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## CONTENTS

<i>Special Articles:</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Special Articles—continued.</i>	<i>Page</i>
Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes in 1960	185	International Labour Organisation: Inland Transport Committee; Trade Unions in the United States and the U.S.S.R.	200
Young Persons Entering Employment	190	Organisation for European Economic Co-operation: Technical Assistance for Vocational Training of Workers in Certain Sectors of Industry	200
Summary of the Monthly Statistics	195	<b>Labour Overseas: Italy: Social Security and Paid Holidays</b>	<b>200</b>
Increases in Training and Rehabilitation Allowances	195	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.	202
Industrial Relations in the Motor Industry	196	INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES	213
Guide to Official Sources: Social Security Statistics	197	WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK	214
Industrial Relations Handbook	197	STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES	221
Digest of Scottish Statistics	197	MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS	222
Committee on the Selection and Training of Supervisors	198	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.	225
Agricultural Wages in England and Wales: Apprenticeship Scheme	198	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	230
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare: Joint Standing Committee on Health, Safety and Welfare in the Drop Forging Industry	198	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	231
Protection of Agricultural Workers	198		
National Insurance: National Insurance Funds, 1959-60; Insurance Cover against Ocular Ochronosis	199		
New Consumer Price Index for Western Germany	199		

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

## Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes in 1960

SOME preliminary statistics of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1960 were given in the review of stoppages in the year which appeared in the January, 1961, issue of this GAZETTE (page 4). More detailed statistics regarding these stoppages, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below.

The statistics on this subject compiled by the Ministry of Labour relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. Information about stoppages of work is obtained from the Ministry's Industrial Relations Officers and Employment Exchange Managers. In addition, information is available from certain nationalised industries and statutory authorities, from the press and, in the case of larger stoppages, from the organisations concerned. Small stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers and those which lasted less than one day are excluded from the statistics, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures also exclude any loss of time which may be caused at other establishments by shortages of material or other effects brought about by the stoppages which are included in the statistics.\*

The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, which came to the notice of the Ministry as beginning in 1960, was 2,832 compared with 2,093 in the previous year. Seventeen other stoppages which began in 1959 continued into 1960, so that the total number of stoppages in progress in 1960 was 2,849. The corresponding figure for stoppages in progress in 1959 was 2,105.

The aggregate number of workers involved in 1960 in stoppages in progress in the year was estimated at 819,000 as compared with 646,000 in 1959. The total for 1960 included 4,500 workers who were involved in stoppages which had started towards the end of the previous year. Some workers were only *indirectly* involved, *i.e.*, they were thrown out of

work at establishments where the stoppages occurred, but were not themselves parties to the disputes. The classification of the workers concerned into those directly and indirectly involved is necessarily approximate, but it is estimated that, of the total reported as involved in 1960 in all stoppages in progress, about 701,000 were directly involved and 118,000 were indirectly involved. In 1959, about 522,000 workers were directly involved and 124,000 were indirectly involved in all stoppages in progress in that year.

The total number of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year has been obtained by aggregating the numbers involved in separate stoppages during that year. Some workers were involved in more than one stoppage during the year and have therefore been counted more than once in the year's total. Precise information regarding the extent to which individual workers became involved in two or more stoppages during any one year is not available, but it is estimated that the net number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress in 1960 was 632,000, representing about 2.8 per cent. of the total number of employees in civil employment. The corresponding figure for 1959 was nearly 504,000.

The aggregate number of working days lost in 1960 through stoppages in progress in that year is estimated at 3,024,000, including 23,000 days lost at the beginning of 1960 through stoppages which began towards the end of the previous year. On the basis of the estimated net numbers involved, as given above, this represents nearly 5 working days lost per worker involved as compared with about 10½ days in 1959. Working days lost in 1959 through stoppages in progress in that year amounted to 5,270,000.

### Analysis by Industry

The following Table analyses by industry groups the number of stoppages reported as *beginning* in 1960, together with the number of workers involved in, and the aggregate number of working days lost through, *all stoppages in progress* in that year. The figures of workers involved in 1960 in all stoppages in progress include both those directly involved and those indirectly involved.

\* Information is available about a number of instances of such repercussions in the motor industry which came to the notice of the Ministry. In these, it is estimated that over 300,000 days were lost in 1960 at establishments not themselves involved in disputes.

This Table also includes, in respect of each industry group, an indication of the number of working days lost per 1,000 employees in employment. These figures should be used with caution when comparing the experience of different groups of industries. The totals of days lost include days lost at the establishments concerned by workers who were both directly and indirectly involved, so that the estimates of days lost per thousand employees cannot be regarded as a satisfactory measure of "strike-proneness". Further-

more, the employee figures include administrative, clerical and technical workers (who are not normally involved in stoppages), and the proportion of these varies considerably as between different industry groups. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1961, page 9). For these reasons, exact figures are not provided, but estimates are given of the ranges within which the different industry groups fall.

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages* beginning in 1960	Number of Workers† involved in 1960 in all Stoppages in progress	Working Days lost in 1960 through all Stoppages in progress	
			Aggregate Days lost‡	Days lost per thousand Employees
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2	300	1,000	under 10
Coal Mining	1,666	237,400§	494,000	500-1,000
All Other Mining and Quarrying	3	200	200	under 10
Grain Milling	1	200	200	under 10
Bread and Flour Confectionery, Biscuits	2	5,200	108,000	500-1,000
All Other Food Industries	10	1,500	5,000	10-20
Drink	—	—	—	—
Tobacco	3	1,000	6,000	100-250
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuels	4	3,700	3,700	1,500-2,000
Chemicals, Explosives, Plastics, etc.	18	5,700	20,000	50-100
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	1	1,500	1,000	20-50
Oils, Paints, Soap, Polishes, Adhesives, etc.	3	600	1,000	under 10
Iron (including Castings) and Steel (including Tubes)	55	13,100	38,000	50-100
All Other Metal Manufacture	13	2,900	2,900	50-100
Non-electrical Engineering	126	46,900	293,000	100-250
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Goods	64	27,100	101,000	100-250
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	74	40,300	387,000	1,000-1,500
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	129	186,300§	515,000	1,000-1,500
Aircraft	34	23,400	61,000	100-250
Locomotives, Carriages, Trams, Perambulators, etc.	13	3,300	19,000	100-250
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	51	6,400	25,000	20-50
Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres—preparation and weaving	9	3,000	12,000	20-50
Woolen and Worsted	4	400	2,000	under 10
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	10	1,500	2,000	under 10
All Other Textile Industries	12	3,300	5,000	10-20
Clothing other than Footwear	3	500	3,000	20-50
Footwear	6	900	4,000	20-50
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	1	100	250	under 10
Pottery	1	3,400	36,000	250-500
Glass	9	1,200	6,000	20-50
Cement, Abrasives and Other Building Materials	13	1,100	16,000	100-250
Furniture, Bedding, Upholstery	6	200	3,000	10-20
Timber and Other Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3	600	1,000	under 10
Paper and Board, Cartons, etc.	2	100	1,000	under 10
Printing, Publishing, etc.	23	10,800	35,000	50-100
Other Manufacturing Industries	215	22,600	110,000	50-100
Construction	16	3,500	21,000	50-100
Gas, Electricity and Water	12	7,700	16,000	20-50
Railways	22	28,300	30,000	100-250
Road Passenger Transport	22	5,900	41,000	100-250
Road Haulage Contracting	7	10,100	124,000	500-1,000
Sea Transport	107	94,100§	421,000	2,000-3,000
Port and Inland Water Transport	9	5,200	3,000	under 10
Other Transport and Communication	20	2,300	5,000	under 10
Distributive Trades	—	—	—	—
Insurance, Banking and Finance	2	500	2,000	under 10
Professional and Scientific Services	16	1,600	3,000	under 10
Miscellaneous Services (Entertainment, Sport, Catering, etc.)	12	—	—	—
Public Administration and Defence	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,832*</b>	<b>818,800†</b>	<b>3,024,000‡</b>	<b>100-250</b>

Principal Stoppages in 1960

Although there was no stoppage of work in 1960 of the same magnitude as that in the printing industry which caused the loss of three and a half million days in 1959, the number of stoppages which caused an appreciable loss of days showed an increase. The list of principal stoppages which follows is, therefore, considerably

longer than in recent years. The largest stoppage of work judged by the number of workers involved and the total working days lost was that involving 36,900 engineering apprentices in various industries. This stoppage, which lasted from 20th April to 16th May, resulted in the loss of 347,000 days. In the strike of tally clerks in the London and Tilbury docks from 20th September to 15th October, 210,000 days were lost.

Industry and Locality	Date when Stoppage		Number of Workers directly and indirectly involved	Number of Working Days lost	Cause or Object
	Began	Ended			
<b>STOPPAGES INVOLVING MORE THAN ONE INDUSTRY:—</b>					
Apprentices employed in a number of industries—England, Scotland and Northern Ireland	20 Apr.	16 May	36,855	347,200	To support a wage claim.
<b>COAL MINING:—</b>					
Deal	11 Feb.	27 Feb.	1,800	12,200	To protest against the proposed issue of redundancy notices to 140 workers.
Doncaster	4 Apr.	8 Apr.	1,890	6,100	Dissatisfaction with wages and allegedly bad working conditions.
Pontycymer	19 Apr.	13 May	335	5,800	Dissatisfaction with previous week's wages.
Pontefract	17 May	27 May	1,080	9,600	Dissatisfaction with assessment of wages for a particular week.
Various districts in Yorkshire	23 May	27 May	5,220	15,600	In sympathy with workers involved in the above stoppage.
Various districts in Scotland	24 Oct.	23 Nov.	1,695	5,100	A series of token stoppages in protest against employment of non-industrial staff on tradesmen's work when an overtime ban was in operation following refusal of a claim for a wage increase.
Wath-on-Dearne, Yorks.	28 Nov.	2 Dec.	1,455	6,600	Dissatisfaction with pay received in respect of a particular week.
Pontycymer	28 Nov.	2 Dec.	1,270	6,300	In sympathy with workers involved in another stoppage caused by dissatisfaction with allowances.
Rotherham	29 Dec.	13 Jan. (1961)	1,710	14,400	The refusal of the workers' request for an increase in wages.
<b>FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO:—</b>					
Various firms in Northern Ireland (Bread Baking)	21 Mar.	13 Apr.	5,200	108,200	To support a demand for a pay increase of £1 per week. Employers' offer of 8s. per week rejected.
<b>CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES:—</b>					
Aberdare and Pontypridd (Manufacture of Coke and Tar Distillation)	19 May	28 May	1,265	8,200	To support a claim for a pay increase, and dissatisfaction with the management's refusal to pay an allowance of 2s. 3d. per shift "dirt money".
Various districts in Cheshire (Heavy Chemicals)	21 July	28 July	1,550	9,000	Dissatisfaction with a recent pay award.
Various districts in Co. Durham and Yorkshire (Manufacture of Coke)	29 Aug.	16 Sept.	2,550	22,000	To support a demand for a wage increase.
<b>METAL MANUFACTURE:—</b>					
Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire	30 Mar.	22 Apr.	405	6,500	To protest against the withdrawal of certain privileges following the implementation of the reduced working week of 42 hours.
<b>NON-ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING:—</b>					
Dundee	1 Feb.	12 Feb.	1,125	8,800	The firm's warning that the half-yearly bonus would be withheld from employees taking part in unconstitutional action.
Stevenage	25 Feb.	11 Mar.	800	9,200	The employment of a number of alleged non-unionists.
Nottingham	1 Mar.	11 Mar.	740	7,400	To protest against the method of fixing piecework prices.

\* Two stoppages of work in the year involved workers in more than one industry group, but have been counted as only two stoppages in the total for all industries taken together.  
 † The figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred workers and thousand working days. The sums of the constituent items do not, therefore, necessarily agree exactly with the totals shown.  
 ‡ Less than 500 working days.  
 § Some workers, largely in the coal mining, motor vehicles, and port and inland water transport industries, were involved in more than one stoppage during the year and are counted more than once in the year's total. The net number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 632,000. For coal mining, motor vehicles, and port and inland water transport, the net totals were 171,000, 122,000 and 64,000 respectively.

Industry and Locality	Date when Stoppage		Number of Workers directly and indirectly involved	Number of Working Days lost	Cause or Object
	Began	Ended			
<b>NON-ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—contd.</b>					
Derby	3 Mar.	3 May	295	9,300	In sympathy with workers involved in another stoppage, in protest against the allocation of higher paid work to a worker from another site.
Lanarkshire and Co. Durham	2 Nov.	6 Jan. (1961)	955	32,800	The dismissal of two shop stewards for trade union activities not recognised by the employer, and the subsequent refusal to reinstate them.
London	4 Nov.	5 Dec.	940	16,600	To protest against the transfer of a worker to another department, because of his alleged refusal to work in a normal manner when being time-studied.
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, ETC.:—</b>					
Beeston, Notts.	11 Jan.	11 Mar.	260	11,800	Failure to reach agreement on a claim for increased wages.
Dundee	1 Mar.	12 Apr.	420	11,200	The dismissal of a shop steward for alleged industrial misconduct.
London and High Wycombe	15 June	22 June	2,500	13,500	To protest against the firm's proposal to issue redundancy notices to certain workers.
<b>SHIPBUILDING:—</b>					
Lowestoft	15 Feb.	9 Mar.	760	11,300	To protest against a reduction in bonus payments.
Dumbarton	2 Mar.	8 Apr.	655	7,900	A dispute regarding the inter-changeability of certain workers.
Walker-on-Tyne	4 Apr.	20 Apr.	630	6,200	To protest against the alleged lack of progress on piecework negotiations and, subsequently, the "laying-off" of certain workers, and the issue of dismissal notices.
Aberdeen	23 May	26 July	435	13,500	To support a demand for a pay increase, which the employer's counter-offer did not satisfy.
Govan	13 Sept.	25 Oct.	585	10,700	To support a claim for the abolition of 5 per cent. reductions in piecework prices in respect of work transferred from the building berth to the pre-fabrication sheds.
Port Glasgow and Greenock	15 Sept.	18 Nov.	3,350	136,000	The employers' rejection of claims for increased wage rates.
<b>MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURING:—</b>					
Dagenham	8 Jan.	12 Jan.	7,500	10,700	To protest against the effect on home life, and the loss of earnings which it was feared would result from the employer's proposal to replace two-shift working by three-shift working.
London	8 Jan.	29 Jan.	1,030	15,500	To secure a wage increase and the abolition of a bonus scheme.
Birmingham	25 Jan.	5 Feb.	3,855	25,800	To support a claim for a pay increase for electricians' mates.
Birmingham	26 Jan.	27 Jan.	13,730	9,000	To protest against the employment of non-union labour.
Coventry	28 Jan.	19 Feb.	1,620	17,800	To support a claim that the replacement of a worker who left a certain gang was unnecessary.
Birmingham	20 Feb.	29 Feb.	2,000	12,000	The dismissal of a shop steward for alleged industrial misconduct.
Doncaster	29 Feb.	9 Mar.	1,900	14,600	To support a demand for full trade union recognition.
Wolverhampton	19 Mar.	28 Mar.	960	5,400	To protest against the dismissal of a number of workers on redundancy grounds.
Basildon	30 Mar.	30 June	320	19,500	To support a demand for 1s. 0d. per hour increase in wages.
Birmingham and Coventry	1 Apr.	30 Sept.	4,610	25,000	A series of Friday night stoppages to support a claim by night-shift workers that they should work the reduced working week in four shifts and not five.
Swindon	11 May	20 May	3,350	5,300	To protest against the dismissal of a worker for alleged unsuitability.
Wolverhampton	13 May	17 June	770	20,000	The discharge of a number of workers on grounds of redundancy.
Birmingham	30 May	21 Oct.	90	8,400	To support a demand for a pay increase.
Dagenham	14 July	18 July	6,130	7,800	To protest against the re-allocation of certain workers to another department.
Various areas in England	19 Aug.	19 Aug.	36,915	36,900	To protest against the proposal to apply a local wage agreement (instead of a national agreement) to a new factory; and against the alleged delay in negotiations on a national agreement for improved wages and hours.
Birmingham	15 Sept.	23 Sept.	1,050	7,300	To support a demand for increased "waiting time" payment.
Coventry	6 Oct.	4 Nov.	885	19,000	To support a demand that redundancy should be dealt with by short-time working or transfer to other work rather than by dismissal.
London	10 Oct.	28 Oct.	700	10,400	To protest against the issue of redundancy notices to a small number of workers.
Various areas in England	11 Oct.	17 Oct.	9,650	42,200	In sympathy with workers involved in the above stoppage.
Birmingham	12 Oct.	11 Nov.	2,135	44,600	Dissatisfaction with the employer's offer made following negotiations on a pay claim.
Birmingham	14 Oct.	18 Oct.	4,000	5,800	Dissatisfaction with arrangements made for short-time working caused by a stoppage at another establishment, and cuts in production.
Birmingham	25 Oct.	4 Nov.	1,625	11,300	To support a claim for payment for "waiting time".
Coventry	2 Nov.	4 Nov.	1,485	5,000	The proposed introduction of time-study methods in the plating shop.
Coventry	9 Nov.	17 Nov.	3,620	15,000	To protest against the transfer of a number of workers, allegedly without prior consultation with shop stewards.
Dagenham	16 Nov.	21 Nov.	8,030	15,000	To protest against the reduction of a team of workers by one man, and against the subsequent "laying-off" of workers because of the effect of the stoppage.
Birmingham	15 Dec.	20 Dec.	2,100	6,200	To protest against short-time working.
<b>AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING:—</b>					
Weybridge	5 Apr.	13 Apr.	2,700	13,000	To protest against the dismissal of a number of workers for alleged industrial misconduct.
London	23 Nov.	6 Dec.	1,810	15,200	The dismissal of a worker for alleged industrial misconduct.
<b>TEXTILES:—</b>					
Lurgan (Linen Weaving)	20 Sept.	14 Oct.	320	5,600	To protest against "stop-warp-motion" deductions from weekly wages.
<b>GLASS MANUFACTURE:—</b>					
St. Helens	12 Feb.	19 Feb.	1,700	9,700	The dismissal of a shop steward for alleged industrial misconduct.
St. Helens	16 May	20 Aug.	280	19,300	To protest against the removal of an inspection cover by a crane driver and, subsequently, to support a demand for a wage increase.
<b>FURNITURE MANUFACTURE:—</b>					
London	28 Mar.	10 June	250	13,000	The transfer of a number of workers to resolve a bottleneck in production caused by "go-slow" action arising out of a pay dispute and, subsequently, the issue of dismissal notices to workers on strike.
<b>RUBBER MANUFACTURE:—</b>					
Liverpool	29 Jan.	3 Feb.	2,545	9,300	Dissatisfaction with the terms of a national agreement regarding the length of the working week.
Renfrewshire	6 May	18 May	1,150	10,600	To protest against the alleged withdrawal of certain special allowances.
<b>CONSTRUCTION:—</b>					
Harwell, Berks.	31 Mar.	13 May	165	5,200	The employment of other workers on work claimed by electricians.
London	17 Oct.	21 Jan. (1961)	255	6,800	A demarcation dispute between plumbers and fitters.
<b>ELECTRICITY GENERATING:—</b>					
London	2 Aug.	2 Sept.	450	10,800	To protest against a new wages agreement.
<b>ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT:—</b>					
Various areas in England and Wales	24 Dec.	7 Jan. (1961)	21,900	22,000	A series of one-day stoppages arising out of the employers' refusal to grant a day off in lieu, in addition to payment of time and a half rate, for working on Tuesday, 27th December.
<b>ROAD HAULAGE INDUSTRY:—</b>					
Various areas in Great Britain	4 Jan.	22 Jan.	4,845	38,000	To protest against the operation of new schedules which had been agreed by the British Road Services National Negotiating Committee.
<b>SEA TRANSPORT:—</b>					
Various ports in the United Kingdom	6 July	21 July	5,000	38,000	To protest against disciplinary action being taken against a small number of ships' stewards for alleged insolvency and, subsequently, to support an earlier national claim for a 44-hour working week and a £4 per month increase in basic wages for seamen.
Various ports in the United Kingdom	10 Aug.	26 Sept.	4,000	85,000	Dissatisfaction with a new national agreement on wages and hours.
<b>DOCKS:—</b>					
Merseyside	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	6,580	8,200	To protest against a two-day suspension of 16 dockers for alleged industrial misconduct.
Hull	13 Feb.	29 Feb.	2,985	35,500	To protest against the discharging of cotton seed by the hand filling of baskets.
Tilbury	1 June	9 June	1,710	5,700	To support a demand for higher rates for handling a light cargo.
Merseyside	20 June	29 June	11,375	74,800	Decision that workers who, in support of a national wage claim, refused to work night shift, did not qualify for attendance money.
London and Merseyside	16 Aug.	22 Aug.	19,255	39,700	Dissatisfaction with wage negotiations and the subsequent pay settlement.
London and Tilbury	20 Sept.	15 Oct.	13,195	210,300	To protest against a decision by the London Dock Labour Board to increase the tally clerks' section of the register by the transfer of a number of dockers-checkers.
Hull	16 Dec.	10 Mar. (1961)	2,880	28,100	A series of one-day token stoppages in protest against the increasing proportion of workers engaged on a weekly, as distinct from a daily, basis.

**Analysis by Magnitude of Stoppages**

In the Tables below the stoppages beginning in 1960 are classified according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they caused, and the total number of workers involved.

—	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1960	Per cent. of total	Number of Workers involved directly and indirectly in these Stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in these Stoppages	Per cent. of total
Total	2,832	100	817,200*	100	3,049,000*	100

**Analysed by Duration in Working Days**

Duration	Number of Stoppages	Per cent.	Workers Involved	Per cent.	Working Days Lost	Per cent.
Not more than one day	1,110	39.2	219,800	26.9	183,000	6.0
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	705	24.9	133,400	16.3	187,000	6.1
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	357	12.6	110,000	13.5	207,000	6.8
Over 3 and not more than 4 days	190	6.7	84,900	10.4	177,000	5.8
Over 4 and not more than 5 days	124	4.4	56,600	6.9	211,000	6.9
Over 5 and not more than 6 days	63	2.2	38,000	4.7	120,000	3.9
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	158	5.6	65,600	8.0	438,000	14.4
Over 12 and not more than 18 days	39	1.4	20,800	2.5	198,000	6.5
Over 18 and not more than 24 days	29	1.0	72,500	8.9	855,000	28.0
Over 24 and not more than 36 days	30	1.1	4,100	0.5	91,000	3.0
Over 36 and not more than 60 days	12	0.4	10,400	1.3	313,000	10.3
Over 60 days	15	0.5	1,200	0.1	70,000	2.3

**Analysed by Aggregate Number of Working Days lost**

Duration	Number of Stoppages	Per cent.	Workers Involved	Per cent.	Working Days Lost	Per cent.
Under 250 days	1,836	64.8	102,200	12.5	135,000	4.4
250 and under 500	382	13.5	86,900	10.6	133,000	4.4
500 and under 1,000	242	8.5	87,800	10.7	172,000	5.6
1,000 and under 5,000	294	10.4	236,200	28.9	602,000	19.8
5,000 and under 25,000	61	2.2	137,100	16.8	660,000	21.6
25,000 and under 50,000	11	0.4	93,100	11.4	387,000	12.7
50,000 days and over	6	0.2	74,000	9.1	961,000	31.5

**Analysed by Total Numbers of Workers directly and indirectly involved**

Number of Workers	Number of Stoppages	Per cent.	Workers Involved	Per cent.	Working Days Lost	Per cent.
Under 25 workers	750	26.5	12,400	1.5	42,000	1.4
25 and under 50	532	18.8	18,500	2.3	53,000	1.7
50 and under 100	425	15.0	30,000	3.7	84,000	2.7
100 and under 250	501	17.7	80,600	9.9	216,000	7.1
250 and under 500	276	9.7	95,900	11.7	339,000	11.1
500 and under 1,000	215	7.6	147,100	18.0	431,000	14.1
1,000 and under 2,500	95	3.4	144,000	17.6	414,000	13.6
2,500 and under 5,000	22	0.8	74,800	9.2	481,000	15.8
5,000 and under 10,000	9	0.3	60,800	7.4	249,000	8.2
10,000 workers and over	7	0.2	153,200	18.7	740,000	24.3

**Analysis by Causes of Stoppages**

The following Tables analyse the principal causes of industrial disputes which led to stoppages of work beginning in 1960 as between the main industry groups. Where several causes were involved (e.g., a claim for an advance in wages accompanied by a claim for some other change in working conditions) the classification has been based on what appears to be the principal cause. The Tables also show the number of workers directly involved, and the number of working days lost under each cause distinguished. The latter figures cover days lost both by those directly and

indirectly involved at the establishments concerned, and days lost in 1961 in respect of stoppages which continued into that year.

Mining and Quarrying shows a rather different pattern of causes from other broad industry groups in so far as the causes classified to wage matters are nearly all "Other wage disputes" (which include disputes as to whether special allowances were applicable in particular circumstances), while there is also a concentration in "Other working arrangements, rules and discipline".

Principal Cause	Mining and Quarrying	Metals and Engineering	Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and Clothing	Construction	Transport and Communication	All other Industries and Services	All Industries and Services	
										Number of Stoppages beginning in 1960
Wages—										
Claims for increases	51	122	34	75	9	57	54	74	471	11
Other wage disputes	743	36	7	33	8	30	42	16	915	
All wage disputes	794	158	41	108	17	87	96	90	1,386	
Hours of labour	33	10	—	7	4	1	4	11	70	
Demarcation disputes	16	15	8	4	—	14	1	6	64	
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	42	48	11	24	9	53	14	27	228	
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	19	15	3	4	3	14	5	7	70	
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	745	28	10	15	8	29	49	22	906	
Trade union status†	—	24	1	9	—	13	3	13	63	
Sympathetic action‡	20	7	—	3	—	4	7	4	45	
Total	1,669	305	74	174	41	215	179	180	2,832	

\* The figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred workers and thousand working days. The sums of the constituent items do not, therefore, necessarily agree exactly with the totals shown.  
 † Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in one year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.  
 ‡ Trade union status includes refusal of trade union members to work with non-unionists.  
 § In support of workers involved in stoppages at other establishments.  
 || One stoppage, which affected and appears in several of the broad industry groups shown, has been counted only once in the totals for All Industries and Services.

Principal Cause	Mining and Quarrying	Metals and Engineering	Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and Clothing	Construction	Transport and Communication	All other Industries and Services	All Industries and Services
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**Number of Workers\* directly involved in Stoppages beginning in 1960**

Wages—									
Claims for increases	12,300	37,300	30,800	68,600	1,700	3,900	47,400	23,400	225,400
Other wage disputes	102,000	6,400	1,100	8,700	900	4,000	47,300	4,300	174,800
All wage disputes	114,300	43,600	31,900	77,400	2,600	7,900	94,700	27,700	400,200
Hours of labour	4,200	3,400	—	12,500	900	100	1,100	2,700	24,800
Demarcation disputes	1,500	3,300	900	3,200	—	900	700	300	10,700
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	9,900	12,100	1,200	17,400	2,100	4,600	9,200	3,800	60,300
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	3,900	11,500	100	3,500	800	2,000	2,400	800	24,900
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	77,300	7,700	500	11,500	1,900	4,400	27,700	3,200	134,200
Trade union status†	—	7,000	200	5,600	—	1,800	1,600	1,600	16,200
Sympathetic action‡	12,600	1,600	—	9,900	—	100	3,100	800	30,100
Total	223,700	90,100	34,700	141,000	8,300	21,700	141,100	40,900	701,500

**Number of working days\* lost by all workers involved in Stoppages beginning in 1960**

Wages—									
Claims for increases	37,000	255,000	353,000	241,000	3,000	23,000	185,000	229,000	1,327,000
Other wage disputes	229,000	26,000	13,000	67,000	7,000	18,000	125,000	36,000	521,000
All wage disputes	266,000	281,000	366,000	309,000	10,000	41,000	310,000	265,000	1,848,000
Hours of labour	8,000	5,000	—	38,000	3,000	—	2,000	5,000	60,000
Demarcation disputes	2,000	9,000	14,000	7,000	—	15,000	—	1,000	48,000
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	33,000	44,000	3,000	116,000	4,000	23,000	34,000	15,000	272,000
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	11,000	18,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	12,000	212,000	2,000	263,000
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	152,000	34,000	1,000	43,000	6,000	11,000	99,000	7,000	354,000
Trade union status†	—	57,000	—	30,000	—	5,000	—	10,000	102,000
Sympathetic action‡	37,000	13,000	—	43,000	—	—	6,000	3,000	103,000
Total	508,000	461,000	387,000	592,000	25,000	105,000	662,000	308,000	3,049,000

**Analysis by Regions and Main Industry Groups**

The following Tables provide a Regional analysis of the number of workers involved and of the aggregate number of working days lost in the main industry groups. The industrial analysis is necessarily somewhat less detailed than that which appears in the "Analysis by Industry" Table on page 186.

An important factor affecting the Regional distribution of stoppages due to industrial disputes is the industrial structure in each Region. In order to take account of this factor, reference should be made to the Table "Estimated Number of Employees (employed and unemployed) at end-May, 1960: Regional Analysis", on pages 98 and 99 of the March, 1961, issue of this GAZETTE. Corresponding figures for Northern Ireland may be deduced from

details for Great Britain and the United Kingdom in the February, 1961, issue of this GAZETTE (pages 46 and 47).

Care must be exercised, however, in comparing numbers of workers involved in disputes in any particular industry group or Region with the corresponding figures representing the total numbers of employees. The figures for employees include large numbers of clerical, technical and administrative staff, who are not normally involved in disputes, and the proportions of these workers to total employees vary as between the different industry groups and between Regions. Also, those workers who were involved in more than one stoppage during the year have been counted more than once in the annual total of workers involved in stoppages.

**Number of Workers\* involved in 1960 in all Stoppages in Progress**

Region	Mining and Quarrying	Metals and Engineering	Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and Clothing	Construction	Transport and Communication	All other Industries and Services	All Industries and Services
London and South-Eastern	2,100	11,600	800	66,400	400	2,300	48,400	7,400	138,500
Eastern and Southern	—	3,600	—	20,600	100	2,800	16,400	2,900	47,200
South-Western	—	1,900	200	12,500	—	3,500	4,300	1,200	23,800
Midland	6,900	19,100	—	87,300	200	200	2,000	6,100	121,900
North-Midland	3,600	5,700	—	2,500	300	400	1,100	900	14,700
East and West Ridings	82,200	5,000	—	7,400	1,700	200	11,700	2,600	110,800
North-Western	6,600	9,500	1,900	7,600	1,100	4,600	46,200	8,000	85,500
Northern	3,600	2,800	6,000	300	2,700	3,000	4,000	2,700	25,200
Scotland	69,300	24,200	27,700	1,900	1,500	3,600	6,900	5,900	140,900
Wales	63,300	9,700	100	4,900	400	1,600	8,000	3,200	91,200
Northern Ireland	—	3,200	3,500	1,800	700	200	2,200	7,600	19,000
United Kingdom	237,600	96,300	40,300	213,100	9,100	22,600	151,300	48,500	818,800

**Number of Working Days\* lost in 1960 in all Stoppages in Progress**

Region	Mining and Quarrying	Metals and Engineering	Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	Vehicles	Textiles and Clothing	Construction	Transport and Communication	All other Industries and Services	All Industries and Services
London and South-Eastern	13,000	60,000	2,000	135,000	—	14,000	279,000	49,000	552,000
Eastern and Southern	—	16,000	11,000	41,000	—	15,000	55,000	7,000	146,000
South-Western	—	2,000	1,000	17,000	—	9,000	6,000	2,000	37,000
Midland	15,000	36,000	—	326,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	9,000	394,000
North-Midland	7,000	37,000	—	5,000	1,000	4,000	1,000	3,000	57,000
East and West Ridings	180,000	15,000	—	21,000	3,000	1,000	48,000	15,000	282,000
North-Western	12,000	48,000	17,000	15,000	4,000	30,000	168,000	50,000	345,000
Northern	5,000	17,000	26,000	3,000	7,000	8,000	43,000	19,000	128,000
Scotland	126,000	209,000	308,000	24,000	2,000	17,000	21,000	25,000	733,000
Wales	137,000	20,000	—	6,000	—	5,000	10,000	15,000	194,000
Northern Ireland	—	7,000	22,000	1,000	6,000	—	5,000	115,000	156,000
United Kingdom	495,000	468,000	387,000	595,000	25,000	106,000	640,000	308,000	3,024,000

\* The figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred workers and thousand working days. The sums of the constituent items do not, therefore, necessarily agree exactly with the totals shown.  
 † Trade union status includes refusal of trade union members to work with non-unionists.  
 ‡ In support of workers involved in stoppages at other establishments.  
 § Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

## 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 1960 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. All persons entering employment must obtain insurance cards 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. A statistical record card is completed in respect of every young person to whom a National Insurance card is issued who has finished full-time education and who has entered or is about to enter employment. The particulars entered on the statistical card are as follows: age at the time when full-time education ceased; age at the time of entry into insurable employment; the industry entered and the type of occupation. For the last item occupations have been grouped under four 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); and (d) other employment. The record cards are sent to the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour for analysis.

