11	537	2,620	1,106	124	1,510	392	9,256	3,183
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	4,769	40	47	6	588	2,526	2,596	300	3,651	1,935	11,651	4,807
Textiles	1,197	397	31	19	531	2,674	1,347	3,249	3,493	9,291	6,599	15,630
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	157	37	9	10.1	44	195	270	168	538	568	1,018	968
Clothing and Footwear	734	1,118	10	18	226	1,927	1,747	10,016	1,676	13,128	4,393	26,207
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	1,019	15	33	2	396	1,128	648	471	2,290	658	4,386	2,274
Timber, Furniture, etc	2,735	44	21	4	283	850	1,992	200	3,908	575	8,939	1,673
Paper, Printing and Publishing	4,286	682	69	22	1,138	3,603	1,413	1,868	2,875	4,708	9,781	10,883
Other Manufacturing Industries	677	36	23	7	285	1,331	493	357	1,372	1,915	2,850	3,646
Construction	26,163	39	395	8	1,183	2,711	3,240	44	6,981	96	37,962	2,898
Gas, Electricity and Water	2,363	13	60	5	455	1,023	157	28	189	38	3,224	1,107
Transport and Communication	3,008	182	168	19	3,428	5,458	1,660	1,069	3,809	718	12,073	7,446
Distributive Trades	7,104	1,851	134	92	3,357	21,754	7,795	8,186	32,009	59,999	50,399	91,882
Insurance, Banking and Finance	517	47	490	111	4,951	16,471	153	173	291	205	6,402	17,007
Professional and Scientific Services	1,545	1,413	2,014	2,463	2,210	9,518	661	1,779	583	2,028	7,013	17,201
Miscellaneous Services	13,195	13,837	153	140	1,314	7,407	4,306	2,043	8,343	10,355	27,311	33,782
Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages and Filling-Stations	9,471	88	23	5	454	2,229	2,395	44	3,385	296	15,728	2,662
Hairdressing and Manicure	1,618	13,214	10	48	37	263	135	588	149	558	1,949	14,671
Public Administration	4,776	200	451	264	2,999	5,879	1,979	317	2,340	389	12,545	7,049
GRAND TOTAL	114,729	20,547	4,694	3,330	28,475	107,263	46,072	32,745	108,555	121,048	302,525	284,933

# YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1961: ANALYSIS BY REGION AND INDUSTRY

Percentage of the of the				Single Single	Re	gion	URBIN Trail	TO SITE	I SHI JA	one of a	GREAT
Industry Group	London and S.E.	Eastern and Southern	South- Western	Midland	North- Midland	E. and W. Ridings	North- Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	BRITAL
Comments of the control of the contr											
				BOY	S—appre	nticeship	to skilled	l craft	terion. Mern wa Ron will	estora k ds tho pa hern Re	Weday For gir d Nord
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Good, Drink and Tobacco Chemical and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Ingineering and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Wehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Lextiles Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Timber, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing and Publishing Other Manufacturing Industries Construction Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Professional and Scientific Services Miscellaneous Services Public Administration  GRAND TOTAL	156 17 151 159 143 3,671 294 633 839 36 46 48 184 138 572 1,455 136 3,421 524 848 939 55 366 2,248 770	300 3 90 89 128 2,137 574 910 331 19 8 67 56 279 629 64 3,050 292 381 726 51 299 1,706 941 13,130	155 62 66 19 59 813 338 803 •106 12 12 12 26 1,811 189 144 468 25 73 956 698	167 191 76 66 664 2,383 11 769 1,106 71 3 30 181 217 321 115 2,031 273 181 339 37 115 1,026 364	131 316 69 90 581 2,385 79 639 234 126 54 56 112 292 2,452 169 179 437 20 89 1,073 376	126 397 127 98 758 2,523 94 430 603 355 14 102 93 281 338 2,974 222 324 588 57 91 1,271 352	129 144 165 277 661 3,673 350 1,284 817 250 24 497 199 483 474 1426 327 423 1,124 84 186 1,904 388	104 320 57 350 506 1,251 825 212 213 35 66 89 214 123 37 2,099 112 182 539 33 37 1,016 354	219 259 179 474 1,913 596 236 316 239 39 89 137 372 333 50 2,978 95 201 1,728 89 206 1,450 329	32 225 31 53 343 399 50 148 204 54 1 1 14 39 61 89 21 1,087 160 143 216 64 545 545 204	1,519 1,93 1,01 1,288 4,31' 21,144 3,21 6,066 4,766 1,19 15,57 73 1,01' 2,73 4,28 26,16 2,36 3,00 7,10 1,54 13,19 4,77 114,72
			DE PERSON	CAS COLUMN	M. Arina	the coll ne Hash cstern R	to doke	insesti Recipios Carlos	oni ya jang dasa ngo dan	molders (b bigh	o les lecres legion
the state of the same of the s	TGA LLON			Tota	I—BO YS	(includin	g appren	tices)			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Textiles Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Timber, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing and Publishing Other Manufacturing Industries Construction Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Professional and Scientific Services Miscellaneous Services Public Administration	553 2,276 3,660 701 6,375 736 3,420 9,859 2,708 2,004 6,687	3,305 36 676 301 289 4,264 849 1,388 1,388 1,60 272 1,123 1,336 344 5,052 4,37 1,386 5,664 884 1,075 3,711 2,058	2,462 148 470 60 108 1,427 475 1,043 283 176 65 323 126 430 584 5148 2,762 2,45 712 2,940 261 375 1,932 1,440	1,787 443 641 185 1,468 4,490 346 89 194 951 872 625 314 3,840 402 829 4,078 345 613 2,393 973	1,969 1,201 536 197 976 3,355 100 901 511 1,038 32 847 331 569 506 170 3,046 6 235 709 2,883 2857 460 1,782 975 23,586	1,378 1,329 591 301 1,681 3,209 133 529 1,211 1,222 95 367 519 618 609 139 3,584 1,030 3,584 1,030 3,585 1,030 3,586 1,030 1,0	1,562 480 1,089 824 867 4,524 5,524 1,367 1,847 1,79 689 622 1,229 1,169 6,512 5,203 3,977 1,696 6,959 793 3,030 1,105	1,561 1,808 571 591 883 1,615 989 243 340 235 66 302 303 455 2,539 155 674 3,693 3,693 3,693 1,819 1,071	2,882 1,096 1,566 194 852 2,632 1,201 323 664 1,150 134 249 438 1,057 827 171 3,642 931 8,107 494 600 2,781 875	1,427 1,298 402 111 820 723 62 317 694 179 53 217 271 310 207 156 1,919 205 686 2,648 210 208 1,291 583	20,08 7,92 7,55 3,37 8,22 34,81 4,77 9,22 11,65 6,55 6,55 1,00 4,33 4,33 4,33 8,97 9,22 12,00 50,33 27,3 31,2,5
GRAND TOTAL	39,223	30,200	18,993	30,704	23,300	20,025	30,770	20,777	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	and the same	unali le
	249				00 1	Total—G	IRLS				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Textiles Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Timber, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing and Publishing Other Manufacturing Industries Construction Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Professional and Scientific Services	1,262 1,351 151 3,640 425 552 344 100 3,416 259 405 605 2,941 759 605 2,742 23 2,742 15,770	457 18 1,102 625 115 2,215 2,215 86 548 288 450 63 2,487 138 268 1,378 455 340 137 1,274 11,585 2,700 2,247 4,567	386 600 794 85 18 841 20 339 85 333 54 1,411 76 111 654 178 225 85 304 6,506 839 1,238 2,850	247 33 1,032 262 676 2,467 1,975 1,903 242 1,923 944 130 897 456 295 111 523 8,102 1,206 1,641 2,918	296 75 832 595 294 1,077 20 376 142 3,468 18 3,107 109 96 506 6,207 739 1,199 2,248	148 43 1,012 651 670 1,097 7 141 789 2,896 119 2,266 165 182 2,27 182 88 519 7,763 976 1,344 2,104	218 53 1,443 1,133 192 1,903 46 317 410 2,867 159 4,554 332 167 1,412 585 277 718 10,999 1,929 2,009 3,245	141 118 668 475 138 840 142 33 97 627 89 3,036 68 91 419 282 233 84 239 7,754 540 1,213 1,780	2,073	151 42 287 120 186 652 8 69 289 300 53 1,598 44 31 310 111 52 209 5,246 445 445 222 223 310	2,8 1,1 7,4 91,8 17,0 17,2

The article on Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes in 1961 will appear in next month's issue.

# COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT, 1962

As announced by the Home Secretary in a written reply in the House of Commons on 19th April 1962, an Order\* has been made bringing into force Part I of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962,† on 1st July 1962. This means that on and after that date all Commonwealth citizens to whom the Act applies (broadly all except those born in the United Kingdom or, in certain cases, those holding United Kingdom passports) who wish to enter Great Britain will be subject to control, and those coming for employment will require employment vouchers.

Forms of application for employment vouchers are now available

in overseas territories.

An employer in this country who wishes to employ a Commonwealth citizen who is at present abroad must obtain a voucher on his behalf. Application forms and an explanatory leaflet (E.D.L. 125) are available at local Employment Exchanges.

An organisation has been set up at the Headquarters of the

Ministry of Labour to receive application forms, both from Commonwealth citizens overseas and from employers in this country, and to issue employment vouchers.

# DIGEST OF SCOTTISH STATISTICS

The 19th issue (April 1962) of the half-yearly "Digest of Scottish Statistics", prepared by the Scottish Statistical Office, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. (5s. 5d. including postage). It contains 52 tables arranged in seven sections covering industrial activity, transport and communication, labour, popula-tion and vital statistics, social services, finance and miscellaneous

The six tables in the labour section provide statistics of the distribution of total manpower, insured employees analysed by industry, industrial stoppages, employment vacancies notified and

unemployment.

unemployment.

The average of the monthly figures of registered unemployed persons in Scotland in 1961 was 68,400, which was 10,300 less than the average for 1960. Right through to November 1961 each month's figure was less than that for a year earlier, but in December the number unemployed rose to 76,400, an increase of 4,200 compared with December 1960. In March of this year the figure was 80,200, this being 8,000 more than in March 1961 but 11,700 less than in March 1960. The unemployment percentage (i.e., of the estimated total number of insured employees) in 1961 ranged from 3·7 in January down to 2·7 in July, and over the year averaged 3·1 as against 3·6 in 1960. In March of this year the unemployment percentage was 3·7. percentage was 3.7.
In the section d

In the section dealing with industrial activity, the Index of Industrial Production in Scotland (1954=100) shows that industrial output in Scotland, which reached a new record level in 1960, rose by a further 2 per cent. in 1961. The rate of increase was uneven over the year, the improvement being most marked in the first and second quarters. The rise was mainly the result of increased activity in the construction industry (up by 10 per cent.) although the manufacturing industries as a whole and the utilities (mainly because of increased generation of electricity) also contributed. Within the manufacturing industries the most important increases were in engineering and electrical goods (7 per cent.) and the

\* The Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962 (Commencement) Order, 1962. S.I. 1962. No. 863 (C.6). H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (6d. including postage). † 10 & 11 Eliz. 2. Ch. 21. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including

vehicle industries ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.). Against these and other increases were substantial decreases in metal manufacture (10 per cent.) and in textiles (6 per cent.). In mining and quarrying a 2 per cent. decrease was recorded.

This issue of the Digest gives for the first time statistics of the value of constructional work done in Scotland by all contractors and public authorities' own employees. The total for 1961 was £278m., an increase of £36m. over 1960.

# APPLICATIONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS IN 1961

Under the Aliens Order, 1953, a foreigner proposing to enter the employment of a particular employer in the United Kingdom may not normally be granted leave to land unless he produces to the immigration authorities a permit, in writing, for his engagement issued to that employer by the Minister of Labour. During 1961, 51,775 permits were issued to enable foreign workers to take employment in Great Britain for which British workers were not available and 1,825 applications were refused.

The following Table analyses by occupational groups the permits issued and refused:—

Occupational Group	Applica- tions	Permits issued	Permits refused
Resident domestic service in private house- holds, hospitals, nursing homes, schools	condition		sender steller
and other institutions	19,503	19,186	317
Concert, stage, film and variety artists, musicians and other entertainers	4,516	4,501	15
Film technicians	9,524	8,823	701
Hotels and restaurants: Domestic workers	2,756	2,678	78
Others Teachers (mainly of foreign languages)	6,632	5,982	650
Nurses	1,792 2,524	1,784 2,472	8 52
Student employees: Industry and commerce	5,752	5,749	3
Hotels and restaurants	517 40	516	_ 1
TOTAL	53,600	51,775	1,825

The nationalities of the workers in respect of whom the permits were issued were as follows

Austrian	gning	1 700	1,843	Norwegian	754
Belgian	Noek.	7 20	288	Portuguese	651
Danish	ARS OFF	10.00	1,768	Spanish	8.614
Dutch	30,390	1	2,015	Swedish	1.165
Finnish			690	Swiss	4,518
French	经经济的	70.1	3,567	United States citizens	1,599
German	ALESO TOTAL		9,017	Yugoslav	261
Greek	THE PARTY	1000	504	Other nationalities	2,578
Italian			11.653	Stateless	290

In addition 7,047 applications were made to the Ministry of Labour or the Home Office for permission to employ foreigners who had been given leave to land in this country as students or visitors. Of these 6,651 were granted and 396 refused.

Under the official arrangement agreed with the Italian Government for the bulk recruitment of workers (which operates outside the individual permit system referred to above) a total of 1,143 Italian men and women were recruited during 1961.

Italian men and women were recruited during 1961.

# 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 183 to 205.

## **Employment**

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during March by 45,000 (— 25,000 males and — 20,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,844,000. The main changes were decreases of 39,000 in manufacturing industries, 11,000 in distributive trades and an increase of 7,000 in financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have decreased by 52,000 from 24,750,000 to 24,698,000.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain fell from 411,173 to 406,542 between 12th March and 9th April 1962, and the number registered as temporarily stopped rose from 30,628 to 32,220. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 1,813 among males and 1,226 among females.

## Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 30th April 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  $128 \cdot 6$ ,  $95 \cdot 1$  and  $135 \cdot 2$ , respectively, as compared with  $127 \cdot 7$ ,  $95 \cdot 2$  and  $134 \cdot 2$  respectively, at the end of March.

Estimates of the effect of changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation during April indicate that about

1,960,000 workers had an aggregate increase of approximately £620,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and about 220,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of about 13 hours.

New agreements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during April, including cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, have operative dates from 1st April to 1st December. These settlements, when fully implemented, will add approximately £240,000 to the full-time weekly rates of wages of about 780,000 workers, and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of about 5,500 workers by an average of 2 hours.

## **Retail Prices**

At 17th April 1962, the official retail prices index was 120 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 118 at 13th March, and with 113 at 18th April 1961.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to rises in the average levels of prices of potatoes and other fresh vegetables, and in local rates.

The number of workers involved during April 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 69,500. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 242,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 208, and, in addition, 28 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of

# STATUTORY REGULATION OF WAGES. HOLIDAYS AND HOURS OF WORK DURING 1961

Reports concerning the statutory regulation of wages, holidays and hours of work (except in agriculture) for the years up to and including 1960 have previously been published in the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Labour. It is now proposed to include reports on this subject annually in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, since the publication of the Ministry's Annual Report has caseed. has ceased.

# Wages and Holidays

### Wages Councils under Wages Councils Act, 1959

The minimum wages of more than three-and-a-half million workers are regulated by 60 Wages Councils appointed under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.\* Each Wages Council consists of an Wages Councils Act, 1959.\* Each Wages Council consists of an equal number of employers' and workers' representatives (appointed by the Minister after consultation with appropriate employers' and workers' organisations), together with three independent members, one of whom is appointed Chairman. At the end of 1961, the total number of representative seats on all Wages Councils was 1,640. Thirty-five men and 22 women served as independent members. Fifty Wages Councils met during 1961 and altogether held a total of 105 meetings during the year. Forty-one committees of Wages

Fifty Wages Councils met during 1961 and altogether held a total of 105 meetings during the year. Forty-one committees of Wages Councils also met during the year and altogether held 75 meetings. The Wages Councils Act, 1959, provides that the Minister may abolish, or curtail the scope of, Wages Councils covering workers whose wages and conditions of employment can be effectively regulated through voluntary negotiating machinery. Some progress has been made in the development of voluntary negotiating machinery in some Wages Council trades and a Commission of Inquiry set up in October 1960 to advise the Minister whether he should vary the scope of the Sugar Confectionery and Food should vary the scope of the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) reported on 31st July 1961 in favour of the complete abolition of the Council.† This report was being studied at the end of the year. On 1st December, the Minister appointed a further Commission of Inquiry to advise him whether the Baking Wages Council (Scotland) should be abolished.‡

The Minister made a total of 54 Wages Regulation Orders to give effect to proposals, including seven outstanding from 1960, submitted by 48 Wages Councils. Ten of the Orders made did not become effective until 1962. Of the new Orders which were effective in 1961, 13 dealt with pay increases for all or most of the workers concerned and one varied the provisions relating to holidays. Thirty Orders reduced the normal working week, mostly by two hours and, where rates were not increased at the same time, provisions were included to ensure that weekly rates of new years not visions were included to ensure that weekly rates of pay were not

thereby reduced.

In August, Wages Councils were asked by the Minister to take full account of the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on 25th July, in which he referred to the need for a pause in increases in personal incomes.§ Ten Councils submitted proposals for general increases in pay between 25th July and the end of the year and the Minister felt it right to impose some period of delay before the proposed increases came into effect. Four of the Councils in submitting (or resubmitting) proposals which would in the normal course have been made effective from the middle or end of November pointed out made effective from the middle or end of November, pointed out that they had reached agreement on the details of the proposals before 25th July and regarded themselves as committed to this

\*The minimum wages of agricultural workers are regulated under the Agricultural Wages Act, 1948, and the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949. The first of these Acts is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the second by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.
† Published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. (1s. including postage). See page 416 of the October 1961 issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ See page 85 of the February 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

§ The Minister referred back proposals submitted by two Councils after the Chancellor's statement but before the receipt of the Minister's request. Both Councils later resubmitted the proposals without change.



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Telephone: CANonbury 4455 agreement, although they had not by that date gone through all the stages leading up to the final adoption of the new proposals. In these cases the Minister decided that the resulting Orders would come into force on 1st January 1962. In six other cases, the Councils had formulated the proposals after 25th July and the Orders giving statutory effect to them came into force on 1st or 2nd April 1962.

Wages Councils are empowered to issue permits to employers authorising them to employ infirm and incapacitated workers at a rate of wages lower than the minimum rate of remuneration laid down in the relevant Order. They issued 311 permits, including 220 renewals, and cancelled 231. On 31st December, there were 1,906 current permits compared with 2,046 at the end of 1960

### **Inspection and Enforcement**

On 31st December 1961, there were 151 Wages Inspectors, including 34 women, employed full-time on visiting employers premises.

Routine inspections and investigation of complaints have been carried out by the inspectorate. Details of inspection and enforcement are as follows:—

	1960	1961
Establishments on Wages Councils' lists	496,174	504,954
Complaints received	9,034	9,689
Inspections	47,838	45,148
Establishments which paid arrears of re- muneration (including holiday remu-		
neration)	7,545	7,247
Workers whose wages were examined	290,601	269,228
Workers to whom arrears were paid	12,631	11,645
Amount of arrears paid	£113,148	£98,023

The Ministry prosecuted eight employers for infringements under the Wages Councils Act, 1959, in respect of infractions at 11 establishments. All were convicted, fines amounting to £900 were imposed and arrears of remuneration amounting to £1,493 19s. 9d. were ordered to be paid to the workers affected. One case was successfully taken in the civil Court and the employer was ordered to pay £6 16s. 8d. accrued holiday remuneration.

## Complexity of Wages Regulation Orders

In 1959, the Ministry reminded all Wages Councils of the need to avoid undue complexity in proposals.

In 1961, four Councils took steps towards simplification of their regulations. One Council, which had appointed a special committee for this purpose, accepted in principle a revised lay-out of the current Order, which is now being studied by the Ministry. The other Councils amended their regulations in various ways such as by merging pay-scales, revising and reducing gradings of workers or by introducing a piecework basis time rate instead of additional piece rate schedules. In the case of one of these Councils, the overall effect of its efforts to avoid complexity was to reduce the Order (eventually published in 1962) by five pages of content.

# Hours of Work

## Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954

The year 1961 was the fourth year of operation of the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954, which restricts night baking.

A further increase occurred in the number of bakeries exempted by the Minister under section 9 of the Act from the hours of work provisions on the grounds that they were covered by an approved voluntary collective agreement for the regulation of night work. The number of exemption orders made by the Minister under the Act remained at five. At 1st October, 12,656 bakeries were covered by the Act of which 2,644 had been exempted under section 9.

Inspections were carried out under the Act by the Wages Inspectorate at 2,121 bakeries, including 152 that had been exempted from the hours of work provisions of the Act. In the course of their visits, Wages Inspectors investigated 12 complaints. The inspections showed that some failure to comply with the hours of work provisions had occurred in 50 day bakeries and 143 night halocite. bakeries. One prosecution was taken and a conviction obtained.

## N.J.A.C. Working Party on the Manpower Situation Correction

The Report of the National Joint Advisory Council Working Party on the Manpower Situation, published on pages 45 to 49 of the February 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, included, in paragraph 42, a reference to the linking of bricklaying with stonemasonry as an example of combined training. The reference should have been to the linking of bricklaying with masonry fixing.

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SELECTION AND TRAINING OF SUPERVISORS

"There is an urgent need for more and better training of super-"There is an urgent need for more and better training of supervisors in the interests of greater efficiency and improved relations between managements and their employees". This is the main conclusion of the Committee on the Selection and Training of Supervisors whose Report was published on 29th May.\*

In a foreword, the Minister of Labour emphasizes that "Good leadership is vital to the efficiency of any firm. It is essential for good relations between management and workpeople. Leadership on the shop floor depends on the quality and skill of the supervisor

or foreman".

The Minister goes on to explain that he appointed the Committee after discussion with representatives of the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress and the nationalised industries on his National Joint Advisory Council. "All sides of the Council attach great importance to this subject and welcomed the publication of the Report".

The Minister concludes his foreword as follows: "I hope that this re-examination by a representative Committee of the need for

The Minister concludes his foreword as follows: "I hope that this re-examination by a representative Committee of the need for careful selection and effective training of supervisors will be widely studied by managements and will make possible rapid and sustained progress towards better supervision in industry".

The Report describes the present position in industry of supervisory training. Some progress has been made since the earlier Committee reported in 1954 but the extent to which industry gives any systematic training to its supervisors is still limited and some

committee reported in 1954 but the extent to which industry gives any systematic training to its supervisors is still limited, and some of the training given is inadequate. The information collected for the Committee suggests that the majority of firms in private industry still give their supervisors little or no systematic training apart from making use of the Ministry of Labour's Training Within Industry (T.W.I.) courses (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 104). The nationalised industries have plans to train all their

In the Committee's view, the responsibility rests with managements to ensure that their supervisors are trained and that the training given fits the supervisor for his particular job.

The Report goes on to suggest answers to the three basic questions: what should be the content of training, where and how it should be given, and when it is likely to be most needed. The Committee recognise that, while many smaller firms will not be able to provide formal courses, they can nevertheless see that their supervisors are given adequate training. They can arrange for planned experience on the job and take special steps to see that a newly appointed supervisor is given advice and guidance. This should be supplemented by informal discussions between management and supervisors on general problems and by arrangements for supervisors to attend courses provided by technical colleges, the voluntary organisations and the T.W.I. scheme of the Ministry.

The essential problem is to get more managements to do more about training. The conclusions and recommendations concentrate on this point. The Report recommends that more should be done by employers' organisations, the Ministry, educational authorities and others to stimulate interest, provide advice and information and make sure that training facilities are available.

The Report recommends against setting up a new central formal courses, they can nevertheless see that their supervisors are

The Report recommends against setting up a new central organisation to promote the training of supervisors. In the Committee's view, a new central organisation would not have the confidence of industry and be able to encourage managements to take action as effectively as employers' associations and other existing organisations should be able to do. The Report does,

existing organisations should be able to do. The Report does, however, recommend that the training of supervisors should be kept under regular review and suggests that a periodical survey should be prepared for the National Joint Advisory Council.

The Committee was set up by the Minister of Labour in April 1961 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May 1961, page 198). Its Chairman was Mr. D. C. Barnes of the Ministry of Labour, and it included representatives of the Ministry of Education, the British Industries the Employers' Confederation, the Federation of British Industries, the nationalised industries, the Trades Union Congress, the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education, the British Institute of Management, the Institute of Industrial Supervisors, the Institute of Personnel Management, the Industrial Welfare Society, and the National Institute of Industrial Psychology.

# PROGRESS REPORT ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

The Department of Technical Co-operation was set up in July 1961 to continue Britain's existing work in helping the developing countries of the world with technical aid, and also to encourage and countries of the world with technical aid, and also to encourage and stimulate more effective help of this kind from private and public sources within the limits of men and money that the country can afford. A Command Paper (Cmnd. 1698) entitled "Technical Co-operation: A Progress Report by the New Department" has recently been presented to Parliament by the Secretary for Technical Co-operation, and is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d. including postage).

In a background note the Report recalls that the Department of Technical Co-operation Act, 1961, arose out of the growing size and importance of plans for technical aid, which demanded both a general view of this work by a single department, and preferably a single main channel through which all overseas countries, whether dependent or independent, might ask for governmental help from Britain. The new Department took over from the Colonial Office,

\* Report of the Committee on the Selection and Training of Supervisors. H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage).

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Commonwealth Relations Office and Foreign Office, the technical assistance which was previously their responsibility, while keeping in close touch with them on all questions of policy. From the Ministry of Labour it took over the special unit which recruits British staff for the United Nations and other international aid programmes, and, from the Board of Trade, work on the assistance given by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.) to certain Member and Associate countries and its

administration of the United States Third Country Programme.

The Report points out that "technical aid" is a phrase which is often used, although few people understand clearly what it involves, and even the international organisations and Governments which give such help find it hard to agree on what it means. Fortunately, there is no need for an exact definition. The aim is to co-operate with the countries where the description of the countries of the contraction of the United States and Its administration of the United States and Its adminis with other countries when asked in educating their men and women, developing their natural resources, raising their standards of living and building up their institutions and services. Technical aid includes bringing people from overseas to Britain for education and training, supplying qualified and experienced men and women to teach, help and work overseas, and advice, research and investiga-tion to help overcome the difficulties which block the paths of these countries to better and more prosperous living. A wider term than "technical aid" is "technical co-operation". Aid alone could be very one-sided. Many countries which receive help also give it, and mutual aid is envisaged wherever possible.

The present work of the Department of Technical Co-operation follows closely the lines laid down in the past, British technical aid being given as a result of plans devised and commitments entered into at different times as different needs became apparent. Bilateral help goes mainly to members of the Commonwealth, to the British dependent territories and to certain foreign countries having treaty associations. Multilateral aid is given mainly in the form of contributions to the United Nations aid programmes and those of the United Nations Specialised Agencies, and thus becomes available to all developing countries. The Report gives a short account of each of ten main activities in these fields; these include the Overseas Service Aid Schemes (O.S.A.S.) for supplying certain Commonwealth countries, both dependent and independent, with trained persons to help carry the burden of government until such time as they can be replaced by local people (in 1962–63 the cost of this scheme is expected to be about £14,471,000, or more than half of the whole Vote of the Department); the well-known Colombo Plan; the South East Asia Treaty Organisation (S.E.A.T.O.); the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (S.C.A.A.P.); the Central Treaty Organisation (C.E.N.T.O.) under which help is given to Iran, Pakistan and Turkey; and Educational Co-operation in the help goes mainly to members of the Commonwealth, to the British Pakistan and Turkey; and Educational Co-operation in the Commonwealth (E.C.C.).

