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

# The Shorter Working Week

Since the end of 1945 there have been two general move-ments towards a shorter working week. In this time, for the majority of manual workers, the normal weekly hours, i.e., the number of hours to be worked in a full week as specified in collective agreements or wages regulation orders and beyond which overtime rates become payable, have been reduced on two accessions usually without here of have been reduced on two occasions, usually without loss of pay. The first movement occurred during the period 1946 to 1949 when, in general, normal weekly hours were reduced from 47 or 48 to 44 or 45 with provision in a number of cases for the introduction of a 5-day week. During the past  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years there have been further reductions which in many cases have amounted to 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours a week and as a result normal hours now range from 42 to 44 a week. An indication of the movement which has taken place in

An indication of the movement which has taken place in some of the more important industries and services in Great Britain can be obtained from the Table on pages 446 and 447 Britain can be obtained from the Table on pages 446 and 447 which gives particulars of the normal weekly hours as at 1st January 1946 and of the figures to which these hours have been or are to be reduced and the operative dates of such reductions (month and year only) since that date. In some cases the hours quoted at 1st January 1946 had been in operation since 1919 or 1920 when there had last been any fairly widespread movement towards a shorter working week, when the page to th although in a few industries some reductions had taken place although in a few industries some reductions had taken place in the immediate pre-war years. In the boot and shoe industry hours had been reduced from 48 to 46 in June 1936 and then to 45 in June 1938, whilst in March 1937 day workers in flour milling had had their hours reduced from 47 to 44 and shift workers from 44 to 42. Hours in general printing had been reduced from 48 to 45 in October 1937 and for employees in Class I firms in soap, candle and edible fat manufacture from 48 to 44 in June 1938. In January 1937 workers employed on rotating shifts at blast furnaces and adjacent coke employed on rotating shifts at blast furnaces and adjacent coke ovens had had their working week reduced from 7 to 6 shifts. The hours of juvenile workers under 16 years of age in most manufacturing industries had been reduced to a maximum of 44 as from 1st July 1939 under the provisions of the 1937

Factories Act and this had had repercussions in other industries.

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To attempt to obtain some idea of the sequence of changes in the movement towards a shorter working week from the dates given may be misleading as the lapse of time between the material decision and the operative date may vary considerably. This interval may be as little as a few days or as long as nine months as in the building industry in England and Wales where the recommendation of an *ad hoc* committee to reduce the hours from 44 to 42 as from 2nd October 1961 to reduce the hours from 44 to 42 as from 2nd October 1961 was made on 21st December 1960. It is generally recognised that the current movement, which has now run most of its course, started in the summer of 1959 when the hours of day course, started in the summer of 1959 when the hours of day workers in the general printing industry were reduced from  $43\frac{1}{2}$  to 42 following a seven-week stoppage of work. This agreement was followed by agreements for flour milling in August, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and petroleum distribution in October, the Ford Motor Co., Ltd., in November and electricity supply in December 1959. Agree-ments in many other industries and services were concluded in the spring of 1960 the meet impertant of which were in the spring of 1960, the most important of which was engineering, and by mid-year the reduction in hours had become general although it was not until the end of the year that the textile and building industries were affected. In the spring of 1961 the Wages Councils covering the distributive trades issued proposale, which were here as the distributive trades issued proposals, which were later confirmed, to reduce normal weekly hours in general to 44. Regulations have been made reducing the hours of road haulage workers to 42 as from 1st January 1962. Although a 42-hour week was intro-duced in railway workshops on 30th October 1961 the question of a shorter working week for conciliation staff on the railways is still under consideration. is still under consideration.

A recent agreement in the general printing industry made provision for the hours of day workers to be reduced to 41 in September 1961 and to 40 in September 1962, whilst at the end of October 1961 a 40-hour week was introduced at the establishments of the Ford Motor Co., Ltd.