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. This affects those aged 16 and 17 more than it does those aged 15, but it is unlikely that it affects significantly the proportions entering different industries or different types of employment. It is important also to bear in mind that the figures do not measure the total numbers leaving school, since they exclude those who left school to enter universities and other institutions of higher education, and those who had no immediate intention of entering paid employment. Equally, they 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 1960 as entering employment were 286,300 boys and 261,500 girls, a total of 547,800. This was a decrease of 23,700 (7,700 boys and 16,000 girls) compared with 1959 (the comparable figures for 1959 are given on page 236 of the June, 1960 issue of this GAZETTE), due mainly to the lower birth rate in 1945 compared with 1944. The total is analysed in the following Table, according to age at leaving school and age at entry into employment:—

Age at leaving school	Age at entry into employment			Total
	15	16	17	
<b>Boys:</b>				
15	219,845	3,609	337	223,791
16	—	47,821	1,113	48,934
17	—	—	13,586	13,586
<b>Total, Boys..</b>	<b>219,845</b>	<b>51,430</b>	<b>15,036</b>	<b>286,311</b>
<b>Girls:</b>				
15	204,057	2,872	372	207,301
16	—	39,759	1,045	40,804
17	—	—	13,411	13,411
<b>Total, Girls..</b>	<b>204,057</b>	<b>42,631</b>	<b>14,828</b>	<b>261,516</b>

In 1960, 77 per cent. of the boys and girls who left school and took up employment were 15 years of age compared with 80 per cent. in 1959. The increasing tendency for boys and girls to remain at school after their fifteenth birthday is illustrated by the fact that, despite the decrease of 23,700 in the total figures for 1960 compared with 1959, the numbers leaving school and taking up employment at the ages of 16 and 17 increased by 12,000.

In the following Table the totals for 1960 are analysed to show the numbers entering the four 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)	76.6	21.9	4.5	16.3	2.6	1.1
Employment leading to recognised Professional Qualifications	0.9	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.1
Clerical Employment	12.5	12.9	5.0	61.8	29.0	9.0
Other Employment	129.8	14.7	4.1	125.2	9.8	3.6
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>219.8</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>204.1</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>

Of the 286,300 boys entering employment, 103,000 became apprentices or learners compared with 98,700 out of 294,000 in 1959. Whereas the total number of boys entering employment fell by 2½ per cent. compared with the previous year, the number becoming apprentices increased by nearly 4½ per cent., to a total which exceeded 100,000 for the first time since these figures began to be collected in the present form in 1950. The number of boys entering employment leading to professional qualifications was 4,300, a small proportion of the whole, but this figure represented an increase of 17 per cent. compared with the previous year. The number of boys entering clerical employment increased by nearly 7 per cent. Nearly 43 per cent. of the boys entering employment at 16, and 30 per cent. of those entering employment at 17 became apprentices or learners, an increase of 4,200 compared with 1959.

During 1960, 261,500 girls entered employment, of whom 23,100 or nearly 9 per cent., became apprentices or learners or took up employment leading to professional qualifications. Well over a third entered clerical employment, while the largest group, 53 per cent., took up "other employment". Of girls entering employment for the first time at 16 and 17, 66 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	
	Aged 15	Aged 16 and 17	Aged 15	Aged 16 and 17
Agriculture, etc.	7	5	1	1
Mining and Quarrying	3	1	—	—
Manufacturing Industries	40	37	41	22
Construction	13	7	2	2
Transport, etc.	3	7	2	4
Distributive Trades	19	11	35	18
Public Administration, Utilities, Professional Services, Entertainment, and Commerce and Finance	6	26	9	44
Hotels, Laundries and Personal Services	9	6	11	9
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total number of Entrants (000's)</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>58</b>

Two-fifths of both boys and girls entering employment at 15 went into the manufacturing industries. Whereas, however, these industries also took over a third of the boys aged 16 and 17, they took only a fifth of the older girls. The distributive trades took more girls than boys in both age ranges and recruited over a third of the girls entering employment at 15. The public administration, professional services, etc., group, which took comparatively few of the fifteen-year old entrants, took 26 per cent. of the older boys and 44 per cent. of the older girls.

Compared with 1959, the proportions of young people entering the different industry groups varied only slightly. There was a slight fall in the proportion of boys of both age ranges entering agriculture and the distributive trades and a slight rise in the proportions entering the transport group. The proportions of older boys entering manufacturing industries and hotels, laundries and personal services increased, while in the public administration, professional services, etc. group, a fall in the proportion of older entrants was offset by a rise in the proportion of younger entrants. The proportions of girls entering the main industry groups showed very little change from the previous year.

In the manufacturing industries, despite the decrease in the total number of young entrants compared with 1959, there were increases in the numbers entering metal manufacture (plus 800), engineering and electrical goods (plus 800), shipbuilding and marine engineering (plus 200) and paper, printing and publishing (plus 500). Manufacturing industries with a reduced number of new entrants included food, drink and tobacco (minus 3,500), textiles (minus 2,000), clothing and footwear (minus 2,750) and timber, furniture, etc., (minus 2,000).

The Tables on the following pages show, by industry, the number of boys and girls entering employment in 1960; the boys are analysed by age at entry and type of employment, and the girls by type of employment.

Two-thirds of all boys entering the construction industry, and three-fifths of those entering the engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles group were apprentices. These industries together took approximately one half of all boys becoming apprentices. Construction took over a quarter of those entering at 15 and a ninth of those entering at 16 and 17. The engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles group also took nearly a quarter of the fifteen-year old apprenticeship entrants and a third of those entering at 16 and 17. Over half of the girls becoming apprentices or learners entered the hairdressing and manicure industry.

As was to be expected, professional and scientific services recruited the largest group of boys and girls entering employment leading to recognised professional qualifications. Clerical employment was taken up by fewer boys aged 15 than aged 16 and 17 and in this latter age-group a quarter went into insurance, banking and finance. Of the girls taking up clerical employment, 46 per cent. went into the distributive trades, insurance, banking and finance, and professional and scientific services.

### Regional Analysis

The Table in the next column shows the number of boys and girls entering employment in 1960 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, 85 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 with 80 per cent. At the other end of the scale, in the London and South-Eastern Region, only 69 per cent. of the entrants took up employment at 15, and in the South-Western Region only 72 per cent.

For girls the position was similar, Scotland having 87 per cent., which was the highest percentage, of fifteen-year old entrants. The next highest proportion was 81 per cent. in the Midland and Northern Regions. The London and South-Eastern Region had the lowest proportion, 71 per cent., of girls entering employment at 15, Wales 74 per cent., the South-Western Region had 75 per cent., and the Eastern and Southern Region 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 1.5 in the London and South-Eastern Region to 2.3 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 2.3 in the London and South-Eastern Region to 4.5 in the Northern Region.

The Table on pages 194 and 195 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 45 per cent., the North-Western Region with 42 per cent. and the Northern Region with 40 per cent. Wales, with 24 per cent., and the Midland Region, with 31 per cent., had the lowest proportions.

	Age at entry into employment			Total	Percentage of the estimated number of employees aged 15 and over in each Region at May, 1960*
	15	16	17		
<b>Boys</b>					
London and South-Eastern..	36,828	12,704	3,898	53,430	1.5
Eastern and Southern ..	25,864	6,984	2,058	34,906	2.2
South-Western ..	13,044	4,021	1,111	18,176	2.2
Midland ..	22,962	4,996	1,292	29,250	2.0
North-Midland ..	17,782	3,462	949	22,193	2.2
East and West Ridings ..	19,610	4,006	965	24,581	2.0
North-Western ..	29,049	6,285	1,669	37,003	2.0
Northern ..	16,460	3,042	667	20,169	2.3
Scotland ..	27,366	3,401	1,449	32,216	2.2
Wales ..	10,880	2,529	978	14,387	2.1
<b>Total, Great Britain..</b>	<b>219,845</b>	<b>51,430</b>	<b>15,036</b>	<b>286,311</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Girls</b>					
London and South-Eastern..	33,977	9,848	3,742	47,567	2.3
Eastern and Southern ..	23,894	5,510	2,178	31,582	3.8
South-Western ..	12,553	2,911	1,300	16,764	4.0
Midland ..	21,869	3,870	1,234	26,973	3.5
North-Midland ..	16,811	3,526	871	21,208	4.2
East and West Ridings ..	18,357	3,678	947	22,982	3.5
North-Western ..	27,186	5,656	1,520	34,362	3.1
Northern ..	14,559	2,756	675	17,990	4.5
Scotland ..	25,637	2,797	1,157	29,591	3.9
Wales ..	9,214	2,079	1,204	12,497	4.4
<b>Total, Great Britain..</b>	<b>204,057</b>	<b>42,631</b>	<b>14,828</b>	<b>261,516</b>	<b>3.3</b>

## YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1960 : ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

Industry	Boys								Girls (aged 15-17)							
	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft		Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications		Entering Clerical Employment		Entering Other Employment		Total Aged 15-17	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft	Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications	Entering Clerical Employment	Entering Other Employment	Total		
	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17								
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	956	452	11	33	58	43	15,701	3,029	20,283	119	9	311	2,190	2,629		
Agriculture and Horticulture	879	435	11	30	49	34	15,034	2,930	19,402	119	9	284	2,159	2,571		
Forestry	20	13	—	3	2	4	377	71	490	—	—	17	23	40		
Fishing	57	4	—	—	7	5	290	28	391	—	—	10	8	18		
Mining and Quarrying	976	402	23	33	117	186	4,986	197	6,920	16	6	366	73	461		
Coal Mining	862	381	23	26	84	154	4,761	161	6,452	13	6	227	30	276		
Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	46	6	—	—	14	12	86	15	179	—	—	44	4	48		
Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction	45	8	—	6	15	13	83	13	183	1	—	59	7	67		
Other Mining and Quarrying	23	7	—	1	4	7	56	8	106	2	—	36	32	70		
Food, Drink and Tobacco	696	190	5	24	309	371	4,762	514	6,871	217	17	3,056	5,324	8,614		
Grain Milling	18	9	—	2	25	44	111	13	222	5	2	150	68	225		
Bread and Flour Confectionery	390	33	1	—	23	18	1,418	79	1,962	154	5	325	1,075	1,559		
Biscuits	7	9	—	—	7	24	146	25	218	6	—	295	605	906		
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	39	5	—	—	25	19	410	51	549	2	—	211	358	571		
Milk Products	17	3	—	2	11	14	159	28	234	6	1	183	137	327		
Sugar	7	17	—	2	7	1	87	5	126	—	—	28	50	78		
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	48	27	—	3	25	29	499	52	683	14	1	491	1,362	1,868		
Fruit and Vegetable Products	10	10	—	1	12	35	202	39	309	5	1	239	557	802		
Animal and Poultry Foods	8	14	—	2	17	24	46	9	120	4	4	141	51	200		
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	16	16	—	1	8	15	141	23	220	5	1	154	186	346		
Brewing and Malting	98	22	3	7	114	99	423	68	834	4	1	347	79	431		
Other Drink Industries	33	16	—	2	33	24	1,017	114	1,239	5	—	242	247	494		
Tobacco	5	9	1	2	25	25	103	8	155	7	1	250	549	807		

\* 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, 1960 : Analysis by Industry and Occupational Category—continued.

Industry	Boys								Girls (aged 15-17)					Total
	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft		Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications		Entering Clerical Employment		Entering Other Employment		Total Aged 15-17	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft	Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications	Entering Clerical Employment	Entering Other Employment	
	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17						
Chemical and Allied Industries	538	709	16	136	223	274	1,091	422	3,409	95	53	2,941	1,989	5,078
Coke Ovens and Manufacturing Fuel	15	8	—	1	3	4	15	5	51	—	—	10	21	31
Mineral Oil Refining	25	103	—	12	20	39	31	17	247	—	1	151	83	235
Lubricating Oils and Greases	2	2	—	—	5	10	25	5	49	—	—	39	15	54
Chemicals and Dyes	340	409	5	72	95	114	502	207	1,744	52	26	1,231	396	1,705
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	45	40	6	15	21	30	142	58	357	25	11	674	992	1,702
Explosives and Fireworks	13	19	—	1	1	1	27	8	70	—	2	32	162	196
Paint and Printing Ink	46	65	4	18	39	41	174	65	452	9	3	337	57	406
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, etc.	22	32	—	4	18	20	98	20	214	4	3	285	177	469
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	14	24	—	13	12	8	37	24	132	1	6	99	43	149
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	16	7	1	—	9	7	40	13	93	4	1	83	43	131
Metal Manufacture	2,468	1,335	28	64	385	396	2,934	328	7,938	40	7	2,120	463	2,630
Iron and Steel (General)	974	787	14	34	203	235	1,555	200	4,002	21	2	1,039	125	1,187
Steel Tubes	91	72	2	5	30	29	185	10	444	1	1	186	47	235
Iron Castings, etc.	1,030	279	10	8	81	75	723	59	2,265	8	2	432	73	515
Light Metals	92	76	1	5	19	21	149	23	386	4	—	192	58	254
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	281	121	1	12	32	36	322	36	841	6	2	271	160	439
Engineering and Electrical Goods	12,842	6,327	96	158	1,095	899	9,478	1,271	32,166	209	25	9,382	4,935	14,551
Agricultural Machinery (Except Tractors)	329	118	1	3	36	26	197	31	741	1	—	174	27	202
Metal-Working Machine Tools	1,059	424	17	11	98	47	629	84	2,369	15	3	493	70	581
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	674	264	—	4	33	34	490	61	1,560	7	—	247	71	325
Industrial Engines	320	212	1	3	21	19	102	15	693	8	1	259	29	297
Textile Machinery and Accessories	497	114	—	—	24	22	150	15	822	2	—	129	32	163
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	109	60	—	1	9	14	59	7	259	—	1	132	30	163
Mechanical Handling Equipment	348	166	3	2	44	23	117	14	717	1	1	210	16	228
Office Machinery	147	92	2	2	20	27	252	27	568	8	—	283	83	376
Other Machinery	3,083	1,098	12	16	272	173	1,572	155	6,381	37	2	1,757	405	2,201
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	590	217	19	20	93	59	397	42	1,437	4	—	301	38	343
Ordinance and Small Arms	116	78	—	—	5	5	68	6	278	2	—	53	46	101
Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified	1,763	678	3	18	102	105	1,373	152	4,194	15	2	938	306	1,261
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	566	337	7	9	51	24	747	107	1,848	20	2	500	384	906
Watches and Clocks	70	51	—	1	4	6	68	20	220	2	1	78	178	259
Electrical Machinery	1,480	880	13	23	69	54	789	97	3,405	29	3	997	450	1,479
Insulated Wires and Cables	79	80	1	7	35	49	246	27	524	1	1	335	176	513
Apparatus	127	182	1	2	11	19	175	37	554	5	—	263	354	622
Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus	711	746	6	18	84	93	1,090	242	2,990	33	5	1,033	1,350	2,421
Domestic Electric Appliances	286	198	7	5	43	40	354	44	977	1	—	537	218	756
Other Electrical Goods	488	332	4	13	41	60	603	88	1,629	18	1	663	672	1,354
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	2,122	832	8	6	342	55	1,003	60	4,428	31	1	396	61	489
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing	1,615	587	7	5	258	41	797	50	3,360	22	—	241	25	288
Marine Engineering	507	245	1	1	84	14	206	10	1,068	9	1	155	36	201
Vehicles	3,702	1,787	28	41	347	251	2,703	241	9,100	79	13	2,525	534	3,151
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	1,581	684	14	15	189	124	1,432	110	4,149	22	2	1,102	187	1,313
Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	111	66	2	4	24	21	453	31	712	2	1	229	110	342
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	1,074	850	10	16	59	55	380	62	2,506	34	9	939	184	1,166
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	498	118	1	2	24	26	105	14	788	7	1	122	22	152
Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trains	389	63	1	3	45	24	243	11	779	7	—	108	4	119
Perambulators, Hand Trucks, etc.	49	6	—	1	6	1	90	13	166	7	—	25	27	59
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified	3,371	1,021	37	41	347	312	5,604	539	11,272	49	8	2,390	2,343	4,790
Tools and Implements	623	206	2	4	32	20	692	78	1,657	1	1	348	177	527
Cutlery	40	12	—	2	2	4	193	17	270	—	—	98	157	255
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	122	55	2	—	23	24	375	20	621	3	—	187	118	308
Wire and Wire Manufactures	135	35	1	4	47	34	438	33	727	3	2	163	90	258
Cans and Metal Boxes	90	75	—	—	8	13	90	19	295	3	2	108	363	476
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	145	41	2	2	6	7	199	37	439	10	—	87	222	319
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,216	597	30	29	229	210	3,617	335	7,263	29	3	1,399	1,216	2,647
Textiles	909	290	10	36	303	286	4,646	422	6,902	536	32	2,543	11,921	15,032
Production of Man-Made Fibres	33	62	—	9	3	14	47	31	199	5	3	123	110	241
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-Made Fibres	61	25	3	4	30	29	745	64	961	23	10	273	1,329	1,635
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-Made Fibres	66	8	—	1	22	24	465	25	611	14	1	248	1,130	1,393
Woolen and Worsted	306	83	—	5	48	54	847	83	1,427	238	6	473	2,387	3,104
Jute	27	5	—	—	35	12	109	3	191	—	—	64	159	223
Rope, Twine and Net	9	8	—	1	11	12	169	13	223	2	1	89	191	283
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	157	19	2	2	41	38	690	51	1,000	141	3	401	3,936	4,481
Lace	6	5	—	—	3	3	7	84	7	—	3	29	69	101
Carpets	62	18	—	1	23	16	490	25	635	32	2	194	708	936
Narrow Fabrics	34	3	—	—	6	4	118	12	178	6	1	57	351	415
Made-up Textiles	22	5	1	3	16	7	227	26	307	19	1	130	534	684
Textile Finishing	99	32	2	7	42	40	545	62	829	51	4	303	943	1,301
Other Textile Industries	27	17	—	3	23	33	134	20	257	2	—	159	74	235

Young Persons Entering Employment, January to December, 1960 : Analysis by Industry and Occupational Category—continued.

Industry	Boys								Girls (aged 15-17)					Total
	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft		Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications		Entering Clerical Employment		Entering Other Employment		Total Aged 15-17	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft	Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications	Entering Clerical Employment	Entering Other Employment	
	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17						
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	133	18	2	—	23	17	663	47	903	40	—	176	673	889
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Felt-making	59	10	1	—	16	12	325	23	446	5	—	93	130	228
Leather Goods	50	6	1	—	7	4	310	19	397	22	—	75	484	581
Fur	24	2	—	—	—	1	28	5	60	13	—	8	59	80
Clothing and Footwear	889	102	16	8	102	99	2,865	168	4,249	2,442	36	1,990	19,838	24,306
Weatherproof Outerwear	63	—	5	2	7	6	164	7	254	54	1	86	678	819
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	391	38	4	—	23	13	504	32	1,005	606	4	417	3,969	4,996
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	70	4	1	—	5	1	165	16	262	323	6	117	1,640	2,086
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	55	3	—	—	8	17	162	13	258	104	5	199	2,788	3,096
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	75	19	1	1	12	11	230	22	371	1,082	16	447	6,998	8,543
Hats, Caps and Millinery	10	—	4	—	8	—	68	5	95	34	1	39	175	249
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	26	5	—	1	6	7	145	12	202	54	2	159	1,574	1,789
Footwear	199	33	1	4	33	44	1,427	61	1,802	185	1	526	2,016	2,728
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	642	172	11	21	194	198	2,774	240	4,252	20				

Young Persons Entering Employment, January to December, 1960: Analysis by Industry and Occupational Category—continued.

Industry	Boys								Girls (aged 15-17)							
	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft		Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications		Entering Clerical Employment		Entering Other Employment		Total Aged 15-17	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft	Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications	Entering Clerical Employment	Entering Other Employment	Total		
	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17								
Professional and Scientific Services	571	1,240	145	1,438	884	1,698	528	543	7,047	1,649	2,135	8,827	3,834	16,445		
Accountancy Services	30	239	52	748	358	801	23	24	2,275	28	54	1,789	73	1,944		
Educational Services	62	131	9	59	27	117	168	154	727	232	299	741	1,011	2,283		
Legal Services	7	33	8	100	307	333	7	12	807	18	16	3,613	125	3,772		
Medical and Dental Services	194	138	20	60	35	154	141	142	884	1,293	1,699	1,479	2,329	6,800		
Religious Organisations	2	1	—	1	2	1	7	3	17	1	4	80	17	102		
Other Professional and Scientific Services	276	698	56	470	155	292	182	208	2,337	77	63	1,125	279	1,544		
Miscellaneous Services	10,114	1,667	96	110	717	701	1,444	1,769	25,618	10,681	249	6,910	12,813	30,653		
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc.	243	70	5	13	49	53	435	116	984	28	9	368	239	644		
Sport and Other Recreations	252	21	5	8	14	9	602	134	1,045	51	8	68	537	664		
Betting	14	2	—	3	83	40	26	4	172	5	—	1,158	152	1,315		
Catering, Hotels, etc.	716	176	11	10	39	35	1,519	411	2,917	166	13	515	3,087	3,781		
Laundries	30	8	—	2	14	7	1,247	126	1,434	34	1	468	1,659	2,162		
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	13	5	1	1	2	4	227	25	278	7	1	141	444	593		
Motor Repairs, Distributors, Garages and Filling-Station	7,238	1,073	48	14	251	206	4,945	561	14,336	85	4	2,023	323	2,435		
Repair of Boots and Shoes	176	16	4	—	474	239	39	474	2	—	4	26	32	32		
Hairdressing and Manicure	1,205	139	11	20	45	9	198	36	1,663	10,052	161	192	1,683	12,088		
Private and Domestic Service	12	—	—	2	—	2	132	17	165	40	9	25	3,866	3,940		
Other Services	215	157	11	37	220	336	874	300	2,150	211	43	1,948	797	2,999		
Public Administration	2,105	1,887	52	286	407	2,200	2,640	1,184	10,761	221	210	4,676	736	5,843		
National Government Service	1,669	1,491	38	96	168	1,009	2,057	719	7,247	91	46	2,563	286	2,986		
Local Government Service	436	396	14	190	239	1,191	583	465	3,514	130	164	2,113	450	2,857		
GRAND TOTAL	76,649	26,355	880	3,390	12,500	17,906	129,816	18,815	286,311	19,951	3,105	99,786	138,674	261,516		

YOUNG PERSONS ENTERING EMPLOYMENT, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1960: ANALYSIS BY REGION AND MAIN INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry Group	Region										GREAT BRITAIN
	London and S.E.	Eastern and Southern	South-Western	Midland	North-Midland	E. and W. Ridings	North-Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	
<b>BOYS—apprenticeship to skilled craft</b>											
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	135	292	138	138	103	218	109	67	164	44	1,408
Mining and Quarrying	28	6	90	81	232	266	67	250	189	169	1,378
Food, Drink and Tobacco	123	75	61	71	62	112	126	73	160	23	886
Chemicals and Allied Industries	137	96	29	85	104	70	254	343	81	48	1,247
Metal Manufacture	129	124	55	568	539	790	389	450	388	371	3,803
Engineering and Electrical Goods	3,799	2,296	846	2,162	1,977	2,100	3,173	1,009	1,472	335	19,169
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	237	522	338	11	45	57	310	815	583	36	2,954
Vehicles	589	790	617	828	519	333	1,308	196	189	120	5,489
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	772	286	141	900	240	593	805	204	311	140	4,392
Textiles	32	23	25	90	128	365	184	24	291	37	1,199
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	56	6	6	7	10	19	20	13	14	—	151
Clothing and Footwear	266	139	49	24	41	153	149	71	86	13	991
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	126	50	45	130	57	85	146	55	99	21	814
Timber, Furniture, etc.	691	304	177	173	176	310	463	224	368	39	2,925
Paper, Printing and Publishing	1,368	546	235	229	250	280	428	117	265	74	3,792
Other Manufacturing Industries	186	56	21	91	25	37	110	53	50	17	646
Construction	2,979	2,455	1,497	1,536	2,122	2,638	3,888	1,946	2,484	776	22,321
Gas, Electricity and Water	309	278	160	192	185	179	230	88	54	112	1,787
Transport and Communication	777	319	164	143	147	242	367	186	205	84	2,634
Distributive Trades	1,181	757	429	314	367	619	1,015	443	1,506	186	6,817
Insurance, Banking and Finance	78	45	44	49	41	51	75	45	93	96	617
Professional and Scientific Services	456	334	109	138	79	91	171	99	269	55	1,811
Miscellaneous Services	2,215	1,519	864	791	990	1,279	1,527	998	1,137	461	11,781
Public Administration	673	746	636	280	292	267	342	317	275	164	3,992
GRAND TOTAL	17,342	12,064	6,776	9,031	8,731	11,164	15,656	8,086	10,733	3,421	103,004
<b>Total—BOYS (including apprentices)</b>											
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,764	3,498	2,390	1,707	2,004	1,289	1,524	1,576	3,112	1,419	20,283
Mining and Quarrying	70	26	181	343	1,113	1,394	237	1,458	940	1,158	6,920
Food, Drink and Tobacco	788	621	495	570	473	570	962	543	1,434	415	6,871
Chemicals and Allied Industries	556	324	78	215	230	247	832	625	173	129	3,409
Metal Manufacture	285	254	92	1,420	934	1,724	596	873	799	961	7,938
Engineering and Electrical Goods	7,959	4,263	1,394	4,482	2,891	2,656	4,085	1,343	2,285	808	32,166
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	327	757	439	22	66	82	425	1,035	1,223	52	4,428
Vehicles	1,209	1,331	846	2,131	798	442	1,474	255	292	322	9,100
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2,116	871	306	3,023	486	1,310	1,539	360	697	564	11,272
Textiles	220	113	168	391	1,056	1,216	1,927	263	1,297	151	6,902
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	184	58	34	81	50	71	178	68	136	43	903
Clothing and Footwear	639	573	319	172	774	343	219	290	219	179	4,249
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	506	272	172	948	276	528	317	402	303	43	4,252
Timber, Furniture, etc.	2,118	1,135	485	830	646	666	1,080	506	1,065	232	8,763
Paper, Printing and Publishing	3,387	1,187	575	559	533	515	1,070	245	790	214	9,075
Other Manufacturing Industries	736	321	161	304	167	154	451	177	203	165	2,839
Construction	5,493	4,416	2,314	3,287	2,784	3,189	4,856	2,534	3,240	1,613	33,726
Gas, Electricity and Water	497	412	218	226	219	238	296	135	85	145	2,571
Transport and Communication	3,045	1,268	682	671	610	807	1,802	656	984	623	11,148
Distributive Trades	8,515	5,630	2,947	3,827	2,840	3,554	7,008	3,738	8,308	2,604	48,971
Insurance, Banking and Finance	2,859	931	258	417	269	412	831	264	558	300	7,099
Professional and Scientific Services	1,890	1,058	387	593	465	581	836	346	677	214	7,047
Miscellaneous Services	6,136	3,586	1,922	2,119	1,688	1,895	2,744	1,775	2,525	1,228	25,618
Public Administration	2,131	1,901	1,313	812	821	698	981	787	772	545	10,761
GRAND TOTAL	53,430	34,906	18,176	29,250	22,193	24,581	37,003	20,169	32,216	14,387	286,311

Young Persons Entering Employment, January to December, 1960: Analysis by Region and Main Industry Groups—continued

Industry Group	Region										GREAT BRITAIN
	London and S.E.	Eastern and Southern	South-Western	Midland	North-Midland	E. and W. Ridings	North-Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	
<b>Total—GIRLS</b>											
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	304	437	381	247	330	125	212	133	314	146	2,629
Mining and Quarrying	33	11	55	36	66	33	33	86	29	55	461
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,083	899	751	897	735	875	1,329	577	1,194	274	8,614
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1,209	587	79	245	587	534	1,061	418	272	86	5,078
Metal Manufacture	126	117	28	665	232	714	1,688	170	228	182	2,630
Engineering and Electrical Goods	3,062	2,094	688	2,323	991	1,009	1,887	819	975	703	14,551
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	35	96	20	2	6	10	49	118	142	11	489
Vehicles	334	523	335	966	291	126	332	50	99	95	3,151
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	527	246	95	2,011	208	765	416	99	213	210	4,790
Textiles	336	410	284	1,029	3,475	2,704	2,785	594	3,147	268	15,032
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	93	76	44	183	16	116	162	62	66	71	889
Clothing and Footwear	3,047	2,354	1,324	1,762	2,606	2,277	4,585	2,895	2,167	1,289	24,306
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	328	123	70	930	173	167	292	67	96	38	2,192
Timber, Furniture, etc.	328	334	106	140	95	161	159	104	143	37	1,607
Paper, Printing and Publishing	2,338	1,313	685								

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN THE MOTOR INDUSTRY

### Statement on future action by Employers and Trade Unions

Between 20th February and 19th April the Minister of Labour presided over four joint meetings between leading employers in the motor industry and the Executive Council of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

At the first meeting it was agreed that the terms of reference for the joint talks should be "to review informally industrial relations in the motor industry". The review was to be in the form of a broad discussion on the present position, bearing in mind the existence of Agreements and Procedures of both employers and trade unions in the Industry. It was the intention of the employers and trade unions that any consequential action in their respective spheres of influence should be designed to assist individual companies, workpeople and trade unions, in their day-to-day relations.

At the final meeting on the 19th April an agreed statement was signed by Mr. Geoffrey Rootes, on behalf of the employers, and Mr. Jim Matthews, President of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, Mr. W. J. Carron, Chairman of the Engineering Sub-Committee of the Confederation, and Mr. H. G. Barratt, General Secretary of the Confederation, on behalf of the trade unions. In view of the special negotiating machinery for the Ford Motor Company, the document was also signed by Mr. C. Thacker on behalf of the Company, and Mr. W. Beard, Chairman of the trade union side of the Ford National Joint Negotiating Committee.

The Minister proposes, with the agreement of both the employers and the trade unions, to call a further meeting in six to nine months' time to review progress and to discuss any difficulties which may have been encountered.

The agreed statement is as follows:

We have been meeting under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labour to review industrial relations in the Motor Industry. Most of the differences arising in the Industry between managements and workpeople are settled peacefully by discussion through our agreed procedures. Too many, however, respecting the causes of which we are not apportioning responsibility lead to a disruption of work before procedure has operated and the structure of the Industry is such that a relatively minor stoppage for any reason can have rapid and widespread repercussions and seriously affect employment, production, sales and costs, and therefore the Industry's ability to compete in world markets.

We have agreed a number of points on which action should be taken in our respective fields to assist individual companies, workpeople and trade unions in their day-to-day relations.

We have fully and candidly considered the various procedures for handling disputes and we have satisfied ourselves that these procedures are generally adequate if operated in the right spirit. We have, however, been informed that on one point the Confederation have asked for a conference with the Engineering Employers' Federation.

We attach paramount importance to the adherence by all parties, both to the letter and spirit of these procedures, which provide solid foundations for good relations in our Industry. Without the observance of the procedures the other efforts now being made will be largely nullified and unofficial strikes doubtless continue. Accordingly both sides will act in accordance with their respective constitutions to secure observance of these procedures by employers and union members.

A major improvement in relations would result from reducing causes of friction on the shop floor. This involves the most careful handling of matters arising at that level by both supervisors and shop stewards. They have a vital role in industrial relations and no trouble should be spared in fitting them to fulfil this role. The employers will review their arrangements for the selection and training of supervisors, including potential supervisors. Similarly the Unions will in accordance with their constitutions review their arrangements for the qualifications and training of shop stewards and will give individual consideration to specific proposals which the employers have offered to make for co-operation by management in making arrangements for such training to be given under independent auspices such as technical colleges or extra-mural departments of universities. The employers have offered to release shop stewards with appropriate pay to take such approved training courses.

Further the employers will consider requests for agreed facilities for the election of shop stewards in accordance with the unions' constitutions during or after working hours as may be appropriate.