The Report goes on to discuss both the way in which Britain ought to work in the future and the help we ought to give. In this context it lists and examines individually 12 main heads of activity in which Britain is well placed to provide technical assistance. These are: (1) Training of public servants; (2) The supply of university and secondary school teachers and staff for teacher training colleges; (3) Technical education and training; (4) Staff and training for economic and financial planning; (5) Geodetic and topographical surveys, geological surveys and help in developing mineral resources; (6) The supply of staff, advice and training to develop agricultural and other natural resources: (7) Advice, staff develop agricultural and other natural resources; (7) Advice, staff and training for industrial development; (8) Engineering surveys and assistance in telecommunications; (9) The development of scientific research; (10) The supply of qualified medical and nursing staff and medical and nursing training; (11) Individual service overseas through voluntary societies; (12) Management training.

To meet the greater demand in future for training in Britain, the Department will need to enlist the help of many outside the Government, says the Report. Our people also are wanted to serve overseas, and the requirement is no longer for staffs to spend their whole career abroad on permanent and pensionable terms; it is for staff to serve on contract or loan for specified periods, and the need will be for fewer administrators and more specialists. The Department has recently been examining the whole problem of recruitment and a separate and more detailed paper is to be issued shortly dealing with this question.

A\* 2

# INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

# Safety in the use of Machinery in Bakeries

Safeguards against the new and more serious accident risks which safeguards against the new and more serious accident risks which mechanisation has brought to bakeries are described in "Safety in the use of Machinery in Bakeries", a booklet (No. 9) in the Safety, Health and Welfare New Series, prepared by the Ministry of Labour and the Central Office of Information, and obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s. (6s. 6d. including postage).

The tendency in recent years for large fully mechanised bakeries to take the place of the small bakeries often unsuited to present-day requirements has meant that unless adequate as forwards are incorrect.

requirements has meant that unless adequate safeguards are incorporated during the development of the plant, there is likely to be an increase in machinery accidents. A gradual reduction in machinery accidents in the bakery industry has nevertheless been discernible, undoubtedly reflecting the greater attention being given to improving the standard of guarding, but the fact remains that nearly 26 per cent. of accidents in bakeries are caused by power driven The booklet has been produced to focus attention on a number of machines commonly used in bakeries which are known to figure high in accident causation, and to show methods whereby they may be made safe. It is in a form that may be useful to anyone in the industry, whether he is concerned with a plant bakery or the small local bakehouse, and illustrations and diagrams have been used rally with this object in mind.

Modern developments, for example the manufacture of bread by high speed continuous mixing, may well lead ultimately to the elimination of many of these machines in some bakeries. The booklet points out that the transition process is nevertheless likely to be slow and will probably affect only the very largest units, so that the hazards associated with the machines are likely to continue for a long time. It is obvious, therefore, that the industry has to face a considerable problem, which must be tackled energetically by all concerned if the high incidence of machinery accidents is to

The booklet also contains an Appendix summarising certain of the legal requirements affecting the use of baking machinery in factories. These are concerned with fencing, the construction and sale of new machinery, the training and supervision of young persons working at dangerous machines, and the notification of accidents to the District Inspector of Factories.

# Fees of Appointed Factory Doctors

The Minister of Labour has made the Fees of Appointed Factory Doctors Order, 1962, which came into force on 21st May. This Order determines, subject to any agreement between the appointed Order determines, subject to any agreement between the appointed factory doctor and the occupier of a factory, the amount of fees payable by occupiers of factories to appointed factory doctors for examinations for the purpose of the Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 61); the Diving Operations Special Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 688); and the Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 1470). (References to these Regulations will be found in the issues of this GAZETTE for February 1958, page 48; May 1960, page 227; and August 1961, page 335).

In each case the fee stipulated is the same wherever the examination takes place, and includes payment for entries in registers, issuing certificates and carrying out other duties which may be required in connection with the examination. It does not, however, cover any examination of the blood, or any other special examina-tion required under the Regulations relating to ionising radiations, or X-ray examinations of the chest required under those dealing

Copies of the Fees of Appointed Factory Doctors Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962 No. 895) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (6d. including postage).

# NATIONAL INSURANCE

# National Insurance Funds, 1960-61

The Accounts of the National Insurance Funds for the year ended 31st March 1961, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, have been presented to Parliament and published as a House of Commons Paper.\*

The Accounts were presented under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1960, the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1960, the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act, 1951, the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956, the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts, 1951 and 1954, the Superannuation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948, and the Friendly Societies Act, 1955. They relate to the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing

## National Insurance Fund and National Insurance (Reserve) Fund

National Insurance Fund and National Insurance (Reserve) Fund
At 31st March 1961 the balance in the National Insurance Fund
was £264,329,473, compared with £305,503,900 at 31st March 1960.
Thus payments exceeded receipts by £41,174,427. In comparison
with the year 1959–60 receipts increased by £6,215,956, payments
by £14,829,922, and the year's deficit by £8,613,966.

Total receipts in the year 1960–61 amounted to £936,996,350.
Contributions from employers and insured persons and from the
Exchequer supplement continued throughout the year at the rates
laid down in the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957 (see the issue
of this GAZETTE for December 1957, page 432), and at £713,005,349
and £126,433,000 respectively, showed an increase of £8,497,955
over 1959–60. An additional contribution from the Exchequer
provided for by section 2 (3) (a) of the National Insurance Act,
1954, as extended for a further period of two years by section 1 (3)
(c) of the National Insurance Act, 1959, amounted to £43,567,000,
which was £2,433,000 less than the contribution paid in 1959–60. which was £2,433,000 less than the contribution paid in 1959–60. Total income from investments amounted to £53,600,246, of which £38,703,830 accrued in the first instance to the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund and was transferred to the National Insurance Fund. Other items of income totalled £390,755, of which £389,805 consisted of payments under reciprocal arrangements, comprising £367,700 transferred from the Manx National Insurance Fund and £22,105 representing repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign

Total payments from the National Insurance Fund in the year 1960-61 amounted to £978,170,777. Payment of benefit continued at the rates laid down in the 1957 Act, and, at a cost of £934,463,497, showed a net increase of £17,791,581 over 1959-60. Payments comprised unemployment benefit £30,177,201; sickness benefit £134,999,802; maternity benefit £20,600,000; widow's benefit £65,500,000; guardian's allowance £420,000; child's special allowance £11,000; retirement pension £676,949,298; and death grant £5.806,196. (The division of total payments among the benefits ance £11,000; retirement pension £676,949,298; and death grant £5,806,196. (The division of total payments among the benefits other than unemployment and sickness benefit and death grant has been estimated.) Increases of £19,978,619 on retirement pensions and £4,000,000 on widow's benefits were mainly accounted for by

increases of about 90,000 in the number of retirement pensioners and about 27,000 in the number of persons receiving widow's benefit, beneficiaries at 31st March 1961 totalling about 5,570,000 and beneficiaries at 31st March 1961 totalling about 5,570,000 and 550,000 respectively. Total payments of sickness benefit increased by £4,350,539. Payment of unemployment benefit decreased by £11,733,817 due to a fall in the average level of unemployment throughout the year from about 2 per cent. of the employed population in 1959–60 to about 1½ per cent. in 1960–61. Administration expenses amounted to £38,135,540, representing the whole cost of administration of the National Insurance scheme, including amounts paid to all Government Departments concerned. Other items of expenditure totalled £5,571,740, including £4,766,000 in respect of financial adjustments made by the National Insurance Authority between the Insurance Fund and the Northern Ireland National Insurance Fund under arrangements for co-ordinating the systems of insurance established in the two countries, £380,000 transferred to the Manx National Insurance Fund, £28,876 representing benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries under reciprocal agreements, and £367,686 paid to the Ministry of Labour towards the cost of authorised courses of training and travelling penses of insured contributors under the Employment and Train-

The National Insurance (Reserve) Fund had a balance £1,167,771,700 at 1st April 1960, and during the year 1960–61 received £104,191 from the sale of property, and a net amount from investment, etc., of £38,703,830, which, as mentioned above, was transferred to the National Insurance Fund. At 31st March 1961 the balance of the Reserve Fund was £1,167,875,891.

# **Industrial Injuries Fund**

The receipts of the Fund during 1960–61 totalled £89,435,878 which included contributions amounting to £65,472,609 from employers and insured persons, £13,000,000 from the Exchequer and employers and insured persons, £13,000,000 from the Exchequer and £10,956,217 from investments. Total payments were £55,852,941, of which £49,044,097 represented benefit payments consisting of £17,098,030 for injury benefit, £27,552,595 for disablement benefit, £3,260,000 for death benefit, £125,000 for allowances under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act, 1951, £698,472 for allowances and death benefit under the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts, 1951 and 1954, and £310,000 for allowances under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956. (The division of total payments among the benefits other than injury benefit and death benefits under the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts, 1951 and 1954, has been estimated.) Other payments included £6,786,743 for administration expenses and £20,000 to the Ministry of Labour as grants towards the cost of industrial rehabilitation courses for disabled persons. The balance of the Fund at 31st March 1961 was £271,270,188, compared with £237,687,251 at 1st April 1960

## National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund

This Fund was set up to carry the assets transferred from Superannuation Funds in which former employees of Approved Societies and kindred bodies had pension rights, and to meet certain liabilities of Funds wholly transferred. Income from investments during 1960–61 was £6,376, and pensions paid out amounted to £13,391. The balance of the Fund at 31st March 1961 was £196,222, compared with £202,411 at 1st April 1960. with £203,411 at 1st April 1960.

# LABOUR OVERSEAS

# Working Conditions in India and Pakistan

GENERAL NOTE:—The first comprehensive factory legislation in pre-partition India was provided by the Factories Act. 1881. In present day India, this Act, its amendments and later Acts were finally consolidated in the Factories Act, 1948, which prescribes the conditions of employment in establishments with more than 20 employees. This Act, as amended, is the main legislation now in operation. At partition, the current legislation was retained by Pakistan under the provisions of the Pakistan (Adaptation of Existing Laws) Order, 1947. The main legislation for the protection of workers in existence at that time was the Factories Act, 1934, as amended, and this still applies in varying degrees to workers in factories, mines, railways, docks, sea-going vessels and plantations, with more than 20 employees. A revision of the Act is at present being undertaken. Some information regarding conditions in manufacturing industries in India and Pakistan is given in the articles which follow.

### INDIA

### Hours and Overtime

The Factories Act, 1948, limits the working hours of adult men and women to nine per day and 48 per week, although State Governments legislate for overtime up to a maximum of one hour per day or 50 hours in a period of three months, payable at double ordinary wages, i.e., basic wages plus allowances and including the cash equivalent of concessional sale to workers of foodgrains, etc., computed on the basis of the maximum ration for a standard family of two adults and two children under 14 years of age; bonus payments being excluded.

The hours of employment of young workers between 14 and 18 years of age are limited to four-and-a-half per day although workers of 15 years and over may work a full day on production of a certificate of fitness: the employment of workers under 14 is prohibited.

### Annual and Public Holidays

The Factories Act prescribes an annual holiday for every worker who has worked for 240 days in a calendar year of, for adults one day for every 20 days worked, and for young workers one day for every 15 days worked, to be taken in the subsequent calendar year. Holiday pay is equal to the normal daily earnings averaged over the previous month, exclusive of overtime and bonus, but inclusive of "dearness allowance" and the cash equivalent of foodgrains,

Public and national holidays are not prescribed by law and are usually the subject of agreements between employers and workers; in general, from four to seven days are granted yearly, but not always with pay.

In the organised sector of industry wage agreements are negotiated by collective bargaining. Tripartite wage boards have been set up for a number of important industries including iron and steel, cement, sugar, cotton textiles, jute, rubber and coffee. Because of the variation in wages in the less organised industries, and in agriculture, the Minimum Wages Act was passed in 1948 (with later amendments) to provide for the fixing of minimum rates to be paid in industries scheduled under the Act and for their

review at five-yearly intervals.

Statistics on wages, collected under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, are published from time to time. The latest available figures show that in 1959 the highest average annual wage was £115 5s.† (in electrical engineering), the lowest, £78 7s. (in the leather industry),

## Social Security

The most important social security scheme is administered by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation which came into operation in 1948: it applies to about two million factory workers in industrial areas. The Corporation is responsible for cash sickness benefits, medical care, payment of compensation for temporary, partial, permanent or total disablement and for dependents, maternity, and death benefits. Cash benefits paid over the last 12 months amounted to more than £3 million, while the cost of medical benefits in the same period was over £2½ million. The funds are derived from contributions amounting to 5 per cent. of wages, employers and workers sharing the payment equally; outside the industrial areas a levy of ½ per cent. is imposed on employers, employees being exempt.

The Workmen's Compensation Act (1923) is still in operation in areas not covered by the E.S.I.C.; compensation, payable in lump sums, is based on the monthly wages of the workman concerned.

The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, provides old-age benefit for over three million workers in 61 industries. Contributions for both employers and workers are 6½ per cent. of the

butions for both employers and workers are  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the basic wage plus "dearness allowance"\*; an employee may increase his contribution voluntarily to  $8\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. and may withdraw the full amount standing to his credit in the Fund on retirement.

# Employment and Unemployment

The population of India, now 438 millions, is expected to rise to some 492 millions by 1966. The economically active population is mainly engaged in agriculture; 85 millions follow non-agricultural

It is estimated that nine-and-a-half million persons are unemployed and some three-and-a-half millions will join the labour force each year as against less than three million jobs being created as industrialisation progresses.

In rural areas there is considerable under-employment which has been estimated at between 15 and 18 millions. To combat this problem and to increase food production the Government, with the assistance of foreign aid, has set up many programmes for agricultural development including irrigation works, co-operative farms, road building programmes and small scale and cottage industries

# PAKISTAN

### Hours and Overtime

The Factories Act, 1934, limits the working hours of adult men and women to nine per day and 48 per week. Limitation of overtime is prescribed by provincial legislation and varies according to area and category of worker; when worked, overtime is paid at double the ordinary rate of pay.

The minimum age of admission to factory employment is 12 years; a certificate of fitness is required for workers aged between 12 and 15, working hours being restricted to five a day. Various States' legislation covering specific types of employment limits the working hours of workers under 17 to 42 per week.

# Annual and Public Holidays

Under the Factories Act, adult workers are entitled to ten days of paid holiday after 12 months' continuous service, and young workers under 15 years of age to 14 days. Workers outside the scope of the Factories Act may be allowed ten days under the provisions of the Industrial and Commercial Employment (Standing Orders) Ordinance, 1959; holidays may also be granted under the terms of "law contract custom or usage"

terms of "law, contract, custom or usage".

There is no legislation requiring public holidays to be given but the Government proclaims certain public holidays (usually 13 days) at the beginning of each year and most industrial establishments close on these days.

In the organised sectors of industry wage agreements are nego-

tiated by collective bargaining.

Until 1961, the only legislative provision for fixing wage rates was in East Pakistan where the Minimum Wages Act, 1957, provided for minimum rates of pay for workers employed in inland water transport, textiles, matches, sugar, rubber manufacture and tea. The Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1961, which superseded the provincial legislation, provides the machinery for controlling minimum rates of wages for workers in industrial undertakings and under it a Wages Board has been established in each of the two provinces, and also a Central Council for national co-ordinative.

Information about wages is collected through various sources, including returns from factories registered under the Factories Act. The latest report, relating to 1959, shows that the highest average annual wage was £126 4s.† (in the paper and printing industry), the lowest, £65 12s. (in the textile industry), the average being

In addition to wages, allowances are granted in many cases for rent, clothing, conveyance "dearness", and also food rations.

There are no national social security provisions, but provincial legislation provides for maternity benefits; the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act, 1939, provides for 12 weeks' maternity leave with an allowance of 1s. 6d. per day or average daily earnings, whichever is greater. Similar provisions are made in East Pakistan, while both Sind and the Punjab grant periods of eight to 12 weeks' maternity leave. A Central Government Ordinance is shortly to be introduced to ensure uniform standards of benefit

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, makes provision for factory and similar categories of workers whose monthly wages do not exceed £37 10s. Compensation is payable for incapacity or industrial illness lasting more than four days, the amount depending upon the nature of the injury and the normal wages of the claimant. Although this Act covers the whole country, compliance depends on the degree of enforcement within each State.

# Employment and Unemployment

Of the total population of 93 millions, the labour force is estimated to be about 30 millions, and of this number only five estimated to be about 30 millions, and of this number only live millions are engaged in non-agricultural occupations. The voluntary employment service, operated in five exchanges in East Pakistan and fifteen in West Pakistan, is responsible for vocational and technical training, vocational guidance and the registration of vacancies and applicants for work. The only statistics published relate to a small section of the labour force and for this reason are unswitched for purposes of comparison. The number of registered unsuitable for purposes of comparison. The number of registered unemployed was stated to be 155,155 at the end of February, 1962.

Among the measures under consideration is legislation to regulate the working conditions of plantation workers, the abolition of fee charging employment agencies, the introduction of compulsory apprenticeship training, the establishment of provident fund schemes in selected industries, the early inception of a national social security scheme and a revision of the existing Factories Act.

<sup>\*</sup> Accounts 1960-61. Accounts of the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund, for the year ended 31st March 1961; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (In continuance of House of Commons Paper No. 170 of 1960-61.) House of Commons Paper No. 154. H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. (2s. 3d. including postage).

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Dearness allowance" was first introduced during World War I and is now an additional payment; there is no standard base and it may vary according to the fluctuations in official cost of living figures or be fixed by employers on an ad hoc basis.

† The conversion into sterling has been calculated on the Exchange Rate of 1 rupee = 1s. 6d., rounded to the nearest shilling.

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# Earnings in the United States **Machinery Industries, March-May 1961**

A summary of the results of the last-completed survey of earnings of production and related workers in non-electrical machinery manufacturing industries was published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in an article in the November 1961 issue of *Monthly Labor Review*. The survey covered establishments producing machine tool accessories and employing eight or more workers, and other non-electrical machinery establishments employing 20 or more workers, in 21 importants ery establishments employing 20 or more workers, in 21 important machinery production areas.

machinery production areas.

The summary shows that average straight-time hourly earnings (i.e., excluding additional pay for overtime and for work at weekends and on holidays and late shifts) of production and related workers in the non-electrical machinery manufacturing industries rose by 3·1 per cent. between the winter of 1959–60 and March-May 1961, compared with an increase of 4·1 per cent. between the winters of 1958–59 and 1959–60. Since January 1945 average straight-time hourly earnings of these workers have increased by 142·4 per cent. In the majority of the 21 areas surveyed, the changes in average hourly pay levels between the pay periods studied in 1960 and 1961 were within a range of 3 to 4·5 per cent. The increase was greatest in Minneapolis–St. Paul at 5·9 per cent., and two areas showed changes amounting to less than 2 per cent. The extent of wage movement varied also between the skilled and unskilled occupations included in the survey. For the 21 areas combined, straight-time jobbing shops) rose by 3.6 per cent., while earnings of material handling labourers rose by 4.0 per cent. Since 1945, when the first occupational wage relationship study was conducted for the machinery industries, there has been a substantial reduction in the percentage differentials between the wages of these two groups.

of men in selected production occupations in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and New York City, and the range averages for the 21 areas included in the survey, for the period March-May 1961. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of

			-	Avei	age H	ourl	y Ear	ning	S		
Occupation	Chic	ago	Deta	roit	Ange Lor Bea	les- ng	Ne Yo Ci	rk		centre range)	S
Administration of the second	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d. s.	d.
Assemblers:	RIVE DO	No.	-		10	300	10	1	15	F 22	0
Class A	19		22	9	19	4	18 15	11	15 12	5-22 5-19	9 7
Class B	17	11	19	3	16	4	13	11	10	3-19	2
Class C	15	0	17	11	14 20	8 9	20	5	17	3-18	10
Electricians, Maintenance	22	2	23	10	20	9	20	10	1/	3-23	10
Inspectors:	- 00	-	00	9	20	8	20	0	17	3-23	3
Class A	20	2	22	7	17	4	16	9		11-20	2
Class B	18	3	19	10	16	2	12	3	12	3-18	10
Class C	15	9	1/	10	10	4	12	3	12	3-10	10
Machine-Tool Operators:	1000		3200		100.0	1000		25104			
Production:	20	8	22	9	20	1	18	11	16	9-22	9
Class A	20 18	4	19	6	17	2	16	2	14	3-19	6
Class B	15	7	17	1	15	3	13	ī	11	11-17	11
Class C	13	1	11	1	13	3	13			11	-
Machine Tool Operators,	22	1	25	7	21	7	19	1	17	9-25	7
Toolroom	21	5	23	-	20	9	20	3	17	3-23	10
Tool and Die Makers:	21		1		20		1201				
Jobbing Shops	25	0	26	3	22	5	20	11	19	3-26	3
Others	23	3	24	3	22	4	21	5	18	11-25	3
Welders, Hand:	100	2000	21	1150	68000	Berry	2	State .			
Class A	19	10	21	3	20	1	18	8	15	10-21	9
Class B	17	6	19	6	17	6	17	4	13	2-19	6
Janitors, Porters, Cleaners	14	3	16	9	14	1	12	10	10	6-16	9
Labourers, Material Hand-		200		MARINE	Toste	THE	SHOUR	KORO			
ling	14	5	18	1	15	5	14	7	10	2-18	1

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR **ORGANISATION**

# **African Advisory Committee**

The Committee, which was set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to advise it on African problems and African aspects of general problems, consists of 20 representatives of Governments, ten Employers' representatives and ten Workers representatives. Mr. G. C. H. Slater, C.B.E., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour, represented the United Kingdom Government and he was accompanied by Mr. G. Foggon, C.M.G., O.B.E., Labour Adviser to the Secretary for Technical Co-operation.

The Committee had before it two items: the Employment and

The Committee had before it two items: the Employment and Conditions of Work of African Women, and Methods and Principles of Wage Regulation in Africa. On the basis of the conclusions reached the Committee recommended that these items should be placed on the Agenda for the next meeting of the African Regional Conference, which is likely to be held early in 1964.

included in the survey. For the 21 areas combined, straight-time hourly earnings of tool and die makers (in other than tool and die

The Table below shows the average straight-time hourly earnings 2.80 dollars = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the

	Average Hourly Earnings												
Occupation	Chicago	Chicago Detroit		New York City	21 centres (range)								
Reminded Parking to	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. s. d.								
Assemblers:	-	200	40	10 11	15 5 22 0								
Class A	19 11	22 9 19 3	19 4	18 11 15 10	15 5-22 9 12 5-19 7								
Class B	17 11 15 0	17 11	14 8	14 11	10 3-18 2								
Electricians, Maintenance	22 2	23 10	20 9	20 5	17 3-23 10								
Inspectors:		23 10	20	The state of the s									
Class A	20 2	22 9	20 8	20 0	17 3–23 3								
Class B	18 3	19 7	17 4	16 9	13 11-20 2								
Class C	15 9	17 10	16 2	12 3	12 3–18 10								
Machine-Tool Operators:	THE RESE	TENESTS.	The Country	escizioni.									
Production: Class A	20 8	22 9	20 1	18 11	16 9-22 9								
Class B	18 4	19 6	17 2	16 2	14 3-19 6								
Class C	15 7	17 1	15 3	13 1	11 11-17 11								
Machine Tool Operators,	artena auto												
Toolroom	22 1	25 7	21 7	19 1	17 9-25 7 17 3-23 10								
Machinists, Production.	21 5		20 9	20 3	17 3-23 10								
Tool and Die Makers: Jobbing Shops	25 0	26 3	22 5	20 11	19 3-26 3								
Others	23 3	24 3	22 4	21 5	18 11-25 3								
Welders, Hand:	James	1 5760	ENQUESTE	nelits	21/10/03/28 DE								
Class A	19 10	21 3	20 1	18 8	15 10-21 9								
Class B	17 6	19 6 16 9	17 6	17 4 12 10	13 2-19 6 10 6-16 9								
Janitors, Porters, Cleaners	14 3	16 9	14 1	12 10	10 0-10 9								
Labourers, Material Hand-	14 5	18 1	15 5	14 7	10 2-18 1								
mig		10											

The Second Session of the African Advisory Committee of the International Labour Organisation was held at Tananarive, Malagasy Republic, from 3rd to 14th April 1962.

# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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# Employment\* in Great Britain in March

### **GENERAL SUMMARY**

During March 1962, the number in civil employment is estimated to have fallen by 45,000 to 23,844,000. The main decreases were in engineering and electrical goods, textiles and the distributive trades.

The Employment Exchanges filled 126,000 vacancies in the four week period ended 4th April 1962. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 4th April was 239,000; this was 21,000 more than in March.

In the week ended 31st March 1962, the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,814,000. In the same week the estimated number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 103,000.

There were 439,000 persons registered as unemployed on 9th April of whom 407,000 were wholly unemployed and 32,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 12th March and 9th April unemployment fell by 3,000. The main decreases were in construction, catering and hotels, distribution and transport and communication.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in April was  $2\cdot 0$  per cent., the same as in March. In April 1961 it was  $1\cdot 5$  per cent.

The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 216,000—53 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population at the end of March was 24,698,000, a decrease of 52,000 compared with the end of February.

# GENERAL MANPOWER POSITION

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

# (End of Month)

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			1000	Mar. 1961	Jan. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1962	M	ing
Number in Civ. Males Females	il Emp	loymer	it	23,757 15,617 8,140	23,894 15,664 8,230	23,889 15,671 8,218	23,844 15,646 8,198	and I i	45 25 20
Wholly Unemp Males‡ Females‡	oloyed	‡ · · ·		322 231 91	416 311 105	412 306 106	408 303 105	2 1 1	4 3 1
H.M. Forces Services Males Females	and	Wome	en's	485 469 16	452 436 16	449 433 16	446 429 17	+	3 4 1
Total Working Males Females	Popu 	lation†	100000	24,564 16,317 8,247	24,762 16,411 8,351	24,750 16,410 8,340	24,698 16,378 8,320		52 32 20

† 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.

1 - 751   8 - 41   0 - 511 (I	End of 1	Month)		(Tho	ousands)
Industry or Service	Mar. 1961	Jan. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1962	Change during Mar. 1962
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	921 741	899 726	899 725	894 722	- 5 - 3
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical	809 531 634	826 533 618	822 532 614	823 530 609	+ 1 - 2 - 5
Goods Shipbuilding and Marine	2,133	2,185	2,183	2,174	- 9
Engineering	244 894 567 850 592 1,647	240 897 566 832 592 1,663	240 897 564 828 593 1,661	238 896 561 820 589 1,655	- 2 - 1 - 3 - 8 - 4 - 6
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,901	8,952	8,934	8,895	- 39
Construction	1,604 381 1,672 3,284	1,585 386 1,676 3,314	1,609 387 1,677 3,299	1,614 387 1,677 3,288	+ 5  11
vices National Government Service Local Government Service	5,001 505 747	5,083 516 757	5,088 514 757	5,095 514 758	+ 7 + 1
Total in Civil Employment	23,757	23.894	23 889	23 844	_ 45

# 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 March 1961, and January, February and March 1962.

The figures relate to all insured 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.

