



Ministry of Labour Gazette

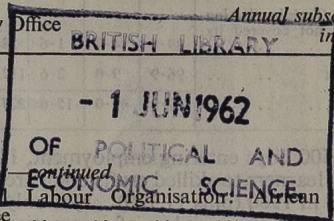
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Where appropriate, lists of items under the headings shown in CAPITALS will be found on the pages indicated.

Young Persons Entering Employment

EACH year since 1951 an article has been published in this GAZETTE giving information about the numbers of young persons under 18 years of age who entered employment. Figures are now available for the year 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) articulated 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:—

		Age at entry into employment			Total
		15	16	17	
Boys	237,885	49,022	15,618	302,525
Girls	227,115	41,834	15,984	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.

Class of employment entered	Age at entry into employment					
	Boys			Girls		
	15	16	17	15	16	17
	(000's)					
Apprenticeship or Learnership to Skilled Crafts (including pre-apprenticeship training in employment)	88.6	21.4	4.7	17.1	2.4	1.1
Employment leading to recognised Professional Qualifications	0.7	2.2	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.3
Clerical Employment	12.1	11.5	4.9	68.5	28.9	9.8
Employment with Training lasting at least a year not covered by items above	39.6	4.9	1.6	28.7	2.8	1.2
Other Employment	96.9	9.0	2.6	112.0	6.4	2.6
Total	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 employment.

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.

Industry Group	Percentage of grand total entering each industry group	
	Boys	Girls
Agriculture, etc.	7	1
Mining and Quarrying	3	36
Manufacturing Industries	39	3
Construction	12	1
Transport, etc.	4	3
Distributive Trades	17	32
Public Administration, Utilities, Professional Services, Entertainment, Commerce and Finance	10	16
Hotels, Laundries and Personal Services	8	11
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.

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.

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 proportions 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.

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.

Region	Age at entry into employment			Total Number	Percentage of the estimated number of employees aged 15 and over in each Region at May, 1961*
	15	16	17		
Boys					
London and South Eastern	42,945	12,353	3,927	59,225	1.7
Eastern and Southern	27,816	6,334	2,056	36,206	2.3
South Western	14,015	3,609	1,371	18,995	2.3
Midland	24,465	4,827	1,492	30,784	2.1
North Midland	19,096	3,493	997	23,586	2.3
East and West Ridings	21,177	3,795	1,057	26,029	2.1
North Western	30,870	6,291	1,629	38,790	2.1
Northern	17,144	3,018	757	20,919	2.4
Scotland	28,726	2,912	1,356	32,994	2.4
Wales	11,630	2,391	976	14,997	2.2
Total, Great Britain	237,884	49,023	15,618	302,525	2.1
Girls					
London and South Eastern	41,016	10,117	4,155	55,288	2.6
Eastern and Southern	26,972	5,216	2,274	34,462	4.1
South Western	13,556	2,951	1,417	17,924	4.2
Midland	23,241	3,942	1,384	28,567	3.6
North Midland	18,651	3,334	953	22,938	4.4
East and West Ridings	20,196	3,543	1,055	24,794	3.8
North Western	28,904	5,314	1,536	35,754	3.2
Northern	16,188	2,851	814	19,853	4.9
Scotland	27,877	2,648	1,112	31,637	4.1
Wales	10,513	1,919	1,284	13,716	4.8
Total, Great Britain	227,114	41,835	15,984	284,933	3.6

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

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

Industry Group	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft		Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications		Entering Clerical Employment		Employment with Training, lasting at least a Year, not covered in previous columns		Entering Other Employment		Total	
	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	—	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-Station	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

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

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 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 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 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 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.‡

Wages Regulation Orders

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 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 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.

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.

Permits

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 remuneration (including holiday remuneration)	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 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 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 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 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 supervisors but some of the industries still have a long way to go.

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 recognises 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 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, 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 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.

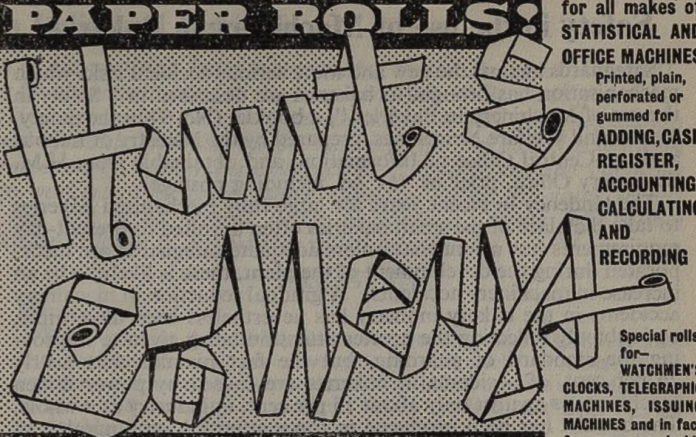
PROGRESS REPORT ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

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 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 (Cmd. 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 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 investigation 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.

Present Work

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 Commonwealth (E.C.C.).

Future Plans

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 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.

Recruitment

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.



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INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Safety in the use of Machinery in Bakeries

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 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 machinery as against only about 15 per cent. in industry as a whole. 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 liberally 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 be reduced.

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 Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) 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. 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 countries.

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 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

* 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).

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 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 examination required under the Regulations relating to ionising radiations, or X-ray examinations of the chest required under those dealing with diving operations.

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).

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 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 Joint 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 expenses of insured contributors under the Employment and Training Act, 1948.

The National Insurance (Reserve) Fund had a balance of £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 £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, 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 £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, etc.

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.

Wages

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), the average being £100.

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 basic wage plus "dearness allowance"; an employee may increase his contribution voluntarily to 8½ 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 pursuits.

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.

* "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.

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 important machinery production areas.

The summary shows that average straight-time hourly earnings (i.e., excluding additional pay for overtime and for work at week-ends 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 hourly earnings of tool and die makers (in other than tool and die 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.

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

Occupation	Average Hourly Earnings									
	Chicago		Detroit		Los Angeles-Long Beach		New York City		21 centres (range)	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Assemblers:										
Class A	19	11	22	9	19	4	18	11	15	5-22
Class B	17	11	19	3	16	4	15	10	12	5-19
Class C	15	0	17	11	14	8	14	11	10	3-18
Electricians, Maintenance Inspectors:										
Class A	20	2	22	9	20	8	20	0	17	3-23
Class B	18	3	19	7	17	4	16	9	13	11-20
Class C	15	9	17	10	16	2	12	3	12	3-18
Machine-Tool Operators:										
Production:										
Class A	20	8	22	9	20	1	18	11	16	9-22
Class B	18	4	19	6	17	2	16	2	14	3-19
Class C	15	7	17	1	15	3	13	1	11	11-17
Machine Tool Operators, Toolroom	22	1	25	7	21	7	19	1	17	9-25
Machinists, Production	21	5	—	—	20	9	20	3	17	3-23
Tool and Die Makers:										
Jobbing Shops	25	0	26	3	22	5	20	11	19	3-26
Others	23	3	24	3	22	4	21	5	18	11-25
Welders, Hand:										
Class A	19	10	21	3	20	1	18	8	15	10-21
Class B	17	6	19	6	17	6	17	4	13	2-19
Janitors, Porters, Cleaners	14	3	16	9	14	1	12	10	10	6-16
Labourers, Material Handling	14	5	18	1	15	5	14	7	10	2-18

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

African Advisory Committee

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.