It is estimated that since the beginning of the current movement in 1959 about 12 million manual workers have secured an average reduction of about 2 hours in their normal weekly hours of work. During the years 1946 to 1949 inclusive about 9 million workers had an average reduction of just over 3 hours each. (The coverage of official statistics at that time was not so comprehensive.) There were very few changes in the years 1950 to 1958 inclusive.

It should be noted that this article relates solely to normal weekly hours and not to actual hours worked which are affected by overtime, short time and absences for other reasons.

For the purpose of comparison the Table in the next column shows the movement since January 1946 of indices of (a) normal weekly hours in all industries and services and in manufacturing industries only obtained by linking the current series based on January 1956 with that based on June 1947, and (b) actual hours worked in all industries covered by the half-yearly enquiries made by the Ministry of Labour and in manufacturing industries only. The industries covered by these enquiries are manufacturing industries generally; mining and quarrying (except coal); con-struction; gas, electricity and water; transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services); certain miscellaneous services and public administration.

ces	of	Normal	Weekly	Hours	and of Hours	

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Actually Worked DATE (end of month for normal weekly hours and mid-month for hours actually worked) HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS All Industries and Services covered by Earnings Enquiry Manufacturing Industries only Manufacturing All Industries and Services Industries only worked) 10 100.0 100.0 100.9 98.7 98.9 99.1 100.7 100.7 100.7 101.1 102.0 102.4 101.3 100.4 100.7 101.3 100.4 100.7 100.7 101.3 100.4 100.9 Not yet available 1946 January 1946 October 1947 October 1948 October 1949 October 1950 October 1951 October 1953 October 1955 October 1955 October 1955 October 1955 October 1959 October 1959 October 1960 October 1961 April 1961 October 1962 January (estimated)  $\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \\ 97 \cdot 8 \\ 98 \cdot 5 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 8 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 5 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 2 \\ 99 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 9 \\ 98 \cdot 0 \end{array}$  $\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 1 \\ 94 \cdot 9 \\ 94 \cdot 3 \\ 94 \cdot 1 \\ 94 \cdot 0 \\ 93 \cdot 7 \\ 93 \cdot 6 \\ 93 \cdot 7 \\ 89 \cdot 6 \\ 89 \cdot 6 \end{array}$  $\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 4 \\ 94 \cdot 6 \\ 94 \cdot 0 \\ 94 \cdot 0 \\ 94 \cdot 0 \\ 93 \cdot 9 \\ 93 \cdot 8 \\ 93 \cdot 8 \\ 93 \cdot 8 \\ 93 \cdot 8 \\ 93 \cdot 6 \\ 93 \cdot 4 \\ 90 \cdot 7 \\ 89 \cdot 6 \\ 89 \cdot 4 \\ \end{array}$ (estimated)

Note.-The estimates for normal weekly hours for January 1962 take into account all changes known to be due to come into operation by that date.

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1946-1961

Indi

Note.—The hours quoted, unless otherwise specified, are those for day workers as laid down in collective agreements or statutory orders and except in the case of shift workers are exclusive of meal-times. Revisions known to be operative from some future date have been included.