It is of the greatest importance that the full-time trade union officials and company representatives should be adequate in number, quality and training to be able to cope expeditiously with the matters arising, and that they should be empowered either to bring the matter to an agreed conclusion or if the matter is one that raises issues wider than can be settled at their level to pass it without undue delay to the next stage of negotiation. Each side will give urgent consideration to these aspects and will enjoin upon their representatives the importance of considering cases on their merits rather than in a spirit of defending attitudes already taken up on their side whether or not these are in fact defensible.

We also attach great importance to the problem of communications and are convinced that faulty or delayed communications about the course of negotiations can be a cause of disputes. Rapid

and accurate circulation of information concerning the course of negotiations and, indeed, on all matters of major significance to the workpeople in an undertaking is often important. Both sides will give consideration to the improvement of their methods in this particular and to the possibility of joint action and co-operation to include such matters as the facility for *ad hoc* report-back meetings by trade union representatives which shall, except under special circumstances, be outside working hours.

We consider that lack of information about the factors that have influenced the intentions or the actions of the other side is sometimes a cause of difficulty. We believe strongly that it is incumbent upon both parties to operate consultation in good faith and to give full weight to the views expressed with a due sense of responsibility. We propose to examine our methods of joint consultation with this in view.

We note with interest that the Minister's National Joint Advisory Council is giving detailed consideration to the whole subject of communications and joint consultation in industry and we will give the closest attention to the Council's work on this subject as it becomes available.

Other important subjects which we have discussed are:—

(1) *Work Study*: Modern techniques are essential to maintain efficiency and the competitiveness of the industry and we shall give further consideration to actions which can be taken by both sides to reduce the apprehensions that may arise from the introduction and particular applications of work study on the shop floor.

(2) *Wages Systems*: On this point, while agreeing in principle on the desirability of simpler systems, we are conscious of the complexity of the problems and the matter continues to be studied.

(3) *Inter-union relations*: The trade unions concerned will give further consideration to the difficulties caused by the arrangements whereby in some companies workpeople in different parts of the establishments where similar work is carried out are members of different unions, thus making transfers of workpeople difficult.

(4) *Training*: It was agreed that organised systems of training of young people, in which the record of the motor industry is good, makes a valuable long-term contribution to good relations. The possibility of improving and extending these systems will be kept under review.

In conclusion we earnestly hope that our discussions both by the spirit in which they have been conducted on either side and by the direct results which should flow from them will materially contribute to improve relationships in the large and vitally important industry we represent.

W. G. ROOTES

on behalf of the employers represented at these talks by—

*Associated Commercial Vehicles Limited*

Sir William Black

*British Motor Corporation Limited*

Mr. G. W. Harriman  
Mr. B. L. Mackie

*Dunlop Rubber Company Limited*

Sir Edward Beharrell

*Ford Motor Company Limited*

Mr. C. Thacker  
Mr. J. M. A. Smith  
Mr. L. T. Blakeman

*Jaguar Cars Limited*

Sir William Lyons

*Leyland Motors Limited*

Sir Henry Spurrier

*Pressed Steel Company Limited*

Mr. J. R. Edwards

*Rootes Motors Limited*

Sir Reginald Rootes  
The Hon. Geoffrey Rootes  
Lt.-Col. S. W. M. Whitehead

*Rover Company Limited*

Mr. L. G. T. Farmer

*Standard-Triumph International Limited*

Mr. A. S. Dick

*Vauxhall Motors Limited*

Sir Reginald Pearson

JIM MATTHEWS

W. J. CARRON

H. G. BARRATT

on behalf of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions which has been represented at these talks by—

Mr. W. C. Baxter

Mr. W. B. Beard

Mr. C. V. Berridge

Mr. W. H. Bradley

Mr. F. Briggs

Mr. W. J. Carron

Mr. H. G. Chapman

Mr. W. Cockin

Mr. G. H. Doughty

Mr. F. Foulkes

Mr. L. Green

Mr. C. W. Hallett

Mr. P. Hanley

Mr. E. J. Hill

Mr. J. Higham

Mr. F. Hollingsworth

Mr. L. Kealey

Mr. M. Kidd

Mr. D. McGarvey

Mr. F. McGuffie

Mr. J. Matthews

Mr. H. E. Poole

Mr. A. Roberts

Mr. D. Scott

Mr. C. Stewart

Mr. W. M. Tallon

Mr. W. J. Tudor

Mr. A. Williams

Mr. J. Youngs

## GUIDE TO OFFICIAL SOURCES

### Social Security Statistics

An additional booklet "Guides to Official Sources: No. 5 Social Security Statistics" has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, on behalf of the Interdepartmental Committee on Social and Economic Research, price 8s. (8s. 7d. including postage).

The main function of the Interdepartmental Committee on Social and Economic Research, whose members are drawn from the Academic staffs of the Universities and from Government Departments, is to bring to the notice of Departments the potential value to research in the social sciences of the material which they collect, to suggest new methods and areas of collection, and to advise how the information gathered could be made available to research workers.

The present booklet is one outcome of a recent survey by a sub-committee set up to examine material collected by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Assistance Board over the 12 years since the present comprehensive schemes of national insurance and assistance came into operation. It gives a brief outline of the structure and organisation of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. This is followed by a chapter on the National Insurance General Scheme which deals with the classification of the insured population; the link between contributions and benefits; unemployment, sickness and maternity benefits; death grant and widows' benefits; guardian's allowance and child's special allowance; retirement pensions; increases of national insurance benefits for dependants and limitations on the right to more than one benefit.

Injury benefit, disablement benefit, industrial death benefit and special schemes are covered in a chapter on the National Insurance Industrial Injuries Scheme. A description of the way in which claims and questions arising in the course of administering the National Insurance Acts are decided is followed by chapters on family allowances and war pensions.

The text is rounded off with a description of the organisation and statistics of the National Assistance Board.

There is an extensive and detailed subject index to published statistics in which the subjects are arranged in the same order as in the main text. Ten appendices provide a useful summary of (i) principal changes in the law relating to national insurance benefits and to family allowances; (ii) changes in the main rates of national insurance benefits and family allowances, injury and disablement benefits and industrial death benefit; (iii) national insurance contribution rates since 1948; (iv) list of diseases prescribed under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts; (v) major changes in the Royal Warrant and other instruments which affect statistics of war pensions; (vi) increases in the rates of war pensions and allowances since 1939; (vii) changes in the National Assistance Board's scale rates and provisions relating to resources; (viii) a note on international social security statistics; (ix) an index to annual and other reports in the bound volumes of Parliamentary papers and (x) selected statistical forms used by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS HANDBOOK

A revised edition of the "Industrial Relations Handbook", compiled by the Ministry of Labour, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. 6d. (6s. 2d. including postage).

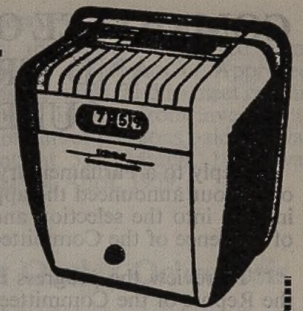
Originally the handbook was written for the Ministry's own staff, but it was felt that the information it contained might be of interest to a wider public and a first edition was published in 1944. A second edition was issued in 1953 and, in all, since 1944 more than 100,000 copies have been sold.

The handbook is a manual for all who have practical concern with industrial relations. It does not advocate anything, but tries to present the essential facts about the organisation of employers and employed in Great Britain, to describe how they negotiate with each other, what they negotiate about, how differences are settled, what part is played by the Government, and how relationships at the place of work may be adjusted.

The new edition is divided into three parts. The first part, the longest and most important, is devoted to an account of how employers and employed in a variety of industries and services organise themselves and how joint negotiating machinery has developed. The second part describes the ways in which the Minister of Labour intervenes in industrial relations and the statutory basis for this action, and the third and last part gives some information about wages, hours of work and holidays, which are the staple subject matter of collective bargaining.

All the information in the new edition has been brought up to date, so as to take into account recent legislation in the industrial relations field, in particular, the revocation of the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and the passing of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959, and the Wages Councils Act, 1959. The chapter on industrial relations at the place of work includes for the first time some notes on shop stewards and their relationship to negotiating machinery, unofficial strikes and the closed shop, and a new appendix has been introduced, giving an analysis of stoppages of work by industry and cause since 1949.

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## DIGEST OF SCOTTISH STATISTICS

The 17th issue (April, 1961) of the half-yearly "Digest of Scottish Statistics", prepared by the Scottish Statistical Office, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. (5s. 5d. including postage). Its 52 Tables are arranged in seven sections relating to industrial activity (18 tables), transport and communication (9), labour (6), population and vital statistics (3), and social services (7), finance (5) and miscellaneous (4).

The six tables in the labour section are: distribution of total manpower; insured employees 1955-59 analysed by industry under the old Standard Industrial Classification; insured employees in 1959 and 1960 similarly analysed under the revised classification; industrial stoppages; employment vacancies notified; and unemployment. The unemployment data have been expanded and show that, throughout 1960 and in the first few months of this year, the seasonal movements in the numbers wholly unemployed (excluding school leavers) were much better than normal. The 1960-61 seasonal winter rise was much less than in the previous two winters. The total unemployment figure in March this year, 72,200, was still high but was nearly 31,000 less than two years ago and nearly 20,000 less than a year ago.

In the industrial activity section, the Index of Industrial Production in Scotland (1954 = 100) shows that in 1960 Scottish industry achieved an all-time record output, 6 per cent. above 1959 when activity was sluggish until the last quarter, and 5 per cent. above the previous best years (1956 and 1957). The last quarter of 1960 was itself a record for any quarter of any year, and was 3½ per cent. better than the level achieved by the spurt in activity in the last quarter of 1959.

In 1960 as a whole all the major industrial groups shared in the upsurge except mining and quarrying (output down by 3½ per cent.) and shipbuilding and marine engineering (down by 12 per cent.). The best performances were in metals (29 per cent. up on the very low level of 1959), paper, printing and publishing (10 per cent. up), chemicals and allied industries (7 per cent. up) and the two most important groups—the construction industry and engineering and electrical goods (both 6 per cent. up). In the last quarter of 1960 most groups maintained their expansion although some at a slowing pace; examples were metals (15 per cent. up on the corresponding quarter of 1959), paper, printing and publishing (7 per cent. up) and food, drink and tobacco (only 2 per cent. up). In textiles expansion ceased altogether in the fourth quarter, owing to setbacks in the woollen and jute trades.

## COMMITTEE ON THE SELECTION AND TRAINING OF SUPERVISORS

In reply to a Parliamentary Question on 17th April, the Minister of Labour announced the appointment of a Committee to make an inquiry into the selection and training of supervisors. The terms of reference of the Committee are:—

"To review the progress made since the publication in 1954 of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry on the Training of Supervisors and the problems which have been encountered in organising effective training schemes, to consider arrangements for the selection of supervisors, and to examine whether there is a need for a central organisation to further the development of supervisory training."

Mr. D. C. Barnes, Ministry of Labour, is Chairman of the Committee and the members are as follows:

Mr. J. R. Armstrong ..	British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education.
Mr. D. B. Beynon ..	British Institute of Management.
Mr. M. F. Bird ..	Ministry of Education.
Mr. P. J. Casey ..	British Employers' Confederation.
Mr. R. Duncan ..	British Employers' Confederation.
Mr. C. D. Ellis ..	Institute of Personnel Management.
Dr. C. B. Frisby ..	National Institute of Industrial Psychology.
Mr. J. J. Henderson ..	Institute of Industrial Supervisors.
Mr. A. Moffat ..	Industrial Welfare Society.
Mr. A. M. Morgan ..	Ministry of Labour.
Mr. F. Pickford ..	Ministry of Labour.
Mr. R. D. V. Roberts ..	Nationalised Industries.
Mr. J. P. Stoneman ..	Federation of British Industries.
Miss M. Towy-Evans ..	Ministry of Labour.
Mr. D. Winnard ..	Trades Union Congress.

The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. J. H. Galbraith, Ministry of Labour, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

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## AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES: APPRENTICESHIP SCHEME

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made an Order on 22nd March, 1961, with effect from 1st May, 1961, introducing special minimum rates of wages and other conditions for agricultural apprentices and qualified craftsmen. The new Order, the Agricultural Wages (Apprentices and Craftsmen) Order, 1961, superseded the Agricultural Wages Board (Apprenticeship) Order, 1953, except in relation to contracts of apprenticeship entered into prior to the new Order becoming operative.

The provisions of the Order apply to apprentices who, at the age of 15 years but under 18 years, are employed for a term of three years, under Articles of Apprenticeship, approved by the appropriate County Agricultural Wages Committee. During the three-year apprenticeship abated weekly minimum rates of wages, for the standard working week, in the case of male workers, are 18s. less than the rate for the age as currently prescribed in the Board's main Orders; 17s. in the case of female workers in all areas except Cambridgeshire, the Isle of Ely, and Yorkshire, where a 44-hour week instead of the standard 46-hour week is worked, and where the abatement is 16s. Workers who obtain a craftsman's certificate following satisfactory completion of apprenticeship are paid premium rates, 10 per cent. above the standard rate for age. Abated and premium payments also apply to overtime and holiday remuneration.

Subject to these modifications the provisions of the Agricultural Wages Board's principal Orders (1961 A.W.B. Nos. 1, 2 and 3), generally applicable to workers in agriculture, will in all other respects apply to apprentices as they apply to other workers employed in agriculture.

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### Joint Standing Committee on Health, Safety and Welfare in the Drop Forging Industry

The Minister of Labour has used his powers under the Factories Act, 1959, to re-appoint the Joint Standing Committee on Health, Safety and Welfare in the Drop Forging Industry. The function of the Committee, which has been appointed for three years, is to advise the Minister on matters affecting the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in the drop forging industry.

The Committee was re-appointed after consultation with the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Associated Blacksmiths' Forge and Smithy Workers' Society, the Engineering Employers' Federation, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the National Association of Drop Forgers and Stammers and the Transport and General Workers Union. It replaces and will continue the work of the Joint Standing Committee for the Drop Forging Industry which was set up by the Chief Inspector of Factories in 1954.

## PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Scotland, acting jointly, have made the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Amendment Regulations, 1961. Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1961 No. 626), which came into operation on 6th April, can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (5d. including postage).

By virtue of the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Regulations, 1956 to 1960, workers to whom those Regulations apply may not, and their employers may not cause or permit them to, carry out certain scheduled operations with substances specified in those Regulations unless the prescribed safety measures, including the wearing of protective clothing, are observed. These Regulations are enforced by the Safety and Wages Inspectors of the two Departments concerned.

The new Regulations add to the poisonous substances specified in the earlier Regulations four further poisonous substances: (1) a substance bearing the trade name of "Thiodan"; (2) ethion; (3) mecarbam; and (4) phenkapton. The first of these substances is included within the group to which the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act, 1952, was extended by the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) (Extension) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 398). The other three substances are organophosphorus compounds. In addition, the substance known by the trade name of "Gusathion" which now has the agreed common name of azinphos-methyl, has been transferred from Part II to Part III of the Second Schedule to the 1956 Regulations (as amended).

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### National Insurance Funds, 1959-60

The Accounts of the National Insurance Fund for the year ended 31st March, 1960, 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 1957, the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1957, 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, 1960, the balance in the National Insurance Fund was £305,503,900, compared with £338,064,361 at 31st March, 1959. Thus payments exceeded receipts by £32,560,461. In comparison with the year 1958-59 receipts increased by £20,868,052 and payments by £37,674,283.

Total receipts in the year 1959-60 amounted to £930,780,394. 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 £708,440,394 and £122,500,000 respectively, showed an increase of £12,405,689 over 1958-59. These contributions were augmented by the sum of £46,000,000 under Section 2(3)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1954, which makes provision for contributions, additional to the Exchequer supplements, to be paid into the Fund out of moneys provided by Parliament. This sum was £7m. more than the first such contribution of £39m. paid in 1958-59. Total income from investments amounted to £53,449,866, of which £41,205,892 was received in the first instance by the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund and transferred to the National Insurance Fund. Other items of income amounted in all to £390,134, of which £379,878 consisted of payments under reciprocal arrangements comprising £47,206 transferred by the Government of the Irish Republic, £309,900 transferred from the Manx National Insurance Fund, and £22,772 representing repayment of benefit paid on behalf of foreign countries.

Total payments from the National Insurance Fund in the year amounted to £963,340,855. Payment of benefit continued at the rates laid down in the 1957 Act, and, at a cost of £916,671,916, showed a net increase of £33,682,949. Payments comprised unemployment benefit £41,911,018; sickness benefit £130,649,263; maternity benefit £20m.; widow's benefit £61,500,000; guardian's allowance £430,000; retirement pension £656,970,679; death grant £5,201,456; and child's special allowance £9,500. Increases of £39,573,790 on retirement pensions and £4m. on widow's benefits were accounted for by increases of some 142,000 in the number of retirement pensioners and some 30,000 in the number of persons receiving widow's benefit, beneficiaries at 31st March, 1960, totalling about 5,480,000 and 523,000 respectively. Payments of unemployment benefit and sickness benefit decreased by £7,517,018 and £2,813,581 respectively, due to a slight fall in the average level of unemployment throughout the year, from about 2½ per cent. of the employed population in 1958-59 to about 2 per cent. in 1959-60, and to a decline in absence from work through sickness. The division of total payments among the benefits other than unemployment and sickness benefit and death grant has been estimated. Administration expenses amounted to £38,987,444, representing the whole cost of administration of the National Insurance scheme, including amounts paid to all Government Departments concerned. Other items of expenditure totalled £7,681,495, including £6,767,000 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, and £367,416 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 £1,167,670,788 at 1st April, 1959, and during the year 1959-60 received £100,912 from sale of property and a net amount from investments, etc. of £41,205,892, which, as mentioned above was transferred to the National Insurance Fund. At 31st March, 1960, the balance of the Reserve Fund was £1,167,771,700.

#### Industrial Injuries Fund

The receipts of this Fund during the year totalled £87,804,700 which included contributions amounting to £66,512,437 from employers and insured persons, £12,700,000 from the Exchequer and £8,580,023 from investments. Total payments were £54,928,126, of which £48,659,375 represented benefit payments, including £18,031,746 for injury benefit, £26,380,481 for disablement benefit and £3,060,000 for death benefit. Other items included £6,241,836 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, 1960, was £237,687,251, compared with £204,810,677 at 1st April, 1959.

\* Accounts 1959-60. 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, 1960; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (In continuance of House of Commons Paper No. 156 of 1959-60). House of Commons Paper No. 170. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d. including postage.)

### 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 was £6,393 during the year and the amount of pensions paid out was £14,134. The balance of the Fund at 31st March, 1960, was £203,411, compared with £210,484 at 1st April, 1959.

### Insurance Cover against Ocular Ochronosis

After consultation with the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1961. The effect of the Regulations, which came into operation on 28th April, is to extend the list of prescribed industrial diseases to include ocular ochronosis due to exposure to quinone or hydroquinone so that a person contracting the disease at work will be covered for the benefits of the Industrial Injuries Scheme.

Ocular ochronosis is a condition which has been found to affect the eyes of workers engaged in the manufacture of hydroquinone powder—a substance used in various industrial processes. The disease involves damage to the cornea, and some discoloration of the eye. It is ordinarily halted in its early stages, before severe or permanent damage has resulted, but there have been a few cases in which vision has been permanently impaired. Although the disease is rare, and stringent precautions are taken, occasional cases of it have occurred during the last few years.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1961 No. 691) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (5d. including postage).

## NEW CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR WESTERN GERMANY

As from November, 1960, the West German Federal Statistical Office has introduced a new price index for consumer goods, based on 1958 = 100 (the former base was 1950 = 100), related to a new "basket". The year 1958 was chosen because the general development of prices and wages was then relatively stable.

The new "basket" and weighting system are still calculated on the average monthly family expenditure of a four-person working class household with two children (including at least one under 15 years), and one breadwinner. With improved earnings, family expenditure has increased to about £48 per month (as against £25 in 1950) in the new weighting scheme.

Only 385 points out of 1,000 are allotted to consumer goods, as against 461 allotted in the old "basket", with increased expenditure on items other than food, which has fallen from 46 per cent. to 38.5 per cent. The new "basket" for food now includes branded chocolate, jams, quality margarine, home-grown dessert apples, grapes, bananas, condensed milk, filleted fish, pork chops and roasting chicken. These goods, not previously included in the average household group, will, in future, be included, as well as "hotel meals". Another innovation is the publication of prices for out-of-season fruit; prices for oranges, apples and bananas will also be shown as a standard.

The number, headings and layout of the former nine cost of living groups remain unchanged, except that "recreation" is included with "education and entertainment". The new price index in this group includes such items as plastic products, refrigerators, electric cookers, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, radiograms and television sets (and licences). Allowance is also made for tours and hotel expenses. The heading "transport", which formerly only included men's bicycles and tyres, now covers mopeds, motorcycles, scooters and private cars, including maintenance and insurance. The weighting of the individual household groups in the old and new weighting systems, and the changes in these weights, are shown in the following table:—

Household Group	Weighting Scheme		
	Weight 1950	Weight 1958	Change per cent.
Food .. .. .	461	385	-17
Drinks and Tobacco .. .. .	71	85	+21
Housing .. .. .	102	94	-8
Heating and Lighting .. .. .	52	48	-7
Household Goods .. .. .	50	87	+75
Clothing .. .. .	130	131	+1
Cleaning and Hygiene .. .. .	42	44	+4
Education, Entertainment and Recreation .. .. .	64	86	+34
Transport .. .. .	28	40	+42
Total Cost of Living .. .. .	1,000	1,000	—

From 1958 to 1960, price increases have been highest in the "housing" group (15.8 per cent.) followed by "transport" (5.9 per cent.) and "education, etc." (5.4 per cent.). Next come "cleaning and hygiene" (4 per cent.), "heating and lighting" (3.6 per cent.), "clothing" (2.5 per cent.), and "food" (0.9 per cent.). The new price index confirms that, compared with other price movements, the cost of food has risen only slightly.

As the 1950 index was quoted in many Agreements, it will continue to be calculated and published, and will show developments for a family budget which although "average" some time ago, would now be too low for that definition.



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*A Solicitor of the Supreme Court, Legal Adviser to the Trades Union Congress, 1946-1951.*

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## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### Inland Transport Committee

The Seventh Session of the Inland Transport Committee opened in Geneva on 8th May, 1961, and continued until Friday, 19th May. The Agenda was as follows:—

(1) General Report, dealing particularly with—(a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the Committee; (b) steps taken by the office of the International Labour Organisation to follow up the studies and inquiries proposed by the Committee; (c) recent events and developments in inland transport; (2) General conditions of work of railwaymen; (3) Social consequences of changing methods and techniques in railways and road transport.

The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation. The Government representatives were Mr. A. W. Clarke, Principal, Ministry of Transport, and Mr. W. R. B. Robinson, Principal, Ministry of Labour. They were accompanied by Mr. D. B. Price, Assistant Principal, Ministry of Labour, as an Adviser. The Employers' representatives were Mr. R. G. Wilson, Director, S.P.D., Ltd., and Mr. C. S. McLeod, Director of Industrial Relations, British Transport Commission. They were accompanied by two advisers, Mr. H. C. Lang, Chief Establishment and Staff Officer, Southern Region, British Railways, and Mr. I. K. Macalaster, Industrial Relations Officer, British Road Services. The Workers' representatives were Mr. S. F. Greene, Member of the General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, and Mr. S. Henderson, National Officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union. They were accompanied by Mr. G. Walton, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Union of Railwaymen, as an Adviser.

### The Trade Unions in the United States and the U.S.S.R.

The International Labour Office have published two reports\* prepared by a Mission sent from the International Labour Office to the United States and later to the U.S.S.R., at the invitation of the Governments concerned, to carry out factual surveys on freedom of association in these countries. The reports include accounts of the historical development of the trade unions in the two countries, information about their present organisation and the law as it affects them, and a review of the general situation. These reports are the first two of a series to be published on different countries.

\*The Trade Union Situation in the United States (price 7s. 6d.) and The Trade Union Situation in the U.S.S.R. (price 7s. 6d.). Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva; obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Director, International Labour Office, 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

## ORGANISATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

### Technical Assistance for Vocational Training of Workers in Certain Sectors of Industry

Following an inquiry into vocational training in the footwear industry which was carried out by a European Productivity Agency Consultant in 1959, the Agency offers interested member countries a choice between two forms of assistance; to have the services of a consultant to help improve existing training facilities, or, alternatively, to send a small mission of specialists to another European country to study its training system for the footwear industry.

The Agency will pay the salary, travel expenses and daily rates of a consultant, subject to the re-imbursment to the Agency of the charges of 420 new francs per visit, and 70 new francs per consultant day spent in the country. These charges will be apportioned by the co-ordinators between the organisations using the consultants' services. Travel within the country, any interpretation required, and other local expenses will be at the charge of the requesting firms or organisations. For Missions, the Agency will pay the travel costs of up to three members; all other expenses (subsistence, documents, possible interpretation, etc.) will have to be borne by the participants or their sponsoring organisations.

Applications for the services of a consultant, for participation in a mission, or any suggestions about the proposals, and any other enquiries, should be made before 31st May, 1961, and addressed to Miss G. N. Ellis, Ministry of Labour, 19 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. Tel.: WHItchall 6200, Ex. 186.

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## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Italy : Social Security and Paid Holidays

#### Social Security

1. A comprehensive social insurance programme covers all employed persons against disability, sickness, unemployment, accident and occupational disease, and provides for benefits in respect of family responsibilities, old age and bereavement. There are special arrangements for particular categories of workers and employees (e.g., public servants), but this article will detail only those insurance\* schemes covering the majority of employed persons in general industry. These insurance schemes are administered by the large institutes listed in paragraphs 2-4; these institutes are centralised, of a semi-governmental character and are each managed by an administrative council composed of representatives of employers, workers and the State. Employers' and workers' representatives are appointed by the employers' federations and the trade unions. The State representatives are drawn from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (and other Ministries concerned), and a measure of State control is thus provided over the administration of the social insurance programme. Further, the Presidents of the councils and the directors of the more important institutes are appointed by the decree of the President of the Republic or of the Minister chiefly concerned (usually the Minister of Labour).

2. The most important Institute is the National Social Insurance Institute (*Istituto nazionale della previdenza sociale*—I.N.P.S.) which grants (a) pensions in respect of disability and old age; also to the survivors of a deceased insured person; (b) benefits during unemployment, which include (i) daily unemployment benefit, (ii) a special grant for those unemployed persons of particular professions residing in areas seriously affected by unemployment, (iii) a Christmas bonus for the unemployed, and (iv) a "wage equalisation" fund to assist those affected by reduction or suspension of work; (c) medical and cash benefits for those undergoing treatment (whether in a sanatorium or at home), for tuberculosis; (d) allocations from the orphans' fund (financially controlled by the I.N.P.S.—administratively the maintenance, education, etc., of the orphans of insured persons is under the surveillance of the National Assistance Institute for Orphans of Italian Workers (*Ente nazionale per l'assistenza agli orfani dei lavoratori italiani*—E.N.A.O.L.I.)); (e) family allowances (granted not only in respect of dependent children, but also for wives (with a limited income), dependent, disabled husbands and dependent parents or grandparents, subject to age and income limits); (f) maternity allowances for domestic workers (maternity allowances for other workers are separately covered—see paragraph 3(c) below).

3. The National Sickness Insurance Institute (*Istituto nazionale per l'assicurazione contro le malattie*—I.N.A.M.) grants (a) medical benefits, including hospitalisation, (b) cash benefits in sickness, and (c) medical and cash benefits to working mothers on confinement.

\* Public assistance organisations have funds for the relief of necessitous persons not covered by insurance.

4. The National Employment Accident Insurance Institute (*Istituto nazionale per l'assicurazione contro gli infortuni sul lavoro*—I.N.A.I.L.) covers workers, both in industry and agriculture, against industrial accident and occupational disease. The benefits include (a) medical treatment including rehabilitation, and (b) cash benefits, including benefits for temporary disability, pensions for total disability and survivors' benefits.

5. The systems of payments in respect of the various schemes are given in tables (a), (b) and (c) in paragraph 6 below. It should be noted that the actual amounts have been converted into sterling at the Exchange Rate of 1,750 lire to the £1, that the terms "workers" and "employees" relate to weekly and monthly paid personnel respectively, and that in calculating these tables a statistically average wage has been used as the basis. Employers may, therefore, pay higher wages than those quoted, and their relative labour costs in respect of social insurance contributions will then be correspondingly lower—probably between 35 and 40 per cent. of the wages bill, as against 48.72 per cent. as given in paragraph 7. These tables will, however, give an overall idea of the position. An additional point of interest is the high percentage (over 90 per cent.) which is contributed by industry towards the cost of National Insurance, employers making by far the major contribution. The State contribution is less than 10 per cent.

6. The social insurance contributions made by employers in Italy may be divided into three groups: (a) those calculated as a percentage of the whole of a worker's wages or employee's salary; (b) those calculated as a percentage of the wage or salary up to a maximum fixed by law, and (c) those paid by insurance stamps.

(a) Payments calculated on the whole of wages or salary.

	Payable to	In respect of	
		Workers	Employees
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Pensions fund . . . . .	I.N.P.S.	10.50	10.50
Tuberculosis insurance . . . . .	I.N.P.S.	2.00	2.00
Unemployment insurance . . . . .	I.N.P.S.	2.30	2.30
Accident insurance . . . . .	I.N.A.I.L.	3.00	—
Sickness insurance . . . . .	I.N.A.M.	7.15	5.15
Maternity contribution . . . . .	I.N.A.M.	0.53	—
Workers' housing . . . . .	I.N.A.—Casa*	1.15	1.15
Orphans' fund . . . . .	I.N.P.S.	0.15	0.15
Total . . . . .		26.78	21.25

(b) Payments calculated on wages or salaries up to a given maximum.

(i) Calculated up to a maximum for workers of 11s. 2d. per day for men and 9s. 2d. per day for women, and for employees up to a maximum of £14 17s. 2d. monthly for men and £11 8s. 7d. monthly for women.

	Payable to	In respect of	
		Workers	Employees
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Family allowances . . . . .	I.N.P.S.	33.00	33.00
Wages equalisation fund . . . . .	I.N.P.S.	0.40	—
(ii) Calculated up to a maximum of £2 17s. 2d. monthly.			
Employees' welfare fund . . . . .	I.N.A.†	—	1.00

(c) Payments made by insurance stamps.

The denomination of these stamps is determined by the wages or salary received, the remuneration being classified into 23 groups, of which examples are given below. In each case by far the largest share of the contribution is paid in respect of sickness and old age, and much smaller payments made in respect of tuberculosis, unemployment and orphans' welfare.

Examples:

(i) Workers

Weekly wage	Class of Contribution	Amount of Contribution 1d. (minimum) 2d.
Up to £1 15s. 5d. . . . .	1	—
£4 8s. 0d.—£5 8s. 7d. . . . .	4	—
(At June, 1960, the average weekly wage was within this range)		
£48 6s. 10d. and over . . . . .	23	1s. 3d. (maximum)

(ii) Employees

Monthly salary	Class of Contribution	Amount of Contribution 1s. 4d. 5s. 4d. (maximum)
Up to £7 13s. 2d. . . . .	1	6d. (minimum)
£34 8s. 0d.—£40 17s. 2d. . . . .	7	1s. 4d.
(At June, 1960, the average monthly salary was £35 0s. 3d.)		
£209 9s. 9d. and over . . . . .	23	5s. 4d. (maximum)

7. The total charges payable by an employer are illustrated in the table below which relates to June, 1960, and to a worker and an employee who were earning what were, at that date, the average daily wage and monthly salary in Italian industry, i.e., 16s. 6d. per day for a worker and £35 0s. 3d. per month for an employee.