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 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.

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 2.0 per cent., the same as in March. In April 1961 it was 1.5 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)

	(Thousands)				
	Mar. 1961	Jan. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1962	Change during Mar. 1962
Number in Civil Employment ..	23,757	23,894	23,889	23,844	- 45
Males	15,617	15,664	15,671	15,646	- 25
Females	8,140	8,230	8,218	8,198	- 20
Wholly Unemployed‡	322	416	412	408	- 4
Males‡	231	311	306	303	- 3
Females‡	91	105	106	105	- 1
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	485	452	449	446	- 3
Males	469	436	433	429	- 4
Females	16	16	16	17	+ 1
Total Working Population† ..	24,564	24,762	24,750	24,698	- 52
Males	16,317	16,411	16,410	16,378	- 32
Females	8,247	8,351	8,340	8,320	- 20

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

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

‡ End of month estimates.

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.

(End of Month)

Industry or Service	(Thousands)				
	Mar. 1961	Jan. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1962	Change during Mar. 1962
Agriculture and Fishing	921	899	899	894	- 5
Mining and Quarrying ..	741	726	725	722	- 3
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	809	826	822	823	+ 1
Chemicals and Allied Industries	531	533	532	530	- 2
Metal Manufacture	634	618	614	609	- 5
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2,133	2,185	2,183	2,174	- 9
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	244	240	240	238	- 2
Vehicles	894	897	897	896	- 1
Metal Goods	567	566	564	561	- 3
Textiles	850	832	828	820	- 8
Clothing and Footwear ..	592	592	593	589	- 4
Other Manufactures	1,647	1,663	1,661	1,655	- 6
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,901	8,952	8,934	8,895	- 39
Construction	1,604	1,585	1,609	1,614	+ 5
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	381	386	387	387	...
Transport and Communication	1,672	1,676	1,677	1,677	...
Distributive Trades	3,284	3,314	3,299	3,288	- 11
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services	5,001	5,083	5,088	5,095	+ 7
National Government Service	505	516	514	514	...
Local Government Service ..	747	757	757	758	+ 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.

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.

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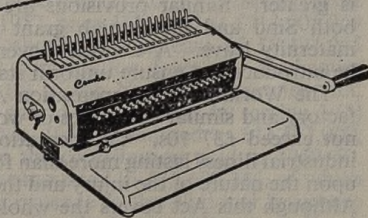
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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

Table with 13 columns (Industry, March 1961, January 1962, February 1962, March 1962) and 30 rows of industries. Each cell contains employment figures for Males, Females, and Total.

Table with 14 columns (Industry, March 1961, January 1962, February 1962, March 1962) and 30 rows of industries. Each cell contains employment figures for Males, Females, and Total.

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

The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries* in the week ended 31st March 1962. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the

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

Table with 14 columns (Industry, Estimated total number of operatives, Estimated number of operatives, excluding maintenance workers, on overtime, Estimated number of operatives on short-time) and 30 rows of industries. Each cell contains figures for Number, Percentage, Hours, Total, and Average per operative.

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

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

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 of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office, and to provide information about a greater number of individual occupations than has previously been done. The grouping of 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 62 occupations listed. For women there are now 25 groups and 66 occupations, where previously there were 8 groups and 29 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

materials worked on, the work place, the type of equipment used, etc. In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might be included. In such cases the present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners have been included among woodworkers and plumbers and pipe fitters have been included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. 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. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "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.

Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, March 1962*

Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled
Men			Men—continued		
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	5,673	1,564	Paper and printing workers	461	359
Regular farm, market garden workers	2,858	700	Paper and paper products workers	105	114
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	990	831	Printing workers	356	245
Forestry workers	100	27	Building materials workers	148	109
Fishermen	1,725	6	Brick and tile production workers	91	51
Miners and quarrymen	606	7,099	Other building materials workers	57	58
Colliery workers	445	6,872	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	466	352
Other miners and quarrymen	161	227	Rubber workers	78	121
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	232	408	Plastic workers	182	138
Glass workers	123	108	Other workers	206	93
Pottery workers	96	29	Construction workers	4,077	3,668
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	1,315	821	Bricklayers	1,353	2,007
Moulders and coremakers	682	367	Masons	169	157
Smiths, forgemen	184	115	Slaters	144	158
Other workers	449	339	Plasterers	369	551
Electrical and electronic workers	2,672	3,960	Others	2,042	795
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	759	1,319	Painters and decorators	6,304	1,581
Electricians	1,452	1,234	Painters	5,598	1,299
Electrical fitters, etc.	461	1,407	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	706	282
Engineering and allied trades workers	16,811	18,756	Drivers, etc., of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	2,204	403
Constructional fitters and erectors	1,075	53	Transport and communication workers	20,676	12,055
Platers	542	371	Railway workers	237	3,427
Riveters and caulkers	491	29	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	15,078	2,150
Shipwrights	330	133	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	500	5,181
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	511	92	Seamen	4,011	56
Sheet metal workers	619	724	Harbours and docks workers	206	99
Welders	1,860	477	Other transport workers	234	318
Coppersmiths	85	77	Communications workers	410	824
Toolmakers	122	421	Warehousemen, packers, etc.	3,578	717
Press tool makers	62	257	Warehouse workers	2,897	524
Mould makers	17	66	Packers, bottlers	681	193
Precision fitters	1,146	2,131	Clerical workers	23,092	3,226
Maintenance fitters, erectors	1,062	1,376	Clerks	21,023	2,520
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	2,008	2,204	Book-keepers, cashiers	1,902	626
Turners	274	1,533	Other clerical workers	167	80
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	735	4,339	Shop assistants	4,966	2,285
Machine-tool operators	1,392	916	Service, sport and recreation workers	12,758	4,662
Electro platers	76	62	Police, etc.	498	1,019
Plumbers, pipe fitters	1,260	985	Hotels and catering:		
Miscellaneous engineering workers	2,077	937	Kitchen staff	1,784	734
Watch makers and repairers	108	52	Bar staff	1,023	257
Instrument makers and repairers	144	479	Waiters, etc.	1,035	285
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	33	12	Others	955	528
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	233	290	Hairdressers	309	170
Aircraft body building	135	491	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	91	82
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	414	249	Domestics	156	162
Woodworkers	2,964	3,557	Attendants	2,372	526
Carpenters, joiners	2,021	2,813	Porters, messengers	1,811	505
Cabinet makers	263	195	Entertainment workers	2,132	20
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	358	290	Others	592	374
Pattern makers	97	83	Administrative, professional, technical workers	15,629	6,368
Other woodworkers	225	176	Laboratory assistants	297	350
Leather workers	780	143	Draughtsmen	744	1,145
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	111	56	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	14,588	4,873
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	669	87	Labourers	160,753	11,253
Textile workers	1,136	343	General labourers (heavy)	66,068	1,715
Textile spinners	183	38	General labourers (light)	49,659	221
Textile weavers	125	98	Factory hands	15,535	1,437
Other textile workers	828	207	Other labourers	29,491	7,880
Clothing, etc., workers	1,056	583			
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	185	52			
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	399	263			
Other clothing workers	154	141			
Upholstery workers, etc.	318	117			
Food, drink and tobacco workers	862	358			
Workers in food manufacture	793	335			
Workers in drink manufacture	40	2			
Workers in tobacco manufacture	29	21			
			Total	289,438	84,767