Industry	Normal Weekly Hours at 1st Jan. 1946		kly Hours in ears showing change	Industry	Normal Weekly Hours at 1st Jan. 1946	subsequer	Veekly Hours in at years showing of change
Agriculture:	48 to 52	48 Apr. 1946	46 Feb. 1960	Drug and fine chemical manufacture	48	44 Apr. 1947	42 May 1960
England and Wales	(according to area	47 Mar. 1949		Paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture	47	44 May 1947	42 July 1960
Scotland	and season) 41 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> to 60 (according to area	47 (av.) Apr. 1946	46 (av.) Apr. 1960	Seed crushing, compound and provender manufac- ture:—		A MARONAN	
C. A. Jain	and season)			Day workers	47	44 May 1946	LOUN LIGHT HALF AND
Coal mining:- Underground workers	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a shift	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a shift (5	$7\frac{1}{4}$ a shift (5	2-shift workers	48	43 (av.) May 1946	40 July 1960
(inclusive of one winding time) Surface workers	(6 shifts in most areas)* 44 to 49	shifts) May 1947 42½ May 1947	shifts) Jan. 1961 414 Jan. 1961	3-shift workers	45 <del>1</del> (av.)	42 (av.) May 1946	40 July 1960
Surface workers	(according	122	The set of a set	Soap, candle and edible fat manufacture:—	10.5%	-	
Roadstone quarrying	to district) 48 (av.)	44 Dec. 1947	42 Dec. 1960	Class I firms	44	42 Mar. 194	40 Oct. 1960
	England and Wales 47 Scotland			Class II firms	48	45 Mar. 1947	44 Aug. 1958 42 Oct. 1960
Sand and gravel industry Ironstone and iron ore	47 Scotland 48 (av.)	44 Jan. 1948	42 Feb. 1961	Pig iron and iron and steel manufacture:—			COR-
mining: Cleveland:	The second second			Day workers	47	44 Mar. 1947	the states and the states of the
Underground workers	8 a shift (6	5 shifts of 8		Shift workers	48 (av.)	44 (av.) June 1952	1957
	on Saturday) or 46 a week	hours plus one winding time		Light castings manufacture	47	44 Feb. 1947	42 Mar. 1960
Surface workers	48	July 1947 44 July 1947	42 Jan. 1961	Engineering and allied industries	47	44 Jan. 1947	42 Mar. 1960
Cumberland:— Underground workers	8 a shift (or	40 (5 shifts)	Print - A CALLER	Electrical cable making	47	44 Jan. 1947	42 May 1960
Surface workers	46 a week) 48	Aug. 1947 44 Aug. 1947	42 Mar. 1961	Shipbuilding and ship re- pairing	47	44 Mar. 194	
Flour milling:	44	le se la seconda de la seconda	42 Sept. 1959	Vehicle building	47	44 Feb. 1947	and the second
Shift workers	42 (av.)	A STATE OF THE STATE	40 (av.) June 1958	Railway workshops	47	44 July 1947	42 Oct. 1961
Baking:- England and Wales	48	46 Feb. 1949	44 Jan. 1961	Gold, silver and jewellery trades—Birmingham	47	45 Dec. 1940	the factor of the second
(Wages Council) Scotland	47	46 Mar. 1947	43 May 1960	Tin box manufacture	48	44 July 1947	42 Aug. 1960
	48	45 Sept. 1947 45 Sept. 1946	42 Jan. 1962 44 Nov. 1957	Brass working and founding	47	44 Jan. 1947	42 Mar. 1960 42 May 1960
Biscuit manufacture Cocoa, chocolate and sugar	40	45 Feb. 1948	42 Jan. 1961 44 May 1959	Farriery, blacksmith and agricultural engineering trade	47	44 Jan. 1948	42 Way 1900
confectionery manufacture			42 Aug. 1960	Rayon yarn production	47	44 Oct. 1947	42 Sept. 1960
Food manufacturing	47	45 Jan. 1948	44 May 1959 42 Sept. 1960	Cotton spinning and weaving	48	45 Dec. 1940	5 42½ Jan. 1961
Industry Brewing:	48	44 Dec. 1947	42 Jan. 1960	Flax and hemp preparing, spinning and weaving	48	45 May 1947	43 Oct. 1960
Yorkshire (except Sheffield and Rotherham)	48	44 Mar. 1947	42 Jan. 1961 43 Jan. 1960	Silk spinning, throwing and weaving	48	45 Nov. 194	6 42½ Jan. 1961
Burton-on-Trent	48	47 Feb. 1946 44 Jan. 1947	Contraction of the second	Wool textile industry:-	3		
Scotland	47	44 Jan. 1947	42 Jan. 1961	Yorkshire	48	45 Nov. 194	
ture:	10	Contraction of the second	45 Jan. 1961	West of England	48	45 Nov. 194	
England and Wales Scotland	48 48	=		Scotland	48	45 Nov. 194	State of the second sec
Tobacco manufacture	48	45 Jan. 1947	44 Oct. 1955 42 Feb. 1960	Jute preparing, spinning and weaving	48	45 Jan. 1947	
Heavy chemicals manufac- ture:			A Strange	Hosiery manufacture—Mid- lands	48	45 Sept. 194	6 $42\frac{1}{2}$ Nov. 1960
Joint Industrial Council:- Day workers	47	44 June 1947	42 Feb. 1960	Carpet manufacture	48	45 Sept. 194	6 42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Apr. 1960
Shift workers Imperial Chemical Indus-		44 June 1947	42 Feb. 1960	Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	48	45 Nov. 194	6 $42\frac{1}{2}$ Nov. 1960
tries Ltd.: Day workers	47	44 Feb. 1947	42 Jan. 1960	Leather producing industry	48	45 Aug. 194	7 43 Mar. 1961
2-shift workers 3-shift workers (contin- uous)	48	44 Feb. 1947 42 Feb. 1947	42 Jan. 1960	Leather goods, saddlery and harness manufacture	48	45 Sept. 194	7 43 Mar. 1961