SCHEME	INSTITUTE	SOCIAL INSURANCE CHARGES PAYABLE BY EMPLOYER† IN RESPECT OF					
		WORKER EARNING 16s. 6d. PER DAY			EMPLOYEE EARNING £35 0s. 3d. PER MONTH		
		Percentage Contribution	Daily Contribution	Percentage of Wage	Percentage Contribution	Monthly Contribution	Percentage of Salary
Pension fund . . . . .	I.N.P.S.	10.50	s. d. 1 9	10.50	10.50	£ s. d. 3 13 6	10.50
Tuberculosis insurance . . . . .	I.N.P.S.	2.00	4	2.00	2.00	14 0	2.00
Unemployment insurance . . . . .	I.N.P.S.	2.30	5	2.30	2.30	16 1	2.30
Accident insurance . . . . .	I.N.A.I.L.	3.00	6	3.00	—	—	—
Sickness insurance . . . . .	I.N.A.M.	7.15	1 2	7.15	5.15	1 16 1	5.15
Maternity contribution . . . . .	I.N.A.M.	0.53	1	0.53	—	—	—
Workers' housing . . . . .	I.N.A.—Casa	1.15	2	1.15	1.15	8 1	1.15
Orphans' Fund . . . . .	I.N.P.S.	0.15	½	0.15	0.15	1 1	0.15
Calculated on entire wage/salary . . . . .		26.78	4 5½	26.78	21.25	7 8 10	21.25
Family allowances . . . . .	I.N.P.S.	33.00	3 7	21.47	33.00	4 12 2	13.16
Wages equalisation fund . . . . .	I.N.P.S.	0.40	½	0.26	—	—	—
Employees' welfare fund . . . . .	I.N.A.	—	—	—	1.00	7	0.08
Calculated to a given maximum . . . . .		33.40	3 7½	21.73	34.00	4 12 9	13.24
Sickness and old age . . . . .	I.N.P.S.	—	—	—	—	1 1	—
Tuberculosis . . . . .	I.N.P.S.	—	—	0.21	—	1	—
Unemployment . . . . .	I.N.P.S.	—	—	—	—	1	—
Orphans' welfare . . . . .	I.N.P.S.	—	—	—	—	1	—
Paid by stamps . . . . .		—	½	0.21	—	1 4	0.20
Total . . . . .		—	8 1	48.72	—	12 2 11	34.69

#### Paid Holidays

**Annual Holidays:** The duration of paid annual holidays is defined by collective contracts. For manual workers the holiday normally amounts to 12 working days after one year's service, with increases for seniority and skill reaching a maximum of 30 days after 20 years' service.

**Public Holidays:** Seventeen public holidays are granted, i.e., the 16 listed opposite plus the feast day for the Patron Saint of the district. A paid holiday on this festival is generally featured in collective contracts which, when approved by the Minister of Labour, have the force of law.

\* The *Istituto nazionale delle assicurazioni*—Casa operates as an autonomous organisation within I.N.A. (see next footnote) to administer the provisions of the 1949 Law establishing workers' housing schemes.

† The *Istituto nazionale delle assicurazioni* (I.N.A.) is primarily concerned with life assurance but operates on behalf of the State a compulsory insurance scheme to provide industrial and commercial employees with bonuses on termination of employment.

‡ A worker's daily contribution amounts to 1s. i.e., 5.97 per cent. of wage: an employee contributes £2 2s. 5d. monthly i.e., 6.05 per cent. of salary.

§ Total weekly contribution = 3d., consisting of 2d. in respect of sickness and old age and minimal amounts (totalling 1d.) in respect of the three other items.

# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

## Contents of this Section

Employment in Great Britain in March, 1961. . . . .	Page	202	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges . . . . .	Page	209
General Summary . . . . .	202		Occupational Analysis of Adult Workers Wholly Unemployed and of Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges and Remaining Unfilled . . . . .	210	
General Man-power Position . . . . .	202		Nursing Appointments Service . . . . .	211	
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment . . . . .	202		Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958 . . . . .	211	
Industrial Analysis . . . . .	202		Employment in the Coalmining Industry in March . . . . .	211	
Short-time in Manufacturing Industries . . . . .	204		Professional and Executive Register . . . . .	211	
Unemployment at 10th April, 1961:			Technical and Scientific Register . . . . .	212	
Summary for Great Britain . . . . .	205		Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury . . . . .	212	
Duration of Unemployment . . . . .	205		Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders . . . . .	212	
Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1961 . . . . .	205		Employment Overseas . . . . .	212	
Regional Analysis: United Kingdom . . . . .	205				
Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis . . . . .	206				
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Districts . . . . .	208				

## Employment\* in Great Britain in March

### GENERAL SUMMARY

During March, 1961, the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 15,000 to 23,710,000. The main increases were in construction and financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services and the main decreases in shipbuilding and textiles.

The Employment Exchanges filled 139,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 5th April, 1961. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 5th April, was 337,000; this was 23,000 more than in March.

The number of operatives working short-time in the manufacturing industries in the week ended 25th March, was 59,000, which was 49,000 less than at the end of February.

There were 340,000 persons registered as unemployed on 10th April, of whom 322,000 were wholly unemployed and 18,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 13th March and 10th April, unemployment fell by 11,000; almost all the decrease was in the numbers temporarily stopped. The main reductions in unemployment were in the vehicles industry and in catering, hotels, etc.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in April was 1.5 per cent.; in March, it was 1.6 per cent., and in April, 1960, it was 1.8 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 172,000—53 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of March was 24,517,000, a decrease of 4,000 compared with the end of February.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-February and end-March, 1961, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-March, 1960.

	(End of Month)				
	Mar., 1960	Jan., 1961	Feb., 1961	Mar., 1961	Change during Mar., 1961
Number in Civil Employment . . . . .	23,370	23,682	23,695	23,710	+ 15
Males . . . . .	15,406	15,556	15,571	15,584	+ 13
Females . . . . .	7,964	8,126	8,124	8,126	+ 2
Wholly Unemployed‡ . . . . .	399	350	332	322	- 10
Males‡ . . . . .	286	252	238	231	- 7
Females‡ . . . . .	113	98	94	91	- 3
H.M. Forces and Women's Services . . . . .	526	500	494	485	- 9
Males . . . . .	511	485	479	469	- 10
Females . . . . .	15	15	15	16	+ 1
Total Working Population† . . . . .	24,295	24,532	24,521	24,517	- 4
Males . . . . .	16,203	16,293	16,288	16,284	- 4
Females . . . . .	8,092	8,239	8,233	8,233	...

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

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

‡ 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.

Industry or Service	(End of Month)				
	Mar., 1960	Jan., 1961	Feb., 1961	Mar., 1961	Change during Mar., 1961
Agriculture and Fishing	945	924	924	920	- 4
Mining and Quarrying	778	744	743	739	- 4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	789	813	810	810	...
Chemicals and Allied Industries	529	538	539	540	+ 1
Metal Manufacture	610	635	635	635	...
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2,034	2,112	2,116	2,119	+ 3
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	261	251	250	245	- 5
Vehicles	911	906	903	902	- 1
Metal Goods	551	565	564	563	- 1
Textiles	851	855	854	849	- 5
Clothing and Footwear	582	596	595	594	- 1
Other Manufactures	1,616	1,640	1,637	1,637	...
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,734	8,911	8,903	8,894	- 9
Construction	1,530	1,544	1,566	1,584	+ 18
Gas, Electricity and Water	374	378	379	378	- 1
Transport and Communication	1,649	1,669	1,672	1,674	+ 2
Distributive Trades	3,242	3,299	3,286	3,282	- 4
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services	4,881	4,971	4,978	4,992	+ 14
National Government Service	504	504	506	506	...
Local Government Service	733	738	738	741	+ 3
Total in Civil Employment	23,370	23,682	23,695	23,710	+ 15

### 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, 1960, and January, February and March, 1961. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

# NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	March, 1960			January, 1961			February, 1961			March, 1961		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	689.9	18.6	708.5	657.1	18.4	675.5	656.2	18.4	674.6	652.2	18.4	670.6
Food, Drink and Tobacco	439.3	334.9	774.2	450.2	347.9	798.1	447.4	348.0	795.4	448.3	346.5	794.8
Grain Milling	32.3	8.0	40.3	32.4	7.9	40.3	32.5	8.0	40.5	32.4	7.9	40.3
Bread and Flour Confectionery	80.3	53.1	133.4	82.4	54.9	137.3	82.2	55.8	138.0	82.5	56.2	138.7
Biscuits	18.6	36.2	54.8	18.3	34.4	52.7	18.3	35.0	53.3	18.3	35.2	53.5
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	34.5	30.5	65.0	37.1	34.4	71.5	36.8	34.3	71.1	36.6	34.2	70.8
Milk Products	24.5	11.6	36.1	23.2	11.3	34.5	23.4	11.6	35.0	23.4	11.6	35.0
Sugar	13.0	4.3	17.3	15.3	4.9	20.2	13.4	4.6	18.0	12.7	4.4	17.1
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	40.0	61.5	101.5	41.4	64.7	106.1	41.2	64.4	105.6	41.0	62.9	103.9
Fruit and Vegetable Products	28.7	46.0	74.7	29.6	50.0	79.6	29.7	49.3	79.0	29.5	47.3	76.8
Animal and Poultry Foods	15.6	4.1	19.7	15.7	4.2	19.9	15.7	4.3	20.0	15.7	4.3	20.0
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	20.7	16.4	37.1	21.7	18.0	39.7	21.5	18.0	39.5	21.4	18.2	39.6
Brewing and Malting	74.7	19.5	94.2	76.4	19.6	96.0	76.3	19.5	95.8	76.9	19.8	96.7
Other Drink Industries	38.1	21.1	59.2	38.5	20.8	59.3	38.3	20.7	59.0	38.6	21.2	59.8
Tobacco	18.3	22.6	40.9	18.2	22.8	41.0	18.1	22.5	40.6	18.0	22.6	40.6
Chemicals and Allied Industries	381.0	145.5	526.5	387.3	149.2	536.5	387.3	149.7	537.0	387.8	149.5	537.3
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	18.1	0.5	18.6	18.4	0.5	18.9	18.3	0.5	18.8	18.2	0.5	18.7
Mineral Oil Refining	32.8	7.2	40.0	32.8	7.3	40.1	32.7	7.4	40.1	32.7	7.3	40.0
Lubricating Oils and Greases	7.0	2.4	9.4	7.0	2.5	9.5	7.0	2.5	9.5	7.0	2.4	9.4
Chemicals and Dyes	172.5	44.8	217.3	175.3	46.2	221.5	175.4	46.1	221.5	176.1	46.2	222.3
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	30.6	40.1	70.7	32.0	42.4	74.4	32.1	43.0	75.1	32.4	42.8	75.2
Explosives and Fireworks	22.1	11.7	33.8	20.8	11.2	32.0	20.6	11.1	31.7	20.3	11.0	31.3
Paint and Printing Ink	34.2	14.4	48.6	34.2	14.2	48.4	34.2	14.2	48.4	34.2	14.2	48.4
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc.	30.8	14.1	44.9	30.9	14.0	44.9	30.9	14.0	44.9	30.9	14.1	45.0
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	24.2	5.4	29.6	26.6	5.8	32.4	26.6	5.8	32.4	26.6	5.8	32.6
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	8.7	4.9	13.6	9.3	5.1	14.4	9.5	5.1	14.6	9.4	5.0	14.4
Metal Manufacture	535.2	74.1	609.3	557.0	77.2	634.2	557.4	77.3	634.7	557.4	77.4	634.8
Iron and Steel (General)	267.7	23.4	291.1	280.7	24.7	305.4	281.0	24.8	305.8	281.1	24.8	305.9
Steel Tubes	44.8	8.7	53.5	46.7	9.1	55.8	46.8	9.1	55.9	47.0	9.1	56.1
Iron Castings, etc.	110.2	14.4	124.6	113.9	15.1	129.0	113.9	15.2	129.1	113.4	15.3	128.7
Light Metals	45.8	12.2	58.0	46.5	12.4	58.9	46.3	12.3	58.6	46.2	12.3	58.5
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	66.7	15.4	82.1	69.2	15.9	85.1	69.4	15.9	85.3	69.7	15.9	85.6
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,468.2	540.3	2,008.5	1,530.5	554.9	2,085.4	1,534.3	554.9	2,089.2	1,537.9	555.2	2,093.1
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors)	31.6	4.8	36.4	30.8	4.7	35.5	31.0	4.7	35.7	31.3	4.7	36.0
Metal-working Machine Tools	71.7	13.5	85.2	76.9	14.3	91.2	77.2	14.5	91.7	77.6	14.6	92.2
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	36.2	11.7	47.9	39.4	12.6	52.0	40.0	12.8	52.8	40.2	13.0	53.2
Industrial Engines	33.2	5.7	38.9	34.2	5.7	39.9	34.4	5.7	40.1	34.3	5.7	40.0
Textile Machinery and Accessories	44.7	7.9	52.6	47.0	8.3	55.3	47.0	8.4	55.4	47.0	8.4	55.4
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	22.7	3.5	26.2	23.4	3.4	26.8	23.5	3.4	26.9	23.6	3.4	27.0
Mechanical Handling Equipment	43.5	6.1	49.6	45.6	6.5	52.1	45.7	6.5	52.2	45.8	6.5	52.3
Office Machinery	39.4	17.0	56.4	43.4	18.4	61.8	43.7	18.6	62.3	43.9	18.8	62.7
Other Machinery	266.4	60.4	326.8	280.9	63.7	344.6	282.1	63.7	345.8	282.8	63.6	346.4
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	133.3	17.0	150.3	139.9	17.9	157.8	140.1	17.9	158.0	140.6	18.0	158.6
Ordnance and Small Arms	27.7	7.1	34.8	25.5	6.0	31.5	25.2	6.0	31.2	24.9	6.0	30.9
Other Mechanical Engineering	150.4	43.7	194.1	157.5	44.8	202.3	158.0	44.7	202.7	158.5	45.0	203.5
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	79.2	44.0	123.2	84.4	46.9	131.3	84.8	47.1	131.9	84.9	47.0	131.9
Watches and Clocks	7.7	7.5	15.2	8.0	8.4	16.4	8.0	8.5	16.5	8.0	8.6	16.6
Electrical Machinery	159.2	54.9	214.1	163.9	58.0	221.9	164.6					

## Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	March, 1960			January, 1961			February, 1961			March, 1961		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, Printing and Publishing .. .. .	384.0	209.0	593.0	394.9	213.3	608.2	395.1	213.1	608.2	395.6	212.5	608.1
Paper and Board .. .. .	72.3	20.6	92.9	75.1	21.6	96.7	75.2	21.7	96.9	75.3	21.7	97.0
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. .. .	29.1	34.9	64.0	30.4	35.3	65.7	30.3	35.2	65.5	30.2	34.9	65.1
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board ..	31.4	35.2	66.6	32.3	35.9	68.2	32.3	35.2	67.5	32.4	35.8	68.2
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc. ..	104.5	28.3	132.8	106.2	29.5	135.7	106.2	29.6	135.8	106.7	29.6	136.3
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	146.7	90.0	236.7	150.9	91.0	241.9	151.1	90.9	242.0	151.0	90.5	241.5
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	178.9	119.4	298.3	181.0	121.3	302.3	180.3	121.3	301.6	180.1	121.4	301.5
Rubber .. .. .	83.2	38.4	121.6	83.7	38.0	121.7	83.4	37.8	121.2	83.6	37.6	121.2
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. .. .	13.8	4.5	18.3	13.8	4.4	18.2	13.4	4.2	17.6	13.3	4.2	17.5
Brushes and Brooms .. .. .	7.9	7.8	15.7	7.9	8.3	16.2	8.0	8.4	16.4	8.0	8.5	16.5
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment .. .	11.5	19.0	30.5	12.2	20.6	32.8	12.2	20.7	32.9	12.2	21.0	33.2
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods .. .	5.2	6.5	11.7	5.2	6.5	11.7	5.2	6.5	11.7	5.2	6.5	11.7
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating .. .	34.1	27.6	61.7	34.8	27.4	62.2	34.7	27.5	62.2	34.5	27.5	62.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries ..	23.2	15.6	38.8	23.4	16.1	39.5	23.4	16.2	39.6	23.3	16.1	39.4
Total, All Manufacturing Industries .. .	5,806.9	2,792.7	8,599.6	5,931.8	2,844.5	8,776.3	5,926.8	2,842.0	8,768.8	5,924.7	2,835.5	8,760.2
Construction .. .. .	1,321.3	67.8	1,389.1	1,334.3	68.5	1,402.8	1,356.3	68.5	1,424.8	1,374.3	68.5	1,442.8
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .. .	330.3	43.0	373.3	334.4	44.0	378.4	334.9	44.0	378.9	333.9	44.2	378.1
Gas .. .. .	112.7	14.8	127.5	111.8	15.0	126.8	111.6	15.0	126.6	110.6	15.0	125.6
Electricity .. .. .	184.0	25.9	209.9	188.2	26.7	214.9	188.9	26.7	215.6	188.9	26.9	215.8
Water Supply .. .. .	33.6	2.3	35.9	34.4	2.3	36.7	34.4	2.3	36.7	34.4	2.3	36.7
Transport and Communication .. .. .	214.5	47.2	261.7	214.3	47.5	261.8	215.1	47.8	262.9	215.0	47.6	262.6
Road Passenger Transport .. .. .	169.9	15.4	185.3	171.2	15.9	187.1	171.4	15.9	187.3	171.5	15.8	187.3
Road Haulage Contracting .. .. .	1.229.5	1,415.9	2,745.4	1,345.9	1,456.1	2,802.0	1,341.1	1,448.2	2,789.3	1,335.9	1,448.6	2,784.5
Wholesale Distribution .. .. .	330.2	187.3	517.5	329.3	189.7	519.0	327.2	189.8	517.0	325.7	189.6	515.3
Retail Distribution .. .. .	781.4	1,162.1	1,943.5	797.2	1,198.0	1,995.2	795.4	1,190.3	1,985.7	794.1	1,190.8	1,984.9
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies .. .. .	125.6	34.7	160.3	127.6	36.0	163.6	127.9	35.9	163.8	125.8	35.8	161.6
Dealing in other Industrial Materials, etc. ..	92.3	31.8	124.1	91.8	32.4	124.2	90.6	32.2	122.8	90.3	32.4	122.7
Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	65.0	63.1	128.1	64.7	64.1	128.8	63.9	63.8	127.7	63.8	63.2	127.0
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. .. .	29.4	16.4	45.8	28.7	16.1	44.8	29.2	16.1	45.3	29.9	16.7	46.6
Sport and other Recreations .. .. .	11.2	26.4	37.6	12.4	31.7	44.1	12.2	32.3	44.5	12.2	30.4	42.6
Catering, Hotels, etc. .. .. .	175.3	369.9	545.2	180.8	371.1	551.9	180.7	373.1	553.8	182.5	379.6	562.1
Laundries .. .. .	30.1	94.7	124.8	30.4	95.6	126.0	30.5	95.7	126.2	30.4	95.7	126.1
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	11.4	32.6	44.0	11.3	32.3	43.6	11.4	32.3	43.7	11.5	32.6	44.1
Motor Repairs, Distributors, Garages, etc.	288.0	58.1	346.1	295.1	61.3	356.4	294.9	61.3	356.2	294.6	61.5	356.1
Repair of Boots and Shoes .. .. .	13.0	3.9	16.9	13.0	3.7	16.7	12.8	3.7	16.5	12.8	3.6	16.4

## SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES\*

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour from employers in manufacturing industries\* with 100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11-99 employees. Detailed information about short-time and overtime working is obtained on the returns only once a quarter (in February, May, August and November), but figures are obtained on the returns for

other months to show the total numbers working short-time. These figures relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs).

The figures for 25th March, 1961, including an allowance for the firms with 11-99 employees not required to render returns, are given in the Table below.

## Operatives on Short-time in Great Britain in week ended 25th March, 1961

Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time	Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	2,300	Textiles—continued	
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	1,100	Jute .. .. .	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Industries .. .. .	100	Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods .. .. .	3,300
Metal Manufacture .. .. .	3,900	Textile Finishing .. .. .	700
Iron and Steel (General) .. .. .	2,500	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .. .	—
Engineering (including Marine Engineering) and Electrical Goods	3,400	Clothing and Footwear .. .. .	3,500
Engineering .. .. .	1,300	Footwear .. .. .	2,100
Electrical Goods .. .. .	2,100	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. .. .. .	800
Vehicles .. .. .	27,000	Timber, Furniture, etc. .. .. .	3,100
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing .. .. .	21,100	Furniture and Upholstery .. .. .	2,400
Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing ..	5,900	Paper, Printing and Publishing .. .. .	800
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified .. .. .	4,300	Other Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	2,200
Textiles .. .. .	7,500	Rubber .. .. .	1,700
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	400	Total, All Manufacturing Industries* .. .. .	58,900
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres .. .. .	200		
Woollen and Worsted .. .. .	1,000		

\* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

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## Unemployment at 10th April, 1961

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

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

	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed* Temporarily Stopped†	218,572 14,238	12,439 184	82,338 3,598	8,514 178	321,863 18,198
Total	232,810	12,623	85,936	8,692	340,061
Change since 13th March	-12,940	+4,654	-4,630	+2,139	-10,777

The rate of unemployment‡ at 10th April was 1.5 per cent., and at 13th March it was 1.6 per cent.

At 10th April, 45,805 married women were registered as unemployed.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of the normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January, 1961, issue of this Gazette), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 10th April was 312,390, consisting of 225,128 males and 87,262 females.

## DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Up to 2 .. .. .	44,624	7,812	16,600	4,981	74,017
Over 2, up to 8 .. .. .	47,447	2,808	23,806	1,958	76,019
Over 8 .. .. .	126,501	1,819	41,932	1,575	171,827
Total .. .. .	218,572	12,439	82,338	8,514	321,863

As from the count of the unemployed taken on 15th May, which will be published in the June, 1961, issue of this GAZETTE, more detail is to be published each month about duration of unemployment. In the quarter months of March, June, September and December, the analysis by duration will show individual weeks up to 9 with further breaks at 13, 26, 39 and 52 weeks; an analysis in this form was obtained on 13th March and published in the April, 1961, issue. As previously, the duration analysis will be linked with an analysis by age in June and December. In the non-quarter months the duration analysis will show individual weeks up to 5 with a further break at 8 weeks.

## REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

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

Region	Wholly Unemployed*				Total	Temporarily Stopped†				Total	Total Unemployed		
	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years		Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years		Males	Females	Total
London and S.E. .. .. .	38,101	1,871	12,750	1,317	54,039	321	4	98	4	427	40,297	14,169	54,466
Eastern and Southern .. .. .	19,908	1,229	6,431	967	28,535	221	3	123	9	356	21,361	7,530	28,891
South-Western .. .. .	11,936	507	4,777	481	17,701	162	3	89	—	254	12,608	5,347	17,955
Midland .. .. .	12,666	941	5,947	701	20,255	8,019	31	851	39	8,940	21,657	7,538	29,195
North-Midland .. .. .	9,532	491	3,852	438	14,313	471	12	255	26	764	10,506	4,571	15,077
E. and W. Ridings .. .. .	12,178	665	4,499	598	17,940	391	2	138	12	543	13,236	5,247	18,483
North-Western .. .. .	34,160	1,976	11,860	911	48,907	569	12	526	23	1,130	36,717	13,320	50,037
Northern .. .. .	21,551	1,577	7,328	875	31,331	482	4	151	8	645	23,614	8,362	31,976
Scotland .. .. .	44,552	2,332	18,444	1,255	66,583	2,378	82	794	25	3,279	49,344	20,518	69,862
Wales .. .. .	13,988	850	6,450	971	22,259	1,224	31	573	32	1,860	16,093	8,026	24,119
Great Britain .. .. .	218,572	12,439	82,338	8,514	321,863	14,238	184	3,598	178	18,198	245,433	94,628	340,061
Northern Ireland .. .. .	23,565	969	8,203	536	33,273	950	38	944	93	2,025	25,522	9,776	35,298
United Kingdom .. .. .	242,137	13,408	90,541	9,050	355,136	15,188	222	4,542	271	20,223	270,955	104,404	375,359

Region	Percentage rate of unemployment†			Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed*						Wholly Unemployed excluding school-leavers	
	Males	Females	Total	Males			Females			Total	Change since 13th March
				Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks		
London and S.E. .. .. .	1.2	0.7	1.0	11,709	9,678	18,585	5,304	4,863	3,900	52,747	- 938
Eastern and Southern .. .. .	1.4	0.9	1.2	5,334	4,678	11,125	2,020	2,187	3,191	27,579	- 1,308
South-Western .. .. .	1.5	1.3	1.4	2,508	2,362	7,573	1,105	1,437	2,716	17,293	- 1,696
Midland .. .. .	1.5	1.0	1.3	3,850	3,479	6,278	1,790	2,197	2,661	19,126	- 88
North-Midland .. .. .	1.0	0.9	1.0	2,191	2,156	5,676	1,099	1,278	1,913	13,852	+ 346
E. and W. Ridings .. .. .	1.1	0.8	1.0	2,991	2,847	7,005	1,313	1,575	2,209	17,288	- 27
North-Western .. .. .	2.0	1.2	1.7	9,102	8,229	18,805	3,271	3,697	5,803	47,547	- 142
N											

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 10th April, 1961. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped

(*i.e.*, persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	9,354	1,513	1,594	170	10,948	1,683	12,631	15,202	1,823	17,025
Agriculture and Horticulture	6,897	1,470	134	168	7,031	1,638	8,669	10,906	1,778	12,684
Forestry	245	21	—	—	245	21	266	476	21	497
Fishing	2,212	22	1,460	2	3,672	24	3,696	3,820	24	3,844
Mining and Quarrying	4,722	171	11	7	4,733	178	4,911	4,895	180	5,075
Coal Mining	4,021	125	11	—	4,032	125	4,157	4,043	125	4,168
Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	299	10	—	—	299	10	309	419	12	431
Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction	164	5	—	—	164	5	169	187	5	192
Other Mining and Quarrying	238	31	—	7	238	38	276	246	38	284
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,963	5,342	19	153	6,982	5,495	12,477	7,648	6,587	14,235
Grain Milling	370	80	—	—	370	80	450	408	85	493
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,287	680	5	1	1,292	681	1,973	1,410	779	2,189
Biscuits	287	495	—	—	287	495	788	305	520	825
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	671	578	5	68	676	646	1,322	728	696	1,424
Milk Products	332	157	—	3	332	160	492	412	203	615
Sugar	413	77	—	—	413	77	490	422	77	499
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	481	735	—	—	481	735	1,216	524	770	1,294
Fruit and Vegetable Products	771	1,452	—	72	771	1,524	2,296	962	1,896	2,858
Animal and Poultry Foods	287	47	—	—	287	47	334	321	51	372
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	213	175	2	8	215	183	398	227	185	412
Brewing and Malting	847	240	—	—	847	240	1,087	866	245	1,111
Other Drink Industries	636	472	—	—	636	472	1,108	667	500	1,167
Tobacco	368	154	1	—	369	154	523	396	580	976
Chemicals and Allied Industries	3,420	1,417	6	1	3,426	1,418	4,844	3,525	1,429	4,954
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	261	7	—	—	261	7	268	261	7	268
Mineral Oil Refining	368	42	—	—	368	42	410	372	45	417
Lubricating Oils and Greases	62	5	2	—	64	5	69	64	5	69
Chemicals and Dyes	1,368	310	2	1	1,370	311	1,681	1,426	314	1,740
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	193	302	—	—	193	302	495	196	303	499
Explosives and Fireworks	348	360	—	—	348	360	708	350	360	710
Paint and Printing Ink	335	107	—	—	335	107	442	344	107	451
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents	276	199	—	—	276	199	475	291	200	491
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	90	38	—	—	90	38	128	94	40	134
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	119	47	2	—	121	47	168	127	48	175
Metal Manufacture	4,625	664	1,278	38	5,903	702	6,605	5,994	714	6,708
Iron and Steel (General)	2,028	219	736	6	2,764	225	2,989	2,790	227	3,017
Steel Tubes	774	38	198	—	972	38	610	579	38	617
Iron Castings, etc.	1,326	200	31	—	1,603	231	1,833	1,633	200	1,833
Light Metals	265	86	66	—	331	86	417	334	87	421
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	632	121	2	1	756	122	878	658	122	780
Engineering and Electrical Goods	10,441	4,801	316	89	10,757	4,890	15,647	11,805	5,170	16,975
Agricultural Machinery (except tractors)	230	40	6	—	236	40	276	242	40	282
Metal-working Machine Tools	518	121	5	—	523	121	644	542	125	667
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	237	80	6	—	243	86	329	242	88	330
Industrial Engines	146	29	2	—	148	29	177	152	29	181
Textile Machinery and Accessories	295	46	27	14	322	60	382	418	85	503
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	126	19	—	—	126	19	145	127	19	146
Mechanical Handling Equipment	357	33	—	—	357	33	390	371	34	405
Office Machinery	213	125	—	—	213	125	338	221	143	364
Other Machinery	2,446	536	158	28	2,604	558	3,162	2,654	572	3,226
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	887	77	16	—	911	78	981	811	78	1,009
Ordnance and Small Arms	312	107	—	—	312	107	419	320	108	428
Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified	1,124	233	22	—	1,146	233	1,379	1,277	239	1,516
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	337	244	—	—	337	244	581	367	316	683
Watches and Clocks	74	147	—	—	74	147	221	80	149	229
Electrical Machinery	627	10	—	—	627	10	1,011	668	380	1,048
Insulated Wires and Cables	338	1	—	—	339	1	482	359	137	520
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	222	257	—	—	222	257	479	227	489	489
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	1,027	1,350	2	15	1,029	1,365	2,394	1,577	1,458	3,035
Domestic Electric Appliances	421	368	5	—	426	370	796	433	389	822
Other Electrical Goods	514	468	62	23	576	491	1,067	592	504	1,096
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	11,412	243	89	4	11,501	247	11,748	12,574	256	12,830
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	10,702	195	88	4	10,790	199	10,989	11,782	205	11,987
Marine Engineering	710	48	1	—	711	48	759	792	51	843
Vehicles	3,527	775	8,068	1,138	11,595	1,913	13,508	12,063	1,950	14,013
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	1,751	399	7,984	1,077	9,735	1,476	11,211	9,793	1,480	11,273
Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	228	101	17	21	245	122	367	254	124	378
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	883	221	52	40	935	261	1,196	1,319	280	1,599
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	305	22	5	—	308	22	327	308	23	331
Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	296	12	10	—	306	12	318	313	12	325
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	69	20	—	—	69	20	89	76	31	107
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	3,785	2,064	682	109	4,467	2,173	6,640	4,527	2,186	6,713
Tools and Implements	190	89	—	—	199	89	288	204	91	295
Cutlery	54	73	2	—	56	73	129	57	130	157
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	184	136	12	1	196	137	333	196	137	333
Wire and Wire Manufactures	242	127	281	2	523	129	652	529	129	658
Cans and Metal Boxes	157	235	—	8	157	243	400	161	249	410
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	97	68	1	—	98	68	166	98	69	167
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,861	1,336	377	98	3,238	1,434	4,672	3,282	1,438	4,720
Textiles	4,702	4,326	615	781	5,317	5,107	10,424	6,581	7,396	13,977
Production of Man-made Fibres	210	107	91	20	301	127	428	305	147	452
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	868	738	44	214	912	952	1,864	1,589	2,023	3,612
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	474	594	7	84	481	678	1,159	698	1,056	1,754
Woolen and Worsted	908	741	67	975	808	1,783	993	850	1,843	2,693
Jute	652	282	5	13	657	295	952	663	298	961
Rope, Twine and Net	100	193	8	—	100	201	301	127	280	407
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	244	493	191	184	435	677	1,112	465	750	1,215
Lace	42	64	26	22	68	86	154	92	123	215
Carpets	125	248	39	85	164	333	497	224	395	619
Narrow Fabrics	67	77	10	6	77	83	160	96	90	186
Made-up Textiles	185	286	—	14	185	300	485	218	709	927
Textile Finishing	708	458	135	63	843	521	1,364	991	626	1,617
Other Textile Industries	119	45	—	1	119	46	165	120	49	169
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	484	225	7	25	491	250	741	536	265	801
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	313	62	7	5	320	67	387	359	75	434
Leather Goods	126	133	—	17	126	150	276	132	157	289
Fur	45	30	—	3	45	33	78	45	33	78

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Clothing and Footwear	1,262	3,082	133	197	1,395	3,279	4,674	1,487	4,497	5,984
Weatherproof Outerwear	111	178	9	6	120	184	304	125	202	327
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	225	778	6	12	231	790	1,021	236	870	1,106
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	266	331	13	5	279	336	615	280	354	634
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	67	312	—	67	67	379	446	108	1,291	1,399
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	128	840	2	21	130	861	991	132	972	1,104
Hats, Caps and Millinery	51	39	54	28	105	67	172	115	84	199
Dress Industries not elsewhere										

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas at present designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 10th April, 1961, and the percentage rate of unemployment.