* 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			Women—continued		
Farm workers, etc.	493	207	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	302	713
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	232	54	Rubber workers	70	305
Glass workers	86	38	Plastics workers	39	138
Pottery workers	107	403	Other workers	193	270
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	103	53	Painters and decorators	116	44
Electrical and electronic workers	102	227	Transport and communication workers	1,816	1,208
Engineering and allied trades workers	3,065	3,613	Motor driver (except P.S.V.)	303	109
Welders	49	57	P.S.V. driver, conductor	244	502
Machine-tool operators	1,005	1,011	Other transport workers	198	304
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,304	1,744	Communications workers	1,071	293
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	707	801	Warehouse workers, packers, etc.	2,713	1,414
Woodworkers	56	41	Warehouse workers	200	144
Leather workers	266	489	Packers, bottlers	2,513	1,270
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	93	222	Clerical workers	15,770	9,843
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	173	267	Clerks	9,950	2,980
Textile workers	2,742	2,927	Book-keepers, cashiers	2,026	1,173
Textile spinners	306	514	Shorthand typists	1,653	3,010
Textile weavers	532	445	Typists	1,404	1,872
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	145	194	Office machine operators	737	808
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	503	384	Shop assistants	11,298	4,772
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	315	460	Service, sport and recreation workers	20,279	17,642
Other workers	941	930	Hotels and catering:		
Clothing, etc., workers	2,862	9,366	Kitchen staff	4,024	3,610
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	152	261	Bar staff	2,000	2,115
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	827	3,249	Waitresses, etc.	2,972	2,053
Light clothing machinists	756	3,785	Others	2,597	2,901
Other light clothing workers	498	848	Hairdressers	471	392
Hat makers	40	180	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	1,043	1,208
Other clothing workers	301	553	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	5,565	4,554
Upholstery workers, etc.	288	490	Attendants	615	645
Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,104	1,378	Entertainment workers	781	2
Workers in food manufacture	1,032	1,245	Other workers	211	162
Workers in drink manufacture	6	2	Administrative, professional, technical workers	2,318	1,205
Workers in tobacco manufacture	66	131	Laboratory assistants	164	128
Paper and printing workers	729	656	Draughtsmen, tracers	153	121
Paper and paper products workers	422	455	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	2,001	956
Printing workers	307	201	Other workers	29,914	8,391
Building materials workers	40	3	Factory hands	20,562	2,023
			Charwomen, cleaners	4,678	4,724
			Miscellaneous unskilled workers	4,701	1,646
			Total	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, where necessary.

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

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 31st Mar. 1962	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 24th Feb. 1962	5 weeks ended 1st April 1961
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	36,000	— 200	— 2,000
Durham	83,300	— 500	— 3,400
North Eastern	116,500	— 100	— 2,200
North Western	41,500	— 300	— 1,900
East Midlands	90,800	— 100	— 1,600
West Midlands	41,800	— 200	— 1,600
South Western	82,000	— 300	— 2,600
South Eastern	5,600	—	— 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)

	March 1962	February 1962	March 1961
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary	8·66	8·09	7·85
Involuntary	9·23	8·91	9·09
All workers:			
Voluntary	6·66	6·22	5·92
Involuntary	9·83	9·62	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.

* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

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 employment.

Nature of Disablement	Other Disabled Ex-Service Persons		Non-Ex-Service Males and Females	Total	Percentage	
	1914-1918 War-disabled Pensioners					
	Men disabled during service in H.M. Forces	Others (Males and Females)				
Amputations	7,326	9,879	7,321	24,203	48,729	7·4
Arthritis and rheumatism	473	5,900	7,940	15,040	29,353	4·5
Diseases of digestive system	713	9,277	8,534	10,359	28,883	4·4
Diseases of heart, etc.	2,056	6,320	17,382	28,770	54,528	8·3
Diseases of the lungs	2,206	11,084	17,213	31,891	62,394	9·5
Ear defects	1,435	5,458	2,262	20,555	29,710	4·5
Eye defects	2,902	6,067	9,246	28,648	46,863	7·1
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, 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	2,567	9,741	11,804	43,811	67,923	10·3
Tuberculosis	1,190	10,803	10,798	24,853	47,644	7·3
Other diseases and disabilities	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.

	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 H.M. Forces.
† These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the Tables on pages 186 to 188.

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 17th 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 receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	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	90·8	97·6	85·2	3·3	3·5	3·3
Remainder	78·6	83·3	73·3	3·1	3·3	3·0
Eastern	49·3	51·8	45·3	2·1	2·3	1·9
Southern	37·0	38·7	34·2	1·6	1·6	1·5
South-Western	56·3	59·2	52·7	2·4	2·5	2·3
Midland	83·2	88·0	78·4	4·3	4·4	4·1
North Midland	57·1	62·5	54·7	5·0	5·3	4·7
East and West Ridings	85·0	91·5	79·8	8·2	8·7	7·1
North-Western	160·7	170·5	151·5	7·8	8·0	7·3
Northern	69·0	73·3	65·4	7·3	8·0	6·6
Scotland	122·0	133·1	117·1	8·8	9·7	8·1
Wales	69·5	84·3	67·6	7·5	8·5	7·0
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 injury.

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 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.*

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†	20,414	965	2,657	24,036
Double Day Shifts‡	19,721	987	1,775	22,483
Long Spells	9,863	430	1,095	11,388
Night Shifts	3,436	758	—	4,194
Part-time Work§	5,300	—	1	5,301
Saturday Afternoon Work	1,430	47	122	1,599
Sunday Work	960	72	32	1,064
Miscellaneous	2,141	77	91	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.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,039,300 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 Statistics estimate that the total number 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

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 the previous month, and 5,705,000 or 8·1 per cent. at the middle of February 1961.