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Normal Weekly Hours of Work in the Principal Industries and Services in Great Britain, 1946-1961-continued.

Industry	Normal Weekly Hours at 1st Jan. 1946	subsequent	eekly Hours in years showing of change	Industry	Normal Weekly Hours at 1st Jan. 1946		kly Hours in ears showing change
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring	48	44 May 1946	42 Sept. 1960	Gas supply:— Day workers	47 48	44 May 1947	42 May 196 42 (av.) Ma
Dressmaking and women's light clothing:— England and Wales	48	44 Nov. 1946	42 Jan. 1961	Electricity supply:-	47	44 Oct. 1947	1960 42 Feb. 196
Scotland	46	44 Apr. 1947	42 Feb. 1961 433 Mar. 1960	Day workers Shift workers	48	44 (av.) Oct. 1947	42 (av.) Feb 1960
and associated industries	is sed by ind	in 1960 is and	421 Mar. 1962	Water supply:	47	44 Apr. 1948	42 May 196
Jetton brick manufacture building brick and allied	48	44 Jan. 1948 44 Jan. 1948	42 Nov. 1960 42 Dec. 1960	Day workers Shift workers	47 48	44 Apr. 1948 44 (av.) Apr. 1948	42 (av.) Ma 1960
industries—England and Wales (national agreement)			and the second second second second	British Railways	48	44 June 1947	Table Table
ottery manufacture	1.500.47/	44 June 1949	42 Mar. 1961	Road passenger trans-	ndiatzio lia	leg of hearcans	
lass container manufacture	47 or 48	45 Oct. 1947	43 Feb. 1960 42 Oct. 1961	port: London Transport	48	44 June 1947	42 (av.) Man
cement manufacture	48	44 May 1948	42 Oct. 1960	Executive	S.V. Destruction of a	nun uns sin suuris	1960
cast stone and cast concrete products industry	47 or 48	44 Dec. 1947	42 Jan. 1961	Municipal undertakings Company-owned under- takings	48 48	44 Apr. 1947 44 June 1947	42 June 196 42 Aug. 196
Iome grown timber trade awmilling:—	47	44 Jan. 1948	42 June 1961	Road haulage contracting (Wages Council)	48	44 Mar. 1947	42 Jan. 196
England and Wales (national agreement)	47	44 July 1947 (skilled)	42 May 1961	Dock labour	44		
16,068   27,961   232,295	47	44 Sept. 1947 (unskilled) 44 Oct. 1947	) 42 May 1961	Wholesale grocery and pro- vision trade—England and	48	46 Jan. 1947 45 June 1955	44 Aug. 195 42 Dec. 196
Scotland	29	(skilled) 44 Dec. 1947 (unskilled)	Clotizing	Wales Retail food trades— England and Wales	48	46 Oct. 1947	44 June 196
urniture manufacture and associated industries	44, 46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> or 47	44 Mar. 1946 45 Mar. 1950	44 June 1954 42 Apr. 1960	Milk distribution:— England and Wales	48	45 May 1947	43 Dec. 19
coopering	47	44 May 1947	42 Jan. 1961	Scotland	48	Billing and a Child	47 Dec. 19: 45 Feb. 19:
vood box, packing case and wooden container	51 511	10,426 6.99	for Froductive De-	Retail meat including pork trade—England and Wales	48	46 Dec. 1947	45 June 190 44 Sept. 190
England and Wales	- 47	44 Oct. 1947 44 Oct. 1947	42 Aug. 1960	Retail Co-operative Societies	48	44 Oct. 1946	42 May 19
Scotland aper making, paper coat- ng, paper board and build-	47	44 Oct. 1947	42 May 1961	Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades	48	46 Oct. 1947	44 May 19