	Numbers of persons on Registers at 10th April, 1961					Percentage rate of unemployment*	Numbers of persons on Registers at 10th April, 1961					Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	
<b>Principal Towns (By Region)</b>												
<b>London and South-Eastern</b>												
Greater London ..	28,805	9,591	2,103	40,499	336	0.9						
Brighton and Hove ..	1,707	367	78	2,152	339	2.4						
Chatham ..	593	587	146	1,326	3	2.0						
<b>Eastern and Southern</b>												
Bedford ..	234	117	25	376	—	0.8						
Bournemouth ..	1,311	304	42	1,657	1	1.7						
Cambridge ..	190	31	7	228	—	0.4						
Ipswich ..	606	124	38	768	—	1.4						
Luton ..	369	122	39	530	1	0.7						
Norwich ..	1,186	224	116	1,526	—	1.8						
Oxford ..	349	108	23	480	—	0.5						
Portsmouth ..	1,973	825	495	3,293	—	2.5						
Reading ..	345	141	27	513	7	0.7						
Slough ..	335	96	47	478	2	0.5						
Southampton ..	1,910	305	169	2,384	4	1.8						
Southend-on-Sea ..	820	432	85	1,337	26	2.5						
Watford ..	229	90	50	369	—	0.6						
<b>South-Western</b>												
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	2,334	702	115	3,151	4	1.3						
Exeter ..	415	199	9	623	1	1.4						
Gloucester ..	207	184	25	416	1	0.8						
Swindon ..	286	188	62	536	—	0.9						
<b>Midland</b>												
Birmingham ..	10,932	2,222	619	13,773	7,128	2.1						
Burton-on-Trent ..	115	87	7	209	—	0.7						
Coventry ..	1,264	750	96	2,110	289	1.1						
Oldbury ..	85	36	5	126	16	0.4						
Smethwick ..	187	73	11	271	27	0.6						
Stoke-on-Trent ..	1,310	558	108	1,976	128	1.3						
Walsall ..	438	173	31	642	42	1.0						
West Bromwich ..	316	120	8	444	39	1.0						
Wolverhampton ..	728	369	48	1,145	30	1.1						
Worcester ..	219	87	11	317	14	0.7						
<b>North Midland</b>												
Chesterfield ..	590	393	106	1,089	—	1.4						
Derby ..	716	320	27	1,063	9	0.9						
Grimsby ..	853	96	64	1,015	5	1.7						
Leicester ..	785	243	32	1,060	148	0.6						
Lincoln ..	309	91	32	432	—	0.9						
Mansfield ..	288	119	57	464	14	0.8						
Northampton ..	175	81	13	269	1	0.4						
Nottingham ..	2,584	736	170	3,490	155	1.5						
Peterborough ..	219	214	37	470	—	1.0						
Scunthorpe ..	168	294	38	470	—	1.2						
<b>East and West Ridings</b>												
Barnsley ..	763	261	62	1,086	31	1.5						
Bradford ..	1,101	245	50	1,396	8	0.8						
Bradwell ..	221	86	3	310	24	1.0						
Doncaster ..	511	357	118	986	12	1.1						
Halifax ..	196	110	10	316	8	0.6						
Huddersfield ..	379	192	15	586	35	0.6						
Hull ..	2,259	466	171	2,896	70	1.9						
Leeds ..	1,768	347	58	2,173	12	0.8						
Rotherham ..	404	130	107	641	100	1.2						
Sheffield ..	1,229	424	98	1,751	36	0.7						
Wakefield ..	244	228	24	496	2	0.8						
York ..	557	188	82	827	—	1.3						
<b>North-Western</b>												
Accrington ..	113	80	4	197	29	0.8						
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	200	86	3	289	47	0.9						
Barrow ..	330	620	60	1,010	18	3.3						
Blackburn ..	184	37	37	258	8	0.8						
Bolton ..	594	138	17	749	5	0.9						
Burnley ..	275	261	11	547	12	1.3						
Bury ..	76	27	4	107	21	0.4						
Crewe ..	238	146	12	396	9	1.3						
Manchester (inc. Stretford) ..	3,823	827	259	4,909	96	1.0						
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) ..	818	211	50	1,079	11	1.1						
Oldham (inc. Failsworth) ..	676	188	13	877	51	1.0						
Preston ..	595	282	46	923	6	1.1						
Rochdale ..	243	50	—	293	9	0.6						
St. Helens ..	785	867	143	1,795	2	3.1						
Stockport ..	496	237	88	821	58	1.1						
Warrington ..	329	328	64	721	33	1.2						
Wigan ..	581	185	78	844	15	2.0						
<b>Northern</b>												
Carlisle ..	454	259	46	759	—	1.8						
Darlington ..	596	234	46	876	181	1.8						
Gateshead ..	1,395	318	124	1,837	11	2.6						
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) ..	1,036	438	159	1,633	29	1.7						
Stockton and Thornaby ..	673	427	161	1,261	25	2.3						
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	3,132	847	383	4,362	50	2.3						
Wallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay ..	1,195	276	108	1,579	23	2.6						
<b>Scotland</b>												
Edinburgh (inc. Leith and Portobello) ..	3,169	825	225	4,219	55	1.8						
<b>Wales</b>												
Cardiff ..	2,085	412	169	2,666	127	1.9						
Newport ..	523	91	90	704	42	1.1						
Swansea ..	830	300	52	1,182	17	1.9						
<b>Development Districts (By Region)</b>												
<b>London and South-Eastern</b>												
Margate and Ramsgate ..	1,026	356	81	1,463	12	5.0						
Sheerness ..	260	145	38	443	—	6.6						
<b>Eastern and Southern</b>												
Isle of Wight ..	774	289	141	1,204	20	3.9						
Southwold ..	112	21	13	146	—	4.6						
<b>South-Western</b>												
Cornwall (exc. Bude, Gunnislake, Launceston, St. Austell, Saltash and Truro) ..	1,752	670	155	2,577	85	4.3						
Ilfracombe ..	171	68	13	252	4	7.8						
Plymouth, Devonport, Gunnislake, Saltash and Torpoint ..	1,402	846	193	2,441	11	2.8						
<b>North Midland</b>												
Skegness and Mablethorpe ..	322	122	39	483	14	3.7						
<b>East and West Ridings</b>												
Bridlington and Filey ..	403	66	19	488	93	4.2						
<b>North-Western</b>												
Blackpool ..	1,196	493	29	1,718	51	3.3						
Merseyside and Prescot ..	17,206	4,027	1,442	22,675	259	3.7						
<b>Northern</b>												
Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spennymoor ..	1,078	292	104	1,474	17	3.1						
Haltwhistle ..	103	8	6	117	13	3.9						
Hartlepool ..	873	325	69	1,267	21	3.4						
Haswell and Horden ..	372	296	70	738	10	4.0						
Prudhoe ..	85	14	13	112	—	2.7						
Scarborough ..	629	163	28	820	50	4.1						
South-East Tyne-side ..	2,283	754	214	3,251	11	4.9						
Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring ..	3,682	1,215	331	5,228	36	4.4						
West Cumberland (exc. Millom and Wigton) ..	808	355	81	1,244	17	2.5						
Whitby ..	143	51	13	207	15	4.2						
<b>Scotland</b>												
Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven ..	2,334	634	38	3,006	38	3.1						
Anstruther ..	91	53	2	146	20	6.0						
Ardrrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilmorie, Kilwinning and Stevenston ..	869	751	75	1,695	14	5.0						
Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calder ..	576	234	58	868	—	3.3						
Dumbarton ..	792	443	90	1,325	—	5.5						
Dundee and Broughty Ferry ..	2,593	801	181	3,575	22	4.0						
Durermine, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inverkeithing ..	524	971	148	1,643	55	3.3						
Girvan ..	148	34	11	193	80	5.7						
Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintilloch and Rutherglen) ..	15,804	3,797										

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

Every quarter statistics are collected which give an analysis, by occupation, of

- wholly unemployed adult workers;
- notified vacancies remaining unfilled.

The figures for 13th March, 1961, are given in the Table below. This Table differs from that given every month under the heading "Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges" in that it gives an analysis by occupation and not by industry, and relates to adults only. For the sake of convenience, however, occupations have, in the majority of cases, been listed under the industries, or groups of industries, in which they are most commonly found.

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

heading "light labourer". Female labourers are included in the category "all other occupations".

In examining this Table the following points should be borne in mind:

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

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

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

### Occupational Analysis of Adult Workers Wholly Unemployed, and of Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges and Remaining Unfilled at 13th March, 1961

Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled
<b>Men</b>					
Draughtsman, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant	348	2,618	<b>Men:—continued</b>		
<b>Construction Occupations</b>					
General foreman	299	234	Transport Occupations		
Carpenter, joiner	994	4,876	Railway occupations	140	4,222
Bricklayer	490	3,524	Motor driver (not public service vehicle)	10,731	2,847
Mason	104	202	Public service vehicle driver, conductor	354	4,896
Slater	95	119	Shop Assistant	4,171	3,656
Plasterer	263	624	Hotel and Catering Service Occupations	4,059	2,529
Painter	2,960	2,267	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	2,079	2,322	Regular farm, market garden worker	1,953	1,157
<b>Shipbuilding, Boilermaking, Engineering Occupations</b>					
Plater	292	568	Forestry occupations	77	73
Riveter	246	36	Labourer		
Iron Caulker	58	12	Light labourer	47,292	285
Shipwright	385	124	Other labourer	73,535	19,941
Pattern maker	29	202	All other Occupations	48,615	20,612
Moulder	351	899			
Forgeman, smith	112	175	Total	217,542	124,519
Welder	1,076	847	<b>Women</b>		
Coppersmith	836	1,899	Draughtsman, Tracer, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant	118	170
Electrician	74	114	<b>All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive processes in:—</b>		
Toolmaker (other than press-tool)	71	670	Mechanical and electrical engineering	2,191	3,615
Press-tool maker	44	332	Metal manufacture	24	14
Mould maker	20	90	Metal goods making	269	369
Precision fitter (other than tool room fitter)	870	3,419	Pottery	105	412
Maintenance fitter, erector	611	1,752	Food, drink and tobacco	1,115	1,339
Filter (not precision)	1,333	3,303	Radio valve, electric lamp making	73	137
Electrical fitter	271	1,479	Boot and shoe manufacture	147	532
Turner	160	2,377	Textiles Manufacture:—		
Machine-tool setter, setter-operator	444	6,389	Spinner	276	1,279
Electronic equipment installer, tester	542	1,268	Weaver	342	1,259
Other constructional engineering, boilermaking and shipbuilding occupations (excluding labourers)	1,206	234	Other occupations	375	1,322
Other mechanical and electrical engineering occupations (excluding labourers)	4,394	5,310	Woodworking, cane and cork working	95	92
<b>Vehicle Building Occupations</b>					
Vehicle body builder	192	495	Retail bespoke tailoring	144	240
Airframe builder	108	508	Wholesale heavy clothing manufacture	661	4,442
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	235	278	Light clothing manufacture	1,009	5,891
<b>Woodworking, Cane and Cork working Occupations</b>					
Sawyer, woodcutting machinist	249	359	<b>Transport Occupations</b>		
Cabinet maker	200	217	Motor driver	274	164
Cooper	27	18	Public service vehicle conductor	237	554
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	441	357	Other transport occupations not elsewhere specified	143	457
<b>All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive processes in:—</b>					
Mining and quarrying	619	8,515	Shop Assistant	10,719	7,896
Metal manufacture	156	456	<b>Hotel and Catering Service Occupations</b>		
Metal goods manufacture	578	1,357	Kitchen staff	3,950	4,941
Building materials manufacture	87	260	Barmaid, service hand	1,856	3,107
Pottery manufacture	73	61	Waitress	3,088	3,163
Glass manufacture	112	145	Hairstresser	334	549
Food, drink and tobacco	769	622	<b>Office Occupations</b>		
Heavy chemicals	48	174	Clerk	8,144	4,551
Other chemicals and allied trades	171	244	Book-keeper, cashier	1,755	1,785
Textiles manufacture:—			Shorthand typist	1,251	4,645
Spinner	120	131	Typist	1,044	3,004
Weaver	69	69	Office machine operator	639	1,128
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	578	466	All other Occupations	45,589	33,851
Clothing manufacture	500	732			
Printing and book-binding	226	296	Total	85,967	90,908

## Nursing Appointments Service

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

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 31st December, 1960, to 31st March, 1961, are given below.

	Men	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 31st December	4,015	20,313
„ filled during period	260	2,532*
„ outstanding at 31st March	4,147	21,218

The total of 25,365 vacancies outstanding at 31st March included 4,364 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 21,001 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Trained Nurses	7,327	Pupil Midwives	566
Student Nurses	7,604	Assistant Nurses	2,738
Midwives	913	Pupil Assistant Nurses	1,853

## Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 17th April, 1961, was 666,454, compared with 692,942 at 17th October, 1960. The figure for 17th April, 1961, included 84,404 men, 3,073 women and 2,609 young persons; of the total 322,492 had at some time served in H.M. Forces (though their disablements may not have been caused by that service), and 343,962 had not.

In the following Table, the persons on the Register at 17th April, 1961, 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	1914-1918 War-disabled Pensioners	Other Disabled Ex-Service Persons		Non-Ex-Service Males and Females	Total	Percentage
		Men disabled during service in H.M. Forces	Others (Males and Females)			
Amputations	8,464	9,992	7,216	24,078	49,750	7.5
Arthritis and rheumatism	556	6,210	7,895	14,514	29,175	4.4
Congenital Malformations	17	—	511	12,455	12,983	1.9
Diseases of digestive system	880	10,792	11,231	13,573	36,476	5.5
Diseases of heart, etc.	2,324	6,371	16,360	26,622	51,677	7.7
Diseases of the lungs	2,427	10,213	15,639	26,500	54,779	8.2
Ear defects	1,644	5,673	2,410	20,570	30,297	4.5
Eye defects	3,260	6,316	9,374	28,494	47,444	7.1
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk	8,011	6,527	4,524	7,369	26,431	4.0
Injuries and diseases of lower limb	12,293	18,502	11,689	34,646	77,130	11.6
Injuries and diseases of upper limb	12,648	11,606	10,191	22,873	57,318	8.6
Injuries and diseases of spine	482	5,211	8,991	16,499	31,183	4.7
Nervous and mental disorders	2,943	10,268	11,796	46,306	71,313	10.7
Tuberculosis	1,374	11,903	11,349	27,344	51,970	7.8
Other diseases and disabilities	1,397	6,279	8,733	22,119	38,528	5.8
Total	58,720	125,863	137,909	343,962	666,454	100.0

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 17th April, 1961, was 47,860 of whom 41,624 were males and 6,236 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	37,543	5,736	43,279
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions†	4,081	500	4,581
Total	41,624	6,236	47,860

\* These figures include 463 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

† 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 preceding Tables.

## 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 1st April, 1961, was 584,500 compared with 587,400 for the four weeks ended 25th February, 1961, and 624,200 for the five weeks ended 2nd April, 1960.

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, 1961, and March, 1960. 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 1st April, 1961	Increase (+) or decrease (–) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 25th Feb., 1961	5 weeks ended 2nd April, 1960
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	38,000	– 400	– 3,000
Durham	86,700	– 500	– 5,800
North Eastern	118,700	800	6,300
North Western	43,400	– 400	– 4,000
East Midlands	92,400	– 100	– 3,800
West Midlands	43,400	– 300	– 5,000
South Western	84,600	– 400	– 7,800
South Eastern	5,800	...	– 300
England and Wales	513,000	– 2,900	– 36,000
Scotland	71,500	...	– 3,700
Great Britain	584,500	– 2,900	– 39,700

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of March about 4,420 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 8,500; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 4,080. During the four weeks of February there was a net decrease of 850.

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

### Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	March, 1961	February, 1961	March, 1960
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary	7.85	8.84	7.94
Involuntary	9.09	10.31	9.34
All Workers:			
Voluntary	5.92	6.79	5.82
Involuntary	9.23	11.09	9.33

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was 4.10 tons in March, compared with 4.11 tons in the previous month and 4.01 tons in March, 1960.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers at National Coal Board mines was 1.42 tons in March; for February, 1961, and March, 1960, the figures were 1.44 tons and 1.42 tons, respectively.

## Professional and Executive Register

The Professional and Executive Register, which is held at certain Employment Exchanges, operates a specialised placing and information service for persons seeking professional or senior executive posts and for employers seeking persons in these categories.

At 5th April the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 16,557, consisting of 15,571 men and 986 women (of whom 9,216 and 538, respectively, were in employment). During the period 9th March to 5th April, 1961, the number of vacancies filled was 510. The number of vacancies unfilled at 5th April was 4,645.

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

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

## Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register of the Ministry of Labour operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26-28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number Whitehall 6200), but it also has a representative at 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Tel. No. Glasgow Douglas 7161).

The Register provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The normal qualification for enrolment is a university degree or diploma in technology, in science or engineering, or membership of a recognised professional institution. A higher national diploma or higher national certificate in engineering subjects, building construction, applied physics, chemistry or metallurgy is also an acceptable qualification. The register of vacancies includes a wide range of vacancies overseas.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 10th April was 4,121; this figure included 3,179 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 942 registrants who were unemployed.

The number of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 14th March and 10th April, 1961 (four weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 13th March	5,772
" notified during period	480
" filled during period	77
" cancelled or withdrawn	470
" unfilled at 10th April	5,705

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

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 18th April, 1961, and the corresponding figures for 21st March, 1961, and 19th April, 1960. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

(Thousands)

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	18th Apr., 1961	21st Mar., 1961	19th Apr., 1960	18th Apr., 1961	21st Mar., 1961	19th Apr., 1960
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex	85.2	88.1	71.6	3.3	3.4	2.6
Remainder	73.3	77.5	63.9	3.0	3.1	2.6
Eastern	45.3	48.2	38.6	1.9	2.0	1.6
Southern	34.2	36.1	29.4	1.5	1.5	1.2
South-Western	52.7	56.4	46.4	2.3	2.3	1.9
Midland	78.4	79.3	71.7	4.1	4.3	3.9
North Midland	54.7	56.9	50.0	4.7	4.9	4.6
East and West Ridings	79.8	82.4	77.0	7.1	7.4	7.7
North-Western	151.5	155.2	141.1	7.3	7.5	6.8
Northern	65.4	67.7	69.9	6.6	7.2	6.8
Scotland	117.1	123.3	114.3	8.1	8.3	8.7
Wales	67.6	70.6	62.9	7.0	7.0	7.6
Total, Great Britain	905.1	941.8	836.8	57.1	59.0	56.0

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 18th April, 1961, represented 4.5 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

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

The Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, Section 23 of the Factories Act, 1959, enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th April, 1961, according to the type of employment permitted.\*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended Hours†	19,896	748	2,433	23,077
Double Day Shifts‡	21,967	1,014	1,648	24,629
Long Spells	10,271	288	1,255	11,814
Night Shifts	3,361	885	—	4,246
Part-time Work§	4,905	—	—	4,905
Saturday Afternoon Work	489	25	—	514
Sunday Work	723	56	3	782
Miscellaneous	960	40	31	1,031
Total	62,572	3,056	5,370	70,998

## Employment Overseas

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines show that the number employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, was 585,927 in November compared with 587,462 in the previous month and 582,220 in November, 1959. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 25,257 at the end of November, compared with 26,137 at the end of the previous month and 25,364 at the end of November, 1959.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii), in industries other than agriculture and domestic service, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 51,329,000 in February. This was about 0.7 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month and 1.8 per cent. lower than in February, 1960. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in February was 11,405,000, a decrease of 0.9 per cent. compared with the previous month and a decrease of 8.7 per cent. compared with February, 1960.

The Department of Labor estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of February was about 5,705,000, compared with 5,385,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,931,000 at the middle of February, 1960.

### FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of April was 129,696, of whom 35,458 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 148,085 and 38,497 at the beginning of the previous month and 152,928 and 43,736 at the beginning of April, 1960.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 22nd April was 51,484, compared with 54,209 at 25th March and 60,587 at 23rd April, 1960.

### ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of October was 1,633,474, of whom 987,117 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 1,619,481, including 973,671 wholly unemployed, and at the end of October, 1959, it was 1,730,261, including 1,088,255 wholly unemployed.

### SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 130,304 at the end of December, compared with 134,813 at the end of the previous month and 94,805 at the end of December, 1959.

\* The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted by these Orders may, of course, vary from time to time.  
† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Acts in respect of daily hours or overtime.  
‡ Includes 2,842 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 Acts.

## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 18th APRIL, 1961

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 113

At 18th April, 1961, the retail prices index was 113 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 14th March, compared with 110 at 12th April, 1960.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. As with most indices of this kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price changes only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given quantities. In order to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels, no account is taken of changes in the prices quoted which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale.

### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 18th APRIL, 1961

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

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

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 18th APRIL, 1961 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food:		
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	123	52
Meat and bacon	110	89
Fish	123	9
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	82	19
Milk, cheese and eggs	106	53
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	97	22
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	105	39
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	106	33
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	108	19
Other food	106	15
Total—Food	108.0	350
II. Alcoholic drink	98.4	71
III. Tobacco	113.1	80
IV. Housing	137.0	87
V. Fuel and light:		
Coal and coke	132	28
Other fuel and light	120	27
Total—Fuel and light	126.2	55
VI. Durable household goods:		
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	107	35
Radio, television and other household appliances	87	21
Pottery, glassware and hardware	102	10
Total—Durable household goods	99.7	66
VII. Clothing and footwear:		
Men's outer clothing	106	20
Men's underclothing	109	7
Women's outer clothing	105	22
Women's underclothing	107	6
Children's clothing	105	11
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials	99	21
Footwear	109	19
Total—Clothing and footwear	105.3	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles:		
Motoring and cycling	107	30
Fares and other transport	134	38
Total—Transport and vehicles	122.0	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods:		
Books, newspapers and periodicals	148	16
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	121	26
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	107	17
Total—Miscellaneous goods	124.2	59
X. Services:		
Postage and telephones	129	6
Entertainment	125	23
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	124	29
Total—Services	124.7	58
ALL ITEMS	113.3	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 18th April was therefore 113.3, taken as 113.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

#### Food

Increases in the average prices of bacon, mutton and lamb, fresh fruit, cabbage and potatoes were partly offset by decreases in the average prices of eggs and butter. The average level of food prices as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 108, compared with 107 in the previous month.

#### Housing

Local rates were increased in most areas in England and Wales as from 1st April. There were also rises in the average levels of rents of privately-owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished and in the costs of repairs and maintenance. The effect of these changes was to raise the average level of housing costs by more than 1½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 137, compared with 135 in the previous month.

#### Durable Household Goods

Increases in the average prices of some articles of furniture, household electrical appliances and floor coverings were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of television sets. The average level of prices for the durable household goods group as a whole rose slightly, but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 100.

#### Transport and Vehicles

The cost of motor vehicle licences and the average price of engine oil rose following increases in the rates of excise duty on licences, and customs and excise duty on some oils. There were also rises in the average levels of prices of second-hand cars and of charges for the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles. As a result of all these changes the average level of prices and charges for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by nearly 1 per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 122, compared with 121 in the previous month.

#### Miscellaneous Goods

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of prices of toys and increases in the prices of some medical goods and cosmetics, the average level of prices and charges for the miscellaneous goods group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 124.

#### Services

There were rises in the average levels of charges for admission to cinemas, and for most services such as hairdressing, laundering and boot and shoe repairing. As a result, the average level of prices and charges for the services group rose by nearly one-half of 1 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 125, compared with 124 in the previous month.

#### Other Groups

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

### ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO APRIL, 1961

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	106	106	107	108	108
1958	108	108	108	110	109	109	108	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								

### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics"), is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d. including postage). This booklet consists of three main sections, dealing with (a) the scope and structure of the index, including the "weighting" basis, (b) the methods of collecting prices, and (c) the calculation and presentation of the index figures. There are also appendices giving (a) the groups and sections into which the index is divided, together with the weights of these groups and sections, and listing in detail the items priced in each, and (b) particulars of the localities from which information is collected for the purpose of the index.

The method of construction and calculation of the index is based on the recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee and the advice of a smaller Technical Committee.

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 231 of this GAZETTE.

### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in overseas countries is given on page 224.

# WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

### INDICES FOR 30th APRIL, 1961

(31st JANUARY, 1956 = 100)

At 30th April, 1961, the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

	All Industries and Services			Manufacturing Industries only		
	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates
1961 Mar.	123.9	96.3	128.6	123.8	95.6	129.5
1961 Apr.	124.2	96.3	129.0	123.8	95.5	129.6

### Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

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

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

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

### Weekly Rates of Wages\*

#### I—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0
1960 April	119.4	120.4	121.8	119.6
May	119.6	120.7	122.0	119.9
June	119.6	120.7	122.0	119.9
July	119.7	121.0	124.3	120.1
August	120.0	121.0	124.5	120.4
September	120.4	121.3	125.0	120.8
October	120.3	121.5	124.8	120.7
November	120.6	121.8	125.4	121.0
December	121.9	122.7	126.3	122.2
1961 January	123.2	124.4	128.4	123.5
February	123.4	124.6	128.6	123.7
March	123.6	124.8	129.0	123.9
April	123.9	124.2	129.2	124.2

### Index of Normal Weekly Hours

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

### Normal Weekly Hours\*

#### III—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1958	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
1959	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
1960	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0
1960 April	98.1	98.5	98.4	98.2
May	97.9	98.4	98.2	98.0
June	97.8	98.4	98.2	98.0
July	97.8	98.3	98.1	98.0
August	97.5	98.2	97.7	97.7
September	97.4	97.9	97.6	97.6
October	97.1	97.8	97.3	97.3
November	97.0	97.7	97.2	97.2
December	97.0	97.7	97.1	97.1
1961 January	96.3	96.7	96.5	96.4
February	96.3	96.7	96.5	96.4
March	96.3	96.5	96.4	96.3
April	96.3	96.3	96.4	96.3

### Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

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

#### II—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4
1960 April	118.6	119.7	120.1	118.9
May	118.8	119.9	120.4	119.1
June	118.9	119.9	120.4	119.2
July	119.1	120.0	124.9	119.5
August	119.2	120.1	125.0	119.6
September	119.4	120.6	125.3	119.9
October	119.6	120.7	125.5	120.0
November	120.1	120.9	125.8	120.5
December	122.4	122.4	127.5	122.7
1961 January	123.1	123.2	128.3	123.3
February	123.1	123.3	128.5	123.4
March	123.4	124.0	129.0	123.8
April	123.5	124.1	129.0	123.8

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

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

#### IV—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1960	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
1960 April	96.9	98.0	97.5	97.2
May	96.8	97.9	97.4	97.2
June	96.7	97.9	97.3	97.1
July	96.7	97.9	97.3	97.1
August	96.6	97.6	97.1	96.9
September	96.5	97.1	96.8	96.7
October	96.5	97.0	96.7	96.7
November	96.4	96.8	96.6	96.5
December	96.3	96.8	96.5	96.5
1961 January	95.7	95.3	95.7	95.6
February	95.7	95.3	95.7	95.6
March	95.7	95.3	95.6	95.6
April	95.7	95.2	95.6	95.5

hourly rates of wages (see page 133 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1958).

The Tables on the next page give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1960 inclusive and the monthly figures since April, 1960. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and March, 1960, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

## V—All Industries and Services

### Hourly Rates of Wages\*

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1960 April	121.7	122.2	123.8	121.8
May	122.2	122.7	124.3	122.3
June	122.3	122.7	124.3	122.4
July	122.4	123.0	126.6	122.6
August	123.1	123.3	127.4	123.2
September	123.6	123.9	128.1	123.8
October	123.9	124.2	128.2	124.0
November	124.3	124.7	129.0	124.5
December	125.7	125.6	130.0	125.9
1961 January	127.8	127.8	133.1	128.0
February	128.1	127.9	133.5	128.3
March	128.3	128.5	133.9	128.6
April	128.7	129.0	134.1	129.0

### General

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

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

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

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

## VI—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.9	117.0	119.4	116.9
1960	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1960 April	122.4	122.1	123.2	122.2
May	122.8	122.5	123.7	122.6
June	122.9	122.5	123.7	122.7
July	123.2	122.7	128.4	123.1
August	123.4	123.0	128.6	123.4
September	123.8	124.2	129.5	124.0
October	123.9	124.3	129.7	124.2
November	124.6	124.8	130.3	124.8
December	127.1	126.6	132.1	127.1
1961 January	128.5	129.2	134.1	129.0
February	128.6	129.3	134.4	129.0
March	129.0	130.2	134.9	129.5
April	129.0	130.3	135.0	129.6

### Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1956, to October, 1960, were given in an article on pages 50 to 57 of the February, 1961, issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956, and October, 1960, in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 23½ per cent., as compared with an average increase of 14½ per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 25 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 18 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 23½ per cent. for weekly earnings, 14½ per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 26 per cent. for hourly earnings and 18½ per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

### Changes in April

Estimates of the effect of reported changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation in the United Kingdom during April indicate that about 709,000 workers received an aggregate increase of approximately £317,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and about 285,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours.†

The principal increases in rates of wages affected manual and engineering workers employed by local authorities in England and Wales, employees engaged in the retail meat trade in England and Wales, operating staff employed by municipal road passenger transport undertakings, county council roadmen in England and Wales, operatives engaged in the paper box making industry, workers employed in the iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap industry, certain male workers engaged in petroleum distribution, and woolcombers employed in the Yorkshire wool textile industry. Industries and services in which normal weekly hours were reduced included the Health Service (domestic grades and ancillary workers, 44 to 42), paper box making (43½ to 42), hat and cap making and millinery (44 to 42), made-up textiles (45 to 43), West of England wool textile (45 to 42½), retail bespoke tailoring in Scotland (44 to 42), and broadcasting (manual workers employed by the British Broadcasting Corporation, 44 to 42); all reductions in normal weekly hours were without loss of pay, with compensating adjustments in hourly rates where appropriate, but, in addition, operatives engaged in the paper box making industry received increases of 5s. a week for men and of 4s. for women.

Adult manual and semi-skilled engineering workers employed by local authorities in England and Wales received increases ranging from 6s. 11d. to 14s. 10d. a week, according to classification. Minimum weekly rates established by the Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Meat Trade were increased by amounts ranging from 10s. to 15s. for men, according to classification and location, and from 7s. to 10s. for women. An arbitration award of a weekly increase of 11s. to adult operating staff in municipal passenger transport undertakings was accepted by the Joint Industrial Council for the industry. County council roadmen in England and Wales received increases in the basic grade rate of 8s. 6d. a week and there were varying adjustments to the lead rates of other grades. Workers employed in the iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap industry received increases of 2d. an hour for men with proportional amounts for other workers. Increases of varying amounts, resulting from a re-classification of occupational groups, became payable to certain male workers engaged in petroleum distribution. Woolcombers employed in the Yorkshire wool textile industry received increases of 4s. or 5s. a week for men and of 3s. for women. Through the operation of sliding-scale arrangements, based on the official index of retail prices, increases of varying amounts became payable to workers in a number of industries, including textile finishing and iron and steel manufacture.