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.

ITALY

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 cent. of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 882 or 0·5 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 397 or 0·2 per cent. at the end of March 1961.

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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.

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 sub-groups, the indices at 17th April 1962 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 17th APRIL 1962 (16th January 1962 = 100)
I. Food:	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	102
Meat and bacon	101
Fish	99
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	99
Milk, cheese and eggs	95
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	99
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	100
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	143
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	101
Other food	100
Total—Food	104.1
II. Alcoholic drink	100.0
III. Tobacco	100.0
IV. Housing	103.3
V. Fuel and light:	
Coal and coke	100
Other fuel and light	101
Total—Fuel and light	100.8
VI. Durable household goods:	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	102
Radio, television and other household appliances	98
Pottery, glassware and hardware	100
Total—Durable household goods	99.8
VII. Clothing and footwear:	
Men's outer clothing	102
Men's underclothing	100
Women's outer clothing	101
Women's underclothing	102
Children's clothing	100
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials	100
Footwear	101
Total—Clothing and footwear	100.9
VIII. Transport and vehicles:	
Motoring and cycling	100
Fares	101
Total—Transport and vehicles	100.4
IX. Miscellaneous goods:	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	101
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	100
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	101
Total—Miscellaneous goods	100.2
X. Services:	
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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Food

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 previous month.

The index for those items of food the prices of which are subject to seasonal fluctuations, viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb, was 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 in March.

Housing

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.

Transport and Vehicles

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.

Other groups

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)

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:—

All items index at 16th January 1962 (17th January 1956 = 100)	117.5
All items index at 17th April 1962 (16th January 1962 = 100)	101.9
∴ All items index at 17th April 1962 (17th January 1956 = 100)	$117.5 \times \frac{101.9}{100}$
	= 119.7 taken as 120

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

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

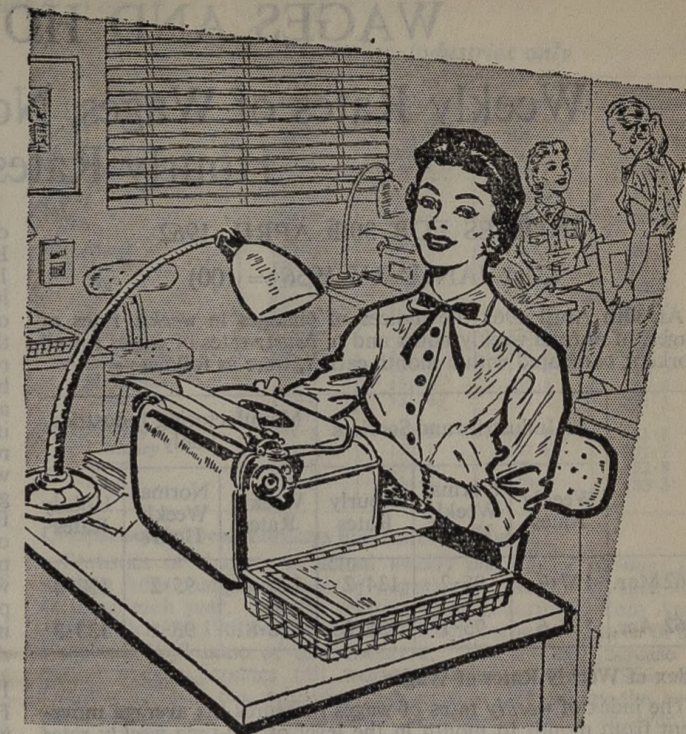
The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in overseas countries is given on page 208.

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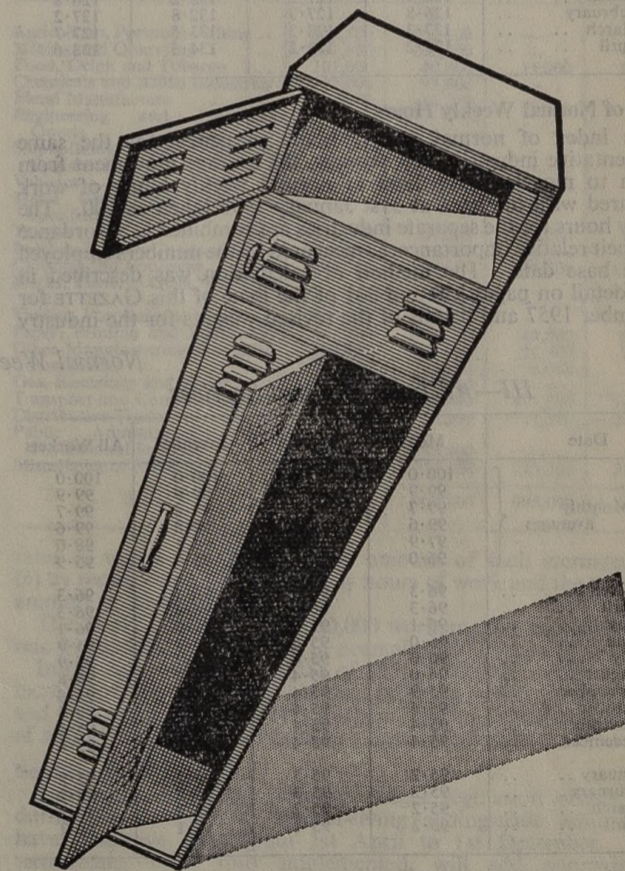
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PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL

(NOTE.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, 1ST APRIL 1961," on which details for the Industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
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 I 44s. 9d., II 39s. 9d., surface—41s. 3d., 36s. 3d.
Roadstone Quarrying	Great Britain (9)	First full pay period commencing on or after 16 Apr.	Male workers	Increases in the adult basic rate of 2½d. 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 produce the equivalent of an increase of 2½d. an hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: unskilled labourers 21 and over 4s. 5½d., youths and boys 2s. at 15 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 (14)	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 ¼d. (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. General 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., boilermen 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. at 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 and over, of 6s. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male and female workers; increases in piecework basis time rates for male workers (4s. 2½d. to 4s. 3½d. for male workers, and of 2d. (2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d.) 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.†
			Driver-salesmen, delivery workers and mates	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week for all workers except delivery workers under 21 on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and mates under 21, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for these workers. Minimum remuneration after change: male or female driver-salesmen (of 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., mates 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 I (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 (38)	First full pay week commencing 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 younger 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 commencing 16 Apr.	Shift and relay workers	Increases of 2d. an hour (6d. to 8d.) in the allowance for shift workers, and of 1d. (3d. to 4d.) for relay workers.
Boot and Floor Polish Manufacture	Great Britain (41) (251)	2 Apr.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of 2d. for female workers 18 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hour (4s. 0½d. to 4s. 3½d.) for male workers, and of 2d. (2s. 10½d. to 3s. 0½d.) for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. 7½d. an hour at under 16 rising to 4s. 1d. at 21 or over, female workers 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 Lincs. (43)	29 Apr.	Workers other than maintenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 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.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 10.5d. to 4s. 11.15d.) for those under 18.
	South-West Wales (43)	1 Apr.	Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, employed in steel manufacture	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 youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d.) for youths under 18.