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 of the month and at the end of the month; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the month. 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

		no	(End	of Mo	nth)	hiero )	Inda	enies	Mar	ch-M	(T	housands)
Industry	ı	March 196	1	Ja	anuary 196	2	Fe	bruary 19	62	interior 1 N	March 1962	2 Volgn
Mining, etc.	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Coal Mining  Food, Drink and Tobacco	448.9 32.9 81.9 19.0 36.2 25.2 12.6 40.8 29.4 15.8	345.5 8.1 56.5 35.9 34.1 13.0 4.2 61.8 45.7 4.2	794·4 41·0 138·4 54·9 70·3 38·2 16·8 102·6 75·1 20·0	637·1 458·4 33·5 83·8 19·0 37·7 24·7 13·2 41·9 29·5 16·3	18·7 352·7 8·3 57·3 35·7 35·9 12·6 4·2 63·4 47·3 4·5	811·1 41·8 141·1 54·7 73·6 37·3 17·4 105·3 76·8 20·8	456·3 33·6 83·6 18·8 37·5 24·8 12·4 41·7 29·3 16·2	351·1 8·3 57·3 35·8 36·0 12·6 4·1 63·0 46·6 4·3	807·4 41·9 140·9 54·6 73·5 37·4 16·5 104·7 75·9 20·5	457·9 33·5 84·1 18·7 37·8 25·8 12·4 41·5 29·5 16·3	350·0 8·4 58·0 36·6 35·9 12·9 4·1 62·2 44·9 4·3	807·9 41·9 142·1 55·3 73·7 16·5 103·7 74·4 20·6
Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining	21·7 77·3 38·6 17·5 384·1 17·9 32·6	18·5 19·8 21·6 22·1 145·3 0·5 6·8	40·2 97·1 60·2 39·6 529·4 18·4 39·4	23·0 79·2 39·3 17·3 384·7 17·5 32·5	19·8 20·4 21·6 21·7 146·0 0·5 6·7	42·8 99·6 60·9 39·0 530·7 18·0 39·2	22·7 79·1 39·3 17·3 384·0 17·3 32·5	19·8 20·3 21·3 21·7 145·7 0·5 6·7	42.5 99.4 60.6 39.0 529.7 17.8 39.2	22.6 79.1 39.3 17.3 382.6 17.1 32.4	19·0 20·5 21·5 21·7 144·9 0·5 6·7	41.6 99.6 60.8 39.0 527.5 17.6 39.1
Lubricating Oils and Greases	6.8 173.2 31.7 21.0 34.2 30.5 26.8 9.4	2·2 44·6 41·5 11·0 14·2 13·6 5·7 5·2	9·0 217·8 73·2 32·0 48·4 44·1 32·5 14·6	6.8 173.0 32.6 20.1 34.1 31.3 27.2 9.6	2·2 45·4 41·3 10·6 14·0 14·2 5·7 5·4	9·0 218·4 73·9 30·7 48·1 45·5 32·9 15·0	6.8 173.0 32.6 19.9 34.0 31.4 27.1 9.4	2·2 45·4 41·0 10·6 14·0 14·2 5·7 5·4	9·0 218·4 73·6 30·5 48·0 45·6 32·8 14·8	6.8 172.5 32.5 19.8 34.0 31.3 27.0 9.2	2·2 45·2 40·7 10·6 14·1 14·0 5·6 5·3	9·0 217·7 73·2 30·4 48·1 45·3 32·6 14·5
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General) Steel Tubes Iron Castings, etc. Light Metals Copper, Brass and other Base Metals Engineering and Electrical Goods	557·5 280·8 46·6 113·0 46·0 71·1	75·7 24·2 8·8 14·6 12·0 16·1	633·2 305·0 55·4 127·6 58·0 87·2	541·0 270·3 46·7 108·4 45·5 70·1	75.6 24.6 9.0 14.3 11.7 16.0	616·6 294·9 55·7 122·7 57·2 86·1 2.158·9	537·6 268·4 46·7 107·7 44·9 69·9	75·2 24·5 9·0 14·3 11·6 15·8	612·8 292·9 55·7 122·0 56·5 85·7	533·3 265·8 46·7 107·1 44·5 69·2	74·6 24·2 9·0 14·2 11·6 15·6	607.9 290.0 55.7 121.3 56.1 84.8
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and other Electronic Apparatus Domestic Electric Appliances Other Electrical Goods	31·0 77·66 41·0 36·8 46·9 23·3 47·2 44·5 281·0 141·66 25·3 159·8 85·4 7·5 164·3 41·2 39·9	4·7 14·2 12·5 6·6 8·5 3·4 3·4 18·5 62·6 18·2 45·7 47·8 8·4 58·2 21·3 25·8 102·5 23·9	2,36:7 91:8 53:5 43:4 55:4 26:7 53:7 63:0 343:6 15:9 83:3 31:5 205:5 133:2 15:9 222:5 62:5 62:5 63:7 232:9 65:3 145:4	31 · 8 81 · 4 44 · 3 37 · 3 47 · 5 23 · 8 49 · 6 48 · 2 284 · 1 140 · 8 25 · 1 162 · 9 89 · 9 7 · 6 167 · 4 41 · 9 41 · 2 138 · 3 9 · 8 9 · 9 83 · 5	5.0 14.6 12.9 6.6 8.5 3.5 6.7 19.4 62.6 18.4 6.2 46.1 48.5 8.4 56.7 21.6 28.2 2109.6	2,136 · 8 96 · 0 57 · 2 43 · 9 56 · 0 27 · 3 56 · 3 67 · 6 346 · 7 159 · 2 31 · 3 209 · 0 138 · 4 16 · 0 224 · 1 63 · 5 69 · 4 248 · 1 63 · 9 148 · 2	32·0 81·6 44·3 37·1 47·4 23·6 49·9 48·4 284·3 139·8 25·0 163·0 89·9 166·7 41·7 41·3 138·4 39·6	5·1 14·7 12·8 6·5 8·5 3·5 6·7 19·4 62·6 18·4 6·3 46·3 46·3 46·3 56·6 21·7 28·5 5108·9 23·6	37·1 96·3 57·1 43·6 55·9 27·1 56·6 67·8 346·9 158·2 31·3 209·3 138·6 15·9 223·3 63·4 69·8 247·3 63·2 148·3	32·2 81·8 44·2 36·7 47·1 23·5 50·0 48·3 283·3 137·8 24·8 162·5 89·7 7·5 165·9 41·6 41·1 138·1 39·5 83·3	5·1 14·6 12·9 6·4 8·4 3·5 6·7 19·5 62·2 18·1 48·6 3·3 56·3 21·8 28·4 40·7 423·5	37. 96. 57. 43. 55. 27. 345. 155. 31. 208. 138. 15. 222. 63. 69. 245.
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	166.2	8.3	243·2 174·5 68·7	227·7 165·7 62·0	8.2	239·6 173·9 65·7	227·5 165·5 62·0	8.3	239·5 173·8 65·7	224·7 163·2 61·5	8.3	171 -
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	767·9 354·0 25·4 251·0 65·1 68·2	53·4 10·0 44·4 4·7 3·9	886·8 407·4 35·4 295·4 69·8 72·1 6·7	771·1 357·4 22·0 256·0 63·8 67·6 4·3	54·1 8·5 45·2 4·7 4·0	890·1 411·5 30·5 301·2 68·5 71·6 6·8	255·3 63·3 67·0	54·7 8·5 45·1 4·7 4·0	890·1 413·6 30·4 300·4 68·0 71·0 6·7	769·9 361·1 21·6 254·2 62·6 66·3 4·1	55·4 8·4 44·5 4·6 3·9	30· 298· 67· 70·
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Implements	16·1 4·9 28·0 34·0 15·1 16·4	8·4 6·4 19·2 10·7 20·9 13·2	555·6 24·5 11·3 47·2 44·7 36·0 29·6 362·3		8·6 6·2 18·4 10·4 20·2 12·8 114·6	554·7 24·9 11·5 46·9 43·9 35·8 29·3 362·4	28·4 33·3 15·5 16·6 247·0	8·6 6·2 18·2 10·3 20·0 12·8 114·2	TOPE TOP	360·4 16·2 5·3 28·0 33·2 15·5 16·6 245·6	8·5 6·2 17·8 10·1 19·8 12·9	24· 11· 45· 43· 35· 29· 359·
Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc. Weaving of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc. Woollen and Worsted Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing Other Textile Industries	43·1 45·7 92·7 8·5 4·7 37·7 3·6 19·6 7·5 9·7 52·9	9·9 81·0 70·6 108·4 8·7 7·4 88·2 4·7 15·9 14·1 21·4	841·3 43·2 124·1 116·3 201·1 17·2 12·1 125·9 8·3 35·5 21·6 31·1 77·5 27·4	40·8 45·2 92·6 8·6 4·8 38·1 3·6 20·3 7·4 9·8 51·4	10·0 72·4 67·7 106·1 8·9 7·3 88·2 4·4 16·3 13·7 21·6 23·9	823·0 43·4 113·2 112·9 198·7 17·5 12·1 126·3 8·0 36·6 21·1 31·4 75·3 26·5	44.8 92.2 8.7 4.8 38.0 3.5 20.3 7.4 9.8 51.4	71·8 66·9 105·0 9·1 7·4 87·7 4·3 16·2 13·7 21·5 23·9	112·2 111·7 197·2 17·8 12·2 125·7 7·8 36·5 21·1 31·3	3·5 20·3 7·3 9·8 51·2 17·9	9·9 71·0 65·7 103·7 9·2 7·2 86·8 4·3 16·2 13·7 21·2 23·5 8·4	42: 111: 110: 195: 17: 124: 124: 7: 36: 21: 31: 74:
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	7.8	7.0	62·6 30·8 22·7 9·1	24.2	7·2 14·3	63·5 31·4 22·6 9·5	24.0	7.2		23.9	7·1 14·5	31 22
Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps, Millinery Other Dress Industries Footwear.	154·7 7·6 35·2 20·7 7·3 13·9 5·1 8·9	416·0 23·0 97·1 48·3 42·4 100·9 10·0 32·7	570·7 30·6 132·3 69·0 49·7 114·8 15·1 41·6	155·1 7·6 35·6 21·1 7·4 13·9 4·7 8·9	416·8 22·6 98·2 49·9 40·9 100·4 9·5 34·3	571.9 30.2 133.8 71.0 48.3 114.3 14.2 43.2	155·5 7·7 35·8 21·4 7·4 14·1 4·7 9·0	417·8 22·5 98·2 50·3 40·9 101·1 9·5 34·5	573·3 30·2 134·0 71·7 48·3 115·2 14·2 43·5	155·0 7·5 35·8 21·4 7·4 14·2 4·7 8·9	414·6 22·0 97·8 50·0 40·3 100·7 9·4 34·2	569 29 133 71 47 114 14 43
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and other Building Materials	261·7 69·6 28·9 58·1 16·1	7.6 38:1 18:7 1:7	67.0	59·1 16·1	7·4 37·8 19·0 1·7	66·8 78·1 17·8	68 · 8 29 · 0 59 · 2 16 · 1	7·4 37·8 19·1 1·7	76·2 66·8 78·3 17·8 104·9	68·7 29·0 59·0 16·2	7·4 37·7 19·0 1·7 14·5	76- 66- 78- 17- 105-
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	79·4 78·9 9·8 24·5	12·5 20·4 9·2 4·6 6·5	286·0 91·9 99·3 19·0 29·1 25·3 21·4	79·9 80·6 10·0 24·9 18·3	12·5 21·0 9·4 4·5 6·5	288·0 92·4 101·6 19·4 29·4 24·8 20·4	79·8 79·9 10·1 25·0 18·3	12·6 20·7 9·4 4·5 6·4	92·4 100·6 19·5 29·5 24·7	9·9 25·1 18·2	12·5 20·4 9·2 4·4 6·3	92 · 99 · 19 · 29 · 24 ·

# Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(End of Month) (Thousands) January 1962 March 1962 March 1961 February 1962 Industry Males Females Total Males Females Total Males Females Total Males Females Total 218·9 21·7 35·7 38·1 30·1 93·3 402·3 74·7 31·5 34·1 107·0 155·0 Paper, Printing and Publishing
Paper and Board
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc.
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc. 396·4 76·0 30·5 33·0 105·7 151·2 215·3 21·9 35·8 37·3 28·8 91·5 611·7 97·9 66·3 70·3 134·5 242·7 402·7 75·3 31·8 34·1 106·7 154·8 621·6 97·0 67·5 72·2 136·8 248·1 403·0 75·0 31·7 34·2 107·1 155·0 218·1 21·6 35·5 37·8 30·1 93·1 621·1 96·6 67·2 72·0 137·2 248·1 216·1 21·3 35·1 37·4 30·0 92·3 618·4 96·0 66·6 71·5 137·0 247·3 304·1 124·3 17·0 15·4 32·2 11·4 66·6 37·2 180·3 84·8 13·2 7·7 12·1 5·2 35·8 21·5 302·8 122·5 17·5 15·9 33·2 11·7 64·8 37·2 182·3 85·9 12·9 7·5 12·1 5·3 36·9 21·7 182 · 6 85 · 7 12 · 9 7 · 7 12 · 1 5 · 1 37 · 3 21 · 8 302·9 123·7 17·0 15·**5** 32·0 11·2 66·3 37·2 122·5 37·7 4·3 8·2 21·1 6·5 29·0 15·7 121·6 38·2 4·1 7·8 20·3 6·3 29·3 15·6 303.9 124.1 17.0 15.3 32.4 11.6 66.2 37.3 182·7 86·0 12·9 7·6 12·1 5·2 37·2 21·7 121·4 38·3 4·1 7·8 20·1 6·2 29·4 15·5 120·3 38·0 4·1 7·8 19·9 6·1 29·0 15·4 5,930 2 2,836 5 8,766 7 5,977 0 2,841 2 8,818 2 5,965 5 2,835 0 8,800 5 5,944 7 2,816 2 8,760 9 Total, All Manufacturing Industries ... 75.0 1,468.0 73.5 1,463.3 1,369.2 74.7 1,443.9 1,393.0 75.0 1,473.0 1,398.0 1,389 · 8 Construction .. .. .. 386·0 126·4 221·6 38·0 46·0 15·2 28·2 2·6 386·6 126·0 222·4 38·2 340·6 110·2 194·7 35·7 386·5 125·3 222·9 38·3 336·0 111·4 189·2 35·4 380·7 126·4 216·3 38·0 45·9 15·1 28·2 2·6 44·7 15·0 27·1 2·6 111·2 193·6 35·4 110·8 194·2 35·6 Transport and Communication
Road Passenger Transport
Road Haulage Contracting 47·7 16·4 265·9 191·5 266·0 191·0 215·8 173·3 47·9 15·8 263·7 189·1 218·2 175·1 218·4 174·4 47·6 16·6 218·9 174·8 47·3 16·5 266·2 191·3 

 Distributive Trades
 ...
 ...
 1,332·3
 1,454·5
 2,786·8

 Wholesale Distribution
 ...
 ...
 327·6
 188·1
 515·7

 Retail Distribution
 ...
 ...
 787·0
 1,197·9
 1,984·9

 Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies
 ...
 ...
 124·1
 34·9
 159·0

 Dealing in other Industrial Materials, etc.
 ...
 93·6
 33·6
 127·2

 1,334·0 328·3 785·5 1,483·3 189·6 1,223·6 2,817·3 517·9 2,009·1 1,330 · 2 327 · 2 · 784 · 0 1,472 · 4 2,802 · 6 189 · 1 516 · 3 1,213 · 4 1,997 · 4 1,325 · 9 326 · 4 781 · 4 128·2 92·0 165·4 124·9 163·9 125·0 37·2 32·9 Miscellaneous Services
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc.
Sport and other Recreations
Betting
Catering, Hotels, etc.
Laundries
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.
Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages, etc.
Repair of Boots and Shoes 132·2 43·4 36·0 538·6 123·8 44·3 363·6 16·2 62·9 16·3 22·7 364·8 92·4 32·8 64·8 3·9 68·9 27·3 13·6 174·8 30·6 11·3 298·5 12·4 63·6 15·9 22·9 363·8 93·2 33·0 64·9 3·9 131·1 44·2 36·2 539·3 123·2 44·0 362·2 16·1 66·5 30·2 13·1 176·1 30·2 11·3 298·6 12·9 63·5 16·8 28·9 368·6 94·5 33·7 63·0 4·0 130·0 47·0 42·0 544·7 124·7 45·0 361·6 16·9 132·7 43·0 36·6 537·9 123·4 44·1 363·4 16·3 68.6 27.5 13.1 174.8 30.6 11.3 298.7 12.3 68·2 27·9 13·5 174·5 30·8 11·2 297·4 12·2

# OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MARCH 1962

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1962

The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for all manufacturing industries\* in the week ended 31st March the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the an inalitating literature of the state of th

White the provider of the state	200 L	E-4!		d number o				Estimated n	umber of	operatives o	n short-tin	ne
		Esti- mated total	State of Colors	Per-	Hours of wor	overtime ked	Stand		Total	Total	Hour	s lost
Industry		number of oper- atives	Number	centage of all oper- atives	Number	Average per operative on overtime	Stood off for whole week	Working part of week	on short- time	as per- centage of all oper- atives	Number	Average per operative on short-
FACE   101A   007AL   005AL		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	6 2 2 6 P	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	time
Food, Drink and Tobacco Bread and Flour Confectionery		571 104	158·0 33·7	27·7 32·4	1,261 254	8·0 7·6	0.3	2.4	2.7	0.5	31	11.5
Chemicals and Allied Industries Chemicals and Dyes	F.:	304 129	69·1 31·2	22·7 24·2	663 329	9·6 10·5		E		=		300 1 100 pt
Metal Manufacture	10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.	466 224 97 44 60	107·6 26·0 33·1 12·5 21·0	23·1 11·6 34·1 28·4 35·0	924 241 267 101 173	8·6 9·2 8·1 8·1 8·2	0·2 0·2 —	23·2 14·2 5·3 2·0 1·0	23·4 14·4 5·3 2·0 1·0	5·0 6·4 5·5 4·5 1·7	214 139 38 23 8	9·2 9·7 7·1 11·3 7·9
Engineering (inc. Marine Engineering) Electrical Goods Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	and	1,468 931 537	596·2 430·2 166·0	40·6 46·2 30·9	4,776 3,514 1,262	8·0 8·2 7·6	0·1 0·1 —	4·8 2·1 2·7	4·9 2·2 2·7	0·3 0·2 0·5	43 20 23	8·7 9·2 8·3
Vehicles		624 327 168	250·3 156·0 66·4	40·1 47·7 39·5	1,826 1,108 510	7·3 7·1 7·7	ot qi	9·7 9·2 0·1	9·7 9·2 0·1	1·6 2·8 0·1	100 94 1	10·3 10·3 8·5
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified		414	130.5	31.5	1,004	7.7	0.3	4.4	4.7	1.1	49	10.6
Textiles	33333	674 199 165 103 60	110 · 6 15 · 2 37 · 6 11 · 9 21 · 0	16·4 7·6 22·8 11·6 35·0	845 108 314 62 173	7·6 7·1 8·4 5·2 8·2	3·7 2·6 0·5 0·4	25·2 14·9 3·2 4·9 1·1	28·9 17·5 3·7 5·3 1·1	4·3 8·8 2·2 5·1 1·8	381 248 56 54 9	13·2 14·1 15·1 10·2 8·3
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2	45	10.3	22.9	72	7.0		0.3	0.3	0.7	2	7.1
Clothing and Footwear	etc.	460 39 98	36·8 2·2 6·6	8·0 5·6 6·7	178 10 28	4·8 4·8 4·3	$\frac{0.3}{0.2}$	15·6 1·3 11·6	15·9 1·3 11·8	3·5 3·3 12·0	126 6 92	7·9 4·9 7·8
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc		265	75.9	28.6	685	9.0	80.0.1	1.7	1.8	0.7	19	10.3
Timber, Furniture, etc Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc		209 75 14	57·2 17·4 1·7	27·4 23·2 12·1	419 112 11	7·3 6·5 6·2	0·1 	5·3 3·5 1·5	5·4 3·5 1·5	2·6 4·7 10·7	61 42 17	11·4 11·7 11·0
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, Other Printing, Publishing, etc.	etc.	419 75 75 161	148·1 23·1 35·5 58·5	35·3 30·8 47·3 36·4	1,177 227 277 277 443	7·9 9·8 7·8 7·6	0·1 0·1 —	2·0 1·8 —	2·1 1·9 —	0·5 2·5 —	24 20 —	11:4
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber		223 94	63·8 30·5	28·6 32·4	557 249	8·7 8·2		2·7 1·6	2·7 1·6	1·2 1·7	22 12	8·0 7·4
Total, All Manufacturing Industries*		6,142	1,814 · 4	29.5	14,387	7.9	5.2	97.3	102.5	1.7	1,072	10.5

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

# Unemployment at 9th April 1962

# SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at

· 第十章 十	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed* Temporarily Stopped†	289,422 22,685	12,117 630	95,997 8,404	9,006 501	406,542 32,220
Total Change since 12th	312,107	12,747	104,401	9,507	438,762
March	- 1,242	- 571	- 557	- 669	- 3,039

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

# Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of the normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 6 to 8), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 9th April was 402,872, consisting of 299,368 males and 103,504 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
One or less Over 1, up to 2	36,369 22,693	3,745 2,007	12,186 8,290	2,740 1,354	55,040 34,344
Up to 2	59,062	5,752	20,476	4,094	89,384
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	15,697 12,800 11,131	1,074 827 620	6,255 5,445 5,018	772 633 448	23,798 19,705 17,217
Over 2, up to 5	39,628	2,521	16,718	1,853	60,720
Over 5, up to 8	27,125	1,155	11,757	880	40,917
Over 8	163,607	2,689	47,046	2,179	215,521
Total	289,422	12,117	95,997	9,006	406,542

The rate of unemployment; at 9th April was 2.0 per cent. This was the same percentage as at 12th March.

At 9th April, 55,541 married women were registered as unemployed.

12 12 206 71 122	058,5 15-6	HA Janet					
7.00	Who		Tempo		Total	United Kingdom Total	
30.00	Males	Females	Males	Females	vigq mens Campa	Water St	
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	239,000 227,500	86,500 75,000	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600 338,000	
1040	223,200	76,900	4,300 4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000	
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100	
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400	
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500	
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000	
1954	176,500	95,100 75,700	7,900 9,300	5,300 9,800	284,800 232,200	317,800 264,500	
1056	137,400 151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100	
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200	
1958	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900	
1959	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100	
1960	248,200	97,500	11,600	3,100	360,400	392,800	
1961	226,300	85,800	23,300	5,300	340,700	376,800	
1962:—							
15th Jan	316,674	103,744	31,145	9,473	461,036	503,180	
12th Feb	307,024	106,340	30,142	10,291	453,797	494,811	
12th Mar	305,509	105,664	21,158	9,470	441,801	482,169	
9th Apr	301,539	105,003	23,315	8,905	438,762	478,883	

# REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following Tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment, and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers, in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 9th April 1962.

BENT WATER OF THE PARTY OF THE	discourage of the second	Who	lly Unemplo	oyed*		art		Total Unemployed					
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E	51,063 24,867 15,663 31,569 22,115 44,565 30,504 50,569 18,507	2,053 1,190 592 936 667 1,736 1,537 2,564 842	15,376 7,247 5,429 11,438 6,022 15,735 8,366 19,592 6,792	1,342 836 592 709 614 1,177 929 1,760 1,047	69,834 34,140 22,276 44,652 29,418 63,213 41,336 74,485 27,188	624 941 252 5,757 3,223 3,036 2,833 4,484 1,535	9 6 3 58 80 59 183 193 39	126 230 94 890 727 5,358 222 658 99	4 6 6 125 76 178 27 57 22	763 1,183 355 6,830 4,106 8,631 3,265 5,392 1,695	53,749 27,004 16,510 38,320 26,085 49,396 35,057 57,810 20,923	16,848 8,319 6,121 13,162 7,439 22,448 9,544 22,067 7,960	70,597 35,323 22,631 51,482 33,524 71,844 44,601 79,877 28,883
Great Britain	289,422	12,117	95,997	9,006	406,542	22,685	630	8,404	501	32,220	324,854	113,908	438,762
Northern Ireland	26,077	1,090	10,445	846	38,458	572	16	918	157	1,663	27,755	12,366	40,121
United Kingdom	315,499	13,207	106,442	9,852	445,000	23,257	646	9,322	658	33,883	352,609	126,274	478,883

Fig. 1 -52 '8	Per	centage rat	e of	10 1	Dura	tion of un	Indiana di	Wholly Unemployed						
Region		employme			Males				Fen	nales		excluding school-leavers		
6.8 2 20 2.0 6.8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 12th March	
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	1.5 1.7 2.0 1.7 1.8 2.6 3.9 4.2 3.1	0·8 1·0 1·4 1·1 1·0 2·0 2·4 2·9 2·8	1·2 1·5 1·8 1·5 1·5 2·4 3·4 3·7 3·0	14,521 6,073 3,683 7,181 5,227 10,119 5,444 9,093 3,473	8,571 3,612 2,018 5,040 3,338 6,808 4,016 6,522 2,224	5,124 2,356 1,296 3,241 2,116 4,579 2,978 4,784 1,806	24,900 14,016 9,258 17,043 12,101 24,795 19,603 32,734 11,846	6,140 2,175 1,227 2,853 1,716 3,813 1,978 3,462 1,206	3,954 1,604 935 2,250 1,209 3,071 1,478 3,075 995	2,102 1,052 690 1,421 788 2,252 1,102 2,386 844	4,522 3,252 3,169 5,623 2,923 7,776 4,737 12,429 4,794	68,994 33,967 22,096 44,422 29,273 62,973 40,903 73,316 26,928	- 1,036 - 1,673 - 377 + 325 - 573 + 1,083 - 768 - 1,106 - 1,177	
Great Britain	2.2	1-4	2.0	64,814	42,149	28,280	166,296	24,570	18,571	12,637	49,225	402,872	- 5,302	
Northern Ireland	9.1	6.9	8.3	3,683	6,2	249	17,235	1,243	2,6	635	7,413	dron-I to	vels, letting, Gl	

\*Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 188.

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

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

§ The new Yorkshire and Lincolnshire and Midlands Regions were formed on 1st April 1962 by adding Lincolnshire to East and West Ridings Region and the remainder of the former North-Midland Region to the Midland Region. The numbers and percentages unemployed in the former Regions at 9th April 1962 were as follows:—

	A 2-7 1 7-7 1 2-2 40			Numbers			Percentages		
	T-1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	Midland	The State of the S	 . 27,641	9,128	36,769	1.9	1.2	1.6	
	North-Midland	1.2	 . 15,142	5,322	20,464	1.5	1.0	1.3	
	East and West Ridings		. 21,622	6,151	27,773	1.8	0.9	1.5	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		4 0			Control of the last of the las		the state of the s	00000	

stry of Labour, Statistics relating to Numbers Unemployed and Placing work for the old Regions are available on application to Statis Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

# 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 9th April 1962 and the percentage rate of unemployment.

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1962

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.