Of the total increase of £317,000, about £297,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement, £11,000 from

### Changes in January–April, 1961

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

Industry Group	Weekly Rates of Wages		Normal Weekly Hours of Work	
	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	609,000	252,000	—	—
Mining and Quarrying	326,500	135,900	593,000	754,400
Food, Drink and Tobacco	143,000	60,200	282,000	584,400
Chemicals and Allied Industries	39,500	10,600	—	—
Metal Manufacture	166,500	8,100	1,000	1,600
Engineering and Electrical Goods	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	453,000	174,600	21,000	41,700
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	281,000	111,600	419,000	1,011,900
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	—	—	56,000	110,300
Clothing and Footwear	101,000	27,900	114,000	231,900
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	—	—	—	—
Timber, Furniture, etc.	114,500	36,200	149,500	238,000
Paper, Printing and Publishing	22,500	9,100	6,500	13,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	340,000	49,900	56,000	84,200
Construction	10,500	3,000	20,500	39,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	1,183,500	230,600	91,500	182,800
Transport and Communication	18,500	1,000		



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, 1960," on which details for the Industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Limestone Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	17 Apr.	Male workers . . . . .	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased* by 0.143d. an hour (1s. 4.143d. to 1s. 4.286d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.072d. (8.071d. to 8.143d.) for boys under 18.
Ball Clay	North and South Devon and Dorset (12)	22 Feb.	Juvenile workers . . . . .	Rates for workers under 21 to be paid on a percentage basis to the nearest 1d. of the able-bodied labourer's day rate (on the appropriate trade rate of the craftsman in the case of apprentices). Percentages as follows: at 15, 50; 16, 60; 17, 70; 18, 85; 19, 90; 20, 95.
Iron-Ore Mining	Cumberland (14)	17 Apr.	Male workers . . . . .	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased* by 1d. a shift (9s. 4d. to 9s. 5d.) for workers 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 8d. to 4s. 8½d.) for boys under 18.
Flour Milling	Great Britain (16)	3 Apr.	Mechanics and apprentices . . . . .	Increases of 23s., 21s. 6d. or 20s. 6d. a week, according to class of mill, for mechanics, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for mechanics: class A mills 252s. a week, class B 241s. 6d., class C 234s. 6d.
Beet Sugar Manufacture	Great Britain (25)	3 Apr.	Workers other than maintenance engineers	Increase in basic rate of 2½d. an hour (4s. 0½d. to 4s. 2½d.) for adult male day workers in grade 1 occupations; grades 2 to 9 receive plus rates of 1d. to 1s. 8d. (previously 1d. to 1s. 7½d.) above the basic rate, charge hands 8d. to 1s. 11½d. (previously 7½d. to 1s. 10½d.), leading hands 2d. to 10½d. (previously 2d. to 9½d.) and utility men and instrument controllers (upgraded from grade 9) 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 11½d. (previously 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 10½d., utility men only). Shift-work allowance increased by 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d.) for all hours worked on a shift system.
			Maintenance engineers	Increases of 3d. or 3½d. an hour, according to classification, for skilled workers, of 2½d. to 2½d. for semi-skilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices; shift allowance increased by 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d.) for all hours worked on a shift system. Minimum rates after change: fitters, class A 6s. 2½d. an hour, class B 5s. 10½d., class C 5s. 7d., electricians in charge of shifts 5s. 10½d. to 6s. 5d., semi-skilled workers 4s. 3½d. to 5s. 1½d.
Coke and By-Products Manufacture	Great Britain (34-35)	Beginning of pay week including 2 Jan.†	Workers employed at coke oven and by-products plants vested in the National Coal Board	Increases in national standard rates of 2s. 1d. a shift for craftsmen grade I, and of 1s. 7d. for craftsmen grade II and other workers; further increase of 9d. a shift for electricians and fitters as a result of the regrouping of these occupations. National standard rates after change: craftsmen—engineering grade I 45s. 7d. a shift, others grade I 44s. 10d., grade II 39s. 10d.; other workers grade B 39s. 11d., grade C 38s. 7d., grade D 37s. 5d., grade E 36s. 4d., grade F 35s. 6d.
		Beginning of pay week including 6 Mar.	Certain workers employed at coke oven and by-product plants vested in the National Coal Board	Regrading of certain occupations resulting in the elimination of grade F.
Patent Fuel and Briquette Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of pay week including 2 Jan.†	Workers employed by the National Coal Board	Increases in divisional standard rates of 1s. 7d. a shift for adult dayworkers in the 5 national occupational groups, and of 11d. or 1s. 7d., according to age, for juveniles.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.‡ (43)	30 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 (8s. 10.6d. to 8s. 11.9d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.975d. (6s. 7.95d. to 6s. 8.925d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 5.3d. to 4s. 5.95d.) for those under 18.
Shuttle Manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (50)	First full pay week commencing on or after 3 Apr.	Journeymen and apprentices . . . . .	Increases in minimum daywork rates of 10d. an hour (4d. in consequence of reduction in normal weekly hours) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices; for pieceworkers, increase from 4½ per cent. to 19½ per cent. in the basic price "plus percentage". Sliding-scale arrangements revised so that for every 2 points rise in the official index of retail prices above 112 and for every 2 points fall to 112 the cost-of-living payment for dayworkers will be increased or decreased by 1½d. per hour instead of 1d., the amount for pieceworkers remaining unchanged. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: dayworkers—Lancashire 5s. 11d. an hour, Yorkshire 6s. 1d.; pieceworkers—basic price (double piecework list prices plus 19½ per cent. plus 112 per cent.)§
Harris Tweed Manufacture	Outer Hebrides	27 Mar.	Mill workers (spinning section)	Increase of 5 per cent. Minimum rates after change: male workers 20 and over—commencing wage 181s. 2d. a week or 4s. 0½d. an hour, after 6 months 188s. or 4s. 2½d.; female workers 17½ and over—commencing wage 106s. 10d. or 2s. 4½d., after 6 months 133s. 10d. or 2s. 11½d.
			Warpers . . . . .	Increase of 4.1 per cent.
Wool Textile (Woolcombing)	Yorkshire . . . . . (81)	Pay day in week ending 1 Apr.	Male night workers . . . . .	Increase of 5s. a week. Minimum rates after change †: wool pullers and bowl feeders 176s. 3d. a week, bowl minders (with dryer) 184s. 5d., (without dryer) 182s. 3d., wool dryers 176s. 3d., makers-up 175s. 4d., breakers-off (3 laps) 175s. 4d., (4 laps) 177s. 5d., wool runners 175s. 4d. or 176s. 3d., card feeders by hand 175s. 4d., card jobbers, 7 or less 178s. 8d., 8 or more 181s. 6d., shoddy men 176s. 3d., burr takers-out 175s. 4d., can dodgers 176s. 3d., backwash minders 178s. 8d. or 181s. 6d., with box 181s. 6d. or 183s. 6d., strong box minders, 2 boxes 176s. 3d., punch minders, 8 combs or less 176s. 3d. or 178s. 8d., 9 combs or more 178s. 8d. or 181s. 6d., comb minders, 2 combs (with noil) 184s. 5d., 188s. 3d. or 193s. 10d., (without noil) 180s., 183s. 6d. or 188s. 3d., finishing box minders 176s. 3d. or 178s. 8d.
			Male and female day workers	Increases of 4s. a week for adult male workers, of 3s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include †: adult male workers—wool pullers and bowl feeders 158s. 3d. a week, bowl minders (with dryer) 168s. 2d., (without dryer) 165s. 9d., wool dryers 158s. 3d., makers-up 153s. 6d., breakers-off (3 laps) 153s. 6d., (4 laps) 156s., wool runners 158s. 3d., card jobbers, 7 or less 163s. 5d., 8 or more 165s. 9d., shoddy men 153s. 6d., burr takers-out 153s. 6d., can dodgers 153s. 6d., backwash minders with box 157s. 1d., comb minders, 2 combs (with noil) 166s. 6d., (without noil) 162s., card grinders, wood cards 173s. 1d., iron cards 188s. 1d.; adult female workers—breakers-off (2 laps) 111s. 2d., (3 laps) 113s. 11d., card feeders by hand 110s. 1d., backwash minders (1 backwash) 11s. 2d., 112s. 8d. or 113s. 11d., (with box) 113s. 11d., 115s. 3d. or 116s. 7d., strong box minders (2 boxes) 110s. 1d., (3 boxes single) 110s. 1d., punch minders, 8 combs or less 110s. 1d. or 111s. 2d., 9 combs or more 112s. 8d. or 113s. 11d., comb minders, 2 combs (with noil) 115s. 11d., 119s. 11d. or 125s. 1d., (without noil) 112s. 8d., 116s. 7d. or 121s. 8d., finishing box minders 110s. 1d. or 112s. 8d.
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	Pay day in week ending 8 Apr.	Building trade operatives . . . . .	New minimum rates agreed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—craftsmen 5s. 3½d. an hour, labourers 4s. 7½d.¶

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 † These increases were agreed in March with retrospective effect to the date shown.  
 ‡ Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.  
 § Under this agreement the new rates and conditions are to remain in operation until 15th January, 1964, but provision is made for the re-opening of negotiations in exceptional circumstances before October, 1963.  
 ¶ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".  
 ¶ Where more than one rate is quoted, the different rates apply to different kinds of wool (long wool, medium or botany).

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
Wool Textile (continued)	West of England . . . . . (84-85)	Pay week commencing on or after 1 Apr.	All workers . . . . .	New minimum gross earnings established, night work allowance increased by ½d. an hour (5d. to 5½d.), and full adult rates now paid to male workers at 19 (previously 20). Minimum gross earnings after change: male workers 19 and over—head overlookers and head loom tuners 219s. 7d. a week, senior overlookers 202s. 8d., loom tuners 191s. 4d. or 202s. 8d., according to experience, overlookers 191s. 4d., assistant overlookers and assistant loom tuners 180s. 1d., class A 180s. 1d., B 173s. 4d., C 166s. 7d., key personnel class 1 219s. 7d., 2 202s. 8d., 3 191s. 4d., 4 180s. 1d., maintenance workers class 1 219s. 7d., 2 202s. 8d., 3 180s. 1d. class B 173s. 4d., C 166s. 7d.; female workers 18 and over—class A 115s. 7d., B 110s. 2d., key personnel class 1 151s., 2 140s. 10d., 3 133s. 10d., 4 122s. 11d.; piecework rates to be such as to yield gross group average minimum earnings as follows:—workers except 2-loom weavers, males class A 195s., B 187s. 6d., C 180s., females, A 125s., B 120s., 2-loom weavers, males class 1 195s., 2 187s. 6d., 3 180s., females class 1 147s. 6d., 2 140s., 3 132s. 6d., 4 125s.*
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands . . . . . (89)	First pay day in Apr.	All workers . . . . .	Overriding minimum hourly rates increased to 2s. 5d. for experienced male workers and 1s. 6d. for experienced female workers; new minimum time rates and guaranteed minimum rates fixed for juveniles and new entrants. Rates after change: minimum time rates for new entrants—male workers, first 6 months of employment 10½d. to 1s. 8d. an hour, according to age of entry to the trade, second 6 months 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 10½d., third 6 months 1s. 3d. to 2s. 1d., female workers 10½d. to 1s. 4½d., 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d., 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7½d.; guaranteed minimum rates for juveniles and new entrants—male workers, first 6 months of employment 9d. to 1s. 4d., according to age of entry to the trade, rising to 2s. 5d. after appropriate period of employment, female workers 9d. to 1s. 1d. rising to 1s. 6d. All these rates carry in addition a cost-of-living bonus (currently 8d. on each 1s. of basic wage).
Made-Up Textiles	Great Britain (93) (250)	10 Apr.	All workers . . . . .	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—general minimum time rates, male workers 21 or over in specified occupations 3s. 10d. an hour, other male workers 1s. 6½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 5½d. at 21 or over, female workers 18 or over in specified occupations 2s. 8½d., other female workers 1s. 6½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 6½d. at 18 or over; piecework basis time rates, male workers in specified occupations 4s. 2½d., other male workers 3s. 9½d., female workers in specified occupations 2s. 11½d., other female workers 2s. 9d.†
Linens and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Manufacture	Northern Ireland . . . . . (94) (252)	19 Apr.	Male workers . . . . .	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for workers who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years, of 1½d., 2d. or 3d., according to period of employment, for workers operating Swiss embroidery machines, of 3d. for other workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other young workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 2½d. or 3d., according to occupation. General minimum time rates after change include: workers who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years—measurers and sampler-makers, area A 4s. 1½d. an hour, area B 3s. 10½d., lappers 4s. 0½d., 3s. 9½d., warehouse assistants or warehouse clerks 3s. 10d., 3s. 7½d.; apprentices to lapping, measuring and sampler-making 1s. 4d. or 1s. 3½d.; during first year of apprenticeship rising to 3s. 0½d. or 2s. 10½d. during fifth year; Swiss embroidery machine operators, areas A and B 1s. 9d. during first 6 months, 2s. 5½d. during second 6 months, 3s. 8d. thereafter; other workers 21 and over with not less than 2 years' employment in the trade within the preceding 5 years, area A 3s. 8d., area B 3s. 6d.; piecework basis time rates—Swiss embroidery machine operators, on single machines having 2 or 3 tiers, areas A and B 3s. 11½d., on single machines having 4 tiers or on any coupled machines 4s. 1½d., other workers, area A 3s. 8d., area B 3s. 6d.‡
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district . . . . .	First full pay week in Apr.	Workers employed in the manufacture of cloth for mechanical purposes (including felts for paper making)	Increase of 2 per cent. (69 to 71 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of percentage addition, include: adult male workers 178s. 5d. a week, adult female workers 121s.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (95)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Apr.	All workers . . . . .	Increase in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 5d. a week (50s. 5d. to 51s. 10d.) for adult male workers, of 1s. (36s. 4d. to 37s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: timeworkers—boilerfitters 188s. 11½d. a week, other adult male workers 160s. 10d., adult females 113s. 4d.; pieceworkers—adult males 177s. 10d., adult females 124s. 2d.
	Scotland . . . . . (96)	do.	All workers . . . . .	Increase in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 5d. a week (50s. 5d. to 51s. 10d.) for adult male workers, of 1s. (36s. 4d. to 37s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: timeworkers—adult males 160s. 10d. a week, adult females 113s. 4d.; pieceworkers—adult males 177s. 10d., adult females 124s. 2d.
Silk Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Macclesfield . . . . .	do.	All workers . . . . .	Increase in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 5d. a week (50s. 5d. to 51s. 10d.) for adult male workers, of 1s. (36s. 4d. to 37s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: timeworkers—boilerfitters 188s. 11½d. a week, other adult male workers 160s. 10d., adult females 113s. 4d.; pieceworkers—adult males 177s. 10d., adult females 124s. 2d.
Calico Printing	United Kingdom . . . . .	do.	Block printers . . . . .	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1s. 8d. a week (42s. 4d. to 44s.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, 181s. a week.
	Lancashire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire and Scotland	do.	Skilled engravers and apprentices	Cost-of-living wage increased by 1s. 8d. a week (60s. 10d. to 62s. 6d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living wage and guaranteed minimum bonus 225s. or 227s. a week, according to occupation.
Coir Mat and Matting Manufacture	Great Britain . . . . .	Pay day of week ending 7 Apr.	All workers . . . . .	Increases of 3d. an hour for adult male workers, of 2d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change: day workers—males 1s. 8½d. an hour at 15 rising to 3s. 9½d. at 21 and over, females 1s. 8½d. at 15 rising to 2s. 6½d. at 18 and over; pieceworkers—males 4s. 2d., females 2s. 9½d.*
Fellmongering	England and Wales (102)	First full pay week after 1 Mar.	Workers employed in handling domestic skins	New minimum time rates agreed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—male workers 21 and over, skilled 4s. 3½d. an hour, semi-skilled 4s. 1½d., unskilled 4s. 0½d.; female workers 21 and over 3s. 3½d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).*
	United Kingdom . . . . .	do.	Workers employed in handling foreign skins	New minimum time rates agreed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—male workers 21 and over, skilled 4s. 3½d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 4s. 1½d., (dry) 4s. 0½d.; female workers 21 and over 3s. 3½d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).*
Hat and Cap Making and Millinery	England and Wales (112) (250)	21 Apr.	All workers . . . . .	Statutory general minimum hourly time rates and piecework basis time rates previously payable converted to weekly rates, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—general minimum time rates, male workers in specified occupations 163s. 2d. a week, other male workers 63s. 3d. at under 16 rising to 146s. 8d. at 21 or over, female workers other than learners 108s. 2d., learners 57s. 9d. during first six months rising to 92s. 7d. during third year; piecework basis time rates, male workers in specified occupations 174s. 2d., other male workers 157s. 8d., female workers 117s. 4d.*†

\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".  
 † These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 181 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.  
 ‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 226 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 225 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
Hat and Cap Making and Millinery (continued)	Scotland (113) (250)	24 Apr.	All workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—male workers with at least 3 years' experience after 18, cutters, blockers, body makers or finishers, stiffeners or shapers, general minimum time rate 3s. 11d. an hour, piecework basis time rate 3s. 9½d., certain other specified occupations 3s. 11d., 4s. 2d., other male workers except late entrants 1s. 7½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 6d. at 21 or over, piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 3s. 9½d.; female workers—wholesale manufacturing branches, general minimum time rates, workers (including home workers) other than learners 2s. 7d., learners 1s. 5½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 2½d. during third year, piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 2s. 10d.; retail branch, general minimum time rates, workers other than learners area A 2s. 5½d., area B 2s. 4d., learners 1s. 1½d. or 1s. 0½d. during first year rising to 2s. or 1s. 10d. during fourth year, piecework basis time rates for workers of any age 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6d.*†
Ready-Mixed Concrete	Great Britain	1 Apr.	All workers	New minimum weekly rates agreed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows: drivers of vehicles of over 14 tons gross laden weight (mixing or agitating trucks), London (within a 15-miles radius of Charing Cross) 206s. 6d., Provinces 203s., up to 14 tons 203s., 199s. 6d., over 14 tons (non-agitating or mixing) 199s. 6d., 196s., up to 14 tons 196s., 192s. 6d.; batching operators 206s. 6d., 203s.; drivers of dumpers, loading shovels or cranes 192s. 6d., 189s.; labourers 182s., 178s. 6d.†
Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling	United Kingdom	First full pay week in Apr.	Journeyman and apprentices	Increases‡ in cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Paper Box Making	Great Britain (144) (250)	12 Apr.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. a week for workers 21 or over and for late entrants 20 or over, and of amounts varying from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., according to age, for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 5s. 6d. a week. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—workers 21 or over and late entrants after 2 years' experience employed as machine minders on carton cutting and creasing machines fitted with fully automatic feeders, or carton automatic gluing machines, carton or rigid box forme setters or die makers, or designer sample makers, or machine minders of double backing corrugated board machines over 63 inches in width in the manufacture of fibreboard packing cases 196s. 6d. a week, machine minders of carton or rigid box cutting and creasing machines or as head stock keepers, guillotine cutters or machine minders of automatic windowing machines in the manufacture of cartons, machine minders of box wrapping machines or quad stayer machines in the manufacture of rigid boxes, machine minders of solid board laminating machines, double backing corrugated board machines up to and including 63 inches in width or fully automatic cutting and creasing presses with automatic feeder and stripper, forme setters or die makers, head stock keepers or designers and sample makers in the manufacture of fibreboard packing cases 189s., makers of sample boxes and cartons and other machine minders in the manufacture of cartons and rigid boxes, guillotine cutters or shear cutters and other machine minders in the manufacture of fibreboard packing cases, or as fork lift truck drivers 181s. 6d., all other workers (including workers employed in corner cutting, punching or paper snipping or in the manufacture of fibreboard packing cases) 165s. 6d.; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 180s. 6d.†§
			Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. a week for workers 18 or over, and of 1s. 6d., 2s. or 3s., according to age, for younger workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 4s. 6d. a week. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—workers 18 or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 119s. a week; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 129s. 9d.†§
	Northern Ireland (145) (252)	19 Apr.	Timeworkers	New general minimum time rates fixed, resulting in increases of varying amounts for male workers, of 4s. for female workers other than learners, and of varying amounts for female learners. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers (with 2 years' experience in the trade after serving a period of learnership) employed on carton forme making or in charge of an automatic carton gluing machine or a carton cutting and creasing machine fitted with fully automatic feeder 188s. 6d. a week, employed as die makers, forme setters, shear cutters, guillotine cutters, workers on (a) rotary cutting, (b) scoring, when combined with rotary cutting, or (c) slitting and rewinding (in each case only when the operator sets the machine), machine minders, head stock keepers 181s., other male workers except learners 143s. 3d. during first year of employment after attaining age of 21, 161s. thereafter; female workers other than learners 113s. 6d.†
			Female pieceworkers	Increase in piecework basis time rate of 2d. an hour (2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d.) and addition to general minimum piece rates raised from 260 to 275 per cent.†
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	England and Scotland	27 Mar.	All workers	Increases of 2d. an hour (7s. 1d. a week of 4½ hours) for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for adult female and juvenile workers. Minimum time rates after change include: male workers 18 and over 163s. 5½d. a week, female workers 18 and over 117s. 8½d.
Organ Building	United Kingdom (159)	1 Apr.	Journeyman and apprentices	Increases‡ of ¼d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for improvers and apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: London, Liverpool and Manchester 5s. 5½d. an hour, other districts 5s. 4½d.
Electricity Supply	Northern Ireland	First full pay period following 18 Apr.	Shift workers	Enhancement over day rate increased from 4½d. to 4½d. an hour. Payment for time worked on Saturdays and Sundays now to be calculated on the shift rate.
Road Passenger Transport (Municipal undertakings)	Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan Area) and Belfast (182)	Beginning of first full pay period following 13 Apr.	Workers other than craftsmen and apprentices	Increase of 11s. a week for adult workers, with proportionate increases for juveniles. Basic rates after change: drivers, commencing rate 200s. a week rising to a maximum of 203s. 6d. after 1 year, conductors 194s. 9d. to 198s. 3d.; semi-skilled and unskilled men in depots and garages (on daywork)—grade A1 201s. 9d., grade 1 194s. 9d., grade 2 189s. 6d., grade 3, cleaners and labourers 184s. 3d.†
Petroleum Distribution	United Kingdom (200-201)	17 Apr.	Certain male workers	Revision of group structure into groups 1 to 5 graded by degree of skill, resulting in increases of varying amounts for workers, other than labourers, in occupational groups previously numbered 9-1, and of 12s. 6d. a week for tester mechanics. Minimum adult rates after change: Provinces—group 1 241s. a week, 2 220s. 6d., 3 207s. 6d., 4 194s. 6d., 5 180s.; tester mechanics 248s. 3d. In London, rates are 4s. 9d. a week higher than those quoted.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	Scotland (212) (250)	26 Apr.	All workers	New general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and time rates per hour applicable to the piecework time statement fixed, for hourly-rated workers, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay. Revised rates: workers with 5 years' employment in the trade—general minimum time rates, journeymen, area A 3s. 10d. an hour, area B 3s. 9d., female workers 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8½d.; piecework basis time rates, journeymen, A 3s. 11½d., B 3s. 10½d., female workers 2s. 11d., 2s. 9½d.; time rates per hour for workers to whom the piecework time statement applies—male workers, A 4s. 1½d., B 3s. 9d., female workers 3s. 5½d., 3s. 1½d.*†

\* These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 225 of this GAZETTE.  
 † See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".  
 ‡ 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 181 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.  
 || These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 226 of this GAZETTE.  
 ¶ These increases were agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council following an Award of an Arbitration Board dated 18th April. See page 225 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
Retail Meat Trade	England and Wales (206)	Week commencing 17 Apr.	Shop managers and managers	Increases of 15s., 13s. or 10s. a week, according to area, for shop managers. Minimum rates after change: shop managers in general butchers' shops, London area 212s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is up to £100 to 273s. where weekly trade does not exceed £700, Provincial A area 203s. 6d. to 264s., Provincial B area 193s. 6d. to 254s.; managers who supervise making-up in the retail pork trade receive 10s. a week above these rates; shop managers receive the rates for shop managers less 10s. in each case.
			Other workers	Increases of 13s. a week in London and Provincial A areas and 10s. in Provincial B area for male shop assistants and cashiers and assistants engaged as cutters, cutter/salesmen or makers-up 19 or over (15s. in London for those 22 or over), of 7s. to 11s., according to age and area, for youths and boys, of 9s. in London (10s. for those 22 or over) and 7s. in other areas (8s. for those 22 or over) for female workers 18 or over, and of 6s. (8s. in London) for girls; increases of 15s., 13s. or 10s., according to area, for machinemen. Minimum rates after change: male shop assistants and cashiers, and assistants employed as cutters, cutter/salesmen or makers-up—London area 81s. a week at 15 rising to 186s. 6d. at 22, Provincial A area 76s. to 179s., Provincial B area 70s. to 168s. 6d., female shop assistants and cashiers 72s. at 16 to 130s. 6d., 66s. to 124s. 6d., 60s. 6d. to 117s. 6d.; female workers mainly engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers' assistants and assistants wholly or mainly engaged as makers-up, London 75s. to 134s. 6d., A 69s. to 128s. 6d., B 62s. to 121s. 6d.; first machineman engaged mainly in making-up, London 197s. 6d., A 190s., B 179s. 6d., first machineman with three or more workers engaged mainly in assisting in making-up 207s. 6d., 200s., 189s. 6d.
Multiple Retail Meat Trade	England and Wales	Week commencing 17 Apr.	Shop managers and managers	Increases of 15s., 13s. or 10s. a week, according to area, for shop managers. Minimum rates after change: shop managers in general butchers' shops, London area 221s. 6d. a week where weekly trade is up to £100 to 282s. where weekly trade does not exceed £700, Provincial A area 212s. to 272s. 6d., Provincial B area 201s. 6d. to 262s.; managers who supervise making-up in the retail pork trade receive 10s. a week above these rates; shop managers receive the rates for shop managers less 10s. in each case.
			Other workers	Increases of 13s. a week in London and Provincial A areas and 10s. in Provincial B area for male shop assistants and cashiers 19 or over (15s. in London for those 22 or over), of 7s. to 11s., according to age and area, for youths and boys, of 9s. in London (10s. for those 22 or over) and 7s. in other areas (8s. for those 22 or over) for female workers 18 or over, and of 6s. (8s. in London) for girls; increases of 15s., 13s. or 10s., according to area, for machinemen. Minimum rates after change: shop assistants and cashiers—male workers, London area 85s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 195s. 6d. at 22, Provincial A area 80s. to 187s. 6d., Provincial B area 74s. to 176s. 6d., female workers 74s. 6d. at 16 to 134s. 6d., 68s. 6d. to 127s. 6d., 63s. to 120s. 6d.; female workers mainly engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers' assistants, London 78s. to 139s. 6d., A 72s. to 132s. 6d., B 65s. to 125s. 6d.; first machineman engaged mainly in making-up, London 206s. 6d., A 198s. 6d., B 187s. 6d., first machineman with three or more workers engaged mainly in assisting in making-up 216s. 6d., 208s. 6d., 197s. 6d.; the differentials for heavy transport drivers, etc., remain unchanged.
Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap	Great Britain (218)	Pay day in week commencing 3 Apr.	All workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for adult male workers (other than lorry drivers), and of proportional amounts for female and juvenile workers; existing weekly rates for lorry drivers converted to hourly rates based on the national minimum wage rates for other adult male workers, plus 4d. an hour (concurrently with a reduction in normal weekly hours*). National minimum hourly rates after change for men 21 and over: London Metropolitan Police District 4s. 3½d., other areas 4s. 2d. (burner-cutters plus a minimum of 2½d. an hour above these rates); lorry drivers 4s. 7½d., 4s. 6d.
Broadcasting	Great Britain	9 Apr.	Manual workers employed by the British Broadcasting Corporation	New hourly rates agreed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—craftsmen, grade MC1 5s. 9d. an hour, MC2 6s. 1d., MC3 6s. 4½d., MC4 6s. 8½d., MC5 7s. 1½d., MC6 7s. 8d.; non-craftsmen, grade M1 4s. 6d., M2 4s. 7d., M3 4s. 8½d., M4 4s. 9½d., M5 5s. 1d., M6 5s. 3d., M7 5s. 5d., watchmen 4s. 4½d.; women, grade W1 3s. 9½d., W2 4s. 2½d.; catering staff 3s. 2d. to 4s. 10½d., according to occupation.*
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (240-241)	Pay day in week commencing 3 Apr.	Manual and semi-skilled engineering workers	Increases of 6s. 11d. a week for adult males in group 1 of general classes of manual workers, the differential rates between groups 1 to 6 increased from 3s. 8d. to 5s. 3d., corresponding increases not exceeding 14s. 10d. for other manual workers, and parallel increases for semi-skilled engineering workers and ambulance employees; some reclassification of employees. Rates after change for men, 21 and over, on day work include: general classes—London, group 1 occupations 194s. 9d. a week, 2 200s., 3 205s. 3d., 4 210s. 6d., 5 215s. 9d., 6 221s., Zone A 183s. 9d., 189s., 194s. 3d., 199s. 6d., 204s. 9d., 210s., Zone B 180s. 9d., 186s., 191s. 3d., 196s. 6d., 201s. 9d., 207s.; roadworkers, sewer workers and plant operators—London, grade A 200s. a week, B 210s. 6d., C 215s. 9d., D 221s., E 226s. 3d., Zone A 189s., 199s. 6d., 204s. 9d., 210s., 215s. 3d., Zone B 186s., 196s. 6d., 201s. 9d., 207s., 212s. 3d.; semi-skilled engineering workers—London grade I 4s. 10½d. an hour, II 5s. 0½d., III 5s. 2d., IV 5s. 4d., Zone A 4s. 7½d., 4s. 9½d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 1d., Zone B 4s. 6½d., 4s. 8½d., 4s. 10d., 5s.; ambulance employees—drivers, London 238s. a week, Zone A 227s., Zone B 224s., attendants 223s. 6d., 212s. 6d., 209s. 6d.
	England and Wales (227)	Pay day in week commencing 3 Apr.	Female employees in the school meals service, staff canteen and day nurseries, and home helps	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change for workers 18 and over: school meals service, staff canteen and day nurseries, helpers or general assistants, London 3s. 3½d. an hour, Zone A 3s. 2½d., Zone B 3s. 1½d., school meals supervisory assistants 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2½d., assistant cooks 3s. 6½d., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3½d., cooks 3s. 9½d., 3s. 7½d., 3s. 6½d.; home helps 3s. 10d., 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5½d.
	England and Wales (242-243)	do.	Engineering craftsmen and apprentices	Increase of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen, with appropriate percentage increases for apprentices. Rates after change for skilled craftsmen: London 5s. 11½d. an hour, Zone A 5s. 7½d., Zone B 5s. 6½d.
	England and Wales (242)	do.	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineers, mates and apprentices	Increases of 3½d. an hour for engineers and of 2½d. or 2½d., according to area, for mates, with appropriate percentage increases for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen—as for engineering craftsmen (above), mates—London 5s. 0½d. an hour, Zone A 4s. 9½d., Zone B 4s. 8½d.
	Glamorgan and Monmouthshire (243)	3 Apr.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services	Increases of 3½d. an hour for workers 18 and over, and of 1½d. for younger workers. Minimum basic rate after change for adult male workers other than watchmen and flagmen 4s. 9½d. an hour.
Local Government Service	England and Wales (247)	Pay day in week commencing 3 Apr.	County Council roadmen	Increase in the basic grade A1 minimum rate of 8s. 6d. a week, and varying adjustments to the lead rates of other grades. Weekly rates after change: grade A1—London area 199s. 7d., Zone A 188s. 7d., Zone B 185s. 7d. Lead rates for grades A2, B, C, D and E 7s., 10s. 6d., 15s. 9d., 21s. and 26s. 3d., respectively.
Health Services	Great Britain (220-221)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Apr.	Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers†	Shift allowances increased from 4d. to 4½d. an hour for workers on rotary shifts, and from 2½d. to 2½d. for workers on alternating shifts.*
	Great Britain (221)	do.	Orthopaedic appliance grades	New minimum hourly rates agreed consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows: adult male workers—grade C 5s. 4½d., grade B 5s. 8½d., grade A 5s. 11½d., grade 1 6s. 1½d.*

\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".  
 † Including semi-skilled engineering and orthopaedic appliance grades, but excluding building craftsmen and labourers, employed in hospitals, etc., on rotary and alternating shift work.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING APRIL

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Iron-Ore Mining	Cumberland (14)	27 Mar.	Surface workers (excluding those handling ore and stone)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (50)	Third pay day in Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42½, without loss of pay.
Shuttle Manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (50)	First full pay week commencing on or after 3 Apr.	Journeyman and apprentices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42½.*
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	First day of pay period in week ending 8 Apr.	Building trade operatives	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42½.*
	West of England (84-85)	1 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42½ for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 42½ for those under 16.*
Made-Up Textiles	Great Britain (93) (250)	10 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.*†
Coir Mat and Matting Manufacture	Great Britain	First day of pay week ending 7 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*
Fellmongering	England and Wales (102)	First full pay week after 1 Mar.	Workers employed in handling domestic skins	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43 for those under 16.*
	United Kingdom	do.	Workers employed in handling foreign skins	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43 for those under 16.*
Hat and Cap Making and Millinery	England and Wales (112) (250)	21 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*‡
	Scotland (113) (250)	24 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*‡
Ready-Mixed Concrete	Great Britain	1 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*
Paper Box Making	Great Britain (144) (250)	12 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43½ to 42.*†
	Northern Ireland (145) (252)	19 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43½ to 42.*§
Wholesale Grocery and Allied Trades	Northern Ireland (197)	27 Feb.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42 in Belfast and to 43 in Londonderry, and from 47 to 45 in Provincial areas, without loss of pay.
Slaughtering	Scotland (198)	3 Apr.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced without loss of pay from an average of 44 to 42 hours spread evenly throughout the year.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	Scotland (212) (250)	26 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.*‡
Hide and Skin Market Trade	England and Wales	First pay day in week commencing 3 Apr.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap	Great Britain (218)	3 Apr.	Lorry drivers wholly employed on transport work	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.*
Broadcasting	Great Britain	9 Apr.	Manual workers employed by the British Broadcasting Corporation	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 for non-shift staff, and to an average of 42 over the whole shift cycle for shift workers.*
Health Services	Great Britain (220-221)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Apr.	Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.*
	Great Britain (221)	do.	Orthopaedic appliance grades	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*

## CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF APRIL

The following changes, operative from a future date, have been notified during April: fletton brick manufacture (increase of 2½d. in hourly rates, 1st May); brewing in Scotland (increases of 12s. 3d. a week for men and of 8s. 9d. for women, 1st May); building industry in Scotland (normal weekly hours of work reduced from 44 to 42 with an increase of 6d. in hourly rates, 2nd October); river authorities in England and Wales (44 to 42, 1st October); sawmilling industry in England and Wales (sawyers' normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 together with an increase of 5d. in hourly rates, 1st May, and a further increase of 1½d. in hourly rates with effect from 1st January, 1962); hosiery finishing in the Midlands (45 to 42½, 1st May); mastic asphalt laying (44 to 42 with an increase of 6d. in hourly rates, 2nd October). Increases

operative in May under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices affected the following industries: iron and steel manufacture, hosiery manufacture in Scotland (except Hawick), hosiery finishing in the Midlands, coopering, cinematograph film production, pressed felt manufacture in the Rossendale Valley, and wool textile manufacture in Leicester. Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act authorised the following changes, operative from a future date: retail drapery, outfitting and footwear (normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 44 with increases of 9s., 10s. or 13s. a week for men and of 5s. or 7s. for women, 15th May); coffin furniture and cerement-making (45 to 42, 5th May). Full details of these changes will be published in the appropriate issues of this GAZETTE.

\* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

† These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 181 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 225 of this GAZETTE.

§ This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 226 of this GAZETTE.

|| Excluding building craftsmen and labourers, and semi-skilled engineering and orthopaedic appliance grades, employed in hospitals, etc.

## 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 266. In addition, 23 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 289 stoppages occurred is estimated at 107,300. This total includes 6,900 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 100,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in April, 86,900 were directly involved and 13,500 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 340,000 working days lost during April included 77,000 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
Fishing	—	2	2	3,000	43,000
Coal Mining	2	132	134	15,900	34,000
Engineering	1	27	28	16,400	28,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	5	8	13	24,800	81,000
Motor Vehicles	1	8	9	13,900	58,000
Port and Inland Water Transport	1	13	14	18,800	53,000
All remaining industries and services	13	77	90	14,500	43,000
<b>Total, April, 1961</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>266†</b>	<b>289‡</b>	<b>107,300</b>	<b>340,000</b>
<b>Total, March, 1961</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>156,100</b>	<b>440,000</b>
<b>Total, April, 1960</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>91,700</b>	<b>313,000</b>

## 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	52	9,500
—other wage disputes	72	10,500
Hours of labour	8	1,300
Employment of particular classes or persons	44	35,300
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	78	23,700
Trade union status	4	1,000
Sympathetic action	8	5,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>86,900</b>

## 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		
FISHING:— Skippers, mates and other workers employed in deep sea fishing—Grimsby and Hull (various firms)	930	1,900	5 Apr.	16 May	To obtain a revision of the arrangements regulating foreign fish landings, and the settlement of other grievances	The stoppage at Hull ended on 10th April. At Grimsby normal working had been resumed by 17th May.
ENGINEERING:— Boilermakers, welders and other workers employed in the manufacture of boilers—Renfrew (one firm)	2,880	—	25 Apr.	1 May	To protest against the dismissal of a number of workers on redundancy grounds, and the subsequent suspension of other workers for whom work was not available because of the effects of the stoppage	Work resumed pending negotiations.
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:— Engineering and other workers employed in the ship repairing industry—Merseyside (various firms)	1,365	2,000	16 Jan.	5 May	To support a demand for a lieu bonus of 22s. per week, in addition to the existing incentive bonus of 44s. per week	Agreement reached. Work resumed.
Workers employed in shipbuilding and ship repairing—Belfast (one firm)	20,000	—	11 Apr.	11 Apr.	A half-day stoppage to protest against impending redundancy	Work resumed.
VEHICLES:— Production and other workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Swindon (one firm)	1,200	2,700	6 Apr.	12 May	To support a claim for an increase of 9d. an hour for skilled workers	Some workers resumed work before 12th May, but work was not available for all remaining workers by 15th May.
DOCKERS:— Dock workers—London	15,075**	—	22 Apr.	3 May	To protest against the special permission given to an employer to use unregistered, but listed, labour, to do occasional unloading work	Work resumed.

\* Annual statistics are normally published in the January (provisional figures) and the May (final figures) issue of the GAZETTE.

† 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 do not, therefore, necessarily agree exactly with the totals shown.

‡ 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.

§ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

|| Skippers, mates, engineers and firemen directly involved.

\*\* The numbers indirectly involved rose gradually from 100 at the beginning of the stoppage to 2,700 at the end of April. In addition, about 7,000 workers were rendered idle at other establishments which were not themselves parties to the dispute.

\*\* The number of workers involved increased progressively from approximately 1,900 at the commencement of the stoppage.

## 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	88	36,700	27,000
2 days	65	6,900	11,000
3 days	36	6,900	17,000
4-6 days	41	9,500	38,000
Over 6 days	25	9,500	59,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>69,400</b>	<b>151,000</b>

## STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1961 AND 1960

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first four months of 1961 and 1960:—

Industry Group	January to April, 1961				January to April, 1960	
	Number of Stoppages beginning	Stoppages in Progress		Number of Stoppages beginning	Stoppages in Progress	
		Workers involved	Working Days lost		Workers involved	Working Days lost
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2	3,000	43,000	1	\$	\$
Coal Mining	530	136,000	522,000	574	85,500	174,000
All Other Mining and Quarrying	4	1,100	1,000	1	\$	\$
Food, Drink and Tobacco	8	2,100	6,000	7	6,200	111,000
Chemicals, etc.	12	5,100	14,000	8	3,000	5,000
Metal Mfrs.	22	5,300	10,000	29	7,800	23,000
Engineering	72	29,200	68,000	96	37,500	163,000
Shipbuilding and Marine Eng.	36	51,500	277,000	29	25,500	92,000
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	42	56,900	175,000	52	70,000	168,000
Aircraft	19	7,700	18,000	16	12,300	26,000
Other Vehicles	7	4,400	10,000	6	800	6,000
Other Metal Goods	20	3,300	23,000	15	2,200	8,000
Textiles	13	600	2,000	8	2,100	5,000
Clothing and Footwear	3	200	\$	7	2,000	3,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	10	2,000	4,000	12	2,900	15,000
Timber, Furniture, etc.	5	400	1,000	8	500	6,000
Paper and Printing	3	600	1,000	2	500	1,000
Remaining Manufacturing Inds.	11	10,100	67,000	8	3,800	15,000
Construction	94	10,900	44,000	76	8,600	52,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	2	100	\$	6	1,000	2,000
Port and Inland Water Transport	34	23,700	95,000	42	25,300	61,000
All Other Transport	27	10,500	10,000	22	16,400	54,000
Distributive Trades	20	2,300	8,000	7	600	2,000
Administrative, Professional, etc., Services	3	200	\$	6	400	1,000
Misc. Services	12	1,100	3,000	5	800	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,009‡</b>	<b>368,100</b>	<b>1,403,000</b>	<b>1,032‡</b>	<b>315,800</b>	<b>994,000</b>

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

Vocational Training .....	Page 222	Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in First Quarter of 1961 .....	Page 223
Accidents in Coal Mining .....	222	Industrial Rehabilitation .....	224
Fatal Industrial Accidents .....	222	Shipbuilding in First Quarter of 1961 .....	224
Industrial Diseases .....	222	Retail Prices Overseas .....	224

Vocational Training

The statistics of the Government Vocational Training Schemes given below relate to the 13 weeks ended 13th March, 1961. The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,629 and 3,130 persons were in training at the end of the period; of the latter figure 1,933 were disabled persons. During the period 1,098 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

<b>Applicants admitted to training during period:</b>	
Able-bodied .....	635
Disabled .....	994
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,629</b>
<b>Number of persons in training at end of period at:</b>	
<b>Government Training Centres—</b>	
Disabled .....	1,134
Technical and Commercial Colleges—	984
Able-bodied .....	61
Disabled .....	474
<b>Employers' Establishments—</b>	
Able-bodied .....	2
Disabled .....	33
<b>Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations .....</b>	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,130</b>
<b>Trainees completed training during period:</b>	
Able-bodied .....	432
Disabled .....	733
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,165</b>
<b>Trainees placed in employment during period:</b>	
Able-bodied .....	413
Disabled .....	685
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,098</b>

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 1st April, 1961, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain was 68, compared with 63 in the 13 weeks ended 31st December, 1960, and 72 in the 13 weeks ended 2nd April, 1960. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 347, 439 and 441.

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

Nature of Accident	Number of Persons Killed during 13 weeks ended			Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended		
	1st April, 1961	31st Dec., 1960	2nd April, 1960	1st April, 1961	31st Dec., 1960	2nd April, 1960
<b>Underground:</b>						
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	—	—	—	2	—	—
Falls of ground	37	30	41	124	172	174
Haulage	17	18	15	104	126	123
Miscellaneous (including shaft accidents)	7	11	7	69	92	84
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>381</b>
<b>Surface:</b>						
All causes	7	4	9	48	49	60
<b>Total, underground and surface .....</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>441</b>

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following Table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in April, 1961, with comparable figures for the previous month. The figures are provisional. The figures for seamen relate to those employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom. All other figures relate to Great Britain.

	March, 1961	April, 1961
Places under the Factories Acts .....	63	40
Mines and Quarries .....	25	25
Seamen .....	9	5
Railway Service .....	16	16

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

<b>Factories Acts</b>	
Textile and Connected Processes .....	2
Clay, Pottery, Cement, etc. ....	4
Metal Extraction, Refining and Conversion .....	4
Metal Casting .....	2
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging .....	1
Miscellaneous Metal Processes .....	2
Shipbuilding and Repairing .....	1
Constructional Engineering, Boiler Making .....	1
Locomotive and Railway Equipment .....	2
Non-rail Vehicles and Aircraft .....	2
Other Machine and Metal Manufacture and Repair .....	2
Electrical Engineering .....	1
Woodworking Processes .....	1
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture, Paint, Oil Refining, Soap .....	1
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fuel .....	1
Wearing Apparel .....	2
Paper and Printing .....	2
Milling .....	1
Food .....	1
Drink .....	1
Electricity Generation .....	1
Rubber .....	1
Other Factory Processes .....	1
Works and Places Under s.s. 105, 107 and 108 of Factories Act, 1937 .....	10
Building Operations .....	6
Works of Engineering Construction .....	6
Docks and Warehouses .....	1
<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS .....</b>	<b>40</b>

<b>Mines and Quarries*</b>		<b>Railway Service</b>	
Coal Mines:		Brakesmen and Goods	
Underground .....	17	Guards .....	1
Surface .....	3	Engine Drivers and	
Other Stratified Mines .....	1	Motormen .....	1
Miscellaneous Mines .....	2	Firemen .....	2
Quarries .....	5	Guards (Passenger) .....	1
		Labourers .....	1
<b>TOTAL, MINES &amp; QUARRIES .....</b>	<b>25</b>	Mechanics .....	5
<b>Seamen</b>		Permanent Way Men .....	5
Trading Vessels .....	3	Porters .....	1
Fishing Vessels .....	2	Shunters .....	5
		Other Grades .....	5
<b>TOTAL, SEAMEN .....</b>	<b>5</b>	Contractors' Servants .....	16
		<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .....</b>	<b>16</b>

Industrial Diseases

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

<b>I. Cases</b>		<b>I. Cases—continued</b>	
<b>Lead Poisoning</b>		<b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration</b>	
Operatives engaged in:		(Skin Cancer)	
Shipbreaking .....	3	Pitch and Tar .....	5
Other contact with		Mineral Oil .....	1
Molten Lead .....	3	<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>6</b>
Electric Accumulator			
Works .....	1		
White and Red Lead		<b>Chromosome Ulceration</b>	
Works .....	1	Manufacture of	
Other Industries .....	1	Bichromates .....	13
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>9</b>	Chromium Plating .....	10
		Other Industries .....	
<b>Mercurial Poisoning .....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Total, Cases .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Anthrax</b>			
Hides and Skins .....	1	<b>II. Deaths</b>	
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1</b>	Nil.	

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 29th April, 1961.

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

The Tables below set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the period 1st January, 1961, to 31st March, 1961 (both dates included) (i) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (ii) according to process. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals will be published in the April, 1962, issue of this GAZETTE and in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

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

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

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

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

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain, First Quarter, 1961, by Process

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
<i>Textile and Connected Processes</i>		
Cotton Spinning Processes .....	2	713
Cotton Weaving Processes .....	—	378
Weaving of Narrow Fabrics .....	—	41
Woolen Spinning Processes .....	—	187
Worsted Spinning Processes .....	—	357
Weaving of Woolen and Worsteds Cloths .....	1	167
Flax, Hemp and Jute Processing .....	—	211
Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Lace Manufacture .....	—	139
Carpet Manufacture .....	—	128
Rope, Twine and Net Making .....	—	70
Other Textile Manufacturing Processes .....	1	122
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing .....	2	359
Job Dyeing, Cleaning and Other Finishing .....	—	47
Laundries .....	—	162
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,098</b>
<i>Clay, Minerals, etc.</i>		
Bricks, Pipes and Tiles .....	1	472
Pottery .....	—	289
Other Clay Products .....	—	196
Stone and Other Minerals .....	1	123
Lime, Cement, etc. ....	1	426
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,506</b>
<i>Metal Processes</i>		
Iron Extraction and Refining .....	2	234
Iron Conversion .....	5	824
Aluminium Extraction and Refining .....	1	106
Magnesium Extraction and Refining .....	—	5
Other Metals Extraction and Refining .....	—	204
Metal Rolling:		
Iron and Steel .....	5	1,159
Non-Ferrous Metals .....	—	172
Tin and Terne Plate, etc., Manufacture .....	—	65
Metal Forging .....	1	438
Metal Drawing and Extrusion .....	1	599
Iron Founding .....	1	1,787
Steel Founding .....	—	403
Die Casting .....	—	91
Non-Ferrous Metal Casting .....	—	266
Metal Plating .....	—	74
Galvanising, Tinning, etc. ....	1	65
Enamelling and Other Metal Finishing .....	—	85
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6,577</b>
<i>General Engineering</i>		
Locomotive Building and Repairing .....	1	420
Railway and Tramway Plant Manufacture and Repair .....	2	739
Engine Building and Repairing .....	1	750
Boiler Making and similar work .....	—	388
Constructional Engineering .....	1	719
Motor Vehicle Manufacture .....	2	1,029
Non-power Vehicle Manufacture .....	—	157
Vehicle Repairing .....	1	859
Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks .....	14	1,398
Work in wet docks or harbours .....	1	220
Aircraft Building and Repairing .....	—	392
Machine Tool Manufacture .....	—	322
Miscellaneous Machine Making .....	—	1,471
Cutlery and Tool Manufacture and Repair .....	—	285
Miscellaneous Machine Repairing and Jobbing Engineering .....	—	908
Industrial Appliances Manufacture .....	3	638
Sheet Metal Working .....	3	612
Metal Pressing .....	1	375
Other Metal Machining .....	3	760
Miscellaneous Metal Processes (not otherwise specified) .....	3	863
Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture (not otherwise specified) .....	1	575
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13,880</b>

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

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

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

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

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

Division	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Northern .....	18	4,444
East and West Ridings (Leeds) .....	10	2,456
East and West Ridings (Sheffield) .....	8	3,497
North Midland .....	10	2,761
Eastern and Southern .....	12	4,093
London (North) .....	14	3,704
London (South) .....	19	3,693
South Western .....	7	2,394
Wales .....	17	2,876
Midland (Birmingham) .....	10	2,469
Midland (Wolverhampton) .....	6	2,662
North Western (Liverpool) .....	12	4,890
North Western (Manchester) .....	8	3,180
Scotland .....	28	5,342
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>48,461</b>

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain, First Quarter, 1961, by Process

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
<i>Electrical Engineering</i>		
Electric Motor, Generator, Transformer and Switchgear Manufacture and Repair .....	—	569
Electrical Accumulator and Battery Manufacture and Repair .....	—	39
Radio and Electronic Equipment and Electrical Instrument Manufacture and Repair .....	1	285
Radio, Electronic and Electrical Component Manufacture .....	—	126
Cable Manufacture .....	—	263
Electric Light Bulb and Radio Valve Manufacture and Repair .....	—	84
Other Electrical Equipment Manufacture and Repair .....	—	351
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,717</b>
<i>Wood and Cork Working Processes</i>		
Saw Milling .....	3	458
Plywood Manufacture .....	—	34
Chip and Other Building Board Manufacture .....	—	126
Wooden Box and Packing Case Making .....	—	132
Coopering .....	—	52
Wooden Furniture Manufacture and Repair .....	—	285
Spraying and Polishing of Wooden Furniture .....	—	8
Engineers Pattern Making .....	—	26
Joinery .....	—	607
Other Wood and Cork Manufacture and Repair .....	—	292
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,920</b>
<i>Chemical Industries</i>		
Heavy Chemicals .....	2	303
Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals .....	—	202
Other Chemicals .....	—	308
Synthetic Dyestuffs .....	—	78
Oil Refining .....	1	218
Explosives .....	—	165
Plastic Material and Man-made Fibre Production .....	1	175
Soap, etc. ....	—	62
Paint and Varnish .....	—	115
Coal Gas .....	4	585
Coke Oven Operation .....	1	260
Gas and Coke Oven Works by-product Separation .....	—	60
Patent Fuel Manufacture .....	—	36
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,567</b>
<i>Wearing Apparel</i>		
Tailoring .....	—	171
Other Clothing .....	—	163
Hatmaking and Millinery .....	—	12
Footwear Manufacture .....	—	182
Footwear Repair .....	—	14
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>542</b>
<i>Paper and Printing Trades</i>		
Paper Making .....	3	866
Paper Staining and Coating .....	—	126
Cardboard, Paper Box and Fibre Container Manufacture .....	1	289
Bag Making and Stationery .....	—	165
Printing and Bookbinding .....	—	537
Engraving .....	—	11
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,994</b>

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
<b>Food and Allied Trades</b>		
Flour Milling	1	153
Coarse Milling	1	172
Other Milling	—	24
Bread, Flour Confectionery and Biscuits	1	607
Sugar Confectionery	—	467
Food Preserving	—	591
Milk Processing	—	282
Edible Oils and Fats	—	96
Sugar Refining	—	131
Slaughter Houses	—	80
Other Food Processing	—	654
Alcoholic Drink	—	583
Non-Alcoholic Drink	—	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,945</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Electrical Stations	7	622
Plant using Atomic Reactors	—	43
Other use of Radioactive Materials	—	2
Tobacco	—	102
Tanning	1	132
Manufacture and Repair of Articles made from Leather (not otherwise specified)	—	49
Manufacture and Repair of Articles mainly of Textile Materials (not otherwise specified)	—	78
Rubber	—	522
Linoleum	—	85
Cloth Coating	—	20
Manufacture of Articles from Plastics (not otherwise specified)	1	300
Glass	2	576
Fine Instruments, Jewellery, Clocks and Watches, Other High Precision Work	—	153
Upholstery, Making up of Carpets and of Household Textiles	—	57
Abrasives and Synthetic Industrial Jewels	—	29
General Assembly and Packing (not otherwise specified)	—	71
Processes associated with Agriculture	—	26
Match and Firelighter Manufacture	—	20
Factory Processes not Otherwise Specified	1	274
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3,161</b>

### Processes under Sections 105, 107 and 108 of Factories Act, 1937

<b>Building Operations</b>		
<b>Industrial Building:—</b>		
Construction	15	1,437
Maintenance	6	309
Demolition	—	87
<b>Commercial and Public Building:—</b>		
Construction	11	932
Maintenance	3	227
Demolition	—	54
<b>Building of Blocks of Flats:—</b>		
Construction	—	206
Maintenance	—	29
Demolition	1	5
<b>Building of Dwelling Houses:—</b>		
Construction	3	654
Maintenance	3	246
Demolition	1	31
<b>Other Building Operations:—</b>		
Construction	1	99
Maintenance	—	50
Demolition	1	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4,388</b>
<b>Works of Engineering Construction</b>		
<b>Operations at:—</b>		
Tunnelling, Shaft Construction, etc.	5	104
Dams and Reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	3	44
Bridges, Viaducts and Aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	1	95
Pipe lines and Sewers (other than tunnelling)	5	214
Docks, Harbours and Inland Navigations	1	126
Waterworks and Sewage Works (other than tunnelling)	1	68
Work on Steel and Reinforced Concrete Structures	6	109
Sea Defence and River Works	2	15
Work on Roads and Airfields	1	233
Other Works	2	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,062</b>
<b>Work at Docks, Wharves and Quays (other than Shipbuilding)</b>		
Construction	11	1,811
Maintenance	—	293
Demolition	—	—
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>48,461</b>

### 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 27th March, 1961.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	771	96	867
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,412	187	1,599
Number of persons who completed courses during period	605	80	685

Up to 27th March, 1961, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 121,941, including 3,496 blind persons.

## Shipbuilding in First Quarter of 1961

According to Lloyd's register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st March, 1961, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March was 249, with a gross tonnage of 1,610,647 tons. This was 83,541 tons less than at the end of December and was the lowest figure since December, 1945.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 354,169 at the end of March, representing 22.0 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country. These figures compare very poorly with the peak reached in September, 1950 (825,745, or 40.4 per cent.), but they are an improvement on last quarter's 312,823 tons—18.5 per cent.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of March amounted to 8,725,861 tons gross, of which 18.5 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of March was 7,115,214, an increase of 142,320 tons compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March was 457,080; this was 109,323 tons less than at the end of the previous quarter. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 3,547,403 tons, or 40.7 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 721,921, representing 44.8 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 1961 were three steamers, of 95,000 tons, and 55 motorships, of 200,823 tons, a total of 58 vessels, of 295,823 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were eight steamers, of 128,042 tons, and 57 motorships, of 215,180 tons, a total of 65 vessels, of 343,222 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 11 steamers, of 199,739 tons, and 56 motorships, of 181,423 tons, a total of 67 vessels, of 381,162 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).

## 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
<b>European Countries</b>				
Austria	1958 = 100			
Feb., 1961	104.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.5	
All Items	102.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	
Food	102.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	
Belgium*	1953 = 100			
Feb., 1961	110.49	+ 0.06	+ 0.32	
All Items	109.8	+ 0.2	Nil	
Food	110	Nil	+ 3	
Finland	1937 = 100			
Jan., 1961	110	Nil	+ 4	
All Items	110	Nil	+ 4	
Food	110	Nil	+ 4	
France (Paris)	1956-57 = 100			
Mar., 1961	133.1	- 0.1	+ 2.7	
All Items	128.3	- 0.5	+ 1.9	
Food	128.3	- 0.5	+ 1.9	
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958 = 100†			
Feb., 1961	103.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.9†	
All Items	102.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.0†	
Food	102.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.0†	
Italy (Large Towns)	1938 = 1			
Jan., 1961	69.58	+ 0.55	+ 1.24	
All Items	75.72	+ 0.02	+ 0.03	
Food	75.72	+ 0.02	+ 0.03	
Netherlands	1951 = 100			
Mar., 1961	126	- 1	+ 1	
All Items	122	- 2	- 3	
Food	122	- 2	- 3	
Sweden	1949 = 100			
Dec., 1960	160	Nil	+ 6	
All Items	177	+ 1	+ 8	
Food	177	+ 1	+ 8	
Switzerland	1939 = 100			
Mar., 1961	184.3	Nil	+ 2.4	
All Items	195.3	- 0.1	+ 1.4	
Food	195.3	- 0.1	+ 1.4	
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Canada	1949 = 100			
Mar., 1961	129.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.2	
All Items	124.0	+ 0.6	+ 4.6	
Food	124.0	+ 0.6	+ 4.6	
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100			
Jan., 1961	104.1	Nil	- 1.3	
All Items	99.96	- 0.27	- 5.16	
Food	99.96	- 0.27	- 5.16	
United States	1947-49 = 100			
Feb., 1961	127.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	
All Items	121.4	+ 0.1	+ 4.0	
Food	121.4	+ 0.1	+ 4.0	

\* 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, with small variations in the case of Belgium.

† Re-calculated on 1958 base. See article on page 199.

## ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

### Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Arbitration Awards:		Notices and Orders:	
Industrial Court	225	Wages Councils Acts	225
Single Arbitrators, etc.	225	Agricultural Wages Acts	226
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal	225	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner	226

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

#### Industrial Court Awards

During April the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2836 to 2839\*. Two awards Nos. 2836 and 2839 are summarised below; awards Nos. 2837 and 2838 did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

**Award No. 2836 (7th April).**—Parties: Transport and General Workers' Union and Spitalfields Market Tenants' Association. Claim: To determine a claim by the Union for an increase of 7½ per cent. in the overall average earnings of Porters without alteration to the existing Porterage Schedule. Award: The Court awarded that the existing basic rate of £6 a week payable to the Porters concerned shall be increased by 13s. 6d. a week with effect from the beginning of the first full pay week following 20th March, 1961.

**Award No. 2839 (28th April).**—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties as to the salary scales which should apply to administrative and clerical staff in the General and Designated grades, arising from a Staff Side claim for revision of the scales. Award: The Court awarded that the salary scales of the administrative and clerical staff in the General and Designated grades shall be as follows:—**General Grades.** Clerical Grade £260 by £25(1) to £285 by £45(1) to £330 by £25(1) to £355 by £30(2) to £415 by £25(3) to £490 by £30(1) to £520 by £20(1) to £540 by £25(2) to £590 by £30(2) to £650; Higher Clerical Grade £620 by £30(1) to £650 by £25(3) to £725 by £30(2) to £785; General Administrative Grade £800 by £35(6) to £1,010 by £40(1) to £1,050; Senior Administrative Grade £1,050 by £40(6) to £1,290. Designated Grades in the Hospital Service. The current salary scales shall be increased by 4 per cent. Effect to be given to the award as from 1st April, 1961. Designated Grades in Executive Councils, Pricing Committees and Dental Estimates Boards (Non-Hospital Service). The salary scales for these grades shall be a matter for determination by the Parties following the Court's award.

#### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

In addition, a Board of Arbitration was appointed under Section 2(2)(c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine a difference between the two Sides of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Passenger Transport Industry (Tramways, Trolleybuses and Motor Omnibuses), concerning a claim for increased wages and amendments of the Conditions of Service Agreement.

The Board awarded that the rates of wages of all adult employees covered by the decisions of the Council should be increased by 11s. a week, with proportionate increases for juveniles, to take effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 13th April, 1961.

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During April no awards were issued by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal.

### 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:—

**Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal O.(67), dated 4th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and piece-work basis time rates for female workers.

**Retail Food Trades (Scotland).**—Proposal R.F.C.S.(26), dated 7th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and reducing from 46 to 44 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**Baking Wages Council (Scotland).**—Proposal BKS.(42), dated 11th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for

\* See footnote \* on page 230.

male and female workers and reducing from 45 to 43 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (England and Wales).**—Proposal B.F.C.(13), dated 12th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration and reducing from 46 to 44 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland).**—Proposal R.N.T.S.(23), dated 14th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and reducing from 46 to 44 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**Rubber Proofed Garment Making Industry Wages Council.**—Proposal R.P.G.(9), dated 14th April, for reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable, and amending the provisions relating to customary holidays.

**Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland).**—Proposal A.S.(51), dated 18th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

**Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade Wages Council (Scotland).**—Proposal B.F.C.S.(11), dated 19th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and reducing from 46 to 44 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal O.F.(29), dated 21st April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and reducing from 45 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal Q.(91), dated 25th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

**The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (England and Wales) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 653,** dated 4th April and effective from 21st April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales), reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See page 220.

**The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (Scotland) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 661,** dated 5th April and effective from 24th April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland), reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See page 220.

**The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (Scotland) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 672,** dated 6th April and effective from 26th April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland), reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See page 220.

**The Wages Regulation (Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 759** dated 17th April and effective from 15th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and reduces from 46 to 44 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**The Wages Regulation (Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 773** dated 19th April and effective from 5th May. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain), reduces from 45 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

### Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

#### Notices of Proposals

During April, 1961, notice of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was issued by the following Wages Council:—

**Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.L.(N.61), dated 14th April, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade and for reducing from 45 to 43 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime becomes payable.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

*The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland)*, 1961 (N.I.H.M. (42)), dated 6th April and operative on 17th April. This Order prescribes revised provisions for the payment of holiday remuneration.

*The Paper Box Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland)*, 1961 (N.I.B. (71)), dated 10th April and operative on 19th April. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade and reduces from 43½ to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime becomes payable.—See pages 218 and 220.

*The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland)*, 1961 (N.I.H.H.G. (165)), dated 11th April and operative on 19th April. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.—See page 217.

### Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

#### Decision No. R(U) 19/60 (12th May, 1960)

A fisherman was a seasonal worker. In the two years immediately preceding a claim for benefit made during his off-season he had not been registered for employment for a continuous period of about six weeks while attending classes and studying for his mate's certificate. Held that this period of six weeks was a temporary period throughout which he was not available for employment by reason of circumstances of "an exceptional character". He therefore satisfied the additional condition as to registration of a seasonal worker for employment.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is a seasonal worker as defined in regulation 2 (2) (a) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220] as amended, but that his claim for unemployment benefit made on 16th September, 1959, is allowed, on the ground that he satisfies the additional condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit in respect of days in the off-season imposed by regulation 2 (1) of the same Regulations.

"The claimant is a deckhand fisherman. So long ago as in 1955, the claimant was held to be a seasonal worker. In Decision R(U) 7/59 the Commissioner said—'If [a claimant] were found to be a seasonal worker, the fact that in a subsequent year he had a substantial amount of employment in his off-season, would enable him to satisfy regulation 2 (1) (b) [of the Regulations above-cited], but he would normally not be held to have ceased to be a seasonal worker until he had continued to have a substantial amount of employment in his off-season for three consecutive years.' The present claimant has on various occasions, had a substantial amount of employment in his off-season, but there is no period of three consecutive years, since he became a seasonal worker, in which he has done so. There is no special feature in his case which would take it out of the general rule. I hold that he was still a seasonal worker at the date of the claim which gave rise to the present appeal; that is to say on 16th September, 1959.

"The claimant's current off-season was computed by the local insurance officer, on the recognised principle of averaging of dates, as being from 8th April, 1959 to 5th May, 1959, from 16th September, 1959 to 3rd October, 1959, and from 22nd December, 1959 to 12th January, 1960 (all dates included). This computation was affirmed by the local tribunal and is supported by the insurance officer now concerned with the case, and I hold it to be correct.

"As a seasonal worker claiming unemployment benefit in respect of a day or days within his off-season, the claimant is required to satisfy the additional condition imposed by regulation 2 (1) of the Regulations already cited. This is in two branches: one relating to registration, and the other relating to employment (or the reasonable expectation of employment) during the off-season.

"In terms of branch (a) of the regulation, the claimant is required (in the circumstances of this case) to have been registered for employ-

\* See footnote \* on page 230.

† Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 230.

### Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949

Combined Districts Wages Order No. 2 was made on 21st April, 1961, by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949. The Order which became effective on 15th May, 1961, fixes, for horticultural workers as defined in the Order, a special period of hours for the harvest period. From midnight on the first Sunday in June to midnight on the second Sunday in August the hours of work for horticultural workers in all districts will be 48 a week.

Other provisions of the superseded Order (Combined Districts Wages Order No. 1.) remain in force.

### Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

Order No. 1961 A.W.B. No. 6 was made on 22nd March by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect from 1st May, 1961, prescribing minimum rates and other conditions for agricultural apprentices and qualified craftsmen employed in agriculture in England and Wales. See page 198.

ment at an employment exchange throughout the period of two years immediately preceding the day of claim: except for the following periods:—

(i) any period during which he was employed or was incapable of work;

(ii) any inconsiderable period;

(iii) any temporary period throughout which he was not available for employment by reason only of domestic necessity or compulsion of law, or by reason of any other circumstances which in the opinion of the determining authority are of an exceptional character.

"In the two years from 16th September, 1957 to 15th September, 1959, apart from periods of employment and periods of incapacity, the claimant failed to sign (a) from 15th to 18th September, 1958, and (b) from 16th March to 27th April, 1959. Period (a) may be disregarded as 'inconsiderable', but period (b) can not. It runs to 37 consecutive days, Sundays not being counted. It has been ascertained that during this period the claimant was attending classes in the evening and studying during the day for his mate's certificate. It appears that by reason of these studies the claimant was not available for employment. This withdrawal from the field of employment was temporary, and it was for the specific purpose of attaining the mate's certificate which purpose was in fact achieved at the end of the course. I am therefore able to accept the submission of the insurance officer now concerned with the case, that this period was a temporary period throughout which the claimant was not available for employment by reason only of circumstances which were of an exceptional character. This means that branch (a) of the additional condition is satisfied.