* 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 35 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ 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.

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

|| Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

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

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
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	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.4d. a shift (10s. 4.6d. to 10s. 6d.) or by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 3.45d. to 1s. 3.63d. for six-shift workers) for men, by 1.05d. a shift (7s. 9.45d. to 7s. 10.5d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (11.59d. to 11.72d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.7d. a shift (5s. 2.3d. to 5s. 3d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (7.73d. to 7.81d.) for boys under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	1 Apr.	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (9s. 8d. to 9s. 10d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (7s. 3d. to 7s. 4½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d.) for workers under 18.
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (50)	Third pay day in Apr.	All workers	Increases† of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for apprentices, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 204s. 10d. a week, lesser skilled 192s., labourers 182s. 3d.; women 18 and over 149s. 3d.
Shuttle Manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (50)	Pay day in week commencing 2 Apr.	Journeymen	Increases† in minimum day work rate of 1½d. an hour; for pieceworkers, basic price plus percentage increased by 2 per cent., and the further percentage addition by 2 per cent. Minimum rates after change: day workers—Lancashire 6s. 2½d. an hour, Yorkshire 6s. 4½d.; pieceworkers—basic price (double piecework list prices, plus 21 per cent., plus 118 per cent.).
Electrical Cable Making	Great Britain (53)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 29 Apr.	All workers (except plumber jointers, etc.)	Increases of 7s. a week for men 21 and over plus an additional increase of 1s. 9d., 3s. 6d. or 5s. 3d., respectively, for those in classifications 4, 5 and 6; of 3s. 6d. to 6s. 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 5s. 3d. for women 18 and over, 7s. 7d. for girls 18 and over (all areas)—occupational workers remunerated solely on minimum plain time rates agreed by the Joint Industrial Council to receive a minimum lieu bonus of 7s. a week for men 21 and over, and 5s. 3d. for women 18 and over. Timeworkers' rates after change inclusive of lieu bonus: men 21 and over—occupational classification 1, district I, 183s. 9d. a week, district II 181s. 1½d., 2, 187s. 3d., 184s. 7½d., 3, 192s. 6d., 189s. 10½d., 4, 197s. 9d., 195s. 1½d., 5, 203s. 200s. 4½d., 6, 208s. 3d., 205s. 7½d.; women 18 and over (all areas)—occupational classification 1, 140s., 2, 143s. 6d., 3, 147s.; youths and boys 70s. at 15 rising to 153s. 1½d. at 20; girls 67s. 4½d. at 15, 81s. 4½d. at 16, and 95s. 4½d. at 17.
Vehicle Building	United Kingdom (55-56)	23 Apr.	All workers	Flat-rate increases of 2d. an hour for adult male skilled workers, of 1½d. for semi-skilled and of 1½d. for unskilled, of 1½d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: England, Wales and Northern Ireland—bodymakers, coach fitters, coach joiners and finishers, mounters, general machinists and sawyers, painters, smiths, trimmers, wheelwrights, skilled automobile and/or traction electricians and skilled maintenance electricians 5s. 1½d. an hour, vicemen, electricians' assistants 4s. 8½d., brush hands, cellulose polishers and hammermen or strikers 4s. 6½d., labourers 4s. 4½d.; men employed on the manufacture and repair of plastics and/or metal-framed bodies—final erection and alignment 5s. 1½d., unit assembly (metal-framed bodies) 5s. 0½d., detail work (metal-framed bodies), fabrication of plastics components 4s. 8½d. (an additional ½d. an hour is paid in all cases to all adult workers employed in the London area within 20 miles of Charing Cross); Scotland—bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, panel beaters, smiths, wheelers, woodcutting machinists (national minimum rate) 5s. 1½d., (standard rate in East and West of Scotland areas) 5s. 2d., (standard rate when employed on passenger-carrying vehicles 5s. 2½d.), painters and trimmers 5s. 1½d., 5s. 1½d., 5s. 2d., coachfitters 5s. 0½d., 5s. 1d., 5s. 1½d., vicemen not fitted to do fitting (national minimum rate and standard rate) 4s. 7½d., brush hands and hammermen 4s. 6½d., labourers 4s. 4½d.; skilled automobile and/or traction electricians and skilled maintenance electricians 5s. 1½d., electricians' assistants 4s. 8½d.; men employed on the manufacture and repair of plastic bodies and components—final erection and alignment (national minimum rate) 5s. 1½d., (standard rate in East and West of Scotland areas) 5s. 2½d., fabrication of plastics components 4s. 8½d., 4s. 9½d., United Kingdom—women 21 and over employed as sewing machinists and fabricators of plastics components 4s. 0½d.
Railway Workshops (British Railways)	Great Britain (58-59)	1 Apr.	Male timeworkers	Increases of 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s. or 6s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, and of 1s. 6d. to 4s., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys. Rates after change include: men 21 and over employed outside the London area—craft grades 206s. to 222s. 6d., according to occupation; other grades, group 1 occupations 203s. or 196s., 2, 192s., 3, 186s. 6d., 4, 184s., 5, 178s. 6d., 6, 173s. 6d., clothiers, boilers (steel sheet) 192s.; apprentices, youths and boys 57s. at 15 rising to 145s. 6d. at 20. London rates (within 10 miles of Charing Cross) are 6s. a week higher for men, and 4s. for apprentices, youths and boys, than the rates quoted.
			Female timeworkers	Increases of 4s. or 4s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for women 21 and over, and of 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., according to age, for girls. Rates after change include: women 21 and over employed on women's work outside the London area—group 1 occupations 151s. a week, 2, 147s. 6d., 3, 144s. 6d., 4, 142s., 5, 139s. 6d., labourers 136s. 6d.; girls 53s. at 15 rising to 132s. at 20. London rates (within 10 miles of Charing Cross) are 4s. a week higher than the rates quoted.
			Payment-by-results workers (except Work Study schemes)	Flat-rate additions to earnings increased by the amounts quoted above for timeworkers (no changes in piecework prices or other payment-by-results calculations or in lieu rates involved).
Docks Workshops	Great Britain	1 Apr.	Workers employed by British Transport Commission, Docks Division	Increase in the additions to base rates of approximately 3 per cent.
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage	Great Britain (252)	2 Apr.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of 2½d. for female workers 21 or over, of 1½d. to 2½d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 1½d. to 2½d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change: workers 21 or over—class A, male workers 4s. 1½d. an hour, female workers 2s. 11d., B 3s. 11d., 2s. 10d., C 3s. 9d., 2s. 9½d., D 3s. 8d., 2s. 8½d.; male porters or labourers 2s. 7½d. at 18 rising to 3s. 1d. at 20 and under 21; other male workers 1s. 9½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 0½d. at 20 and under 21, other female workers 1s. 8½d. to 2s. 5½d.
Wire and Wire Rope Industries	Great Britain (62)	First full pay week commencing on or after 1 Apr.	All workers	Increases† in cost-of-living bonus of 5s. a week for men 21 and over, of 3s. 9d. for women 21 and over, and of 2s. to 4s. 4d., according to age, for younger workers.
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Trade	Great Britain	First full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. to 2s. 0½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change include: journeymen 21 and over, London 5s. 9½d., Provinces 5s. 7½d.; journeywomen 20 and over 4s. 4½d., 4s. 2½d.