		1	Number Registers	rs of per at 9th A	sons on pril 1962	nutual	Per-	Antonio Tatanova,		Number Registers	rs of pers at 9th A	ons on pril 196	2	Per- centage
i cirants		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	rate of un- employ- ment*	A Penalty Tenalty A	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	rate of un- employ ment*
2,123 19,131 2,068 13,566	Pri	cipal To	wns (By	Regio	n)	1.82	THE MA.	Develop	ment D	istricts	(By Re	gion)	neo, Forco	ericule Series
ondon and South I Greater London Brighton and Ho Chatham	ve :	1,983	11,912 517 549	2,287 83 103	54,499 2,583 1,357	663	1·2 2·8 1·9	Eastern and Southern †Isle of Wight	772	259	60	1,091	12	3.5
Cambridge Ipswich Luton	5555	1,677 299 694 587	108 439 62 164 174	31 55 9 71 40 101	564 2,171 370 929 801 1,904	1 9 — 12	1·3 2·3 0·6 1·5 1·0	Cornwall (exc. Bude, Gunnislake, Launceston, St. Austell, Saltash, Torpoint and Truro)GunnislakeIlfracombe	2,486 55 179	908 21 56	180 2 15	3,574 78 250	74 -6	5.9 11.3 8.1
Reading	53 53 53 53	338 2,425 551 504 1,765	334 101 870 222 135 502 342	22 239 37 39 121 71	461 3,534 810 678 2,388 1,526	2 18 28 8 10	2·2 0·5 2·7 1·1 0·7 1·7 3·0	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Bridlington and Filey Skegness and Mablethorpe	557 429	83 146	19 29	659 604	142	5.6
Watford outh-Western Bristol (inc. King.	1	278	136 673	39 112	453 3,571	29	0.7	North Western Merseyside and Prescot	19,575	5,532	1,711	26,818	140	4.4
Exeter Gloucester	vonport	545 603	153 352 672	24 36 228	722 991 2,556	1 12	1.6 1.7 2.9	Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Work- ington	882	298	101	1,281	411	4.5
Swindon  Midlands Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Chesterfield Coventry		. 10,578 . 263 . 776 . 2,109	2,951 99 448 912 475	367 12 60	13,896 374 1,284 3,146 1,703	1,997 1 5 325 7	1·1 2·1 1·2 1·7 1·7	Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spenny- moor Blyth \$Consett Haltwhistle Hartlepools Haswell and Horden	1,683 275 315 42 1,774 440 107	331 70 86 8 445 145 15	178 30 52 2 125 63 9	2,192 375 453 52 2,344 648 131	81 4 15 — 248 9	4. 2. 2. 1. 6. 3. 4.
Northampton Nottingham Oldbury	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	323 407 3,291 189 416 550	366 147 103 895 63 255 108	125 42 55 42 18 139 14 38 12	1,906 512 528 4,325 266 709 670	297 23 1 231 45 —	1.0 0.9 0.8 1.8 0.9 1.4 1.5	Prudhoe	701 184 2,665 477 4,068	138 35 812 114 990	33 29 198 51 251	872 248 3,675 642 5,309	72 14 52 — 85	4. 7. 5. 3. 4. 5.
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester		1,308 780 1,403	645 283 190 591 63	63 45 18 123 5	2,184 1,636 988 2,117 373	181 464 269 123 22	1·4 2·6 2·1 1·9 0·8	Whitby	196 274	42 72		258 346	51	3.
Orkshire and Linco Barnsley Bradford		1,210	332 325	68 65	1,610 3,580	323 178	2·2 2·0	Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven Anstruther	2,426 90	697 64	83 9	3,206 163	109 34	3.
Grimsby	00	. 446 . 799 . 1,101	161 343 86 110	16 91 40 22	1,233 1,227 595	92 27 121	2·1 1·4 2·0 1·2	Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston	1,437 786	839 241	84	2,360 1,108	9	7-
Huddersfield Hull Leeds		. 2,720 2,406	373 535 481 118	36 149 82 55	1,284 3,404 2,969 1,366	233 54 155 700	1·4 2·2 1·1 2·8	Dumbarton Dundee and Broughty	177 779 2,152	179 397 730	37 78 274	393 1,254 3,156	lina ozo	3
Rotherham Scunthorpe Sheffield Wakefield	22	. 786 . 458 . 3,013 . 280	118 371 659 122	79 49 125 12	983 878 3,797 414	331 159 789 7	1·8 1·8 1·4 0·9	Ferry Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inverkeithing Girvan Glasgow (inc. Barrhead,	703 146	849	242 13	1,794 218	27	3 6
York North-Western Accrington	88	. 245	212	54	366	51	1.5	Clydebank, Kirkintil- loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glas-	17,869	3,840	741	22,450		3
Ashton-under-Ly Barrow Blackburn	ne .	. 748 . 525 . 711	333 532 565	11 36 18	1,092 1,093 1,294	604 129 384	3.3	Highlands and Islands &Kirkcaldy, Leslie, Leven	1,903 4,316 1,369	1,080 1,023	154 539 215	2,945 5,935 2,607		7 7 5
Burnley	28	. 1,007	787 251 618 191	63 28 36 4	2,386 1,286 1,296 387	54 114 505 216	4·6 1·5 3·2 1·2	§Kirkcaldy, Leslie, Leven and Methil Lesmahagow North Lanarkshire Paisley. Johnstone and	6,007	2,862	567	9,436	1,410	6
Bury Crewe Manchester (inc. Salford (inc. Ed	Stretford	313	305	25 227	643	246	2.1	Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie	1,909	437	55 146	2,108	1,030	10
Pendlebury) Oldham (inc. Fa Preston Rochdale St. Helens	ilsworth	. 1,146 1,334 . 1,089 . 583 . 900	1,155 791 221 972	47 48 44 8 84	1,468 2,537 1,924 812 1,956	83 1,276 394 254 13	2·7 2·3 1·6 3·3	Rothesay	123 57 179 318	76 147	24	181 148 350 519	11	5
Stockport Warrington Wigan	co	. 653 527 755	363 324	62 18 37	1,078 869 1,249	164 152 281	1·4 1·4 2·9	Wales Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystaly-	389	277	47	713	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	o pressu
Gateshead		. 455 799 . 1,916	274	19 30 108	759 1,103 2,429	70 37	1·8 2·3 3·4	Anglesey	739	153	82	974	A Sons Tale	8
Middlesbrough ( Bank) Stockton and The Newcastle-upon-	ornaby .	4,157	713 522 1,268	351 259 256	5,221 2,642 5,695	986 252 155	} 4.5	Mynach Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwlheli	1,110	304	75	1,489	12	5
Wallsend, North	Shield	1,635	STATE STATE	117	2,201	61	3.6	Merthyr Tydfil	556 831		SOLLK	1,069	Now la	11
Edinburgh (inc. Portobello)		d 3,603	1,083	249	4,935	100	2.7	Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail Rhyl	985			1,536 634		4 4
Vales Cardiff Newport Swansea		. 2,763 . 751 . 1,554	128	190 101 104	980	183 191 124	2·4 1·4 3·2	Total, All Development Districts	85,423	26,895	6,750	119,06	8 5,474	

\* Number registered as unemployed (wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped) expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1961.

† Removed from the List of Development Districts on 7th May 1962.

‡ Bodmin and Wadebridge were removed from the List of Development Districts on 7th May 1962.

§ Designated as Development Districts as from 7th May 1962. Not included in Total for all Development Districts in this issue.

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: APRIL 1962

The Table below analyses persons who were registered as un-employed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 9th April 1962, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each industry order

and for selected industries or groups of industries within the orders. Statistics for industries not shown or not separately identified are available on application to Statistics Department, S.1(A), Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

		Total	Gı	eat Britain	SOO REPORT	po la sució			945 Ap	
Industry	unem	olly ployed g casuals)		prarily pped	ERS.	Total			nited Kingd (all classes)	
Their lacques later and him his form as	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Tota
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	10,989 8,104 2,576	1,731 1,679 19	2,646 220 2,407	251 248 3	13,635 8,324 4,983	1,982 1,927 22	15,617 10,251 5,005	17,008 11,488 5,126	2,123 2,068 22	19,13 13,556 5,14
Mining and Quarrying	5,582 4,646	165 108	267		5,849 4,648	165 108	6,014 4,756	6,035 4,656	169 109	6,20 4,76
Food, Drink and Tobacco	8,640 1,768 4,619 1,873 380	6,158 720 4,479 822 137	42 3 38 1	252 3 231 11 7	8,682 1,771 4,657 1,874 380	6,410 723 4,710 833 144	15,092 2,494 9,367 2,707 524	9,450 1,964 5,105 1,959 422	7,575 824 5,304 864 583	17,02 2,78 10,40 2,82 1,00
Chemicals and Allied Industries	4,799 891 1,941	1,665 71 408	56 -4	$-\frac{10}{7}$	4,855 891 1,945	1,675 71 415	6,530 962 2,360	4,949 906 1,998	1,701 72 426	6,65 97 2,42
Metal Manufacture	8,481 7,135	883 591	8,564 8,260	125 110	17,045 15,395	1,008 701	18,053 16,096	17,153 15,473	1,022 711	18,17 16,18
Engineering and Electrical Goods	15,134 10,593 1,343 688 2,510	5,710 2,325 1,285 427 1,673	1,041 943 2 45 51	192 97 23 11 61	16,175 11,536 1,345 733 2,561	5,902 2,422 1,308 438 1,734	22,077 13,958 2,653 1,171 4,295	16,964 11,990 1,585 743 2,646	6,260 2,564 1,476 457 1,763	23,22 14,55 3,06 1,20 4,40
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	10,793 9,927	287 216	80 79	1	10,873 10,006	288 217	11,161 10,223	13,262 12,325	301 230	13,50 12,5
Wehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle, Pedal Cycle Mfg. Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives, Railway Carriages, etc.* (384, 385)	4,951 2,254 480 1,331 795	1,031 442 198 297 54	3,745 3,535 71 54 85	57 53 3 -	8,696 5,789 551 1,385 880	1,088 495 201 297 55	9,784 6,284 752 1,682 935	8,875 5,858 563 1,471 888	1,116 503 202 313 55	9,99 6,36 70 1,78
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	6,093	2,859	849	133	6,942	2,992	9,934	7,045	3,027	10,0
Spinning, Doubling, Cotton, Flax, Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted Jute Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	6,483 1,164 742 1,658 490 355 826	5,372 912 1,081 962 189 685 393	2,468 664 863 294 — 221 323	6,107 2,686 2,066 714 4 410 121	8,951 1,828 1,605 1,952 490 576 1,149	11,479 3,598 3,147 1,676 193 1,095 514	20,430 5,426 4,752 3,628 683 1,671 1,663	10,318 2,347 1,880 2,017 490 726 1,379	14,317 4,572 3,708 1,771 195 1,257 697	24,6 6,9 5,5 3,7 6 1,9 2,0
Textile Finishing	690	334	53	17	743	351	1,094	777	377	1,1
Clothing and Footwear	1,899 561	4,070 446	396 290	615 340	2,295 851	4,685 786	6,980 1,637	2,409 873	6,547 835	8,9 1,7
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	4,312 1,469 556 990	1,037 190 344 373	218 117 84 10	125 21 101 1	4,530 1,586 640 1,000	1,162 211 445 374	5,692 1,797 1,085 1,374	4,772 1,661 660 1,005	1,195 211 462 383	5,9 1,8 1,1 1,3
Timber, Furniture, etc	4,061 1,334 1,700	726 149 229	1,512 10 1,384	253 43 101	5,573 1,344 3,084	979 192 330	6,552 1,536 3,414	5,888 1,484 3,200	1,002 197 343	6,8 1,6 3,5
Paper, Printing and Publishing	2,610 1,274 1,336	2,101 1,212 889	405 400 5	134 116 18	3,015 1,674 1,341	2,235 1,328 907	5,250 3,002 2,248	3,103 1,715 1,388	2,408 1,423 985	5,5 3,1 2,3
Other Manufacturing Industries	3,025 1,233 783	2,018 478 442	233 50 1	82 3 29	3,258 1,283 784	2,100 481 471	5,358 1,764 1,255	3,358 1,304 788	2,188 494 473	5,5 1,7 1,2
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	81,971	34,251	19,662	8,103	101,633	42,354	143,987	108,323	49,036	157,3
Construction		457	175	2	60,249	459	60,708	68,500	521	69,0
Gas, Electricity and Water	2,990 25,812	176 2,147	212	29	2,998	2,176	3,174 28,200	3,213	2,281	3,4
Fransport and Communication	4,241 2,373	273 790	3 19	3	4,244 2,392 3,548	273 793	4,517 3,185	4,396 2,627	283 812	4,6 3,4 3,8
Road Haulage Contracting	3,530 7,542 2,211 3,939	84 109 23	18 134 12	=	3,548 7,676 2,223	84 109 24	3,632 7,785 2,247	3,742 8,118 3,145	85 116 30	8,2 3,1
Port and Inland Water Transport Postal Services and Telecommunications		527	5	13	3,944	540	4,484	4,256	19,307	50,3
Distributive Trades	1 250	17,432 877	87	211	28,910 4,264	17,643	5,145	4,408	955	5,3
Professional and Scientific Services	1 020	5,885	23	68	4,952	5,953	10,905	5,165	6,482	11,6
Miscellaneous Services	26,900	20,429 2,365 10,449 593	168 48 40 26	218 44 80 3	27,068 5,807 11,137 3,790	20,647 2,409 10,529 596	47,715 8,216 21,666 4,386	28,661 6,136 11,738 4,008	22,406 2,518 11,200 629	51,0 8,6 22,9 4,6
Public Administration  National Government Service  Local Government Service	18,706 8,635 10,071	2,519 1,429 1,090	61 9 52	19 4 15	18,767 8,644 10,123	2,538 1,433 1,105	21,305 10,077 11,228	19,784 9,036 10,748	2,795 1,615 1,180	22,5 10,6 11,9
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	1,942	113	_	-	1,942	113	2,055	2,014	117	2,1
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	26,392	18,821 17,322 1,499	=		28,563 26,392 2,171	18,821 17,322 1,499	47,384 43,714 3,670	30,177 27,712 2,465	19,891 18,203 1,688	50,0 45,9 4,1
874   856.2   860.01   005.8   200.02   ESK.22   100.00	The state of the s	200		No. of the last of	A CONTRACT	Service 1 4	C L zha		NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	- Column

<sup>\*</sup> Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered.

# Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 7th March and 4th April 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
4th April
1962
Placings
Vacancies
Unfilled

Total
Number
of
Placings,
7th Dec.
1961, to
4th Apr.
1962
(17 weeks) Four weeks ended 7th March 1962 Placings Vacancies Unfilled Men aged 18 and over ... Boys under 18 ... Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18 ... 89,436 287,521 35,317 71,992 69,416 154,755 44,688 65,873 67,230 12,143 37,456 9,860 84,767 29,876 64,689 39,159 68,906 10,844 37,055 9,129 126,689 218,491 125,934 238,857 580,141 Total

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 4th April 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 4th April 1962. A Regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the Table.

or names in the Table are the County	J (E) EL	Olikiju Joh	Just William	2017 302	Officerson	Parties 1	100 20 300	The second	51 55 14u	ode Guo
	games.		gs during fou led 4th April			Nu		cancies remai		d at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,023	432	968	46	2,469	1,761	1,924	377	390	4,452
Mining and Quarrying	525 355	164 161	32 16	10 2	731 534	7,359 7,004	2,018 1,958	34	59 30	9,470 9,004
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,003	529	2,634	596	5,762	1,305	743	2,504	1,646	6,198
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1,217	124	625	143	2,109	1,448	374	976	769	3,567
Metal Manufacture	1,570	219	328	55	2,172	1,489	810	417	269	2,985
Engineering and Electrical Goods	6,323	890	3,192	539	10,944	12,575	3,347	5,236	2,562	23,720
Engineering including Scientific Instru-, ments, etc	4,495	575	1,381	226	6,677	8,111	2,456	1,992	1,218	13,777
Electrical Goods and Machinery	1,828	315	1,811	313	4,267	4,464	891	3,244	1,344	9,943
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	3,470	119	71	15	3,675	1,135	267	31	37	1,470
Vehicles	2,775	188	766	77	3,806	4,983	909	1,115	378	7,385
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	1,899	602	1,284	277	4,062	1,627	1,330	1,498	1,182	5,637
Textiles and Man-made Fibres	1,170	300	1,408	558	3,436	966	1,366	3,924	4,362	10,618
(Spinning and Weaving)	318 264	52 56	400 294	93	863 717	208 218	302 452	1,021	1,043 1,115	2,574 2,762
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	162	86	152	77	477	163	183	363	442	1,151
Clothing and Footwear	389	213	1,757	818	3,177	615	694	8,076	6,905	16,290
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	1,111	238	341	79	1,769	922	618	694	800	3,034
Timber, Furniture, etc	1,108	608	294	117	2,127	1,065	1,050	365	539	3,019
Paper, Printing and Publishing	847	212	777	412	2,248	827	789	1,214	2,210	5,040
Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods Printing and Publishing	556 291	102	522 255	229 183	1,409	458 369	313 476	803 411	1,141 1,069	2,715 2,325
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,097	221	941	249	2,508	995	500	1,300	814	3,609
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	25,141	4,549	14,570	4,012	48,272	30,115	12,980	27,713	22,915	93,723
Construction	21,118	1,363	241	103	22,825	12,482	2,962	332	413	16,189
Gas, Electricity and Water	810	22	97	17	946	921	423	93	100	1,537
Transport and Communication	3,855	373	678	106	5,012	14,219	1,876	1,524	624	18,243
Distributive Trades	5,663	2,489	5,539	3,199	16,890	5,088	7,407	8,954	11,402	32,851
Incurance Booking and Pinance	318	72	372	187	949	957	769	901	1,394	4,021
1 161 16 6	811	121	1,896	288	3,116	3,229	1,454	5,995	1,897	12,575
Can Can	5,828	1,102	11,301	1,062	19,293	6,979	2,762	20,821	4,954	35,516
Entertainments, Sports, etc	3,026 448 3,004	77 145	354	24	903	451	198 519	702 11,341	249 1,044	1,600
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	260	207	7,466	262 310	10,877 1,552	2,667 175	234	1,294	1,002	15,571 2,705
Public Administration	3,814 1,566 2,248	157 73 84	1,361 1,062 299	99 59 40	5,431 2,760 2,671	6,326 4,209 2,117	742 294 448	2,672 1,862 810	540 295 245	10,280 6,660 3,620
Grand Total	68,906	10,844	37,055	9,129	125,934	89,436	35,317	69,416	44,688	238,857
258 188 1 201 parcel to 1872	other main	lok vil les	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	10 00E	881			arcinillante (	minus hon	Sunyers,
TORE THE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO PERSO	Service Service	- engineran	CHARGE S						STECTION D	SOW SOCIO
Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
ondon and South-Eastern	19,089 8,267 4,130 7,814	2,737 1,354 661 1,216	11,527 3,855 2,057 3,800	1,660 1,154 674 1,057	35,013 14,630 7,522 13,887	25,134 14,244 7,385 14,661	9,137 3,982 2,521 7,148	24,459 9,691 4,661 8,048	11,633 4,689 2,825 8,894	70,363 32,606 17,392 38,751
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire*	6,042 9,696 3,760 6,408 3,700	888 1,377 636 1,451 524	3,404 5,469 1,733 3,722 1,488	794 1,137 636 1,389 628	11,128 17,679 6,765 12,970 6,340	8,862 7,865 2,345 3,714 5,226	4,909 3,471 1,356 1,709 1,084	6,373 8,920 1,735 3,675 1,854	5,178 5,682 1,809 3,008 970	25,322 25,938 7,245 12,106 9,134
Grant Datain	68,906	10,844	37,055	9,129	125,934	89,436	35,317	69,416	44,688	238,857
Great Britain	00,900	10,844	37,033	9,129	125,934	67,430	33,317	09,410	44,000	230,031

\* See footnote § on page 186.

(85373)

<sup>†</sup> The totals include unemployed casual workers (5,946 males and 276 females in Great Britain and 6,893 males and 302 females in the United Kingdom).

# Occupational Analysis: Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults: March 1962

occupations.

The basis of the present grouping is that all occupations in a group should be related to each other by general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important consideration is that the occupations in a group should be more closely related to each other than to occupations outside the group as regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and abilities required. Other characteristics taken into account are the

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition once each quarter adults registered at Employment Exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for adults notified to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation. A table summarising these occupational analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE from May 1958. As from the issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published in a revised form giving greater detail.

The purpose of the revision is to present an occupational analysis that is as close as is feasible to the International Standard Classification all pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again following the International Standard Classification all pattern makers have been included among woodworkers.

Figures for March 1962\* are given in the Table below. The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions, whereas previously there were 12 groups and 60 occupations, whereas previously there were 12 groups and 60 occupations, where previously there were 8 groups and 60 occupations, where previously there were 8 groups and 60 occupations, where previously there were 8 groups and 60 occupations, where previously there were 8 groups and 60 occupations.

The purpose of the revision is to present an accupational analysis for men now contains 26 groups and 105 occupations has accordingly been completely revised. As a result the published analysis for men now contains 26 groups and 105 occupations, whereas previously there were 12 groups and 60 occupations, whereas previously there were 12 groups and 60 occupations, where previously there were 8 groups and 60 occupations.

The purpose of the revision is to present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and pipe fitters have been included among engineering workers, althou

"General labourers (light)".

In using this information the following points should be borne in mind:—(1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the vacancies unfilled; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to Employment Exchanges varies for different occupations; (3) the figures in the Table are for Great Britain as a whole but there are wide variations in the corresponding regional and local figures. In an occupation in which in Great Britain the number of vacancies unfilled exceeds the number wholly unemployed, there may be areas where the number wholly unemployed exceeds the number of unfilled vacancies.

gring I Anglysis of Wholly Unomployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults March 1962\*

Occupation	100	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled
Men	20	er File		Men—continued	ooando F Si	and the
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	1	5,673	1,564	Paper and printing workers	461	359
Farm workers, fishermen, etc Regular farm, market garden workers		2,858	700	Paper and paper products workers	105	114 245
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc	1	990	831 27	Printing workers	356	243
Forestry workers	1	1,725	6	Building materials workers	148	109
		606	7 000	Brick and tile production workers Other building materials workers	91	51
Miners and quarrymen	1:3	606	7,099 6,872	Other building materials workers	57	58
Miners and quarrymen Colliery workers Other miners and quarrymen		161	227		150	252
Gas, coke and chemicals makers		232	408	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	466 78	352 121
	0.0	2.4 208		Plastic workers	182	138
Glass workers		123	108	Other workers	206	93
Pottery workers	1	96	29	Construction weakers	4,077	3 668
	1 90	0 065		Construction workers	1,353	3,668 2,007
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers Moulders and coremakers	1	1,315 682	821 367	Masons	169	157
Smiths, forgemen	1:00	184	115	Slaters	144 369	158 551
Other workers	1	449	339	Plasterers	2,042	795
Electrical and electronic workers	1	2,672	3,960	THE RESERVE THE PERSON OF THE		THE REAL PROPERTY.
Ti-t and manufacture and m	nain-	0 1 373		Painters and decorators	6,304	1,581
tenance workers		759	1,319	Painters	5,598	1,299
tenance workers		1,452 461	1,234 1,407	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	706	282
Electrical littles, etc.	1	0.1		The ten to the tent to the ten	are, etc The	division C. Abello
Engineering and allied trades workers  Constructional fitters and erectors	1	16,811 1,075	18,756	Drivers, etc., of stationary engines, cranes, etc	2,204	403
Constructional fitters and erectors	1:33	542	53 371	1 20 1 10 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	the ben hagos	appr. Care
Platers	1 . 306	491	29 133	Transport and communication workers	20,676	12,055
Shipwrights	dina	330	133	Railway workers	15,078	3,427 2,150
workers and simpoun	iding	511	92	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	500	5.181
workers Sheet metal workers	1 2	619	724	Seamen	4,011	56 99
Welders		1,860	477	Harbours and docks workers Other transport workers	206 234	318
Welders Coppersmiths Toolmakers Press tool makers Mould makers Precision fitters Maintenance fitters, erectors Eitters (not precision) mechanics	1	122	77 421	Communications workers	410	824
Press tool makers		62	257	THE THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH	100	A STATE
Mould makers	1:	17 1,146	66 2,131	Warehousemen, packers, etc	3,578	717
Maintenance fitters, erectors	1 23	1,062	1.376	Warehouse workers	2,897	524 193
Tittels (not precision), meenumes		2,008	2,204	rackers, bottlers	001	Charles of the
Turners	1:1	274 735	1,533 4,339	Clerical workers	23,092	3,226
Machine-tool operators	1.73	1,392	916	Clerical workers	21,023	2,520
Machine-tool setters, setter operators Machine-tool operators Electro platers Plumbers, pipe fitters		76 1,260	62 985	Book-keepers, cashiers	1,902	626 80
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1::	2,077	937	Offici cicitcai workers		
Watch makers and repairers		108	52 479	Shop assistants	4,966	2,285
Instrument makers and repairers	1:5	144	479	Service, sport and recreation workers	12,758	4,662
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	1.0	233	12 290	Police, etc	498	1,019
Miscellaneous engineering workers Watch makers and repairers Instrument makers and repairers Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc. Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building Aircraft body building Miscellaneous metal goods workers		135	491		1,784	734
Wiscenaneous metal goods workers	1.0	414	249	Rar staff	1,023	257
Voodworkers	1.5	2,964	3,557	Waiters, etc	1,035	285 528
Carpenters, joiners	1	2,021 263	2,813	Others	955	170
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	1::	358	195 290	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	91	82 162
		97	83	Domestics	156	162 526
Other woodworkers		225	176	Attendants	2,372 1,811	505
eather workers	1	780	143	Entertainment workers	2,132	20
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	1.19	111	56	Others	592	374
Boot and shoe makers, repairers		669	87	Administrative, professional, technical workers	15,629	6,368
Cextile workers		1,136	343	Laboratory assistants	297	350
Textile spinners	1	183 125	38 98	Other administrative, professional and technical	744	1,145
Textile weavers	1:5	828	207	workers	14,588	4,873
Jothing, etc., workers		1,056	583	1 608 1 0701 1 4187 1 1 1		11 252
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	1	185	62	General labourers (heavy)	160,753 66,068	11,253 1,715
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	1 5	399	263	General labourers (heavy)	49,659	221
Other clothing workers	1.3	154 318	141 117	Factory hands	49,659 15,535 29,491	1,437
ood, drink and tobacco workers	1.5	862	358	Other labourers	29,491	7,880
Workers in food manufacture		793	335	1 905'S 53E 100'S 5-	3.8. 7.	125/60
Workers in drink manufacture	3.00	40	2 21	1 200 10 1 102.01 1 202.60	289,438	84,767
Workers in tobacco manufacture		29	01	Total	/XU 44X	1 04.707

<sup>\*</sup> Wholly unemployed figures relate to 12th March and unfilled vacancy figures to 7th March.

Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled
Women	WHERE,		Women—continued		
Farm workers, etc	493	207	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	302	713 305
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	232	54	Plastics workers	39 193	138 270
Glass workers	86	38	Painters and decorators	116	44
Pottery workers	107	403	Transport and communication workers	1,816	1,208
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	103	53	P.S.V. driver, conductor Other transport workers	244 198	502 304
Electrical and electronic workers	102	227	All un secure from the section of the	1,071	293
Engineering and allied trades workers Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering workers	3,065 49 1,005	3,613 57 1,011	Warehouse workers, packers, etc	2,713 200 2,513	1,414 144 1,270
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	1,304	1,744	Clerical workers	15,770 9,950 2,026	9,843 2,980 1,173
Woodworkers	56	41	Shorthand typists	1,653 1,404	3,010 1,872
Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc. Boot and shoe makers, repairers	266 93 173	489 222 267	Office machine operators	737 11,298	808 4,772
Textile workers Textile spinners Textile weavers Cotton and rayon staple preparers Yarn and thread winders, etc. Textile examiners, menders, etc. Other workers	2,742 306 532 145 503 315 941	2,927 514 445 194 384 460 930	Service, sport and recreation workers Hotels and catering: Kitchen staff Bar staff Waitresses, etc. Others Hairdressers Laundry and dry cleaning workers	20,279 4,024 2,000 2,972 2,597 471 1,043	3,610 2,115 2,053 2,901 392 1,208
Clothing, etc., workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers Light clothing machinists Other light clothing workers Hat makers Other clothing workers Upholstery workers, etc.	2,862 152 827 756 498 40 301 288	9,366 261 3,249 3,785 848 180 553 490	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners) Attendants Entertainment workers Other workers  Administrative, professional, technical workers Laboratory assistants Draughtsmen, tracers	5,565 615 781 211 2,318 164	4,554 645 2 162 1,205 128
Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,104 1,032 6	1,378 1,245 2	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	2,001 29,914	956 8.391
Workers in tobacco manufacture	729 422	131 656 455	Factory hands Charwomen, cleaners Miscellaneous unskilled workers	20,562 4,678 4,701	2,023 4,724 1,646
Printing workers	307	201	to see the design of the second secon	96,540	64,689

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# Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in March

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 31st March 1962 was 565,200 compared with 567,400 for the four weeks ended 24th February 1962 and 584,500 for the five weeks ended 1st April 1961

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

# Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery Books-Analysis by Division

Divisiont	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for			
299 to 1 200 to 1	books during 5 weeks ended 31st Mar. 1962	4 weeks ended 24th Feb. 1962	5 weeks ended 1st April 1961		
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) Durham North Eastern North Western East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Eastern	36,000 83,300 116,500 41,500 90,800 41,800 82,000 5,600	- 200 - 500 - 100 - 300 - 100 - 200 - 300 - 300	- 2,000 - 3,400 - 2,200 - 1,900 - 1,600 - 1,600 - 2,600 - 200		
England and Wales	497,500	- 1,700	- 15,500		
Scotland	67,700	- 500	- 3,800		
Great Britain	565,200	- 2,200	- 19,300		

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of March about 3,510 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 6,410; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,900. During the four weeks of February 1962 there was a net decrease of 1,120.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absence in the coal mining industry in March and in February 1962 and March 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)

Propose on and offers	March 1962	February 1962	March 1961	
Coal-face workers: Voluntary	8·66 9·23	8·09 8·91	7·85 9·09	
All workers: Voluntary	6·66 9·83	6.22	5·92 9·23	

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was 4.55 tons in March, compared with 4.47 tons in the previous month and 4.10 tons in March 1961.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers at National Coal Board mines was 1.58 tons in March 1962; for February 1962 and March 1961 the figures were 1.55 tons and 1.42 tons, respectively.

# Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 16th April 1962 was 656,402 compared with 661,677 at 16th October 1961. The figure for 16th April 1962 included 565,873 men, 85,008 women and 5,521 young persons; of the total 310,160 had at some time served in H.M. Forces (though their disablements may not have been caused by that service), and 346,242 had not.

In the following Table, the persons on the Register at 16th April 1962 are classified according to the disablement which made them eligible for registration at the time of their applications. These disablements are not necessarily the only ones which these persons have and they may not now constitute the primary handicap to

	1914-	Other Disabled Ex-Service Persons			arober andress	200100.1 200107 150003	
Nature of Disablement	War- dis- abled Pen- sioners	Men disabled during service in H.M. Forces	Others (Males and Females)	Ex- Service Males and Females	Total	Per- centage	
Amputations	7,326	9,879	7,321	24,203	48,729	7.4	
Arthritis and rheuma-	473	5,900	7,940	15,040	29,353	4.5	
Diseases of digestive system	713 2,056 2,206 1,435 2,902	9,277 6,320 11,084 5,458 6,067	8,534 17,382 17,213 2,262 9,246	10,359 28,770 31,891 20,555 28,648	28,883 54,528 62,394 29,710 46,863	4·4 8·3 9·5 4·5 7·1	
neck, thorax, abdo- men, pelvis and trunk	7,009	6,452	5,783	9,034	28,278	4.3	
Injuries and diseases of lower limb	10,900	18,068	12,061	45,281	86,310	13.2	
Injuries and diseases of upper limb	11,240	11,385	9,986	26,804	59,415	9.1	
Injuries and diseases of spine	391	5,468	10,762	20,742	37,363	5.7	
Nervous and mental disorders Tuberculosis Other diseases and dis-	2,567 1,190	9,741 10,803	11,804 10,798	43,811 24,853	67,923 47,644	10.3	
abilities	1,055	4,546	7,157	16,251	29,009	4.4	
Total	51,463	120,448	138,249	346,242	656,402	100.0	

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 16th April 1962 was 52,323 of whom 45,485 were males and 6,838 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

Creeks, one, of Marianey instead crimes of	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	41,079	6,267	47,346
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions †	4,406	571	4,977
Total	45,485	6,838	52,323

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 4th April 1962 was 5,673, including 4,638 men, 876 women and 159 young persons. In addition there were 109 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

This column includes a small number of young persons who had served in M. Forces.

\* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

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

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# Insured Persons Absent from Employment Overseas Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 17th April 1962, and the corresponding figures for 20th March 1962 and 18th April 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 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

ers raised and those on fuced from 10th April	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to						
Region	blorisz too 1	Sickness	e dura	Industrial Injury			
	17th Apr. 1962	20th Mar. 1962	18th Apr. 1961	17th Apr., 1962	20th Mar. 1962	18th Apr. 1961	
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	90·8 78·6 49·3 37·0 56·3 83·2 57·1 85·0 160·7 69·0 122·0 69·5	97·6 83·3 51·8 38·7 59·2 88·0 62·5 91·5 170·5 73·3 133·1 84·3	85·2 73·3 45·3 34·2 52·7 78·4 54·7 79·8 151·5 65·4 117·1 67·6	3·3 3·1 2·1 1·6 2·4 4·3 5·0 8·2 7·8 7·3 8·8 7·5	3·5 3·3 2·3 1·6 2·5 4·4 5·3 8·7 8·0 9·7 8·5	3·3 3·0 1·9 1·5 2·3 4·1 4·7 7·1 7·3 6·6 8·1	
Total Great Britain	958-7	1,033 · 8	905 · 1	61.4	65.9	57 · 1	

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 68 or 69 per cent. for absence caused by sickness and about 87 per cent. for absence caused by industrial

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 17th April 1962 represented 4.7 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 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 30th April 1962 according to the type of employment permitted.\* to the type of employment permitted.\*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended Hours† Double Day Shifts‡ Long Spells Night Shifts Part-time Work§ Saturday Afternoon Work Sunday Work Miscellaneous	20,414 19,721 9,863 3,436 5,300 1,430 960 2,141	965 987 430 758 — 47 72 77	2,657 1,775 1,095 — 1 122 32 91	24,036 22,483 11,388 4,194 5,301 1,599 1,064 2,309
Total	63,265	3,336	5,773	72,374

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

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

‡ Includes 2,635 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

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 3,039,300 in January 1962, compared with 3,037,300 in the previous month, and 3,076,300 in January 1961. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefits at the same date was 57,105, compared with 56,756 in December and 19,257 in January 1961.

### CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of CATACADA in employment at 17th February 1962, was 5,840,000, compared with 5,864,000 at 13th January and 5,644,000 at 18th February 1961. Persons wholly unemployed at 17th February are estimated at 583,000 or 9·1 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 545,000 (revised figure) or 8·5 per cent., at 13th January, and 664,000, or 11·3 per cent., at 18th February 1961.

### SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines show that the number employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, was 606,601 in November, compared with 602,925 in the previous month and 585,927 in November 1960. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 31,858 at the end of October, compared with 31,793 at the end of the previous month and 26,137 at the end of October 1960.

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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 53,747,000 in February, compared with 53,725,000 in January and 52,523,000 in February 1961. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in February was 12,162,000, compared with 12,119,000 (revised figure) in January, and 11,642,000 in February 1961. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of February was about 4,543,000 or 6·5 per cent. of the civilian labor force, compared with 4,663,000 or 6·7 per cent. at the middle of February 1961.

BELGIUM

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during February was 77,708, compared with 90,400 in the previous month and 121,609 in February 1961. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 73,314 working days.

## DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of January the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 50,500 or 6.7 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 10.6 per cent. at the end of December 1961 and 8.1 per cent. at the end of January 1961

# GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of March was 189,898, compared with 257,172 at the end of the previous month and 163,211 at the end of March 1961. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 15,569, 16,617 and 24,629.

# IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 21st April was 52,650, compared with 54,010 at 24th March and 51,484 at 22nd April 1961.

The number registered for employment at the end of December was 1,677,615, of whom 1,086,680 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,558,794, including 957,222 wholly unemployed, and at the end of December 1960 it was 1,836,944, including 1,173,427 wholly unemployed.

# NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of March was 35,129; this figure included 5,522 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of February the respective figures were 43,104 and 6,377, and at the end of March 1961 they were 38,414 and 7,775.

# SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 131,605 at the end of January, compared with 133,151 at the end of the previous month and 136,977 at the end of January 1961.

# SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of March who were wholly unemployed was 377 or 0.2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 882 or 0.5 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 397 or 0.2 per thousand at the end of March 1961.

# INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

# INDEX FOR 17th APRIL 1962

# ALL ITEMS (17th January 1956 = 100) ... 120

At 17th April 1962, the official retail prices index was 120 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), compared with 118 at 13th March, and with 113 at 18th April 1961. The rise in the index was due mainly to rises in the average levels of prices of potatoes and other fresh vegetables, and in local rates.

vegetables, and in local rates.

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 17th APRIL 1962

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and the indices at 17th April 1962 on the basis 16th January	1  sub-group 1962 = 10
	NDEX FIGUR
mately 53,747,000 in Lebruary, compared with	FOR 17TH
GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	APRIL 1962
	16th Januar
	1962 = 100
I. Food:	102
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Meat and bacon	102
Fish to to the to the first the total and th	99
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	99
Milk, cheese and eggs	95
Milk, cheese and eggs	99
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	
Other food	100
Total—Food	104.1
II. Alcoholic drink	100.0
III. Tobacco	100.0
	103 · 3
IV. Housing	103.3
v. Fuel and light.	100
Coal and coke Other fuel and light	101
	100.8
Total—Fuel and light	100 8
VI. Durable household goods: Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	102
Radio, television and other household	March 196
Radio, television and other household appliances	98
Pottery, glassware and hardware	100
Total—Durable household goods	99.8
VII. Clothing and footwear:	moawolan
Men's outer clothing	102
Men's underclothing	100 101
Women's outer clothing	102
Children's clothing	100
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	delit euroive
millinery and materials	100
Footwear	101
Total—Clothing and footwear	100.9
VIII. Transport and vehicles:	100
Motoring and cycling	100 101
Fares	100.4
Total—Transport and vehicles	100.4
IX. Miscellaneous goods:	101
Books, newspapers and periodicals Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning	101
materials, matches, etc	100
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	
photographic and optical goods, etc	101
Total—Miscellaneous goods	100-2
X. Services:	HOLD SHOLVE
Postage and telephones	100
Entertainment	101
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing,	
laundering and dry cleaning	102
Total—Services	101.4
ALL ITEMS	101.9
ALL HEMS	101

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Mainly as a result of marked increases in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables, and smaller increases in the average prices of mutton and lamb and fish, food prices as a whole rose by about 3 per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 104, compared with 101 the

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 114.0, compared with 101.9 in the previous month; the index for all other items of food was 100.5 compared with 100.6

Local rates were increased in most areas in England and Wales from 1st April. There were also rises in the average levels of rents of privately owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished. The effect of these changes was to raise the average level of housing costs by nearly 3 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 103, compared with 100 in the previous month.

### **Durable Household Goods**

The rates of purchase tax on furniture were raised and those on most other items in this group were reduced from 10th April.
The net effect of these and other changes was to reduce the average level of prices for the durable household goods group by rather more than one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 100.

### Clothing and Footwear

Prices of most articles of clothing and footwear rose following an increase in the rate of purchase tax. The average level of prices for the group as a whole rose by rather less than one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 101, compared with 100 the previous month.

Bus and train fares rose in the London area, but there was a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. As a result the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 100.

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

# ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO APRIL 1962

(Prices at 17th January 1956 = 100)

(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. The calculation is as follows:—

chine di Inservologio la Japiesi di esime 11	9.7 taken as 120
(17th January 1956 = 100)	$117.5 \times \frac{101.9}{100}$
: All items index at 17th April 1962	
All items index at 17th April 1962 (16th January 1962 = 100)	101.9
January $1956 = 100$ )	117.5
All items index at 16th January 1962 (17th	

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.
956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962	100 104 108 110 110 112 117	100 104 108 110 110 112 118	101 104 108 110 110 113 118	103 104 110 110 110 113 120	103 105 109 109 110 114	102 106 110 109 111 115	102 107 109 109 111 115	102 106 108 109 110 116	102 106 108 109 110 115	103 107 109 109 111 116	103 108 110 110 112 117	103 108 110 110 112 117

# RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries is given on page 208.

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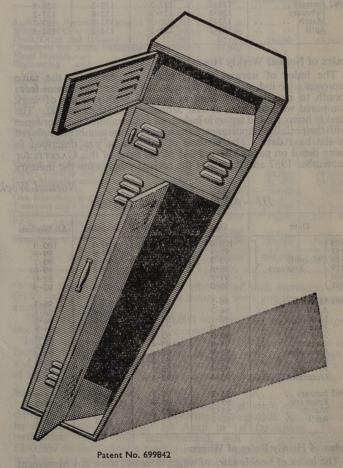
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# WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 30th APRIL 1962

(31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 30th April 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:—

Marian Park	All Indu	stries and	Services	Manufacturing Industries only		
MACH TONS	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates
1962 Mar.	127.7	95.2	134.2	126.4	95.2	132.8
1962 Apr.	128.6	95.1	135 · 2	126.8	95.1	133.3

### **Index of Weekly Rates of Wages**

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

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

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1961 inclusive and the monthly figures since March 1961. Figures for other dates between January 1956 and February 1961 were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

Weekly Rates of Wages\*

I-All Industries and Services

98845 Y 7 10	1. 多有性影響 25 内				STATE OF STATE OF STATES	uninjuciui	ing muusi	rics only	
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All
1956 1957 1958   Monthly 1959   averages 1960 1961	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7 124·6	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0	1956 1957 1958   Monthly 1959   averages 1960 1961	104·9 110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1 123·9	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5	10 1 1 1 1 1
1961 March	123·6 123·9 124·2 124·6 124·6 124·7 124·9 125·8 126·0 126·4 126·8 127·3 128·2	124·0 124·2 124·8 125·7 125·8 126·1 126·4 126·4 126·5 127·2 127·3 128·3 129·2	129·0 129·2 129·8 130·6 130·8 130·8 131·1 131·7 131·7 131·9	124·0 124·2 124·6 - 125·0 125·1 125·2 126·2 126·2 126·4 126·8 127·2 127·7 128·6	1961 March April	123·4 123·5 123·7 123·8 123·9 124·0 124·3 124·4 124·7 125·0 125·0 125·8 126·2	124·0 124·1 124·1 124·2 124·4 124·4 124·9 124·9 124·9 125·1 125·4 125·5 127·2 127·7	128·9 129·1 129·2 129·3 129·6 130·1 130·2 130·2 130·5 130·9 130·9 132·3 132·3	1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1

## Index of Normal Weekly Hours

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

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

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1961 inclusive and the monthly figures since March 1961. Figures for other dates between January 1956 and February 1961 were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

## Normal Weekly Hours\*

III—All Industries and Services

IV-Manufacturing Industries only

100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8 95·2

100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1 95·6

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 Monthly	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
1959 averages	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 March	96.3	96.5	96.4	96.3
April	96.3	96.3	96.4	96.3
May	96.1	95.9	96.0	96.1
June	96.0	95.6	95.7	95.9
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	95.2	95.2	95.2
April	95.2	95.1	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).

The Tables on the next page give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1961 inclusive and the monthly figures since March 1961. Figures for other dates between January 1956 and February 1961 were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

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

# V—All Industries and Services

VI—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
Monthly averages 1	104·8 110·1 114·2 117·3 122·3 129·8	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7	105·5 111·4 116·0 119·2 125·6 135·9	104·7 110·1 114·3 117·4 122·5 130·3	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 Monthly averages 1960 1961	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8 129·6	103 · 9 109 · 6 113 · 7 116 · 7 122 · 7 130 · 6	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7 125·9 135·7	104·7 110·1 113·9 116·9 122·8 130·1
1 March	128 · 4 128 · 8 129 · 2 129 · 8 130 · 0 130 · 2 131 · 8 131 · 8 132 · 0	128·5 129·0 130·2 131·5 131·6 132·1 132·5 132·6 132·6 132·7	133·9 134·1 135·2 136·4 136·6 136·7 137·1 138·2 138·2 138·5	128·6 129·0 129·7 130·4 130·5 130·7 131·0 132·3 132·3	April	129·0 129·1 129·3 129·5 129·7 129·8 130·2 130·4 130·8	130·2 130·3 130·4 130·5 130·7 130·7 131·4 131·5 131·6	134·9 135·1 135·3 135·4 135·9 136·6 136·8 136·8	129·5 129·6 129·8 130·0 130·2 130·3 130·7 131·0 131·3
2 January February	132·8 133·2 133·7 134·7	133·5 133·6 134·7 135·8	138·9 139·5 140·3 141·4	133·2 133·6 134·2 135·2	1962 January February	131·1 131·2 132·1 132·5	132·0 132·1 134·0 134·6	137·6 137·6 139·1 139·7	131·6 131·7 132·8 133·3

Workers

All Workers

100·0 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3 95·4

100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5 95·4

95.6 95.6 95.5 95.4 95.4 95.4 95.3 95.2 95.2

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1962

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

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

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

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

### Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to October 1961 were given in an article on pages 50 to 57 of the February 1962 issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and October 1961 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 30 per cent., as compared with an average increase of 19½ per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 33¾ per cent. as compared with an average increase of 25½ per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 29¾ per cent. for weekly earnings, 18¾ per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 33¾ per cent. for hourly earnings and 24¾ per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

# Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

# Changes coming into operation during April

Increases in rates of wages coming into operation during April affected approximately 1,960,000 workers, of whom about 1,400,000 received their increases under settlements made at various dates before the end of March. The aggregate amount of increase in weekly rates of wages during the month was approximately £620,000, and about 220,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of work adverded by an average of 13 hours \$\frac{1}{2}\$ hours \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

and about 220,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of 13/4 hours.†

The following major changes became operative during April: coal mining (increases in national standard grade rates of 1s. 3d. or 1s. 9d. a shift, according to occupation, for daywage workers); unlicensed places of refreshment (increases ranging from 4d. to 81/4d. an hour, according to occupation, for men and from 3d. to 5d. for women, and normal weekly hours of work reduced from 47 to 45); British Railways (increase of approximately 3 per cent. for salaried and conciliation staffs and for workers employed in railway workshops): London Transport Executive drivers and cent. for salaried and conciliation staffs and for workers employed in railway workshops); London Transport Executive drivers and conductors (increase of 6s. 6d. a week); company-owned road passenger transport undertakings (increase of 6s. a week for operating and maintenance staff); government industrial establishments (increases for miscellaneous "M"-rated workers ranging from 5s. to 7s. a week, according to area, for men, and from 4s. 2d. to 5s. 10d. for women); gas supply (increase of 2d. an hour for adult male gasworkers); paper making, paper coating, paper board and building board making (increases for process workers of 2½d. or 2½d. an hour, according to grade, for men and of 2d. for women, and normal weekly hours of work reduced from 43 to 42); laundering (increase of 1½d. an hour for women); Post Office engineering, motor transport, supplies and factories Post Office engineering, motor transport, supplies and factories rank-and-file grades (increases of 1 to 2 per cent., according to classification, representing the balance of an arbitration award, dated 16th October 1961, and authorised, without retrospective effect, from 1st April); and tobacco manufacture (increases of 8s. a week for men and of 6s. 6d. for women).

Through the operation of sliding-scale arrangements, based on the official index of retail prices increases of varying amounts.

the official index of retail prices, increases of varying amounts became payable to workers in a number of industries, including furniture manufacture and associated industries, textile finishing,

furniture manufacture and associated industries, textile finishing, and wire and wire rope manufacture.

Of the total increase of £620,000, about £256,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions, £192,000 from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement, £143,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and the remainder from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices and from the deferred implementation of an arbitration award

# Changes coming into operation in the period January-April 1962

The Table opposite shows, by industry group, for this period, the numbers of workers affected (a) by increases in full-time weekly

Normal Weekly Hours of Work Industry Group Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ... Mining and Quarrying Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture 15,000 15,000 acture .. .. and Electrical and Marine 81,600 Metal Goods not elsewhere specified 12,000 12,800 thes ... ther, Leather Goods and Fur thing and Footwear ... ks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, 120,600 38,100 27,300 92,200 101,600 216,600 137,800 204,900 55,200 etc.
mber, Furniture, etc...
per, Printing and Publishing
her Manufacturing Industries as, Electricity and Water ransport and Communica sistributive Trades 471,500 111,500 5,834,000 1,900,300 995,000 1,726,500

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.

The above figures include 980,000 workers who had both wagerate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In the corresponding months of 1961, 5,060,000 workers had an increase of about £1,750,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and approximately 2,830,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 5,320,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

New agreements and statutory wages regulation orders made during April, including cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, have operative dates from 1st April to 1st December. These settlements, when fully implemented, will add approximately £240,000 to the full-time weekly rates of wages of about 780,000 workers, and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of about 5,500 workers by an average of 2 hours.§

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

† The statistics relate to wage-earners only and exclude clerical workers. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into ount 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 375,000 workers amounting to £130,000 and reductions in hours for 5,500 workers amounting to 11,000 hours are already in the Table.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL

(Note.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "Time Rates of

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	2 Apr.	Forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week for male workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers; percentage of adult male rate paid to female workers aged 19 and 20 increased from 70 per cent. to 72½ and 75 per cent., respectively. Minimum rates after change: male workers 20 and over—grade 3 (ordinary workers) 181s. a week, grade 2, 185s. 6d., grade 1, 190s., younger male workers 81s. 6d. at 15 rising to 154s at 19 and under 20; female workers 21 and over—grade 3, 145s., grade 2, 149s., grade 1, 154s., younger female workers 72s. 6d. (England and Wales) or 73s. 9d. (Scotland) at 15 rising to 136s. at 20 and under 21.
Coal Mining	Great Britain (6–7)	Beginning of pay week which included 2 Apr.	Daywage workers	Increases in national standard grade rates of 1s. 3d. or 1s. 9d. a shift, according to occupation, for workers 21 and over, and of amounts ranging from 7d. to 2s. for younger workers. National standard grade rates after change non-craftsmen, underground—grade I 40s. 6d. a shift, II 39s. 6d., III 38s. 5d. IV 37s. 5d., V 36s. 5d.; surface—men, grade IA 44s. 7d., I 36s. 1d., II 35s. 1d. III 34s. 1d., IV 33s. 1d.; women, grade I 31s. 2d., II 30s. 2d., III 29s. 2d. IV 28s. 2d.; engineering craftsmen, underground—grade I plus 48s. 1d. I 45s. 5d., surface—44s. 7d., 41s. 11d.; craftsmen, underground—grade 44s. 9d., II 39s. 9d., surface—41s. 3d., 36s. 3d.
Roadstone Quarrying	Great Britain (9)	First full pay period com- mencing on or after 16 Apr.	Male workers	Increases in the adult basic rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, and of proportional amounts for juvenile workers; for pieceworkers or those in receipt of incentive bonus the increase may be merged in the piecework rate or bonus so as to product the equivalent of an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: unskilled labourers 21 and over 4s. $5\frac{1}{4}$ d., youths and boys 2s. at 1s rising to 4s. at 20.
Limestone Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	23 Apr.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased* by 0.143d. an hour (1s. 5.286d to 1s. 5.429d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.071d. (8.643d. to 8.714d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-Ore Mining	Cumberland	23 Apr.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased* by 1d. a shift (10s. to 10s. 1d. for workers 18 and over, and by ½d. (5s. to 5s. 0½d.) for boys under 18.
Milk Products Manufacture	Scotland	Pay day in week ending 7 Apr.	All workers	Increases of 12s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 7s. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Genera minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 and over—principal buttermakers and cheesemakers 201s. a week, second cheesemakers 193s. 6d. principal milk receivers 198s. 6d., creamery engineers 203s. 6d., boilermer 195s. 6d., other workers 190s.; younger male workers 84s. at 15 rising to 169s. at 20 and under 21; female workers 73s. at 16 rising to 140s. a 21 and over.
Aerated Waters Manufacture	England and Wales (33) (251)	2 Apr.	Workers other than driver- salesmen, delivery workers and mates	Increases in general minimum time rates of 8s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 or over, of 6s. for female workers 19 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger male and female workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hour (4s. 2½d. to 4s. 5½d.) for male workers, and of 2d. (2s. 11½d. to 3s. 1½d.) for female workers. General minimum time rates after change male workers 60s. 6d. a week at under 16 rising to 165s. 6d. at 21 or over female workers 60s. at under 16 rising to 117s. at 19 or over.†
transments of com-	track benefities to municipal t	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Driver-salesmen, delivery workers and mates	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week for all workers except delivery workers under 21 or mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and mater under 21, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for these workers Minimum remuneration after change: male or female driver-salesmen (or any age) on mechanically propelled or horse-drawn vehicles 175s. 6d. a week delivery workers on mechanically propelled vehicles with carrying capacity of 1 ton or less 101s. 6d. at under 18 rising to 175s. 6d. at 21 or over, delivery workers (of any age) on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity or one-horse-drawn vehicles 175s. 6d., over 2 and up to 5 tons or two-horse-drawn vehicles 181s. 6d., over 5 and up to 8 tons 187s. 6d., over 8 and up to 12 tons 191s. 6d., over 12 tons 195s. 6d., mater 60s. 6d., at under 16 rising to 165s. 6d. at 21 or over.†
Tobacco Manufacture	United Kingdom (34)	First full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increases of 8s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 6s. 6d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers Minimum rates after change include: male workers 21 and over, scale (factories where the manufacture of cigarettes exceeds 20 per cent. of the total manufacture of all types of tobacco) 204s. a week, scale II (factories where the manufacture of cigarettes does not exceed 20 per cent. of the total manufacture of all types of tobacco) 195s. 6d.; female workers 18 and over 143s. 9d., 136s. 3d.
Coke and By-Products Manufacture	Great Britain (35)	Beginning of pay week including 2 Apr.	Workers employed at coke oven and by-product plants vested in the National Coal Board	Increases in national standard rates of 2s. 1d. a shift for engineering and other craftsmen grade I, and of 1s. 6d. for craftsmen grade II and other workers National standard rates after change: craftsmen—engineering grade I 47s. 11d. a shift, others grade I, 47s. 2d., grade II 41s. 4d.; other workers grade B 41s. 5d., C 40s. 1d., D 38s. 11d., E 37s. 10d.
Drug and Fine Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay week commenc- ing on or after 11 Apr.	All workers	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 4s for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younge workers. Minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 and over—class I occupations 194s. a week, II 185s., III 176s.; female workers 21 and over 136s. 6d., 131s., 125s. 6d.; younger male workers 75s. 6d. at 15 rising to 153s. 6d. at 20, younger female workers 71s. to 118s. In the London area rates are 6s. 6d. a week higher for adult male workers and 3s. 6d. higher for female workers and juvenile male workers.;
Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manufacture	Great Britain (41)	Week com- mencing	Shift and relay workers	Increases of 2d. an hour (6d. to 8d.) in the allowance for shift workers, and o 1d. (3d. to 4d.) for relay workers.
Boot and Floor Polish Manufacture	Great Britain (41) (251)	16 Apr. 2 Apr.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for male workers 21 o over, of 2d. for female workers 18 or over, and of proportional amounts fo younger workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hou (4s. 0½d. to 4s. 3½d.) for male workers, and of 2d. (2s. 10½d. to 3s. 0½d.) fo female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male worker 1s. 7½d. an hour at under 16 rising to 4s. 1d. at 21 or over, female worker 1s. 5½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 11d. at 18 or over.§
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.   (43)	29 Apr.	Workers other than mainten- ance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 1·3d. a shift (9s. 9d. to 9s. 10·3d. for men and women 21 and over, by 0·975d. (7s. 3·75d. to 7s. 4·725d.) fo workers 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 10·5d. to 4s. 11·15d.) for those under 18.
	South-West Wales¶	1 Apr.	Workers, other than brick-	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 10d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (6s. 6d. to 6s. 7½d.) for youth