"The effect of branch (b), in relation to an off-season of 59 days (Sundays not being counted), is that the claimant is required to have obtained, or to have had reasonable prospects of obtaining, at least 15 days of employment in his off-season. The claimant worked from 28th April to 5th May, 1959, thus obtaining seven days of employment in the first portion of his off-season. The insurance officer now concerned with the case submits that (having regard to the claimant's experience in previous years) the claimant had a reasonable prospect of obtaining at least eight more days of employment in the remainder of his off-season, and I see no reason to reject the submission. Accordingly branch (b) of the additional condition is also satisfied.

"The appeal of the claimant, supported by the insurance officer now concerned with the case, is allowed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 17/60 (28th June, 1960)

A hosiery trimmer who worked on day and night shifts in alternate weeks claimed benefit for a Saturday in a week of day shift. The standard working week in his industry was one of 45 hours but at his place of employment it was modified to 47½ hours on day shift and 42½ hours on night shift. In the year preceding his claim the claimant had not worked on any Saturday out of 24 day-shift weeks, in 18 of which he worked less than 47½ hours because of adverse industrial conditions. In the previous year he had worked on six Saturdays out of 26 weeks on day shift, in 13 of which he worked less than 47½ hours. Held that the day of claim was a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not work. Since the preceding year contained weeks of short-time working due to adverse industrial conditions the claim was excluded from the operation of section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1957. It was therefore necessary, under regulation 6(6) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, to determine the normal course of working by examining the claimant's record of working in weeks which were not weeks of short-time working due to adverse industrial conditions. The claimant had worked on a minority of Saturdays in 19 such weeks in the two years before his claim. Held also that: (i) the expression 'short-time working due to adverse industrial conditions' relates, not to the claimant's personal experience, but to short-time working in the factory or industry in which he works; (ii) 'short-time working' means an extent of working which is less, by at least an hour, than the full time of the claimant's standard working week; (iii) the standard working week may be that which has been generally agreed between an employer and a trade union; or a local modification of such a week; or, in the absence of such an agreement, the week which is recognised as the standard working week under a person's contract of service.

#### Decision of the Tribunal

"Our decision is that Saturday 18th April, 1959, cannot be treated as a day of unemployment in the claimant's case.

"The claimant was employed as a hosiery trimmer and in the week in which Saturday 18th April, 1959, occurred he worked on day shift.

"Since June, 1954, the standard working week in his industry had been a 45-hour week, but by agreement between the claimant's employers and the association of which he was a member that

standard working week was satisfied by working 47½ hours in weeks when the claimant was working on day shift, and 42½ hours in weeks in which the claimant was working on night shift.

"In the year preceding 18th April, 1959, the claimant worked on day shift in 24 weeks, but in none of them did he work on a Saturday. In six of them he worked 47½ hours or more. In the remaining weeks he worked less than 47½ hours. In the preceding year he had worked in 26 weeks on day shift and during those weeks on six Saturdays. In 13 of those weeks he worked 47½ hours or more and in the other 13 less than 47½ hours.

"It is provided by the National Insurance Act, 1957, section 4(1), so far as is material to this case, that 'Where a person is employed in any employed contributor's employment which has not been terminated, then, in any week, a day on which in the normal course that person would not work . . . shall not be treated as a day of unemployment unless each other day in that week (other than Sunday) on which in the normal course he would so work is a day of interruption of employment'. Applying the standard test for deciding whether a day is a day on which in the normal course a claimant would not work by looking at his past record of employment for a year before the day in respect of which he claims unemployment benefit, it is clear that the claimant had not worked on any Saturdays in day shift weeks, and, accordingly, Saturday was a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not work. Therefore, on that basis, he was not entitled to treat Saturday 18th April, 1959, as a day of unemployment because he had worked on other days in that week on which in the normal course he would work and those days were not days of interruption of employment.

"It was pointed out, however, in Decision C.U. 518/49 (reported), upon which the standard test referred to above is based, that the year before the day in question might be an inappropriate year to consider if the reduction of work during that year had been due to exceptional industrial circumstances. It is true that the reduction in work in the claimant's case appears to have been due to a trade recession and that in such circumstances it is usual for firms in the industry concerned to dispense with Saturday working in the interest of fuel economy, but we can find no evidence in this case of exceptional industrial circumstances in the sense in which that phrase has been explained in Commissioner's decisions which have been considered in Decision R(U) 21/60. There is no evidence of the probable duration of this trade recession nor is there any evidence of any exceptional industrial circumstances that have brought it about. There is not sufficient ground, therefore, for determining the question whether the claimant in the normal course would work on Saturdays otherwise than by reference to his employment history in the year preceding the day in respect of which his claim for unemployment benefit is made.

"It is provided, however, by regulation 7A(3) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1959 [S.I. 1959 No. 615], which were in operation on 18th April, 1959, (but have now been replaced by the

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working week which is recognised as the standard working week under the claimant's contract of service must be taken as the measure of full-time working, and a working week which falls short of that standard is short-time working.

"As it is conceded by the insurance officer now concerned with this case that the reduction of hours in the claimant's case is due to a trade recession, the claimant can show that a week in which, while working on day shift, he worked less than 47½ hours, was a period of short-time working due to adverse industrial conditions. Accordingly, section 4(1) referred to above is not a ground for holding that Saturday 18th April, 1959, was not a day of unemployment in the claimant's case because in the year preceding that day the claimant had been on short-time for eighteen weeks while on day shift.

"As a consequence it is necessary to consider regulation 6(6) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277], which was added to those regulations by the provisional regulations referred to in paragraph 7 above, which have now been replaced by the amendment regulations referred to in the same paragraph. By that regulation it is provided, so far as is material to this case, that 'A day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment for the purposes of unemployment benefit . . . if (a) were no account taken, in determining a person's normal course of work, of any period of short-time working due to adverse industrial conditions, it would have been treated as not being a day of unemployment by virtue of the provisions of subsection (1) of section 4 of the National Insurance Act, 1957 . . . but (b) it is excluded from the operation of that subsection by the provisions of sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph (3) of regulation 7A of these regulations.' Put in rather simpler, but perhaps not strictly accurate language, that regulation means in effect that if, as in the present case, it is found that the claimant's case is excluded from the operation of section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1957 by reason of the provisions of regulation 7A(3)(d), then it is necessary to re-examine the claimant's record, and inquire whether Saturday is a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not work, excluding from the calculation any period of short-time working due to adverse industrial conditions.

"An examination of the claimant's employment history before 18th April, 1959, shows that in the first year preceding that date, in the six weeks in which the claimant did not work short-time on day shift, he never worked on a Saturday, and in the second preceding year he only worked on six Saturdays out of the thirteen weeks in which he was working on day shift and not working on short-time. Thus, on examining the period of two years before 18th April, 1959, and excluding period of short-time working, it is found that in the nineteen weeks, in which the claimant had not worked short-time while on day shift, he worked only on six Saturdays. It must, therefore, be inferred that Saturday was a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not work. The investigation has in fact been carried a little further back still. Taking all the weeks from and including the week ending on 12th January, 1957, until 18th April, 1959, it is found that in the twenty-five weeks in which the claimant had not worked short-time while on day shift, he worked only on ten Saturdays.

"In the result, although the claimant by the operation of regulation 7A(3)(d) referred to above escapes the provisions of section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1957, regulation 6(6) referred to above precludes Saturday 18th April, 1959, from being treated as a day of unemployment in the claimant's case.

"We must dismiss the claimant's appeal."

#### Decision No. R(U) 21/60 (28th June, 1960)

An engineering worker's claims for benefit for Saturdays in May and June, 1959, were disallowed on the ground that in the normal course he would not work on those days. He had worked on 11 Saturdays in the preceding year. The agreed working week was one of five days, but until May, 1958, he had usually worked six or seven days a week; thereafter he worked on five days until May, 1959, when four-day working was introduced; five-day working was resumed in October, 1959, and later there was some resumption of six-day working. His employers made castings for steam locomotives, and the reduced working was mainly caused by a change-over by British Railways to diesel engines. During the period of reduced working the firm made preparations for the production of castings for diesel engines. Held that benefit was payable. The recession in the employer's business was caused by a specific event and was unlikely to continue in view of the character of that event and the steps taken to meet it. The year preceding May, 1959, therefore exhibited exceptional industrial circumstances of the kind contemplated in Decision C.U.518/49. In deciding the normal course of working a period before those circumstances supervened should be examined, and on this basis the claims succeeded. Facts distinguished from those described in Decisions R(U) 13/55 and R(U) 33/57 which showed only general evidence of a recession and possible explanations of the cause.

#### Decision of the Tribunal

"Our decision is that Saturdays, 30th May, 1959, and 13th and 27th June, 1959, are to be treated as days of unemployment in the claimant's case.

"The claimant was employed as a crane driver in the engineering industry and his employers made castings for steam locomotives for British Railways, as well as to some extent for railways overseas. Until May, 1958, it had been customary at his place of employment to work six or even seven days a week, time and a half being paid in respect of Saturday work and double time in respect of Sundays, although the working week agreed between the employers' federation and the trade unions concerned provided for a working week of 44 hours on five days. After May, 1958, however, the hours of work were substantially reduced because the demand for castings for steam locomotives dropped considerably as the Transport Commission had decided that British Railways should change over to diesel engines. This coincided with the expiry of some long term overseas contracts. In order to meet this changed situation, the claimant's employers had to undertake re-tooling, and contemplated manufacturing castings for diesel engines in due course, as they had in the past manufactured castings for steam locomotives.

"From May, 1958, until May, 1959, the days of work were reduced to five, that is to say, the working week contemplated by the agreement referred to above, but in May, 1959, the days of work were further reduced to four days a week until the end of October,

1959, when there was a reversion to five days a week. Subsequently a further improvement in demand led to the resumption of some Saturday work.

"When the claimant had his days of work reduced to four days a week, he sought to claim unemployment benefit on the two days of the week on which he did not work, one of which was a Saturday. The local insurance officer decided that he was not entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of the Saturdays named at the head of this decision, which were the Saturdays for which he had claimed benefit. The insurance officer's decision was based on the National Insurance Act, 1957 section 4(1), which provides so far as is material to this case, that ' . . . where a person is employed in any employed contributor's employment which has not been terminated,' (as was the case with this claimant) 'then, in any week, a day on which in the normal course that person would not work in that or any other employed contributor's employment shall not be treated as a day of unemployment unless each other day in that week (other than Sunday) on which in the normal course he would so work is a day of interruption of employment.' As the claimant had worked on four days in the weeks in which the Saturdays referred to above had occurred, it is clear that under the provisions of that section he was not entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of those Saturdays, if they were days on which in the normal course he would not work.

"In order to determine whether or not in the normal course the claimant would work on a Saturday, it is necessary to examine his employment history for a period preceding the day in respect of which unemployment benefit is claimed.

"In Decision C.U. 518/49 (reported), in which the Commissioner was discussing the meaning of the expressions 'a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week' and 'to the full extent normal in his case', which occur in the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] regulations 6(1)(e)(ii), the Commissioner said 'A claimant who has in fact worked only on some days of the week for a period of a year or more is "a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week", unless there are some exceptional industrial circumstances relevant to his case.' The Commissioner then explained that the inference that the claimant did not ordinarily work on every day in a week might be drawn from his employment history of less than a year in certain circumstances.

"A similar approach was approved in Decision R(U) 22/58 for the purpose of determining under section 4(1) referred to above whether a day was a day on which in the normal course a person would not work, and it was further held in Decision R(U) 14/59 that, if in the year ending with the day for which benefit was claimed, or such other period as might provide a more suitable test in the particular case, the claimant had worked on less than 50 per cent. of the days of the week in question (excluding any day of incapacity for work or holiday and days on which he was unemployed because his unemployment had been terminated) that day should be held to be one on which in the normal course the claimant would not work.

"It is to be noted that it has not been said in any decision of which we are aware that the period to be examined must not exceed a year and that it was contemplated that exceptional industrial circumstances relevant to the claimant's case would be taken into account.

"On examining the claimant's employment record for the year preceding 30th May, 1959, it is found that he worked only 11 Saturdays out of 46 'possible' Saturdays, that is to say, the Saturdays in the year excluding those which were holidays. On the other hand, if the year preceding 30th May, 1958, is examined, that is to say, the year before the reduction in the hours of work due to the industrial events referred to above, the claimant worked on 42 out of 45 'possible' Saturdays.

"On behalf of the insurance officer now concerned with this case, it was submitted that it must be said of the claimant that Saturday was a day on which in the normal course he would not work, having regard to his employment history for the year preceding 30th May, 1959, but on the claimant's behalf it was submitted that it was inappropriate to look at that year alone because this was a case falling within the exception contemplated by the Commissioner in Decision C(U) 518/49 (reported), namely that the lack of work on Saturdays was due to exceptional industrial circumstances relevant to the claimant's case.

"To that submission the insurance officer now concerned with this case replied that the expression 'exceptional industrial circumstances' had been amplified in subsequent Commissioner's decisions. In Decision R(U) 13/55 the Commissioner had disagreed with the local tribunal who had held that there were exceptional industrial circumstances relevant to the claimant's case. The Commissioner said 'There is no evidence to indicate that there were any circumstances relating to his [the claimant's] work which were purely temporary and sporadic and brought about by some conditions unlikely to continue. In the result the claimant can at present derive no assistance from the industrial circumstances which prevailed at his place of employment'. This indication as to the meaning of 'exceptional industrial circumstances' was, it was submitted, repeated, apparently with approval, in Decision R(U) 33/57. In that case the Commissioner was not prepared to accept the contention that the circumstances were exceptional industrial circumstances. It had been urged that the claimant had been employed in the production of castings, an industry closely linked with the building of new houses, and that the introduction of four-day-a-week working had resulted from a reduction in demand, probably associated with the reduced house building, which in turn was probably due to Government restrictions on local authority expenditure. It was also thought that the introduction of an Australian tariff had reduced the overseas demand. The Commissioner remarked that any estimate of the probable duration of a policy of restricted credit, or of the maintenance of a particular tariff, would seem to be highly conjectural. If, in consequence of factors such as these, short-time working had been introduced in a particular trade and had continued for at least a year, it seemed to him that

such short-time working should be generally regarded for the purposes of regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) as having become normal in a particular case if there was no evidence that full-time working was likely to be restored in the near future. He considered whether he would be justified in treating the fact that five-day-a-week working had been resumed by the time that he gave his decision as sufficient evidence that four days a week working was all along 'likely to be temporary'. He came to the conclusion with some hesitation that it could not be so treated.

"The insurance officer now concerned with this case submitted that it followed from those decisions that the position as it was on 30th May, 1959, and on the other dates to which this decision relates, must be considered and that the fact that by the time that appeal was before us there had been a partial resumption of longer hours of work could not assist us in determining whether on 30th May, 1959, the conditions were temporary and unlikely to continue.

"It seems to us, however, that there is a marked distinction between this case and the other cases with which the Commissioner was concerned in the decisions cited by the insurance officer. In those cases, there was only general evidence of recession of trade with possible explanations of the cause. In the present case, however, there was evidence of a definite event causing the recession. Further, the character of the event and the steps which the claimant's employers were taking to overcome their loss of trade made it clear that the recession was on the balance of probabilities temporary and unlikely to continue. The very drastic change of demand from the employers' principal customer, who had made a decision fundamentally affecting the character of the goods which he would require in the future, had made it necessary for the claimant's employers to undertake the exceptional measure of re-tooling, and the claimant's employers were taking the necessary steps. In order to prove that the industrial circumstances were purely temporary and unlikely to continue, the claimant did not have to rely merely on hypotheses as to the cause of the recession of trade or the recent improvement, but was able to point to a specific event, the character of which, in our opinion, enables him to discharge the onus of proving that there were exceptional industrial circumstances relevant to his case, justifying his contention that, in order to determine on what days of the week he would not work in the normal course, a period should be taken into account before these exceptional industrial circumstances supervened.

"We do not think that the use of the word 'sporadic' in the passage quoted above justifies the inference that it was intended in that passage to imply that industrial circumstances could not be exceptional within the meaning of Decision C.U. 518/49 (reported), unless they could properly be described as 'sporadic' in the sense in which that adjective is defined in standard dictionaries. On the other hand, we wish to make it plain that we adhere to the well established principle that the claimant's employment history for the past year should be taken as the *prima facie* measure of the extent of employment which is normal in his case. Looking at the facts of this case, however, we are satisfied that during the year before 30th May, 1959, there were exceptional industrial circumstances relevant to the claimant's case which would make it inappropriate to rely on the claimant's experience in that year for the purpose of determining the days of the week on which in the normal course he would not work.

"As, therefore, for the reasons explained above, we are prepared to look further back than one year, we find that in the year from 30th May, 1957, to 29th May, 1958, the claimant worked on 42 out of the 'possible' 45 Saturdays, and similar results would be reached by an examination of the claimant's record of work during corresponding periods preceding 13th and 27th June, 1959. In our opinion, therefore, the insurance officer has failed to prove that for the purposes of section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1957, Saturday is a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not work. Accordingly, the Saturdays named at the head of this decision are to be treated as days of unemployment in the claimant's case.

"We allow the appeal of the claimant's association."

#### Decision No. R(U) 31/61 (4th August, 1960)

In the three years preceding his claim the claimant's only employment had been as a temporary Post Office worker for about a week at each Christmas, and as an ice cream salesman for a few days in August of one year and in March and August of the following year. He contended that seasonal workers were persons who were employed in a seasonal occupation for at least a substantial part of the year, and that, as his normal employment was of such short duration, he was not a seasonal worker. Held that the claimant was a seasonal worker whose off-season extended from 25th December, 1959, to 16th December, 1960. The expression 'part or parts only of a year' in the statutory definition of 'seasonal worker' includes any period of time, however short: in Decisions R(U) 14/53 and R(U) 7/59 the words 'the claimant's only substantial employment has been seasonal' were only the brief equivalent of saying that he had had no substantial employment in the off-season. Even if a person has had only one employment, and has followed it for only short periods, that may be held to be his normal employment in deciding whether he is a seasonal worker.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is disallowed from and including 25th December, 1959.

"The question to be determined in this the appeal of the insurance officer is whether as at the date of his claim for unemployment benefit the claimant was a seasonal worker within the meaning of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220] as amended by the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Amendment Regulations, 1952 [S.I. 1952 No. 1466] hereinafter referred to as the Seasonal Workers Regulations. If the claimant is so found to be a seasonal worker within the meaning of the Seasonal Workers Regulations, then this further question will arise, namely whether he satisfied the additional conditions of regulation 2(1)(a) and 2(1)(b) of the Seasonal Workers Regulations so as to be entitled to unemployment benefit during his off-season current at the date of his claim for benefit.

"Regulation 2(2)(a) of the Seasonal Workers Regulations

defines a 'seasonal worker' as meaning 'an insured person whose normal employment is for a part or parts only of a year in an occupation or occupations of which the availability or extent varies at approximately the same time or times in successive years; or any other insured person who normally restricts his employment to the same, or substantially the same, part or parts of the year. . . .

"I here observe that it has nowhere been suggested, nor indeed could it properly be said, that the claimant has ever restricted his employment to the same or substantially the same part or parts only of the year and, therefore, this case is confined to the question whether by force of circumstance the claimant has become a seasonal worker within the meaning of the first part of regulation 2(2)(a) of the Seasonal Workers Regulations which I have recited. Regulation 2(2)(a)(i) of these regulations provides that 'the expression "part or parts only of a year" shall include any period of time (or, if more than one period, the aggregate of those periods whether in the same or different occupations) whatever the duration of that period . . . and in construing the expression "normal employment" regulation 2(2)(a)(ii) enjoins that "regard shall be paid to factors inherent in the nature or conditions of the occupation or occupations in which that person is engaged and not to factors abnormal to that occupation or occupations notwithstanding that those factors persist for a prolonged period".

"I now look at the claimant's record of work during the three calendar years immediately preceding the date of his claim made on 25th December, 1959. It is as follows:—18th December, 1956, to 22nd December, 1956, Christmas worker, G.P.O. Portsmouth; 18th December, 1957, to 23rd December, 1957, Christmas worker, G.P.O. Portsmouth; 2nd August, 1958, to 4th August, 1958, salesman, E. Ice Cream Co., Portsmouth; 17th December, 1958, to 24th December, 1958, Christmas worker, G.P.O. Portsmouth; 28th March, 1959, to 30th March, 1959, salesman, E. Ice Cream Co., Portsmouth; 1st August, 1959, to 3rd August, 1959, salesman, E. Ice Cream Co., Portsmouth; 17th December, 1959, to 24th December, 1959, Christmas worker, G.P.O. Portsmouth.

"Judged by this industrial record and guided by the principles enunciated in decisions of the Commissioner, in particular by those enunciated in Decisions R(U) 28/59, R(U) 14/53 and R(U) 3/51, the local insurance officer adjudged the claimant to be a seasonal worker and disallowed his claim for unemployment benefit on the ground that he did not satisfy the conditions of regulation 2(1)(b) of the Seasonal Workers Regulations. Issue was joined by the claimant who appealed from that decision to the local tribunal.

"So far as is material here the claimant based his appeal on the local insurance officer's 'misinterpretation' of the Seasonal Workers Regulations. The claimant observed that 'the employment in question' (as set out in his industrial record which I have narrated) was only for a short period, whereas, said the claimant, it is understood that seasonal workers are persons who are employed in a seasonal occupation for at least a substantial part or parts of the year—usually during the summer season in seaside resorts etc. The general rule as set out in paragraph 1 in leaflet N.I.55, 'Who is a Seasonal Worker?' appears to confirm, according to the claimant, that seasonal workers are those who are employed for substantial periods. The claimant then referred to the fact that there was no other suitable work available as none was offered to him by the employment exchange and he observed that it was difficult for men of his age (64) to obtain employment.

"It is sufficient here to say that the local tribunal had regard to the claimant's industrial record and to what he had said in his grounds of appeal—there being no dispute on the facts as presented to the tribunal—and found that the claimant was not a seasonal worker within the meaning of regulation 2(2)(a) of the Seasonal Workers Regulations. The tribunal's grounds of decision were that a decision in this case depended upon an interpretation of the following words in regulation 2(2) ' . . . an insured person whose normal employment is for a part or parts only of the year . . . .

I should here interpolate that the regulation in question refers to part or parts only of 'a year' and not 'the year', though doubtless the tribunal meant to say 'a year'. The tribunal then referred to paragraph 10 of Decision R(U) 3/51 in which the Commissioner said 'the length of time during which a person has followed an occupation of which the . . . extent varies with the season of the year . . . is material when considering whether employment in such an occupation has been the normal employment of that person' and observed that the Commissioner in that decision added 'where he has followed such employment for three years or more . . . there is a strong presumption that his normal employment is of a seasonal nature'. The tribunal considered that it was not inconsistent with the Commissioner's decision that 'length of time' should be considered not only in relation to the number of years, but in relation also to its extent. Further, in Decision R(U) 14/53 in the summary at the beginning and at the end of paragraph 17 appears the expression 'substantial employment has been seasonal'. The tribunal said that, although this particular point did not appear to be the main point for decision in that case, the tribunal found the Commissioner's use of words an indication of what could be a fair interpretation of the regulation and the Commissioner's views.

"Further, the tribunal found difficulty in finding such casual employment as Christmas Post Office work consistent with the use of the word 'normal' in the regulation. The tribunal therefore found that the facts in this case did not raise the presumption that the claimant was a seasonal worker.

"The insurance officer appealed against the tribunal's decision and an oral hearing of his appeal was held before me which the claimant attended and I am indebted to him and to the insurance officer's representative for assisting me to determine the issue involved.

"The claimant's submissions in support of the decision of the local tribunal were similar to those he put before the local tribunal in support of his appeal to them and he finally submitted that it was a fantastic interpretation of the regulation to say that a person like himself was a seasonal worker. He pointed out the scarcity

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of work for men of his age in the town where he resides and submitted that, whereas under the regulation there was an upper limit of forty-five weeks, there should be a lower limit of at least two to three months of the year in which a person had had employment before he could be said to be a seasonal worker.

"The claimant was referring to the provisions of regulation 2 (2) (a) (i) of the Seasonal Workers Regulations which provides that 'where any period or periods of a year during which a person is normally not employed is not, or if more than one period (whatever the duration of any such period) do not amount in the aggregate to more than seven weeks that person shall not be treated as a seasonal worker'.

"The insurance officer submitted that the question whether the claimant is a seasonal worker must depend upon the definition of that expression in regulation 2 (2). In the submission of the insurance officer the regulation sets an upper limit of forty-five weeks in the expression 'part or parts only of a year' but sets no lower limit. The insurance officer referred me to a decision in Commissioner's File C.S.U. 13/60 which dealt with the case of an insured person who was employed every year as 'Father Christmas' and the Commissioner (referring to Decisions R(U) 14/53 and R(U) 7/59), said '... the Commissioner, I am sure, did not wish to imply that a person whose only employment was seasonal, could not be a seasonal worker if that seasonal employment was only of a short duration. Decision R(U) 20/53 is an example of a case where a person was held to be a seasonal worker by virtue of employment as a hop picker for about three weeks only each year. To speak, as the Commissioner did, of a claimant's only substantial employment being seasonal, is just the brief equivalent of saying that he has had no substantial employment in the off-season'. Reference was also made to a decision in Commissioner's File C.U. 84/58 which relates to an insured person whose employment was for nine days only as a temporary postman during the Christmas season.

"In the submission of the insurance officer the claimant is a seasonal worker whose claim of 25th December, 1959, was made in the off-season which extends from 25th December, 1959, to 16th December, 1960, and who fails to satisfy the additional conditions of regulation 2 (1) (b) of the Seasonal Workers Regulations of 1950.

"The acid test in this case depends in my view upon what is laid down in regulation 2 (2) (a). That regulation says that a 'seasonal worker' is an insured person whose normal employment is for a part or parts only of a year in an occupation or occupations of which the availability or extent varies at approximately the same time or times in successive years and the regulation provides that the expression 'part or parts only of a year' shall include any period of time whatever the duration of that period. It follows from this, in my view, that however short the period of employment may be it cannot be ignored.

"I do not doubt, therefore, that, albeit the employment of the claimant as a temporary post office worker was for only a short period in three successive years, it goes to show that by the date of his claim made on 25th December, 1959, he had become a seasonal worker within the meaning of the Seasonal Workers Regulations.

"To hold that the employment in question was not normal because it was the only employment the claimant had had and it had been of short duration would in my view be contrary to the principles enunciated in Decision R(U) 20/53—the three weeks hop picking—and the principles of the decision in Commissioner's File C.S.U. 13/60 with which I respectfully agree in toto. Where an insured person has only had one employment, albeit of short duration, it must be said, after he has followed it for three years, that it has become his normal employment.

"To put a definition to 'part or parts only of a year' by confining the duration of that part to at least two or three months, as suggested by the claimant, would, in my opinion, be to amend the regulation. It is the good fortune of the Commissioner that he is not called upon or permitted to essay such a task. Perhaps some of the fog which has enshrouded this case has been due to the conception of employment being confined to some season of the year. Such a conception

ended when the Seasonal Workers Regulations of 1950 were amended by the 1952 Regulations [S.I. 1952 No. 1466]. It will be observed that the Seasonal Workers Regulations of 1950 defined a seasonal worker as a person, whose normal employment is for a part or parts only of a year in an occupation or occupations of which the availability of extent varies with the season of the year.

"In the 1952 regulation it will be observed that the expression used is 'an occupation or occupations of which the availability or extent varies at approximately the same time or times in successive years'. No reference is made to 'season of the year'. Thus it is clear that the season of the year does not come into the question at all. It matters not when the insured person had the employment so long as it was in an occupation of which the availability or extent varied at approximately the same time or times in successive years, whatever the duration of that period might be.

"In my considered opinion this is the inevitable conclusion at which I must arrive, in the light of the provisions of the regulations in question. I hold the claimant to be a seasonal worker and as it cannot be suggested that he is able to satisfy the conditions of regulation 2 (1) (b) of the Seasonal Workers Regulations it must follow that he is not entitled to unemployment benefit during the off-season.

"The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

## 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. (5d. including postage).

*The Wages Regulation (Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 773; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 19th April; The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (England and Wales) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 653; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 4th April; The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (Scotland) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 661; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 5th April; The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (Scotland) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 672; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 6th April; The Wages Regulation (Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 759; price 1s. (1s. 2d.)), dated 17th April. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 225.*

*The Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Amendment Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 626), made on 29th March by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Scotland, acting jointly, under the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act, 1952.—See page 198.*

*The Coal and Other Mines (Mechanics and Electricians) (Variation) Regulation, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 794), made on 24th April by the Minister of Power under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954. These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st May, vary earlier Regulations: (i) by extending the types of work excepted from the existing provision that no person shall commence work upon certain conductors or in proximity to certain conductors at mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale or fireclay, unless certain precautions are taken; (ii) by prescribing alternative qualifications for mechanics or electricians taking charge of mines of coal, shale or fireclay when the mechanical engineer or mechanic in charge or electrical engineer or electrician in charge is not on duty.*

*The National Health Service (Employers of Mariners Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 751; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 17th April by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury under the National Health Service Contributions Acts, 1957 and 1961. These Regulations, which come into operation on 3rd July, amend the National Health Service (Employers of Mariners Contribution) Regulations, 1957, following the passing of the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1961 (see next item); they have the effect of increasing by 1d. to 3½d., the existing employer's contribution in the case of mariners who are domiciled or resident in the United Kingdom and are employed in foreign-going ships.*

*The National Health Service Contributions Act, 1961 (Appointed Day) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 627 (C.5); price 2d. (4d.)), made on 29th March by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury under the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1961.*

*The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 691, made on 7th April by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. (An article giving details of increased National Health Service contributions from 3rd July, 1961, will appear in next month's issue of this GAZETTE.)*

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

*The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1961 No. 89; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 6th April; The Paper Box Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 91; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 10th April; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 92), dated 11th April. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Acts (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 226.*

*The National Insurance (Non-participation—Continuity of Employment) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 57), made on 16th March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 and 1959. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 61).*

*The National Insurance (Modification of Teachers Superannuation Acts) No. 2 Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 74), made on 27th March by the Minister of Education. These are further Regulations in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland* listed on pages 182–183 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE as concerned with non-participating employments in the public services and consequential modification of the relevant superannuation schemes.*

(i) *The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Commencement) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 69; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 22nd March by the Minister of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1960; (ii) *The Family Allowances and National Insurance (Commissioner—Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 77), made on 27th March by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 and 1960; (iii) *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Commissioner—Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 79), made on 27th March by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 and 1960; (iv) *The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 78), made on 27th March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946; (v) *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 80), made on 27th March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. (i) specifies 3rd April, 1961, as the day of coming into operation of sections of the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1960, by virtue of which the description of the office of Umpire under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, is changed to that of Commissioner; (ii) and (iii) make provision for matters of a transitional and consequential nature arising out of (i); (iv) and (v) provide that any appeal to the Commissioner which involves a question of law of special difficulty may be dealt with not by the Commissioner or a deputy Commissioner alone but by a tribunal consisting of two or three of them.*****

*The National Insurance (Assessment of Graduated Contributions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 82; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 29th March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1959. These Regulations provide, with effect from 6th April, that remuneration received by any person from the Dockers (Casual) Central Wages Organisation, or DEPO Ltd., in respect of two or more employments shall be treated as a single payment for the purpose of determining remuneration in relation to graduated contributions.*

*The Local Government Superannuation (Allocation of Pension) Rules (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 42), dated 1st March. These Rules, which came into operation on 3rd April, were made by the Ministry of Health and Local Government under the Local Government (Superannuation) Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, and provide that the amount of pension in respect of non-participating employment with a local authority remaining after allocation of part in favour of a beneficiary shall not be less than the maximum graduated National Insurance pension payable had the employment not been non-participating.*

*The Non-contributory Old Age Pensions (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 50), made on 7th March by the National Assistance Board for Northern Ireland under the Old Age Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1936, as amended by the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. These Regulations are broadly similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 135).*

*The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961 No. 81), made on 27th March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act (Northern Ireland), 1956. These Regulations which came into operation on 3rd April, change the description of the office of the Umpire to that of Commissioner.*

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

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

*Careers.—Choice of Careers (i) No. 13. Domestic Science and Dietetics. 5th edition, March 1961. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.); (ii) No. 69. The Orthoptist. 2nd edition, November, 1960. Price 6d. (8d.); (iii) No. 72. Merchant Navy Officers. 3rd edition, February, 1961. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.); (iv) No. 74. The Ophthalmic Optician and the Dispensing Optician. 2nd edition, January, 1961. Price 6d. (8d.). Ministry of Labour.*

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