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

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

‡ 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. 1½d. an hour at under 16 rising to 3s. 6d. at 21 or over; female workers 2s. 1½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 10½d. (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.‡
			Female workers (except hessian weavers specified below)	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.‡
			Male pieceworkers (all districts) and female pieceworkers (Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, 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, Ayrshire 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 1½d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of amounts ranging from ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for younger male workers, of 1½d. for female workers 18 or over, and of ½d. or 1d. for younger female workers; increase in piecework basis time rates of 1½d. 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. 8½d. an hour (2s. 7½d. during first 6 months for new entrants), all other male workers 1s. 8d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 5½d. at 21 or over (for new entrants 18 or over, during the first 2 months, ½d. an hour less than the minimum rate otherwise payable); female workers 18 or over employed in certain specified occupations 2s. 7½d. an hour (2s. 6½d. during first 6 months for new entrants), all other female workers 1s. 7½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 6d. at 18 or over (for new entrants 16 or over, during the first 2 months, ½d. 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. 7½d.§
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Apr.	Workers employed in the manufacture of cloth used for mechanical purposes (including 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, Yorkshire, 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.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, 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 (Metropolitan 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. 8½d. 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.

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

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

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

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 478 of the November 1961 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
Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	Northern Ireland (105) (254)	2 Apr.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3½d. an hour for male workers 20 or over (3d. for late entrants), of 2½d. for female workers other than learners, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female learners; increases in piecework basis time rates of 3½d. an hour for male workers, and of 2½d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 19, measure cutters 4s. 5½d. an hour, stock cutters, knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists (other than plain machinists) and passers 4s. 3½d., under-pressers and plain machinists 3s. 11½d.; male workers 24 years with 2 years' experience, warehousemen 4s. 1½d., packers 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. 10½d.; porters and other male workers 22 or over 3s. 10d.; female workers, conveyor belt machinists 2s. 11d., other workers except learners 2s. 9½d.; piecework basis time rates, male workers 4s. 2½d. to 4s. 8½d., according to occupation, female workers 3s. 0½d.*
Felt Hat Manufacture	Lancashire, Cheshire and Carlisle	1 Apr.	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 Harwood, Rochdale, Chorley, Blackburn and the Fylde Coast	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 younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 91s. a week at 15 rising to 190s. at 21 and over; female workers 91s. at 15 rising to 152s. 8d. at 20½ and over.§
			Pieceworkers	Increase† in the percentage addition to piecework rates of 3½ per cent. (54 to 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 1½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Standard minimum hourly rates after change include: labourers 21 and over 4s. 4d., youths and boys 2s. 3d. at 15 rising to 3s. 10d. at 20; women 18 and over 3s. 5½d. at 16 and 2s. 9½d. at 17; drivers of road vehicles—up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 4s. 6½d., over 2 and up to and including 8 tons 4s. 7½d., over 8 tons 4s. 9d.; kilnburners and boilerfiremen on continuous shift work (inclusive of differential of 4½d. an hour and shift allowance of 4½d. an hour) 40s. 8d. a shift of 8 hours.
Fletton Brick Manufacture	Bedford, Buckinghamshire and Peterborough (119)	First full pay week commencing on or after 30 Apr.	All workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of 2½d. an hour for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles; similar increases merged into piecework rates. Differential rates increased by 4-6 per cent. Minimum basic rates after change: adult male general labourers 4s. 8½d. an hour, women 18 and over 3s. 6½d.¶
Flint Glass Manufacture	Great Britain (various districts)	First full pay period in Apr.	Glassmakers, glasscutters and decorators, and ancillary workers	Increases† of 2s. 9d. a week for men 18 and over, and of 1s. 10d. for women and juveniles.
Ready Mixed Concrete	Great Britain (131)	1 Apr.	All workers	Increases of 7s. or 10s. 6d. a week, according to occupation. Minimum weekly rates after change: drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of over 14 tons gross laden weight (mixing or agitating trucks), London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 213s. 6d., Provinces 210s., up to 14 tons 210s., 206s. 6d., over 14 tons (non-agitating or mixing) 206s. 6d., 203s., up to 14 tons 203s., 199s. 6d.; batching operators 217s., 213s. 6d., drivers of dumpers, 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 of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum time rate after change for labourers 20 and over 4s. 4½d. an hour.¶
Furniture Manufacture (including Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture)	Great Britain (138)	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. to 2s. 0½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for 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. to 2s. 0½d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeymen and apprentices.
Educational and Allied Woodworking	Great Britain	do.	All workers	Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. to 2s. 0½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for 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. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts 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. to 2s. 0½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.
Exhibition Stand Construction, Erection, etc.	Great Britain	5 Mar.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 2½d. an hour. Standard rates after change: craftsmen 7s. 1½d. an 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. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.
Basket Making	United Kingdom (140)	First pay day in Apr.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2½ per cent. (35 to 37½ 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 in class 1), of 2d. for male workers 18 and under 21 and for female workers 18 and over, and of 1½d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 21 and over—day workers class 1 occupations 5s. an hour, 1A 4s. 7d., 2, 4s. 4½d., 3, 4s. 3½d., shift workers 5s. 6½d., 5s. 1d., 4s. 10½d., 4s. 9d.; female workers 18 and over 3s. 1d.§
			Skilled craftsmen on maintenance work	Increases of 2½d. an hour for day workers, and of 2½d. for shift workers. Rates after change: day workers group I mills 5s. 6½d. an hour, II 5s. 6d., double-day shift 5s. 10½d., 5s. 10d., three-shift 6s. 0½d., 5s. 11½d.§
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (160)	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	All workers	Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (2s. to 2s. 0½d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.

* 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.

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

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

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

¶ 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.