Day workers	48 46 (av.)	45 Feb. 1954 44 (av.) Feb.	43 Apr. 1960 42 (av.) Apr.	Retail bespoke tailoring:— England and Wales Scotland	48 48	44 Apr. 1947 44 Dec. 1947	42 Mar. 19 42 Apr. 19
2-shift workers	40 (av.) 44 (av.)	1954	1960 42 (av.) Apr.	Retail furnishing and allied trades	48	46 Nov. 1947	44 June 190
aper box making	45 017	- Set	1960 431 Feb. 1960	Health services (ancillary	48	China (Horachers	46 Oct. 19 44 July 19
eneral printing and book- binding	45 cm	43½ Nov. 1946	42 Apr. 1961 42 Aug. 1959 41 Sept. 1961 40 Sept. 1962	staffs) Unlicensed places of re- freshment	47	A State and A Stat	42 Apr. 19
Lubber manufacture	101 148 STAC	45 Dec. 1947	44 Sept. 1958	Industrial and staff canteens	47		45 May 19
oy manufacture	48	45 Nov. 1947	421 Jan. 1960 43 Jan. 1961	Licensed residential estab-	9 48 9	Wheelesal	44 Jan. 19
fatch manufacture	47	44 July 1947	42 Apr. 1962 42 May 1960	lishments and licensed restaurants	and the state of the state	the college she	w sider o
rush and broom manufac- ture	48	45 Nov. 1947	42 Dec. 1960	Licensed non-residential establishments	48	sition $\leftrightarrow$ that ye	46 Aug. 19
uilding industry	44 or 46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> (summer)	ovices all 5	44 Oct. 1960 42 Oct. 1961	Laundering	48	45 July 1946	43 Mar. 19
ivil engineering construc-	44 (winter) 49½ (summer)	44 Aug. 1947	40 (Nov. to	Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade	48	47 May 1946 44 June 1947	42 May 19
tion one scale of the a	$44\frac{1}{2}$ (winter)	and a state and a state	Feb.)* 44 (Mar. to Oct.)*	Boot and shoe repairing and bespoke footwear manu- facture	48	45 Mar. 1947	43 Jan. 19
lectrical contracting		A State of the second second second	and the state of the Andrewski spirit of the	and the second se	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and the second states	er of Societies
industry: England, Wales and	47	44 Jan. 1948	42 Nov. 1960	Local Authorities' ser- vices:	The State of the	11. 0-1 1010	and the second second
Northern Ireland Scotland	47	44 Feb. 1948	42 Aug. 1960	England and Wales Scotland	47 48	44 Oct. 1948 44 Mar. 1947	42 Jan. 19 42 Oct. 19

February 196

### SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 453 to 477.

#### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during September by 8,000 (- 8,000 males and + 16,000 females), the number at the end of the month being eering and electrical goods, and a decrease of 15,000 in engin-trades. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have increased by 21,000 from 24,757,000 to 24,778,000. 24,008,000. The main changes were an increase of 17,000 in engin-

#### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain rose from 290,654 to 322,527 between 11th September and 16th October 1961, and the number registered as temporarily stopped rose from 26,379 to 43,218. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 40,076 among males and 8,636 among females.