<sup>\*</sup> Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

# Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

	Timorp	oai Chan	ges in Rates of Wages	Reported during April—continued				
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Sames of Worker	Particulars of Change	risobel		
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	West of Scotland* (43)	Pay period beginning 30 Apr.	Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	0.18d, an hour (1s. 3 1.05d, a shift (7s. 9. 11.72d,) for youths 18	increased† by 1.4d. a shift (10s. 4.6). 45d. to 1s. 3.63d. for six-shift w 45d. to 7s. 10.5d.) or by 0.13d. a 3 and under 21, and by 0.7d. a shift (7.73d. to 7.81d.) for boys under	orkers) for men, by in hour (11.59d. to (5s. 2.3d. to 5s. 3d.)		
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	1 Apr.	Workers other than apprentices	for women engaged s 7s. 4½d.) for youths 1	creased† by 2d. a shift (9s. 8d. to 9s specifically to replace male labour, 8 and under 21 and for women 18 a for workers under 18.	by 1½d. (7s. 3d. to		
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (50)	Third pay day in Apr.	All workers	girls. Minimum rates	for adult workers, and of 6d. for as a after change: men—higher skille bourers 182s. 3d.; women 18 and 6	d 204s. 10d. a week,		
Shuttle Manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (50)	Pay day in week commenc- ing 2 Apr.	Journeymen	price "plus percentage addition by 2 per contage Lancashire 6s. 2 d. a	day work rate of 1\frac{1}{6}d. an hour; for ge" increased by \frac{9}{6} per cent., and the cent. Minimum rates after chan in hour, Yorkshire 6s. 4\frac{8}{6}d.; pieces t prices, plus 21 per cent., plus 118	ge: day workers— workers—basic price		
Electrical Cable Making	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period com- mencing on or after 29 Apr.	All workers (except plumber jointers, etc.)	1s. 9d., 3s. 6d. or 5s. of 3s. 6d. to 6s. 1½d. women 18 and over, workers remunerated Joint Industrial Coumen 21 and over, an after change inclusive fication 1, district I, 184s. 7½d., 3, 192s. 6d. 208s. 3d., 205s.	of for men 21 and over plus an ac 3d., respectively, for those in classis, according to age, for youths and and of 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3s. 6d. or 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ solely on minimum plain time acil to receive a minimum lieu bond 5s. 3d. for women 18 and overe of lieu bonus: men 21 and overe 183s. 9d. a week, district II 181s., 189s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; women 18 and over (all a. 2, 143s. 6d., 3, 147s.; youths and girls 67s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 16, at 16, at 16, and 18 and 18 and 16 are 16 are 16 are 18 and 18 and 18 and 18 and 18 and 18 and 18 are 18 and 18 and 18 and 18 are 18 are 18 and 18 and 18 and 18 are 18	ifications 4, 5 and 6; boys, of 5s. 3d. for jerls. Adult rates agreed by the us of 7s. a week for Timeworkers' rates—occupational classiants, 1½d., 2, 187s. 3d., 1, 5, 203s., 200s. 4½d., areas)—occupational		
	18d. own (or space of 10 to 50.2	company to the compan	Plumber jointers and plumber jointers' mates employed in laying cables (including tele- communication cables) and accessories	area, for plumber joi and probationers, yo qualified plumber jo Charing Cross) 6s. 24	our for plumber jointers, of 3¼d. nters' mates, and of proportional abuths and boys. Minimum rates inters—London area (within a rad, an hour, Provinces 5s. 10¼d., plu and boys 30 per cent. of plumber at 21.	amounts for learners after change: fully dius of 18 miles of amber jointers' mates		
Vehicle Building	United Kingdom (55–56)	23 Apr.	All workers	semi-skilled and of 1 of proportional amo include: England, W coach joiners and painters, smiths, trim electricians and skille electricians assistant: men or strikers 4s. 6\frac{1}{4} and repair of plastic ment 5s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., unit (metal-framed bodie additional \frac{1}{2}d. an hou London area within cartwrights, finishers, (national minimum ra areas) 5s. 2d., (stand 5s. 2\frac{1}{2}d.), painters and 5s. 1d., 5s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., vice and standard rate) 4s 4s.4\frac{1}{4}d.; skilled autom electricians 5s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., manufacture and repailignment (national rof Scotland areas) 4s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., United K	d. an hour for adult male skilled \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. for unskilled, of \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \)d. for adult unts for juveniles. Minimum time ales and Northern Ireland—bodyn finishers, mounters, general machimers, wheelwrights, skilled automed maintenance electricians 5s. \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \)d. skilled automed maintenance electricians 5s. \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \)d. skilled automed maintenance electricians 5s. \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \)d. skilled automed maintenance electricians 5s. \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \)d. skilled automed maintenance electricians 5s. \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \)d. skilled automed sand/or metal-framed bodies —fina assembly (metal-framed bodies) 5s. \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \)d. for metal-framed bodies —fina assembly (metal-framed bodies) 5s. \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \)d. for miles of Charing Cross); Scc. panel beaters, smiths, wheelers, wo ate) 5s. \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \)d., (standard rate in East a ard rate when employed on passend trimmers 5s. \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \)d., 5s. \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \)d., 5s. \( 2 \)d., men not qualified to do fitting (nat. \( 7 \frac{3}{2} \)d., brush hands and hammermed abolie and/or traction electricians and electricians and sistents 4s. \( 8 \frac{1}{2} \)d., is and ard rate of plastic bodies and component minimum rate) 5s. \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \)d., (standard rown of plastics components 4s. \( 0 \frac{1}{2} \)d.	female workers, and a rates; after change nakers, coach fitters, inists and sawyers, obile and/or traction l. an hour, vicemen, lishers and hammerd on the manufacture l. erection and aligns. 0½d., detail work onents 4s. 8½d. (an kers employed in the teland—bodymakers, odcutting machinists and West of Scotland ger-carrying vehicles coachfitters 5s. 0½d., tional minimum rate and 4s. 6½d., labourers d skilled maintenance en employed on the is—final erection and ate in East and West omponents 4s. 8½d., mployed as sewing		
Railway Workshops (British Railways)	Great Britain (58–59)	1 Apr.	Male timeworkers	21 and over, and of and boys. Rates outside the London occupation; other g 3, 186s. 6d., 4, 184s., 192s.; apprentices, y London rates (within	, 6s. or 6s. 6d. a week, according to 1s. 6d. to 4s., according to age, fo after change include: men 21 area—craft grades 206s. to 222s rades, group 1 occupations 205s. 5, 178s. 6d., 6, 173s. 6d., clothiers touths and boys 57s. at 15 rising 10 miles of Charing Cross) are 6 rentices, youths and boys, than the	r apprentices, youths and over employed s. 6d., according to or 196s., 2, 192s., , boilers (steel sheet) to 145s. 6d. at 20. ss. a week higher for		
	o 42s. 4d.) for eduff.  Security to eduff.  I fa. 5d. a work (57s.)  Security for adult f.  Security factors.  Security for adult f.  Security for adult f.  Security for adult f.	discrete and a second	Female timeworkers	over, and of 1s. 6d. t include: women 21 a area—group 1 occup 5, 139s. 6d., labourer	6d. a week, according to occupation of 3s. 6d., according to age, for girls and over employed on women's work outlons 151s. a week, 2, 147s. 6d., as 136s. 6d.; girls 53s. at 15 rising to so of Charing Cross) are 4s. a week	Rates after change k outside the London 3, 144s. 6d., 4, 142s., 132s. at 20. London		
Dooks	Great Pritain	1 Apr	Payment-by-results workers (except Work Study schemes	timeworkers (no cha	earnings increased by the amountinges in piecework prices or other artes involved).  The state of approximately 3 in the state of approximately 3 increases.	r payment-by-results		
Docks Workshops	Great Britain	1 Apr.	Workers employed by British Transport Commission, Docks Division	Township besi	and courses he had been been been been been been been bee			
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage	Great Britain (252)	2 Apr.	All workers	or over, of 2½d. for to age, for younger workers. General n class A, male worker 2s. 10d., C 3s. 9d., 2s. 7½d. at 18 rising t	inimum time rates of 3d. an hour female workers 21 or over, of 1½ male workers, and of 1½d. to 2¼d ninimum time rates after change; vs 4s. 1¼d. an hour, female workers 2s. 9½d., D 3s. 8d., 2s. 8½d.; male o 3s. 1d. at 20 and under 21; other to 3s. 0¾d. at 20 and under 21, o	d. to 2½d., according. for younger female workers 21 or over— s 2s. 11d., B 3s. 11d., porters or labourers male workers 1s. 9½d.		
Wire and Wire Rope Industries	Great Britain (62)	First full pay week commencing on or after 1 Apr.	All workers		ring bonus of 5s. a week for men 2 ver, and of 2s. to 4s. 4d., according			
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Trade	Great Britain	First full pay week in Apr.	All workers	2s. 0½d.) for male w	entary cost-of-living allowance of vorkers 21 and over, and of propes. Minimum hourly payments a over, London 5s. 9½d., Provinces 4s. 4¼d., 4s. 2¾d.	ortional amounts for fter change include:		

<sup>\*</sup> Agreements of the Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board.

<sup>†</sup> These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 35 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

<sup>‡</sup> The minimum weekly rates for firms predominantly engaged in manufacture will be increased by a further 8s. for men and 5s. for women by a transfer from earnings. This will come fully into effect in the first full pay week on or after 1st December.

<sup>§</sup> These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 85 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

<sup>||</sup> Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

<sup>¶</sup> Agreements of the South Wales Siemens Steel Trade Conciliation Board.

<sup>†</sup> Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

<sup>‡</sup> The minimum hourly rates shall, if necessary, be augmented by additional payment so that, in the aggregate, the total hourly wage paid shall not be less than the minimum basic rate, plus 5 per cent. § These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 85 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

# Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Rayon Yarn Production	Great Britain (71)	23 or 28 Apr.	Certain workers	Increases of 2d. or 2½d. an hour, according to establishment, for male workers 21 and over, of 1½d. or 2d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 21 and over 4s. 1d., 4s. 3d. or 4s. 3½d. an hour, according to establishment, female workers 18 and over 2s. 10½d., 3s. or 3s. 0½d.
Cotton Waste Reclamation	Great Britain (221) (251)	2 Apr.	All workers	Increase in general minimum time rates of 2d, an hour for all workers. Rates after change: male workers 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour at under 16 rising to 3s. 6d, at 21 or over; female workers 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 10\frac{1}{4}d. (England and Wales) or 2s. 10d. (Scotland) at 18 or over.*
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Apr.	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 181s. 8d. a week, female workers 18 and over—felt production processes 134s. 2d., cutting and stitching 123s. 9d.
Jute Preparing, Spinning and Weaving	Great Britain (89) (252)	2 Apr.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 8s. 11d. a week for loom tenters 21 or over, of 7s. 6d. for loom under-tenters 21 or over, of 7s. 6d. in general minimum time rate and guaranteed time rate for hessian weavers and general minimum time rate for other workers 21 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change for workers 21 or over: loom tenters 186s. 5d. a week, loom under-tenters 157s. 11d., hessian weavers and other workers 157s. 9d.; guaranteed time rate for hessian weavers 157s. 9d.;
The state of the s	most dan ten motte a over the SI mornes -rive form in Sing of 1817 I marrie since Like artif de larie SI o brin stance y Arie SI at 18 out a service to o shek har restore to	of the second of	Female workers (except hessian below) weavers specified	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. 10d. a week for spinning shifting mistresses, of 4s. 2d. for orra (or spare) spinners, of 4s. 2d. to 5s. 10d., according to size of bobbins and number of spindles attended, for single spinners and 4s. 2d. to 5s. 8d. for double spinners, of 4s. 2d. for weaving learners and other workers 18 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 4s. 2d. (105s. to 109s. 2d.). General minimum time rates after change include: spinning shifting mistresses 124s. 9d. a week, single spinners 107s. 5d. to 152s. 4d., double spinners 108s. 1d. to 146s. 10d., orra (or spare) spinners, weaving learners and other workers 18 or over 107s. 5d.‡
	a. Minimum rates and services of the contract	od Lan reli obnati - 2 s rit carrel qu the prod be the prod on	Male pieceworkers (all districts) and female pieceworkers (Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Fur- ness, Dundee, Kirkcaldy and Tayport) employed in hessian weaving	Increases in standard general minimum piece rates of 10.56d. (106.76d. to 117.32d.) for male and 9.44d. (106.76d. to 116.2d.) for female single loom weavers, with appropriate adjustments for other workers; supplementary payments increased by 1s. 3d. a week (25s. 4d. to 26s. 7d.) for male workers, and by 11d. (23s. 11d. to 24s. 10d.) for female workers, irrespective of age; guaranteed time rates for female pieceworkers increased by 2s. 4d. to 4s. 2d., according to age (60s. 2d. at 15 rising to 107s. 5d. at 18 or over).‡
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Apr.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase† of 1 per cent. in the cost-of-living bonus (70 to 71 per cent. on basic rates).
Sack and Bag Manufacture	Great Britain (253)	2 Apr.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of amounts ranging from \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., according to age, for younger male workers, of 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. for female workers 18 or over, and of \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. or 1d. for younger female workers; increase in piecework basis time rates of 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. an hour for female workers of all ages. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 or over employed in certain specified occupations 3s. 8\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. an hour (3s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. during first 6 months for new entrants), all other male workers 1s. 8d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 21 or over (for new entrants 18 or over, during the first 2 months, \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour less than the minimum rate otherwise payable); female workers 18 or over employed in certain specified occupations 2s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour (2s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. during first 6 months for new entrants), all other female workers 1s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 6d. at 18 or over (for new entrants 16 or over, during the first 2 months, \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour less than the minimum rate otherwise payable); piecework basis time rate for female workers employed in specified occupations 2s. 9d., all other female workers 2s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.\(\frac{1}{2}\)
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Apr.	Workers employed in the manu- facture of cloth used for mechanical purposes (includ- ing felts for paper making)	Increase† of 3 per cent. (77 to 80 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of percentage addition include: adult male workers 187s. 10d. a week, adult female workers 127s. 4d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, York- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (95)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Apr.	All workers	Increases† in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 5d. a week (57s. 6d. to 58s. 11d.) for adult male workers, of 1s. (41s. 4d. to 42s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles.
	Scotland (96)	do.	All workers	Increases† in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 5d. a week (57s. 6d. to 58s. 11d.) for adult male workers, of 1s. (41s. 4d. to 42s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles.
Silk Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Macclesfield	do.	All workers	Increases† in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 5d. a week (57s. 6d. to 58s. 11d.) for adult male workers, of 1s. (41s. 4d. to 42s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles.
Calico Printing	United Kingdom	do.	Block printers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1s. 8d. a week (50s. 8d. to 52s. 4d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, 189s. 4d. a week.
end Cardo and C Three on they w Spanishing	Lancashire, Che- shire, Derbyshire and Scotland	do.	Skilled engravers and apprentices	Cost-of-living wage increased† by 1s. 8d. a week (69s. 2d. to 70s. 10d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living wage and guaranteed minimum bonus, 233s. 4d. to 235s. 4d. a week, according to occupation.
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts) (97)	First pay day in Apr.	All workers	Increase† of 1 per cent. (17 to 18 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Textile Making-Up and Packing	Manchester (93)	Pay day in week ending 7 Apr.	All workers	Increases† of 1s. 6d. a week (79s. 6d. to 81s.) in the cost-of-living addition for male workers 21 and over, of 1s. (53s. to 54s.) for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Leather Goods, Saddlery and Harness Manufacture	Great Britain (103)	Beginning of first full pay period on or after 2 Apr.	All workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 and over, of 1½d. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: fancy and solid leather and leather substitute goods makers, skilled male workers 21 and over, London (Metropolitar Police area) 4s. 4½d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 3½d., skilled female workers 20 and over 3s. 2d., 3s. 1½d., younger male workers 2s. 0½d. or 2s. at 16 or under rising to 3s. 11½d. or 3s. 11d. at 20½ and under 21, younger female workers 1s. 8¼d. or 1s. 7½d. at 15 rising to 2s. 11d. or 2s. 10d. at 19½ and under 20 adult male saddlery and harness makers, London, Walsall and rest of the country 4s. 5½d.

<sup>\*</sup> This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 85 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

# Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
o to digael of gradional or and an analysis of the contract of	Northern Ireland (105) (254)	or who co	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3½d. an hour for male worker 20 or over (3d. for late entrants), of 2½d. for female workers other that learners, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and femal learners; increases in piecework basis time rates of 3½d. an hour for mal workers, and of 2½d. for female workers. General minimum time rate after change include: male workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 19, measure cutters 4s. 5½d. an hour, stock cutters, knife cutters of knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists (other than plain machinists and passers 4s. 3½d., under-pressers and plain machinists 3s. 11½d.; mal workers 24 years with 2 years' experience, warehousemen 4s. 1½d., packer 4s. 0½d., 23 years with 1 year's experience 3s. 11½d., 3s. 11d., 22 years with less than 1 year's experience 3s. 10d., 3s. 10d.; porters and other mal workers 22 or over 3s. 10d.; female workers, conveyor belt machinis 2s. 11d., other workers except learners 2s. 9½d.; piecework basis time rate male workers 4s. 2½d. to 4s. 8½d., according to occupation, female workers 3s. 0½d.*
Felt Hat Manufacture	Lancashire, Che- shire and Carlisle	Design Control of the	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† from 112½ to 115 per cent. on basic earnings.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Har- wood, Rochdale, Chorley, Black- burn and the	First making-up day in Apr.	Timeworkers	Increases; in day wage rates of 5s. a week for male workers 21 and over and for female workers 20½ and over, and of proportional amounts for young workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 91s. a week at 15 risin to 190s. at 21 and over; female workers 91s. at 15 rising to 152s. 8d. 20½ and over.§
male workers !	Fylde Coast	Trafford I mous	Pieceworkers	Increase‡ in the percentage addition to piecework rates of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (54 57½ per cent.).§
Silica Brick Manufacture	England and Wales (118)	Beginning of first full pay period following 28 Apr.	All workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ 0 for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger worker Standard minimum hourly rates after change include: labourers 21 an over 4s. 4d., youths and boys 2s. 3d. at 15 rising to 3s. 10d. at 20; wome 18 and over 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., girls 2s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 16 and 2s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 17; drivers of roa vehicles—up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 4s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., over 2 an up to and including 8 tons 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., over 8 tons 4s. 9d.; kilnburners an boilerfiremen on continuous shift work (inclusive of differential of $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. a hour and shift allowance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour) 40s. 8d. a shift of 8 hours.
Fletton Brick Manufacture	Bedford, Bucking- hamshire and Peterborough (119)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 30 Apr.	All workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for adult male workers, are of proportional amounts for women and juveniles; similar increases mergorinto piecework rates. Differential rates increased by $4\cdot6$ per cent. Minimum basic rates after change: adult male general labourers 4s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour women 18 and over 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Flint Glass Manufacture	Great Britain (various districts)	First full pay period in Apr.	Glassmakers, glasscutters and decorators, and ancillary workers	Increasest of 2s. 9d. a week for men 18 and over, and of 1s. 10d. for wom and juveniles.
Ready Mixed Concrete	Great Britain (131)	1 Apr.	All workers	Increases of 7s. or 10s. 6d. a week, according to occupation. Minimu weekly rates after change: drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of ov 14 tons gross laden weight (mixing or agitating trucks), London (within miles of Charing Cross) 213s. 6d., Provinces 210s., up to 14 tons 210 206s. 6d., over 14 tons (non-agitating or mixing) 206s. 6d., 203s., up to tons 203s., 199s. 6d.; batching operators 217s., 213s. 6d., drivers of dumpe loading shovels or cranes 203s., 199s. 6d., labourers 192s. 6d., 189s.
Pre-Cast Concrete Products	Scotland (133)	First full pay week following 1 Apr.	All workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 1d. an hour for men 20 and over, and proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum time rate af change for labourers 20 and over 4s. 4½d. an hour.¶
Furniture Manufacture (including Cane, Villow and Woven Fibre Furniture)	Great Britain (138)	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	All workers	2s. 0½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts by younger male workers and female workers.
Furniture Manufacture	Northern Ireland (139)	do.	All workers	Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2s. 0½d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeywon and apprentices.
Educational and Allied Woodworking	Great Britain	do.	All workers	Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2s. 0½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts younger male workers and female workers.
Upholstery and Bedding Filling Materials Trade	Great Britain	do.	All workers	Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 10 to 1s. 10½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amou for younger male workers and female workers.
Bedding and Mattress Making	Great Britain	do.	All workers	Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2s. 0½d) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts younger male workers and female workers.
Exhibition Stand Construction, Erection, etc.	Great Britain	5 Mar.	Craftsmen and labourers .	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Standard rates after change: craftsmen 7s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. hour, labourers 6s. 6d.
Window Blind Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	All workers	. Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 1 to 1s. 10½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts younger male workers and female workers.
Basket Making	United Kingdom (140)	(mbaixse	All workers	. Cost-of-living bonus increased† by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (35 to $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.).
Paper Making, Paper Coating, Paper Board and Building Board Making	United Kingdom (142)	First full pay period following noon 30 Mar.	Process workers	Increases of 2½d. an hour for male workers 21 and over (2½d. for those class 1), of 2d. for male workers 18 and under 21 and for female work 18 and over, and of 1½d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after chainclude: male workers 21 and over—day workers class 1 occupations 5s. hour, 1A 4s. 7d., 2, 4s. 4½d., 3, 4s. 3½d., shift workers 5s. 6½d., 5s. 1d., 4s. 10 4s. 9d.; female workers 18 and over 3s. 1d.§
	e of the bas large of	of a ret of a file	Skilled craftsmen on mainter ance work	after change: day workers group I mills 5s. 6\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, II 5s. 6d., doubt day shift 5s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., 5s. 10d., three-shift 6s. 0\frac{1}{2}d., 5s. 11\frac{1}{2}d.\frac{1}{2}
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (160)	Beginning of first full pay week in	All workers	. Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. 2s. 0½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts younger male workers and female workers.

<sup>\*</sup> These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 171 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

<sup>†</sup> Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

<sup>‡</sup> These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 35 of the January issue of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

<sup>§</sup> These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 478 of the November 1961 issue of this GAZETTE.

<sup>†</sup> Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

<sup>‡</sup> These increases resulted from a revision of the payments made under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

<sup>§</sup> See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

<sup>||</sup> It was agreed that no further application for an increase in the basic rate be made before 1st April 1963 unless unexpected or exceptional circumstances arise.

This agreement also provides for a further increase in the minimum basic rate of 1d. an hour with effect from the first full pay week following 1st July.

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Organ Building	United Kingdom (159)	1 Apr.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases* of ½d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for improvers and apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen:  London, Liverpool and Manchester 5s. 7d. an hour, other districts 5s. 6d.
Brush and Broom Manufacture	Great Britain (251)		All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 112½ to 120 per cent. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers of any age who have completed an apprenticeship of not less than 3 years and male workers 19 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 4s. 3d. an hour, other male workers 21 or over 3s. 11½d. (with additions of 1d. to 3d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); female workers, other than apprentices to pan-setting—pan hands of any age 3s. 2d., 3s. 7½d. or 4s. 3d., according to class of work, drawing hands (wire brushes) 3s. 1½d. or 3s. 5½d., workers with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 2s. 8d., other female workers 19 or over 2s. 6½d. (with additions of ½d. to 1½d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); piecework basis time rates—male workers 4s. 6½d., female workers 2s. 11½d., 3s. 3d., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 8½d. or 4s. 5½d., according to occupation.†
	Northern Ireland (254)	2 Apr.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 112½ to 120 per cent. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers 19 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 4s. 3d. an hour, other male workers 21 or over 3s. 11½d. (with additions of 1d. to 3d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); female workers with not less than 3 years' experience as pan hands 3s. 2d., 3s. 7½d. or 4s. 3d., according to class of work, in certain other specified branches of work 2s. 8d., other female workers 19 or over 2s. 6½d. (with additions of ½d. to 1½d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); piecework basis time rates—male workers 17 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in specified branches of work 4s. 6½d., other male workers irrespective of age 4s. 2½d.; female workers 2s. 11½d., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 8½d. or 4s. 5½d., according to experience or occupation.‡
Toy Manufacture	Great Britain (159) (253)	2 Apr.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. or 3½d. an hour, according to occupation, for male or female woodcutting machinists or wood body makers 21 or over, of 3d. for other male workers 21 or over, of 2½d. for other female workers 20 or over, of amounts ranging from 1½d. to 2½d. for younger male workers, and of 1½d. to 2d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male or female workers 21 or over—woodcutting machinists 4s. 2½d., 4s. 0½d. or 3s. 10½d. an hour, according to qualification, wood body makers 4s. 0½d.; other male workers 21 or over—body painters 3s. 10d., other workers 3s. 8½d., other female workers 20 or over 2s. 9½d.; younger male workers 1s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 2½d. at 20, younger female workers 1s. 5½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 5½d. at 19.§
Match Manufacture	United Kingdom (161)	1 Apr.	Process workers	Increases of 3d. an hour for male workers 20 and over and for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 2s. 5d. an hour at 15 rising to 4s. 7½d. at 20 and over, other districts 2s. 3½d. to 4s. 5¼d.; female workers 2s. 3¼d. to 3s. 6d., 2s. 1½d. to 3s. 4½d.
Gas Supply	Great Britain (172)	1 Apr.	Workers other than maintenance craftsmen	Increases of 2d. an hour for adult male gasworkers, and of proportional amounts for gasfitters' apprentices. Standard adult rates after change: labourers, Metropolitan area 4s. 10½d. an hour, Provincial A area 4s. 7½d., Provincial B area 4s. 6d.; gasfitters (2nd class) 5s. 8¾d., 5s. 5¾d., 5s. 4¼d., (1st class) 6s., 5s. 9d., 5s. 7½d.
Water Supply	England and Wales (176)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 1 Apr.	Workers other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen	Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change for adult male labourers: Metropolitan Water Board area 4s. 11d. an hour, South-Eastern—inner special area 4s. 11d., outer special area 4s. 9½d., other areas 4s. 8d., all other areas in England and Wales 4s. 8d.¶
Railway Service (British Railways)	Great Britain (178–179)	1 Apr.	Salaried and conciliation staffs	Increase of approximately 3 per cent. Standard weekly rates after change for male conciliation staff 20 and over outside the London area: Group 1, 173s., 2, 178s., 3, 182s., 4, 188s., 5, 193s., 6, 200s., 7, 204s., 8, 211s., 9, 216s., 10, 227s., 11, 237s., 12, 241s., 13, 255s., 14, 268s. In the London area pay is higher by 6s. a week.
Railway Service (London Transport Executive)	London (180–181)	1 Apr.	Salaried and conciliation staffs	Increase of approximately 3 per cent. Weekly rates after change for male conciliation staff 20 and over: Group 1, 179s., 2, 184s., 3, 188s., 4, 194s., 5, 199s., 6, 206s., 7, 210s., 8, 217s., 9, 222s., 10, 233s., 11, 243s., 12, 247s., 13, 261s., 14, 274s.
Road Passenger Transport (Company-Owned Undertakings)	Great Britain (185)	Beginning of first full pay period following 26 Apr.	Operating and maintenance staff	Increase of 6s, a week. Basic rates after change: drivers—group I undertakings, commencing rate 204s. 6d. a week, maximum rate (after 12 months) 208s. 6d., group II 202s. 6d., 206s. 6d.; conductors—I 200s. 6d., 204s. 6d., II 198s. 6d., 202s. 6d.; semi-skilled and unskilled men in garages and running sheds (on day work)—grade I workers 200s. 3d., II 194s. 9d., III and cleaners 189s. 9d.; skilled maintenance workers 239s. 8d.
Road Passenger Transport (London Transport Executive)	London and the adjacent country zones (182–183)	4 Apr.	Drivers and conductors	Increase of 6s. 6d. a week. Rates after change: drivers—central buses and trolleybuses, commencing rate 224s. 6d. a week, after 6 months 230s. 6d., after 1 year 236s. 6d. (maximum), country buses 212s., 218s., 224s., single-deck coaches, commencing rate 223s. 6d., after 1 year 230s. (maximum); conductors—central buses and trolleybuses, commencing rate 222s. 6d., after 6 months 227s. 6d., after 1 year 232s. 6d. (maximum), country buses and single-deck coaches 209s., 214s., 219s.
refree street of the control of the	Total 12 totale bree 87 totale 22 totale 22 totale 22 totale 22 totale 23 totale 23 totale 24 to	moditore - entre des la enclase la enclase la	Semi-skilled and unskilled maintenance staff employed in garages and depots	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for semi-skilled, and of 5s. for unskilled workers. Basic weekly rates after change: semi-skilled workers—central road services 193s. 11d., country buses and coaches 189s. 11d.; unskilled workers—general hands (advert fixers) 186s. 5d., 182s. 5d., general hands 180s. 11d., 176s. 11d.
Road Passenger Transport	England (South- Western District)	First full pay period following 27 Apr.	Coach drivers operating private hire, contract or excursions and tour work	Increases in the basic rates for a minimum guaranteed week of 4s. 3d. a week for a 5-day week, of 4s. 6d. for a 5½-day week, and of 5s. 3d. for a 6-day week. Rates after change: 5-day week 190s., 5½-day week 208s., 6-day week 228s.
Dock Labour	Great Britain	1 Apr.	Workers employed by British Transport Commission Docks Division	Increase in basic rates of approximately 3 per cent. Rates after change include: dock shore staff—group 1, 1st year 182s. a week, 2nd year 185s., 2, 188s., 3, 193s., 4, 200s., 5, 211s.; floating craft staff—dredgermen 188s.