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
Organ Building	United Kingdom . . . (159)	1 Apr.	Journeymen and apprentices . .	Increases* of 1/4d. 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)	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 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 1/4d. 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 1/4d. 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 include: 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. 5½d.; female workers 2s. 3½d. 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. 8½d., 5s. 4½d., 5s. 4½d., (1st class) 6s., 5s. 9d., 5s. 7½d.
Water Supply	England and Wales . . (176)	First full pay week commencing 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.
			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 Award No. 408 (see also item on page 508 of the December 1961 issue of this GAZETTE). National rates after change for adult workers in engineering grades: labourers 190s. 6d. a week, technicians—Class IIB 202s. to 235s. 6d., 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 or over and for certain female workers 21 or over, of 9s. or 10s., according to age, for youths 18 and under 21, of 4s., 5s. or 10s. for boys, of 10s. for other female workers 21 or over, and of varying amounts ranging from 4s. to 10s., according to age and occupation, for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers—foremen 188s. 6d. a week, clerks 22 or over 180s., other workers 21 or over 177s., youths and boys 65s. at under 16 rising to 132s. at 20 and under 21; female workers—forewomen 188s. 6d., chargehands 155s., workers employed on collection or delivery work, in garaging, pasteurising or milk sterilising 65s. at under 16 rising to 177s. at 21 or over, other workers (including shop assistants and clerks) 58s. 6d. at 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 workers 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 workers 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 stewardesses	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 20s. for managers and club stewards and 15s. for manageresses and stewardesses, where the employer does not provide accommodation, and of 15s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., respectively, where the employer provides accommodation; increases of 20s. for relief managers and 15s. for relief manageresses whether the employer provides accommodation or not. Minimum rates after change: where the employer does not provide accommodation—managers 219s. to 339s. a week, according to category, manageresses 185s. 6d. to 281s. 6d., club stewards 198s. 6d. to 328s. 6d., stewardesses 167s. 6d. to 271s. 6d.; where the employer provides accommodation the weekly rate is 40s. a week less (previously 35s. 6d.) for managers and manageresses, 39s. less (previously 34s. 6d.) for club stewards, and 38s. 6d. less (previously 34s.) for stewardesses; relief managers 201s. 6d., relief manageresses 166s., whether accommodation is provided or not.‡
Unlicensed Places of Refreshment	Great Britain . . . (226-227) (253)	2 Apr.	Workers other than managers and manageresses	New hourly rates of remuneration fixed following reduction in normal weekly hours, resulting in increases ranging from 4d. to 8½d. an hour, according to area, occupation or hours of work, for male workers, and from 3d. to 5d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change for all time worked between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., other than on a Sunday or rest day, where the employer supplies the worker with meals whilst on duty: male workers 21 or over—assistant managers, London area 4s. 0½d. an hour, Provincial A area 3s. 11½d., Provincial B area 3s. 10½d., assistants-in-charge 3s. 11d., 3s. 9½d., 3s. 8½d., floor supervisors 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2½d., clerks 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3d., cashiers or clerical assistants 3s. 4d., 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1½d., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1½d., waiters 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d., chefs 4s. 8½d., 4s. 6½d., 4s. 5½d., head cooks 4s. 4½d., 4s. 3d., 4s. 1½d., cooks 4s. 0½d., 3s. 11½d., 3s. 10d., assistant cooks 3s. 7½d., 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5d., service cooks 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3d., 3s. 1½d., other workers (unspecified) 3s. 3d., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 0½d.; female workers 21 or over—assistant manageresses 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1½d., 3s., assistants-in-charge 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11d., 2s. 9½d., floor supervisors 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., hostesses, receptionists or seaters 2s. 6d., 2s. 4½d., 2s. 3½d., clerks 2s. 8d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., cashiers or clerical assistants 2s. 5½d., 2s. 4½d., 2s. 2½d., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 2s. 4½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 2½d., shop assistants 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5d., 2s. 3½d., waitresses 2s. 2½d., 2s. 1½d., 2s. 1½d., chefs 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7½d., 3s. 6½d., head cooks 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1½d., 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d., assistant cooks 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5d., service cooks 2s. 5½d., 2s. 4½d., 2s. 3d., other workers (unspecified) 2s. 4½d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 1½d. Additional payments 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: skilled male workers 233s. a week, mates 196s., stokers 185s. 6d., coal trimmers 180s. 6d., labourers 173s. 6d., upholstresses 151s. London rates are 6s. a week higher in each case.
			Restaurant car travelling and depot staff	Increase of approximately 3 per cent. Rates after change, when food on duty is provided, include: travelling staff—griddle chefs 234s. a week, conductors, class I, 196s., class 2, 184s. 6d., leading attendants 161s. 6d., attendants 155s., cooks 228s. 6d., assistant cooks 182s., kitchen porters 150s. 6d.; depot staff—senior larder cooks 247s., larder cooks 226s. 6d., cooks 210s. 6d., commis cooks 178s., assistant cooks 163s. 6d., head cellarmen 192s. 6d., leading cellarmen 178s., cellarmen 163s. 6d., head storemen 181s., leading storemen 174s., stores checkers 168s., storemen 157s. 6d., stokers 167s., kitchen porters, platemens, pantrymen or crockery attendants 155s. 6d., linen maids 122s. London rates are 6s. a week higher in each case; for depot staff when 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 week) for workers 19 or over, and of 1d. or 1½d. (3s. 7d. or 4s. 6d.), according to age, for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: general minimum time rates 1s. 6½d. an hour or 67s. 2½d. a week at 15 rising to 2s. 7½d. or 112s. 10½d. at 19 or over; piecework basis time rate for workers of all ages 2s. 9½d. an hour.††

* 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, 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, tearooms, 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.

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
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (238-239)	Beginning of pay week containing 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 containing 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 1½d. an hour to 2½d., according to occupation and area. Rates after change for workers 18 and over: helpers or general assistants, London 2s. 10½d. an hour, Zone A 2s. 8½d., Zone B 2s. 8½d., assistant cooks 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10½d., cooks 3s. 4½d., 3s. 2½d., 3s. 2½d.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING APRIL

Industry	District	Date	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
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, Chorley, Blackburn and the Fylde Coast	First making-up day in Apr.	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 (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 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 3½d. or 3½d. an hour for men and of 2½d. for women, 11th May); corset manufacture (increases of 3d. an hour for men and of 2½d. for women, 21st May) and shirt, collar and tie making (increases of 3d. an hour for men and of 2½d. 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.

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STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN APRIL

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. 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:—

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages			Stoppages in Progress in Month	
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Coal Mining	1	95	96	11,500	21,000
Metal Manufacture	2	7	9	2,900	24,000
Engineering	5	13	18	2,700	22,000
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	4	9	13	4,400	27,000
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	—	18	18	30,200	94,000
Port and Inland Water Transport	1	8	9	8,000	21,000
All remaining industries 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

Causes of Stoppages

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	—
Employment of particular classes or persons	37	6,000
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	60	7,500
Trade union status	7	7,100
Sympathetic action	2	1,100
Total	208	38,100

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Remarks
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
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	—	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 shipbuilding 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 negotiations on a bonus rate linked with production.
DOCKS:— Dock workers—Liverpool	6,150	—	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 stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

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

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	3,000	5,000
3 days	30	6,200	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:—

Industry Group	January to April, 1962			January to April, 1961		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved†	Working Days lost	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	—	—	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 Tobacco	9	4,000	5,000	8	2,100	6,000
Chemicals, etc.	4	8,600	9,000	12	5,100	14,000
Metal Mfng.	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 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 Goods	21	205,900	213,000	18	3,000	23,000
Textiles	12	5,700	7,000	14	600	2,000
Clothing and Footwear	5	1,600	4,000	3	200	†
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	8	11,300	15,000	11	2,300	4,000
Timber, Furniture, etc.	5	3,600	5,000	5	400	1,000
Paper and Printing	4	6,500	7,000	3	600	1,000
Remaining Manufacturing Inds.	18	27,900	76,000	11	10,000	67,000
Construction	128	35,800	99,000	103	11,200	46,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	3	900	1,000	2	100	†
Port and Inland Water Transport	28	30,000	90,000	35	23,800	95,000
All Other Transport	28	10,400	21,000	27	10,500	10,000
Distributive Trades	14	3,500	9,000	20	2,300	7,000
Administrative, Professional, etc. Services	8	7,800	13,000	4	300	†
Misc. Services	14	14,000	27,000	12	1,100	3,000
Total	955§	3,777,600	4,313,000	1,022§	367,900	1,404,000

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Shipbuilding in First Quarter of 1962

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 country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the People's Republic of China, East Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the 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 291,216 tons gross.

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

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS 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

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
In training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres	1,112	863	1,975
Technical and Commercial Colleges	65	429	494
Employers' Establishments	5	25	30
Residential (Disabled) Centres, etc.	—	466	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.

	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 overseas countries contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (—) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium	1953 = 100 Feb. 1962	111.49	- 0.02	+ 1.00
Food	" "	110.7	- 0.2	+ 0.9
Finland	1957 = 100 Jan. 1962	112	+ 1	+ 2
Food	" "	112	+ 2	+ 2
France (Paris)	1956-57 = 100 Mar. 1962	139.7	+ 0.7	+ 6.6
Food	" "	137.7	+ 1.5	+ 9.4
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958 = 100 Mar. 1962	108.1	+ 0.7	+ 4.0
All Items	" "	107.9	+ 1.4	+ 5.5
Iceland (Reykjavik)	1959 = 100 Feb. 1962	116	Nil	+ 12
Food	" "	130	Nil	+ 20
Italy (Large Towns)	1958 = 100 Jan. 1962	72.40	+ 0.73	+ 2.82
Food	" "	77.97	+ 0.02	+ 2.25
Netherlands	1951 = 100 Feb. 1962	130	Nil	+ 3
Food	" "	128	- 1	+ 4
Norway	1959 = 100 Jan. 1962	105.7	+ 0.5	+ 5.0
Food	" "	104	Nil	+ 6
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948.49 = 100 Jan. 1962	112.3	- 0.2	+ 1.5
Food	" "	113.7	- 0.7	+ 1.1
Spain	1958 = 100 Feb. 1962	113.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.8
Food	" "	112.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Sweden	1949 = 100 Jan. 1962	167	+ 3	+ 6
Food	" "	188	+ 5	+ 11
Switzerland	1959 = 100 Mar. 1962	192.2	+ 0.3	+ 7.9
Food	" "	206.5	+ 0.8	+ 11.2
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100 Mar. 1962	129.7	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Food	" "	124.4	- 0.6	+ 0.4
Rhodesia, Northern	1959 = 100 Jan. 1962	223.1	+ 1.5	+ 4.8
Food	" "	287.2	+ 2.9	+ 7.6
South Africa (9 Urban Areas)	1958 = 100 Dec. 1961	104.5	Nil	+ 2.0
Food	" "	103.0	- 1.1	+ 0.6
United States	1957.59 = 100 Feb. 1962	104.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Food	" "	103.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.2

* 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.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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, 1959.

Award No. 2906 (7th April).—*Parties:* Staff Side and Management 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 of not more than four weeks inclusive of public holidays, or the equivalent, shall receive three days' additional leave after ten years' service.

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.

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 for 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.

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 piecework 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.

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 workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

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 the trade.

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 the Retail Bespoke Branch of the trade.

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.

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.

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 a roof”.

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 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 “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 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, since the roof was still in the course of construction and regulation 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 January 1962.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

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*. Part 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 Bakeries*. Price 6s. (6s. 6d.).—See page 180; *Safety Pamphlet*. No. 15. 3rd edition. *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, 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 of Supervisors*. Ministry of Labour. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See page 179.

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

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the instrument costs 3d. (6d. including postage).

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. 1962/846; 5d. (8d.)), made on 19th April; *The Wages Regulation (Corset) Order*, 1962 (S.I. 1962/875; 5d. (8d.)), made on 26th April; *The Wages Regulation (Shirrmaking) 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 page 209.

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.

(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 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, 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 either case.

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Annual subscription 34s. 0d.
All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of this GAZETTE should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London W.C.2.; 423 Oxford Street, London W.1.; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2; 39 King Street, Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast 1.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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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 women—whether employed 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 disabled. 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 courses.

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, Letchworth.

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.U.s., 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. The 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 techniques 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 Regional Office.

REGIONAL OFFICES

London and South Eastern: Hanway House, Red Lion Square, London W.C.1. HOLborn 8454.
Eastern and Southern: Bryan House, 76-80 Whitfield Street, London W.1. MUSeum 8616.
South Western: Bridge House, Clifton Down, Bristol 8. Bristol 38481.
Midlands: 281-289 Corporation Street, Birmingham 4. Aston Cross 3081.
North Western: Albert Bridge House, Bridge Street, Manchester 3. Deansgate 3477.
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire: 44-68 The Headrow, Leeds 1. Leeds 32761.
Northern: 93a Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1. Newcastle 26011.
Wales Office: Dominions House, Queen Street, Cardiff. Cardiff 32961.
Scottish Headquarters: Stuart House, 30 Seiple Street, Edinburgh 3. Fountainbridge 2433.

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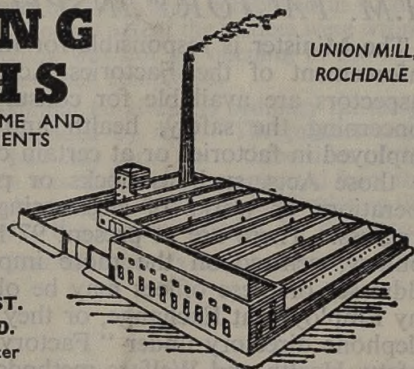
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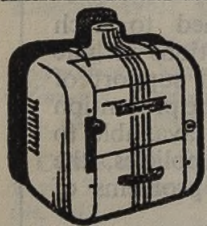


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