\* 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 126 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 171 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 512 of the December 1961 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

¶ This agreement also provides for a further increase of 1½d. an hour with effect from the first full pay week commencing on or after 30th September.

# Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Cold Storage	Great Britain (177)	First pay day in week commencing 9 Apr.	Male cold store workers 19 and over, other than clerical, supervisory and engineering operating staffs	Increase of 7s. 4d. a week. Minimum rate after change: 192s. 6d. a week.
Post Office	United Kingdom (197)	1 Apr.	Engineering, motor transport, supplies and factories rank- and-file grades	Increases in national rates and scales of pay of from 1 to 2 per cent., according to grade, representing the balance of Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal Awar No. 408 (see also item on page 508 of the December 1961 issue of the GAZETTE). National rates after change for adult workers in engineering grades: labourers 190s. 6d. a week, technicians—Class IIB 202s. to 235s. 6c Class IIA 218s. to 251s. 6d., Class I 288s. 6d.; technical officers £624 a year to £887.
Milk Distribution	Scotland (207) (252)	2 Apr.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 13s. a week for male workers 21 over and for certain female workers 21 or over, of 9s. or 10s., according age, for youths 18 and under 21, of 4s., 5s. or 10s. for boys, of 10s. for oth female workers 21 or over, and of varying amounts ranging from 4s. to 10 according to age and occupation, for younger female workers. Gener minimum time rates after change: male workers—foremen 188s. 6d. a wee clerks 22 or over 180s., other workers 21 or over 177s., youths and boys 65
	LING APRIL	Jig as	OF WORK REPORT	at under 16 rising to 132s. at 20 and under 21; female workers—forework 188s. 6d., chargehands 155s., workers employed on collection or delivery working garging, pasteurising or milk sterilising 65s. at under 16 rising to 177 at 21 or over, other workers (including shop assistants and clerks) 58s. 6d. under 16 rising to 129s. at 21 or over.*
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 29 Mar.	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 (17s. 6d. to 20s.) for worke 18 and over, and by 1s. 8d. (11s. 8d. to 13s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	Great Britain	First pay day in Apr.	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 works 18 and over, and by 1s. (33s. 4d. to 34s. 4d.) for younger workers.
Licensed Non-Residential Establishments	Great Britain	1 Apr.	Managers, manageresses, relief managers and manageresses, club stewards and steward- esses	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 20s. for managers and clustewards and 15s. for manageresses and stewardesses, where the employ does not provide accommodation, and of 15s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., respective where the employer provides accommodation; increases of 20s. for relative managers and 15s. for relief manageresses whether the employer provide accommodation or not. Minimum rates after change: where the employed does not provide accommodation—managers 219s. to 339s. a week, according to category, manageresses 185s. 6d. to 281s. 6d., club stewards 198s. 6d. 328s. 6d., stewardesses 167s. 6d. to 271s. 6d.; where the employer provides the stewards 198s. 6d.
Unlicensed	Great Britain	2 Apr.	Workers other than managers	accommodation the weekly rate is 40s. a week less (previously 35s. 6d.) f managers and manageresses, 39s. less (previously 34s. 6d.) for club steward and 38s. 6d. less (previously 34s.) for stewardesses; relief managers 201s. 6 relief manageresses 166s., whether accommodation is provided or not. §  New hourly rates of remuneration fixed following reduction in normal weel
Places of Refreshment	(226–227) (253)	A AO	and manageresses	hours, resulting in increases ranging from 4d. to 8½d. an hour, according area, occupation or hours of work, for male workers, and from 3d. to 5 for female workers. Minimum rates after change for all time work between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., other than on a Sunday or r day, where the employer supplies the worker with meals whilst on durnale workers 21 or over—assistant managers, London area 4s. 0¾d. hour, Provincial A area 3s. 11½d., Provincial B area 3s. 10½d., assistant in-charge 3s. 11d., 3s. 9¾d., 3s. 8½d., floor supervisors 3s. 4¾d., 3s. 3½ 3s. 24d. clerks 3s. 5¼d. 3s. 4¼d., 3s. 3d., cashiers or clerical assistants 3s. 4
	for certain works for certain works for certain works for certain works expire from which is a second com for certain and com for certain given it, for women, 11 their for men llar and tie make	The riverse of the contract of	responses vers author submitted and weaving a veck for man a making (iocreases of a mea and of 5s for went area, rea manufacture (increases, real, rea	3s. 2\frac{1}{2}d., 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 3s. 3\frac{1}{3}s. 2\frac{1}{4}d., 3s. 1d., waiters 2s. 11\frac{1}{3}d., 2s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., 2s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., \text{chefs}\frac{4}{3}\text{ 4s. 6d., 4s. 6d.} 4s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., \text{ head cooks}\frac{4}{3}s. 2d., 4s. 1\frac{1}{3}d., \text{ cooks 4s. 0\frac{1}{2}d., 3s. 11\frac{1}{3}s. 3d., \text{ assistant cooks 3s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., 3s. 6\frac{1}{2}d., 3s. 5d., \text{ service cooks 3s. 4\frac{1}{3}s. 3d., 3s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 3s. 0\frac{1}{2}d., \text{ fem} workers 21 or over—assistant manageresses 3s. 2\frac{1}{2}d., 3s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 3s. \text{ ox} \text{ ox} \text{ did., fem} workers 21 or over—assistant manageresses 3s. 2\frac{1}{2}d., 3s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 3s. \text{ assistant in-charge 3s. 0\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 11d., 2s. 9\frac{1}{4}d., \text{ floor supervisors 2s. 7\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 6\frac{1}{2}s. 5\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 5\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 5\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 6\frac{1}{4}d., 3s. 6\frac{1}{4}d., \text{ waitresses 2s. 2\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 3\frac{1}{2}d., \text{ cooks 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 10\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 3\frac{1}{4}d., \text{ head cooks}\frac{1}{3}s. 4\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., 2s. 6\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 3\frac{1}{4}d., 3s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 3\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 3\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 3\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 3\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 3\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 3\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 3\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 3\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 6\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 1
	(husbar of the large of the lar	england england	Managers and manageresses, other than occasional workers	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 22s. 6d. a week for manager and of 15s. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change for work supplied with meals whilst on duty but not with full board and lodging managers—London area 209s. a week, Provincial A area 204s., Provincia area 199s., manageresses 166s. 6d., 161s. 6d., 156s. 6d. Additional payme are made to these rates for all time worked between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.**
Catering (British Transport Hotels and Catering Services)	Great Britain	1 Apr.	Engineering and artisan staff	Increase of approximately 3 per cent. Rates after change include: skil male workers 233s. a week, mates 196s., stokers 185s. 6d., coal trimm 180s. 6d., labourers 173s. 6d., upholstresses 151s. London rates are 6s week higher in each case.
	ANTEND MAN	1001 1001 15000 1001 2000 10	Restaurant car travelling and depot staff	Increase of approximately 3 per cent. Rates after change, when food on d is provided, include: travelling staff—griddle chefs 234s. a week, conduct class 1, 196s., class 2, 184s. 6d., leading attendants 161s. 6d., attendants 15 cooks 223s. 6d., assistant cooks 182s., kitchen porters 150s. 6d.; depot staff senior larder cooks 247s., larder cooks 226s. 6d., cooks 210s. 6d., come cooks 178s., assistant cooks 163s. 6d., head cellarmen 192s. 6d., lead cellarmen 178s., cellarmen 163s. 6d., head storesmen 181s., leading storesn 174s., stores checkers 168s., storesmen 157s. 6d., stokers 167s., kitch porters, platemen, pantrymen or crockery attendants 155s. 6d., linen ma 122s. London rates are 6s. a week higher in each case; for depot staff whe food on duty is not provided the rates are increased by 16s. a week.
Laundering	Great Britain (233) (252)	2 Apr.	Female workers other than transport workers or those employed as substitutes for male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour (5s. 4½d. a we for workers 19 or over, and of 1d. or 1½d. (3s. 7d. or 4s. 6d.), according age, for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 1½d. hour. Rates after change: general minimum time rates 1s. 6½d. an hor 67s. 2½d. a week at 15 rising to 2s. 7½d. or 112s. 10½d. at 19 or ov piecework basis time rate for workers of all ages 2s. 9¾d. an hour.††

<sup>\*</sup> These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 126 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

† 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' mates, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 34 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

|| Unlicensed places of refreshment include cafés, teashops, restaurants, coffee stalls, snack bars and similar places.

¶ The rates in these cases are fixed without reference to age.

\*\* These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 85 of the February issue of this GAZETTE also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

†† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 512 of the December 1961 issue of this GAZETTE.

January to April, 1961

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (238–239)	Beginning of pay week con- taining 1 Apr.	Workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases of 7s. a week (London) or 6s. (Provinces) for men 21 and over, of 5s. 10d. or 5s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly time rates after change for adult workers: men, London 194s., Provinces 185s.; women 162s. 8d., 155s.
	Northern Ireland (238–239)	Beginning of pay week con- taining 1 Apr.	Workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases of 5s. a week (Belfast) or 6s. (elsewhere in Northern Ireland) for men 21 and over, of 4s. 2d. or 5s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly time rates after change for adult workers: men, Belfast (including Holywood, Kinnegar and Rosepark) 181s., elsewhere in Northern Ireland 176s.; women 151s. 8d., 147s. 6d.
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (229)	2 Apr.	Female employees in civic restaurants	Increases of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to occupation and area. Rates after change for workers 18 and over; helpers or general assistants, London 2s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, Zone A 2s. $8\frac{2}{3}$ d., Zone B 2s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., assistant cooks 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., cooks 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING APRIL

Jute Preparing, Spinning and Weaving	Great Britain (89) (252)	2 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43 for those under 16.*†
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Harwood, Rochdale, Chor- ley, Blackburn and the Fylde Coast		All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43½ to 42½.†
Paper Making, Paper Coating, Paper Board and Building Board Making	United Kingdom (142)	First full pay period following noon 30 Mar.	Day workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.†
Toy Manufacture	Great Britain (159) (253)	2 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42. †‡
Dock Labour	Great Britain	24 Apr.	Workers employed by British Transport Commission Docks Division	Standard working week reduced from 44 to 42 hours.†
Unlicensed Places of Refreshment§	Great Britain (226–227) (253)	2 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 47 to 45.†

# CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF APRIL

The following changes, operative from a future date, have been notified: sawmilling in England and Wales (increase of 2d. an hour for machinists and sawyers, 1st May); food manufacture (increases of 7s. 9d. a week for men and of 6s. for women, 7th May); coopering of 7s. 9d. a week for men and of 6s. for women, 7th May); coopering (increase of 2d. an hour for men, 7th May); cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery (increases of 7s. 6d. a week for men and of 5s. for women, 14th May); electrical contracting in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (increases of 2½d. an hour for journeymen and of 2d. for mates, 14th May); organ building (increase of 4d. an hour for journeymen, 15th May); and fence manufacture and erection (increase of 6d. an hour, 4th June).

Industries affected by increases in rates of wages in May, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices include iron and steel manufacture and ironstone and

prices, include iron and steel manufacture, and ironstone and limestone mining and quarrying.

Statutory wages regulation orders issued under the Wages

Councils Acts authorised the following changes: jute preparing, spinning and weaving (increases for certain workers of 7s. 4d. or 7s. 6d. a week for men and of 6s. for women, 4th May); paper box making (increases of amounts ranging from 7s. to 9s. a week for men and of 5s. for women, 9th May); linen and cotton handkerchief, etc., manufacture (increases of 7s. 9d. a week for men and of 5s. for women, 9th May); paper bag making (increases of amounts ranging from 5s. 6d. to 7s. a week for men and of 4s. 6d. for women, 11th May); hair, bass and fibre processing (increases of  $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. or  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men and of  $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. for women, 11th May); corset manufacture (increases of 3d. an hour for men and of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for women, 21st May) and shirt, collar and tie making (increases of 2d. an hour for men and of 2d. for women, 23rd May in Great 3d. an hour for men and of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for women, 23rd May in Great Britain and 11th May in Northern Ireland).

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

\* These changes took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 35 of the January issue of this GAZETTE. The revised hours have, by agreement, been in operation since 2nd January 1961 and details were published on page 83 of the February 1961 issue of this GAZETTE.

- † See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
- ‡ This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 512 of the December 1961 issue of this GAZETTE.
- § Unlicensed places of refreshment include cafés, teashops, restaurants, coffee stalls, snack bars and similar places,
- || This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 85 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

# POSITIVE EMPLOYMENT POLICIES

This booklet gives details of managerial practices which contribute to good relations in industry; it describes the ways in which various firms have introduced forward-looking employment policies and ensured that their workers had full information about them. 1s. 6d. (post 4d.)

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# HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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# STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

# STOPPAGES OF WORK IN APRIL

Ministry of Labour Gazette May 1962

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in April, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 208. In addition, 28 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during April at the establishments where these 236 stoppages occurred is estimated at 69,500. This total includes 6,300 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 63,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in April, 38,100 were directly involved and 25,100 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 242,000 working days lost during April included 56,000 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 April due to industrial disputes:—

	Numbe	er of Stopp	Stoppages in Progress in Month		
Industry Group	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days loss
Coal Mining	1 2 5	95 7 13	96 9 18	11,500 2,900 2,700	21,000 24,000 22,000
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	4	9	13	4,400	27,000
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	ms serious	18	18	30,200	94,000
Port and Inland Water Transport	bioballo a	8	9	8,000	21,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	15	58	73	9,900	33,000
Total, April 1962	28	208	236	69,500	242,000
Total, March 1962	34	282	316	1,848,700	2,017,000
Total, April 1961	23	278	301	106,000	339,000

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

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	39	10,100
—other wage disputes	62	6,200
Hours of labour	1	+ 1
Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and	37	6,000
discipline	60	7,500
Trade union status	7	7,100
Sympathetic action	2	1,100
Total	208	38,100

Duration of Stoppages
The following Table classifies stoppages ending in April 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	68	8,600	9,000				
2 days	41 30	3,000 6,200	5,000 14,000				
4-6 days	29	14,900	113,000				
Over 6 days	29	6,200	98,000				
Total	197	38,800	240,000				

# STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST FOUR 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 four months of 1962 and 1961:—

January to April, 1962

Industry Group	Number	Pro	gress	Number	Progress		
	Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved‡	Working Days lost	Stoppages beginning	Workers involved	Working Days lost	
Agriculture, For-		This was	tion politic	BOST DISCOUNT	of mills	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
estry, Fishing			105.000	-1	3,000	43,000	
Coal Mining	458	65,000	125,000	533	137,100	525,000	
All Other Mining and Quarrying	1	+	+	4	1,100	1,000	
Food, Drink and	Real Land		Said values	. S. T. Bresley	1,100	1,000	
Tobacco	9	4,000	5,000	8	2,100	6,000	
Chemicals, etc	4	8,600	9,000	12	5,100	14,000	
Metal Mfre	34	268,200	310,000	22	5,300	10,000	
Engineering	95	2,003,100	2,068,000	72	26,600	68,000	
Shipbuilding and			242 000				
Marine Eng	31	307,000	343,000	36	51,500	277,000	
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	43	448,700	545,000	42	57,700	173,000	
Aircraft	17	265,400	274,000	19	7,600	18,000	
Other Vehicles	10	42,800	48,000	7	4,400	10,000	
Other Metal	10	42,000	40,000	Same Same	7,700	10,000	
Goods	21	205,900	213,000	18	3,000	23,000	
Textiles	12	5,700	7,000	14	600	2,000	
Clothing and	A William Spice	San Contract of	Can Parlation				
Footwear	5	1,600	4,000	3	200	+	
Bricks, Pottery,		44 200	15.000		2 200		
Glass, etc	8	11,300	15,000	11	2,300	4,000	
Timber, Furni- ture, etc	5	3,600	5,000	5	400	1,000	
Paper and Printing	5 4	6,500	7,000	5 3	600	1,000	
Remaining Manu-	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	0,500	7,000		000	1,000	
facturing Inds.	18	27,900	76,000	11	10,000	67,000	
Construction	128	35,800	99,000	103	11,200	46,000	
Gas, Electricity	STORE STORE	godnorships !	o TEE Street	SELECTION OF	ner konnelfic	ma estably	
and Water	3	900	1,000	2	100	0057578 Top	
Port and Inland	20	20 000	00,000	25	22 000	05.000	
WaterTransport All Other Trans-	28	30,000	90,000	35	23,800	95,000	
port	28	10,400	21,000	27	10,500	10,000	
Distributive	20	10,400	21,000	21	10,500	10,000	
Trades	14	3,500	9,000	20	2,300	7,000	
Administrative,		Children of the last of	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		2,000	,,000	
Professional,	to faculty being	morting room of	PRINCIPLE AND ADDRESS	our suprement	Control of the last	The second second	
etc. Services	8	7,800	13,000	4	300	+	
Misc. Services	14	14,000	27,000	12	1,100	3,000	
Total	0550	2 777 600	4 212 000	1.0228	267,000	1 404 000	
Total	9338	3,777,600	4,313,000	1,022§	367,900	1,404,000	

# PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Remarks	
Corrier A.G. 1937) as defined	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	luring the period in January 1962 to su	the Mindsty of Labour	
METAL MANUFACTURE:— Workers employed in the manufacture of light alloys— Redditch (one firm)	150	1,265	12 Mar.	20 Apr.	The issue of redundancy notices to a number of workers	Work resumed. Employer agreed to offer employment to workers who had not secured other employment.	
ENGINEERING:— Workers employed in the manufacture of typewriters—Glasgow (one firm)	880	the COM	22 Mar.	17 Apr.	To protest against a change in the allocation of duties of a small number of labourers	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
SHIPBUILDING & SHIP REPAIRING;— Workers employed in ship- building and ship repairing— Tyneside and Blyth (various firms)	1,015	1,390	16 Apr.	24 Apr.	Dispute over the manning scale for a portable welding machine	Work resumed.	
VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles— West Bromwich (one firm)	880	240	3 Apr.	17 Apr.	Dissatisfaction with short-time working arrangements offered to certain workers as an alternative to redundancy dismissals	Work resumed. Certain workers again declared redundant, other workers to work a full week.	
Workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles— Birmingham (one firm)	3,000	15,000	2 Apr.	6 Apr.	Demand by day rate workers for a 36s. a week increase in bonus rates	Work resumed pending nego- tiations on a bonus rate linked with production.	
Dock workers—Liverpool	6,150	(about nell)	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	Employers' refusal to employ dockers who did not identify themselves as members of a certain trade union	Work resumed. Employers agreed to revert to normal procedure of employment.	

\* 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 exactly with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ 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.

§ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one storpage in the total for all industries was approximately 2,000,000.

§ 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 || The number of workers indirectly involved fluctuated considerably throughout the period 19th March to 20th April.

# ACCIDENT STATISTICS

# Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following Table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in April 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.

		90			March 1962	April 1962
Places under the Fac	tories	Act	19	7	62	45
Mines and Quarries*				 	46	25
Seamen				 	24	5
Railway Service				 	11	9

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for April 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.

The lightes are provisional	· AMPRIL						
Factories Act Textile and Connected Process	ses	1002	The same	ek.			1
Clay, Pottery, Cement, etc.			10000		THO ASS	ALCOHOL:	4
Metal Extraction, Refining an	d Convers	ion	house	Store.			2
Metal Casting	and many	TOWN DANK	None a	300			1
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extr	usion and	Forging			1018.40	10000	2
Miscellaneous Metal Processes	3		120		700000		1
Shipbuilding and Repairing					solvini.	XDO.	2
Constructional Engineering, B	oiler Mak	ing			100	112.11	NAME OF THE PARTY OF
Locomotive and Railway Equ	ipment	6000	9.			99000	The same
Non-rail Vehicles and Aircraft	too bie.	0000				1000	O CALL
Other Machine and Metal Ma	nufacture	and Repa	ir			incomi.	1
Electrical Engineering	000.016.	000.			SAME BUT	THE PARTY OF	1
Woodworking Processes					1000		1
Miscellaneous Chemical Manu	facture, P	aint, Oil l	Refinin	g, Soaj	p	V	NE STATE
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Paten	t Fuel	0.815	91		. Aplain	37.50	2
Wearing Apparel	000.000.	200,000				30.0	1
Paper and Printing	0000	0007.				1000	1
Milling	0000	000.5				34:00	Salara Salara
Food					614109		Van
Drink					ince!		No.
Electricity Generation	900 3	3,600				19.00	1
Rubber						Siele.	980
Other Factory Processes	900 97	922.0	111		Sheri H	44.0	3
Works and Places under s.s. 125	and 127 of	Factories	Act, 1	961			
Building Operations	900	000	1.			Y. F.	11
Works of Engineering Constru	iction	000,00	**		(0)(1)(1)		10
Docks and Warehouses				1000	THE REAL PROPERTY.	98.0	100
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT			130000	NO PE	Argo Wi	43 100	45
TOTAL, TACADRIES ACT	1000 A 100 A 100 A	STREET, SQUARES	3×63/63/23/4	13 12 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	AND WEST	2636147	130

<sup>\*</sup> For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the five weeks ended 31st March 1962 and the four weeks ended 28th April 1962.

Mines and Quarries*		10 W	Railway Service	
Coal Mines:		THE STATE	Brakesmen and Goods Guards	_
Underground	10.00	20	Engine Drivers and Motormen	
Surface		1	Firemen	
Other Stratified Mines	ALMO:	THE R	Labourers	CONT.
Miscellaneous Mines	i Sia	1	Mechanics	
Ouarries	1000	3	Passenger Guards	022
Quarries	9999	HILL SHE	Downsons Was Man	1000
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES		25	Porters	3
TOTAL, MINES & QUARKIES	100	43		
C. C		The second		2
Seamen		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY.	Other Grades	-
Trading Vessels		4	Contractors' Servants	2
Fishing Vessels		1		
		300 P		Black.
TOTAL, SEAMEN		5	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	9
		-		THE CHEST

# Industrial Diseases

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

lo sodusen	II. Deaths
3 1 16 7	NIL
27	
	16

# Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 31st March 1962, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain, was 74, compared with 61 in the 13 weeks ended 30th December 1961, and 68 in the 13 weeks ended 1st April 1961. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 425, 418 and 347.

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

Nature of Accident	K	ber of Pe illed duri weeks en	ng	Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended			
Nature of Accident	1st April 1961	30th Dec. 1961	31st March 1962	1st April 1961	30th Dec. 1961	31st March 1962	
Underground: Explosions of firedamp or coal dust Falls of ground Haulage	37 17		19† 20 23	2 124 104	167 137	18† 171 115	
Misc. (including shaft accidents)	7	12	4	69	65	79	
Total	61	54	66	299	369	383	
Surface: All causes	7	7	8	48	49	42	
Total, underground and surface	68	61	74	347	418	425	

† All at Hapton Valley Mine disaster on 22nd March 1962.

# Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in First Quarter of 1962

The following Tables set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the period 1st January 1962 to 31st March 1962 (both dates included) (a) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (b) according to process. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals will be published in the April 1963 issue of this GAZETTE and in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

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

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

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

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

- (2) An accident is *notifiable* in accordance with the above section only if it occurs within the precincts of a factory (or other place subject to sections 105–108 of the Factories Act, 1937) as defined in sections 151 and 152. Accidents occurring in parts of factories not subject to the Act, e.g., certain offices, are not notifiable.
- (3) Subject to the conditions in (1) and (2) above, all accidents to persons employed are notifiable, whatever the employment or industrial status of the injured person and whether or not his employer is the occupier of the factory.
- (4) In the Tables, the UNIT is the INJURED PERSON.
- (5) Accidents which are included in the Tables are those of which notice was received during the period indicated.

# Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, First Quarter, 1962, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Division	1   500g g	Tunaning	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Northern		ten	19	4,448
East and West Ridings (Leeds)			9	2,437
East and West Ridings (Sheffield	0		8	3,676
North-Midland			6	2,933
Eastern and Southern			13	4,324
London (North)			13	3,988
London (South)	Salara Transito		13	3,580
South-Western	made and a second		10	2,598
Wales			8	3,038
Midland (Birmingham)	de		7	2,445
Midland (Wolverhampton)	and a section	10 10 (10) more wise	7	2,649
North-Western (Liverpool)	and the second	SOME OF THE PARTY OF	19	5,081
North-Western (Manchester)		and letter	11	3,394
Scotland			20	5,750
	Totals	fovei stress	163	50,341

# Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain, First Quarter, 1962, by Process

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents	Process	Fatal	Total Accidents
Textile and Connected Processes	recidents	Tredents	Wagning Annanal	Accidents	Accidents
Cotton Spinning Processes	Chiller we	689	Wearing Apparel Tailoring	1	184
Cotton Weaving Processes Weaving of Narrow Fabrics		375 38	Other Clothing	To the stand	173
Woollen Spinning Processes	1	219 304	Footwear Manufacture		163 13
Flax, Hemp and Jute Processing Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Lace Manufacture	1	150 203 160	Total /	1	544
Carpet Manufacture Rope, Twine and Net Making Other Taytile Manufacturing Processes	10 10 10	152 90			
Carpet Manufacture Rope, Twine and Net Making Other Textile Manufacturing Processes Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing Job Dyeing, Cleaning and Other Finishing	1	104 355	Paper and Printing Trades		
Job Dyeing, Cleaning and Other Finishing	1	26 168	Paper Making	1	876 137
Total	6	3,033	Cardboard, Paper Box and Fibre Container Manufacture	Dunghos II	294
Clay, Minerals, etc.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	A self demonstra	Bag Making and Stationery Printing and Bookbinding		153 574
Bricks, Pipes and Tiles	1	489 264	Engraving	1	16
Stone and Other Minerals	- AS	166 135	Total	1	2,050
Lime, Cement, etc.	1	552	Food and Allied Trades	omines and	corta stria
Metal Processes Total	2	1,606	Flour Milling	1018 _ Ans	167
Iron Extraction and Refining	2 5	222 706	Coarse Milling	1	145 20 671
Aluminium Extraction and Refining Magnesium Extraction and Refining	ha - 20 20	83	Bread, Flour Confectionery and Biscuits Sugar Confectionery	1	429
Other Metals Extraction and Refining	-	216	Food Preserving Milk Processing Edible Oils and Fats	100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	548 262
Iron and Steel	7	1,044 160	Sugar Refining	2	81 143 136
Tin and Terne Plate, etc., Manufacture Metal Forging Metal Drawing and Extrusion	1 2	72 452	Other Food Processing	1 2	740 629
Iron Founding	2	497 1,847	Non-Alcoholic Drink	10 2000	106
Die Casting	2	348 104 248	Total	9	4,077
Metal Plating	Settl-Mar	68	remisgross. The remisers lamiceded during the	HE 1927 To.	decoy. D
Enamelling and Other Metal Finishing		78 105	Miscellaneous Electrical Stations	A SEGMAN	700
Total	25	6,259	Plant using Atomic Reactors	D50513	738 57
General Engineering Locomotive Building and Repairing	23028		Tobacco	1 200	105 152
Railway and Tramway Plant Manufacture and Repair	2	431 789	Manufacture and Repair of Articles made from Leather	13. 15 _ 25m3	51
Boiler Making and similar work  Constructional Engineering	Skorto 6	657 425 750	Manufacture and Repair of Articles mainly of Textile Materials (not otherwise specified)	1000	92
Motor Vehicle Manufacture	Co.T.	1,126 177	Linoleum	1 1	645 103
Vehicle Repairing Shipbuilding and Shipbreaking: Work in shipyards and dry docks	-	936	Cloth Coating Manufacture of Articles from Plastics (not otherwise specified)	_	21
Work in shipyards and dry docks Work in wet docks or harbours Aircraft Building and Repairing	12	1,465 226	Glass Fine Instruments, Jewellery, Clocks and Watches,	2	333 677
Machine Tool Manufacture Miscellaneous Machine Making	1	425 345	Upholstery, Making up of Carpets and of Household	100-L	159
Machine Tool Manufacture Miscellaneous Machine Making Cutlery and Tool Manufacture and Repair Miscellaneous Machine Repairing and Jobbing	4	1,461	Abrasives and Synthetic Industrial Toylols	1	89 30
Engineering Industrial Appliances Manufacture Sheet Metal Working Matal Pesseine	-	882 595	General Assembly and Packing (not otherwise		
Sheet Metal Working	Î	645	Match and Firelighter Manufacture		57 32 14
Metal Pressing Other Metal Machining Miscellaneous Metal Processes (not otherwise specified) Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture (not otherwise	3	708 832	Factory Processes not Otherwise Specified	-	333
Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture (not otherwise specified) Railway Running Sheds	_	512	Total	10	3,695
manac and person to compare to a des	1	71	Processes under sections 105, 107 and		. 30 50 50
Electrical Engineering	28	14,189	108 of Factories Act, 1937	1至180里。	
Electric Motor, Generator, Transformer and Switch- gear Manufacture and Repair	- Breakston	The Day	Building Operations Industrial Building:—	and the same of	Wilder of the second
Electrical Accumulator and Rattery Manufacture and	2000年	568	Construction	10 4	1,503
Repair Radio and Electronic Equipment and Electrical	Glowness of	63	Commercial and Public Building:	4	86
Radio and Electronic Equipment and Electrical Instrument Manufacture and Repair Radio, Electronic and Electrical Component Manu-	Acres 1	412	Construction Maintenance Demolition	4	1,169 294 48
Cable Manufacture Electric Light Bulb and Radio Valve Manufacture and	Daniel of the	187 271	Construction	1	283
Repair Other Electrical Equipment Manufacture and Repair	1	115 478	Maintenance. Demolition Building of Dwelling Houses:—	CO CONTRACTOR	41 4
Total	2	2,094	Construction Maintenance	2	628
Wood and Cork Working Processes	(000013)	Space and S	Construction  Maintenance Demolition Other Building Operations:—	4	258 27
Saw Milling Plywood Manufacture Chip and Other Building Board Manufacture	2	454	Construction Maintenance	·····································	137 57
	= ==	37 16	Demolition		11
Wooden Box and Packing Case Making Coopering Wooden Furniture Manufacture and Repair Spraying and Polishing of Wooden Furniture	_	109 65	Total	34	4,929
Engineers Pattern Making		293 11 32	Works of Engineering Construction Operations at:—	6 113.4	
Joinery Other Wood and Cork Manufacture and Repair	2	599 233	Tunnelling, Shaft Construction, etc.  Dams and Reservoirs (other than tunnelling)  Bridges, Viaducts and Aqueducts (other than	=	85 50
Total	4	1,849	tunnelling)  Pipe lines and Sewers (other than tunnelling)	3 8	104
Chemical Industries		SPERSON STATES	tunnelling)  Pipe lines and Sewers (other than tunnelling)  Docks, Harbours and Inland Navigations  Waterworks and Sewage Works (other than tunnelling)	8 2	208 127
Heavy Chemicals Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals Other Chemicals	and it is	349 213	Work on Steel and Reinforced Concrete Structures	6	54 130
Other Chemicals	1 -0	283 55 253	Sea Defence and River Works	1 2	19 305
Oil Refining Explosives Plastic Material and Man-made Fibre Production Soan etc	二二	253 164 198	Other Works	2	83
Soap, etc		96 130	Work at Dooks Wharves and Ones (other than	24	1,165
Soap, etc Paint and Varnish Coal Gas Coke Oven Operation Gas and Coke Oven Works by-product Separation Patent Fuel Manufacture	2	658 256	Work at Docks, Wharves and Quays (other than Shipbuilding)	8	1,763
Gas and Coke Oven Works by-product Separation Patent Fuel Manufacture	31-00	86 48	The state of the s	10	2,062
Total	7	RECEIVED BY STREET	Grand Total		50,341
				100	30,341

# **MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS**

# Shipbuilding in First Quarter

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st March 1962, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March was 200, with a gross tonnage of 1,359,297 tons. This was 56,602 tons less than at the end of December and was the lowest figure since March 1945.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 246,033 at the end of March, representing 18·1 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of March amounted to 8,748,306 tons gross, of which 15.5 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of March was 7,389,009, an increase of 190,091 tons compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March was 781,855 tons. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 3,319,200 tons, or 37.9 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 557,231, representing 41.0 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this 41.0 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the People's Republic of China, East Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for which countries no figures

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the first quarter of 1962 were four steamers, of 82,800 tons, and 33 motorships, of 144,060 tons, a total of 37 vessels, of 226,860 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were two steamers, of 35,130 tons, and 40 motorships, of 142,163 tons, a total of 42 vessels, of 177,293 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were three steamers, of 73,945 tons, and 51 motorships, of 217,271 tons, a total of 54 vessels, of 201,216 tons gross. 291,216 tons gross.

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

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

INDUSTRIAL

RELATIONS

# **Vocational Training**

The statistics of the Government Vocational Training Schemes given below relate to the 13 weeks ended 12th March 1962.

Number of Persons	Able- bodied	Disabled	Total
Admitted to training	. 570	891	1,461
Technical and Commercial Colleges Employers' Establishments	. 1,112 . 65 . 5	863 429 25 466	1,975 494 30 466
Total in training	. 1,182	1,783	2,965
Training completed	. 497	705	1,202
Placed in employment	. 469	621	1,090

# 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 26th March 1962.

White the property of the second	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	836	115	951
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,500	214	1,714
Number of persons who completed courses during period	712	94	806

Up to 26th March 1962, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 133,171, including 3,814 blind persons.

# Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries			noW less	Seption 1
Belgium	1953 = 100	- words	BESK IN SE	
All Items	Feb. 1962	111 - 49	- 0.02	+ 1.00
Food	wasting, (not, prince)	110.7	- 0.2	+ 0.9
Finland	1957 = 100	100	(1921)	2008
All Items	Jan. 1962	112	+ 1	+ 2 + 2
Food	1956-57 = 100	112	+ 2	+ 2
France (Paris) All Items	Mar. 1962	139 - 7	+ 0.7	+ 6.6
T1	, , ,,	137.7	+ 1.5	+ 9.4
Germany (Federal	" "	1000000	1 2	1 2 7
Republic)	1958 = 100	innergion,	actor :	fattestet.
All Items	Mar. 1962	108.1	+ 0.7	+ 4.0
Food	1020 200	107.9	+ 1.4	+ 5.5
Iceland (Reykjavik)	1959 = 100	116	2711	
All Items	Feb. 1962	116	Nil Nil	+12 +20
Food Italy (Large Towns)	1938 = 1	130	NII	+20
All Items	Jan. 1962	72.40	+ 0.73	+ 2.8
Food		77.97	+ 0.02	+ 2.2
Netherlands	1951 = 100	SEE DEE	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	030000
All Items	Feb. 1962	130	Nil	+ 3
Food	"	128	- 1	+ 4
Norway	1959 = 100	105 7		
All Items	Jan. 1962	105·7 104	+ 0.5	+ 5.0
Food Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49 = 100	104	Nil	+ 6
All Items	Jan. 1962	112.3	- 0.2	+ 1.5
Food	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	113.7	- 0.7	+ 1.5
Spain	1958 = 100	1212013753	plantin is	0000000
All Items	Feb. 1962	113.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.8
Food	1949 = 100	112.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Sweden	1949 = 100	167		16
All Items	Jan. 1962	167	+ 3 + 5	+ 6 + 11
Switzerland	1939 = 100	100	CONTRACT STR	TIL
All Items	Mar. 1962	192.2	+ 0.3	+ 7.9
Food	,, ,,	206.5	+ 0.8	+11.2
and the second second second	1	1 2 2 2 2 2	THE REAL PROPERTY.	1
Other Countries	1040 100			200
Canada All Items	1949 = 100 Mar. 1962	129.7	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Food		124.4	- 0.6	+ 0.4
Rhodesia, Northern	1939 = 100	O lession	of Pharms	25003
All Items	Jan. 1962	223 - 1	+ 1.5	+ 4.8
Food	,, ,,	287.2	+ 2.9	+ 7.6
South Africa		125.1	going	22 117
(9 Urban Areas)	1958 = 100	100.	857	
All Items	Dec. 1961	104.5	Nil	+ 2.0
Food United States	1957-59 = 100	103.0	- 1.1	+ 0.0
All Items	1957-59 = 100 Feb. 1962	104.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Food		103.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
1000	,, ,,	10000	10 0000 b	18-660

\* 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.

# Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

### **Industrial Court Awards**

During April the Industrial Court issued eight awards, Nos. 2902 to 2909\*.

Award No. 2906 is summarised below; awards Nos. 2904, 2907, 2908 and 2909 did not relate to a substantial part of an industry and awards Nos. 2902, 2903 and 2905 were referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act,

Award No. 2906 (7th April).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Nurses and Midwives Council of the Whitley Councils Side of the Nurses and Midwives Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: That all grades of nursing and midwifery staff within the purview of the Council should, after ten years' service, receive three days' annual leave in addition to the normal annual leave entitlement. Award: The Court awarded that all grades of staff within the purview of the Nurses and Midwives Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) who have an annual leave allowance from the four weeks inclusive of public helidays or the of not more than four weeks inclusive of public holidays, or the equivalent, shall receive three days' additional leave after ten

Except as stated above the Court found that the claim had not been established.

# Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During April one award was issued by a single arbitrator appointed under section 2 (2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to an individual undertaking.

# **Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal**

During April the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 413 and 414\*, which are summarised below.

awards, Nos. 413 and 414\*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 413 (10th April).—Parties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and Air Ministry. Claim: For an increase to £315 a tour in the Ocean Weather Ship Allowance payable to Experimental Officers, Assistant Experimental Officers, Senior Scientific Assistants and Scientific Assistants of the Meteorological Office, who serve in Ocean Weather Ships. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the Allowance shall be increased to £200 a tour.

Award No. 414 (25th April).—Parties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and Air Ministry. Claim: For an allowance of 11s. to be applied to Students Supervisors for each full night of stand-by duty. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

# Wages Councils Act, 1959

## **Notices of Proposals**

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

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal W.D.(72), dated 3rd April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates male and female workers.

Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.(79), dated 27th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

# Wages Regulation Orders

During April the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulations Orders\*:—

The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 701, dated 2nd April, and effective from 16th April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain), amends the provisions relating to overtime.

The Wages Regulation (Hair, Bass and Fibre) (Holidays) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 790, dated 12th April, and effective from 4th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain), amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 841, dated 19th April, and effective from 11th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Jute) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 834, dated 18th April, and effective from 4th May. This Order, which

\* See footnote \* on page 210.

# gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Jute Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

The Wages Regulation (Paper Box) (Amendment) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 842, dated 19th April, and effective from 9th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and peicework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief, etc.)
Order: 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 843 dated 19th April, and effective
from 9th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals
submitted by the Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household
Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain),
prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female
workers, and a revised piecework basis time rate for female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Paper Bag) (Amendment) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 844 dated 19th April, and effective from 11th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and a revised piecework basis time rate for female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring) (Amendment) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 845, dated 19th April, and effective from 18th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) (Amendment) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 846, dated 19th April, and effective from 18th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Corset) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 875, dated 26th April, and effective from 21st May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Corset Wages Council prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Shirtmaking) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962
No. 876, dated 26th April, and effective from 23rd May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female

# Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland),

# Notices of Proposals

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

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland).— Proposal N.I.W.M. (N.48), dated 13th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.D. (N.98), dated 20th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the Factory Branch of the trade. Proposal N.I.W.D. (N.99), dated 20th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers employed in

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

# Wages Regulation Orders

During April no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

# Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

Order No. 1962 A.W.B. No. 5 was made on 26th March 1962, by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales with effect from 7th May 1962. The Order raises the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages, prescribes the value at which board and lodging may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of cash and incorporates the daily rate of holiday remuneration for male and female foreign students, during their first five months of employment in agriculture in England and Wales, under an exchange scheme sponsored by the United Kingdom Sponsoring Authority for the International Exchange of Young Agriculturists or other authority approved for the purpose by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Fisheries and Food.

Subject to these modifications, the provisions of the Agricultural Wages Board's principal Orders (1962 A.W.B. Nos. 1 and 2) apply generally to foreign students.

HANDBOOK An Account of British Institutions and Practice relating to the Organisation of Employers and Workers in Great Britain; Collective Bargaining and Joint Negotiating Machinery; Conciliation and Arbitration; and Statutory Regulation of Wages in certain Industries. Revised Edition (1961) Price 5s. 6d. By post 6s. 2d.

Obtainable from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 210 or through any bookseller

# LEGAL CASE AFFECTING LABOUR

Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations 1948— "Opening" in roof—Roof in course of construction—Unguarded light opening surrounded on three sides only—Whether "Opening in

The defendants were engaged in constructing the roof of a large power station. On 7th March 1961, when the prosecuting Inspector visited the works, about 70 per cent. of the area of the roof was found to have been completed. However, a large portion still visited the works, about 70 per cent. of the area of the fool was found to have been completed. However, a large portion still remained to be covered; at the time in question this was open except for joisting and a crane for moving materials. At one side of the large opening there was an open space 20 ft. by 12 ft. which was designed to be, and would ultimately become, a sky-light in the roof. Aluminium decking had been laid on three sides of this the roof. Aluminium decking had been laid on three sides of this "light opening". The fourth side of this light opening had no surround either of roof or of a ledge. It continued straight into the open area which was going to be roofed. There were men to the right of the light opening, and to the left of it and at some distance away was the material they were going to use. To do that, they would have to pass close to the light opening. At the time of the Inspector's visit it was completely unfenced and uncovered. The prosecutor, one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, preferred an information against the defendants for a breach of regulation 30 of the Building (Safety Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948. It the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948. It was contended by the defendants that the light opening did not constitute an opening in the roof within the terms of regulation 30 (1) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (1) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (2) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (3) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (4) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (4) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (4) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (5) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, (6) of the Building (Safety, Health and Mealth and Mealth and Mealth and Mealth and since the roof was still in the course of construction and regulations, 1948, 30 (1) was only intended to apply to a completed roof. It was further contended by the defendants that the light opening could not constitute an opening within the terms of regulation 30 (1) since there was no completed roof covering around its four sides. The justices held that the defendants had no case to answer and dismissed the information. The prosecutor appealed to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court by way of case stated.

Held (The Lord Chief Justice Lord Parker, Mr. Justice Ashworth and Mr. Justice MacKenna),

1. It is not a question of whether construction of the whole roof has been completed or whether a substantial part has been completed, but whether a part of it has been completed in such a way as to create an opening. To that extent the justices were wrong in saying that the light opening was not an opening in the roof because the whole roof has not been completed.

2. The word "opening" should be given its ordinary meaning, namely a space that is surrounded by roof. The justices were entitled to say that the roof had only come up to three sides of the space and that the fourth side was completely unseparated from the open area. On this ground the justices were right in dismissing the information and, accordingly, the Appeal should be dismissed. Phillips v. Robertson Thain Limited, Queen's Bench Division, 25th

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

Aliens.—Statistics of Foreigners Entering and Leaving the United Kingdom, 1961. Cmnd. 1718. Home Office. Price 8d. (11d.).

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 3. Boot and Shoe Manufacture. 2nd edition. March 1962. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.); No. 63. H.M. Forces. Women's Services. 3rd edition. March 1962. Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.). Ministry of Labour.

Census of Production.—Report on the Census of Production, 1958. art 133. Summary Tables 1-6. Board of Trade. Price 8s. 6d. (9s. 2d.).

Colonies.—Colonial Office Quarterly Digest of Statistics. No. 53. April 1962. Price 7s. 6d. (8s.).

Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.—Safety, Health and Welfare. New Series. No. 9. Safety in the use of Machinery in lakeries. Price 6s. (6s. 6d.).—See page 180; Safety Pamphlet. The use of Derrick Cranes. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.). Ministry of Labour.

National Insurance.—Accounts 1960–61. Accounts of the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund, Injuries runa and the National Insurance (Existing Fensioners) Fund, for the year ended 31st March 1961; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (In continuation of House of Commons Paper No. 170 of 1960-61). H.C. 154. Price 2s. (2s. 3d.).—See page 180.

Scotland.—Digest of Scottish Statistics. No. 19. April 1962. Scottish Statistical Office. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.).—See page 177.

Technical Co-operation.—Technical Co-operation. A Progress Report by the New Department. Department of Technical Co-operation. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.).—See page 179.

Training.—Report of the Committee on the Selection and Training Supervisors. Ministry of Labour. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See

# STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour are concerned, either directly or indirectly, the Ministry of Labour are concerned, either directly of indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the instrument costs 3d. (6d. including postage). The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/701; 5d. 1962/8d.) peed-see 2nd April. The Wages Peculation (Hij P.

The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/701; 5d. (8d.)), made on 2nd April; The Wages Regulation (Hair, Bass and Fibre) (Holidays) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/790; 8d. (11d.)), made on 12th April; The Wages Regulation (Jute) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/834; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 18th April; The Wages Regulation (Hair, Bass and Fibre) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/841; 5d. (8d.)), made on 19th April; The Wages Regulation (Paper Box) (Amendment) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/842; 5d. (8d.)), made on 19th April; The Wages Regulation (Linen and Cotton Handkerchief, etc.), Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/843; 5d. (8d.)), made on 19th April; The Wages Regulation (Paper Bag) (Amendment) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/844; 4d. (7d.)), made on 19th April; The Wages Regulation (Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring) (Amendment), Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/845; 5d. (8d.)), made on 19th April; The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) (Amendment), Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/845; 5d. (8d.)), made on 19th April; The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) (Amendment), Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/845; 5d. (8d.)), made on 19th April; The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) (Amendment), Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/845; 5d. (8d.)), made on 19th April; The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) (Amendment), Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/845; 5d. (8d.)), made on 19th April; The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) (Amendment), Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/845; 5d. (8d.)), made on 19th April; The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) (Amendment), Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/845; 5d. (8d.)), made on 19th April; The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) (Amendment), Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/845; 5d. (8d.)), made on 19th April; The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) (Amendment), Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/845; 5d. (8d.)), made on 19th April; The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) (Amendment), Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/845; 5d. (8d.)), made on 19th April; The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Co (S.I. 1962/845; Sd. (8d.)), made on 19th April; The Wages Regulation (Wholesale Mantle and Costume) (Amendment) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/846; Sd. (8d.)), made on 19th April; The Wages Regulation (Corset) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/875; 5d. (8d.)), made on 26th April; The Wages Regulation (Shirtmaking) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/876; 8d. (11d.)), made on 26th April. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See

The Fees of Appointed Factory Doctors Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/895), made on 30th April by the Minister of Labour under the Factories

Act, 1961.—See page 180.

The Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962 (Commencement) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/863 (C.6)). This Order was made on 19th April by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962; it specifies the dates for the coming into operation of the three Parts of the Act, viz., 31st May 1962 (Parts II and III) and 1st July 1962 (Part I).—See page 177.

The Personal Injuries (Civilians) Scheme, 1962 (S.I. 1962/787; 2s. 3d. (2s. 6d.)), made on 11th April by the Minister of Pensions

and National Insurance, with the approval of the Treasury, under the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939. This Scheme, which provides for compensation to or in respect of civilians who were injured or killed in the 1939–1945 War, consolidates the Personal Injuries (Civilians) Scheme, 1949, and subsequent amending Schemes. No amendments other than those of a drafting nature have been made.

nature have been made.
(1) The National Insurance (Married Women) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1962/64; 1s. (1s. 3d.)); (2) The National Insurance (Contributions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/65; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)). These Regulations were made on 28th March under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, (1) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Clines and (2) by the National Laboure and Laboure and Authority and Control of the National Laboure and Laboure and Authority and Control of Cont Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, and (2) by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance; they consolidate (1) the National Insurance (Married Women) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948, Insurance (Married Women) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1945, and subsequent amending regulations, and (2) the National Insurance (Contributions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948, and subsequent amending regulations. No amendments other than those of a drafting or consequential nature have been made in

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# SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

# EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

### **Employment Exchanges**

Employment Exchanges provide a service to employers wanting workers and to men and womenemployed or not-who are seeking suitable work. Information and advice is given about employment and every effort is made to help people to find the work best suited to them. Interviews are in confidence and are conducted with due regard to privacy. Employers' vacancies which cannot be filled locally can be circulated over a wide area, and, if necessary, over the whole country.

### Professional and Executive Register

A service for people seeking employment in any of the professions or executive posts in commerce and industry is provided at 38 of the larger Employment Exchanges These offices also give information about careers in the professions and allied occupations.

### Nurses and Midwives

Many of the larger Employment Exchanges have specially trained officers to deal with employment problems of nurses, midwives and those in related occupations. Qualified nurses give advice and conduct interviews where necessary.

### Disabled Persons

At every Employment Exchange there is a Disablement Resettlement Officer. His special duty is to help disabled persons to find suitable employment, or to offer advice on industrial rehabilitation, training or sheltered employment. He is also available to discuss with employers their responsibilities under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts or questions arising out of the employment of the This service is available to all disabled persons no matter how the disability was incurred.

### Workers' Welfare

Provision is made for the welfare of workers in matters related to but outside their employment.

Further information about any of the above services may be obtained from any Employment Exchange.

# THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

This Service gives advice to young people leaving school on their choice of employment, helps them to find suitable jobs, and guides and advises them in their early years of employment. It also provides a service to employers seeking young workers. It is available locally through Youth Employment Offices, which in some places are administered by the Ministry of Labour and elsewhere by the Local Education Authorities.

School leavers, other young people under 18 years of age and those beyond that age still in full-time attendance at school should get in touch with the Youth Employment Office if they require advice and assistance in seeking work. Parents needing advice about jobs for their children are also welcome

### TRAINING

### **Vocational Training**

Vocational training in certain trades is provided free at Government Training Centres, Technical Colleges, or with selected employers, for eligible and suitable men and women including disabled persons. Tax-free maintenance allowances are paid to trainees attending these full-time

Anyone wishing to take advantage of these facilities should inquire at the nearest Employment Exchange.

### Supervisory Training

Facilities for training in the skills of supervision are provided under the scheme known as "Training Within Industry for Supervisors". The object of this scheme is to develop the skill of supervisors in instructing others, in handling workers, in improving methods and in accident

prevention. The training programmes are known respectively as Job Instruction, Job Relations, Job Methods, Job Safety and, for office staff, Office Supervision. Ministry Training Officers either give these courses direct or train the employer's representative as a T.W.I. Trainer so that he may then conduct courses within his own firm.

### **Technical Teaching Methods**

Courses for apprentice and trade instructors in industry are provided at the Ministry's Technical Staff College,

Further particulars may be obtained from any of the Ministry's Regional Offices.

# INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

Workers who have had a serious illness (or accident) may need an opportunity to adjust themselves gradually to the physical and mental stresses of industrial life before they can confidently resume work. They may also need expert advice as to the most suitable kind of work to take up if they have to change their job. All of these services are provided at the Ministry's Industrial Rehabilitation Units, of which there are now seventeen throughout the country. No charge is made for attendance at the I.R.Us., and maintenance allowances are paid to workers who attend them. The courses usually last about eight weeks.

Particulars can be obtained at any Employment Exchange.

### H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE

The Minister is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Factories Acts and H.M. Factory Inspectors are available for consultation on all matters concerning the safety, health and welfare of workers employed in factories or at certain other premises subject to those Acts, such as docks or places where building operations or works of engineering construction are in progress. There are at present 97 District Offices in the country, centred on the more important towns. addresses of these offices may be obtained by inquiry at any Employment Exchange, or they may be found in the telephone directory under "Factory Inspectorate H.M.". Safety, Health and Welfare methods and appliances used in factories are displayed at the Industrial Health and Safety Centre, 97 Horseferry Road, Westminster S.W.1, which is open free to the public.

# INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Relations Officers are attached to each Regional Office of the Ministry. Their functions include assistance to industry in the formation and support of voluntary negotiating machinery, and help in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes. They are available to give advice on such matters as personnel policies, the echniques of personnel management, and problems of human relations at the place of work.

### Wages Inspection

The Wages Inspectorate helps employers and workers concerned to understand the provisions of the Wages Regulations Orders made under the Wages Councils Act, 1959; and enforces the payment of minimum remuneration and the allowance of holidays with pay as prescribed. The Inspectorate also advises employers and workers about the effect upon them of the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954, and is responsible for its enforcement.

Inquiries about these Services should be addressed to the

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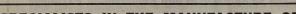
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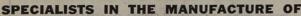
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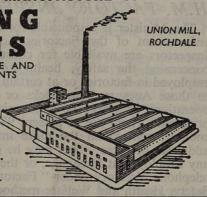
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