The number of workers involved during October in stoppages Rates of Wages and Hours of Work of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of At 31st October 1961, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers (on the basis of 31st January 1956 = 100) were  $126 \cdot 2$ ,  $95 \cdot 4$  and not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 72,100. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where ton the basis of 91st January 1950 = 100) were 120 2, 95 4 and 132 2, respectively, as compared with 125 4, 95 8 and 131 0, respectively, at the end of September. Estimates of the effect of reported changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation in the United Kingdom during the stoppages occurred was about 376,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 246, and, in addition, 26 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. A\* (84001)

\* In many districts shorter shifts were worked on Saturdays. 

† Wages Council proposal to reduce hours to 43 has been issued.

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October indicate that about 1,625,000 workers received an aggregate increase of approximately £835,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and about 1,080,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of 2 hours. Industries and undertakings affected by increases in rates of wages included building, civil engineering construction, glass container manufacture, surgical dressings manufacture, and the Ford Motor Company. Industries, services and undertakings in which normal weekly hours of work were reduced included building, glass container manufacture, railway workshops, river authorities in England and Wales, and the Ford Motor Company.

#### **Retail Prices**

At 17th October 1961, the retail prices index was 116 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), compared with 115 at 12th September and with 111 at 18th October 1960. The rise in the index during the month was due to higher prices for many goods and services. ou group, of eggs and bacon more than offset increases in the average prices of apples and tomatoes.

#### Stoppages of Work

### NUMBERS, MEMBERSHIP, TRANSACTIONS, ETC., OF **CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1960**

The particulars given in this article in respect of the numbers, membership, transactions, etc., of co-operative societies in 1960 have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from statutory returns furnished to his Department, and relate, in general, to those societies registered under the Industrial and Provi-dent Societies Acts that operate on a co-operative basis.

In the Tables given in this article many figures, including totals, are rounded up or down to the nearest thousand, and in certain cases, therefore, the total shown may appear to differ slightly from the sum of the constituent items

#### **Retail Societies**

The Table below shows the principal transactions of co-operative societies mainly engaged in retail distribution, including general supply stores and others, for the years 1960, 1959 and 1958 and their financial position at the end of those years. The figures cover all the activities of the societies including the productive and the distributive activities distributive activities.

	1960	1959	1958
Number of Societies	955	982	1,015
Membership	Thousands 12,746	Thousands 12,585	Thousands 12,420
is the total and the series 1961	£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales	1,007,554	998,936	976,318
Salaries and Wages	128,475 62,751	126,338	124,083
Allocated from Surplus—	02,751	63,909	63,814
Share Interest	7,446	7,414	7,242
Liabilities—	48,250	49,108	49,935
Share Capital	254,193	252,932	251,751
Due to Depositors and Loanholders	113,170	103,965	57,190
Other	48,710	48,413	91,702
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves	66,057	64,742	59,365
Stocks	93.989	90,254	87,757
Investments	196,836	202,316	216,075
Other	191,305	177,483	156,175
Total Assets	482,130	470,053	460,007

The number of employees engaged in retail distribution in 1960 was 211,473 (101,946 males aged 18 years and over, 74,407 females aged 18 years and over and 35,120 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £95,978,847.

#### Wholesale Societies

The Table which follows shows the principal transactions and the financial position in the years 1960, 1959 and 1958 of the societies mainly engaged in wholesale distribution and production. The figures cover all the activities of the societies, including the distributive and the productive activities.

.43 Man. 1947 43 Jan. 1961	1960	1959	1958
Number of Societies	158 Thousands	161 Thousands	166
Membership	54	54	Thousands 55
Mar. 1947 42 Oct. 1960	£000's .	£000's	£000's
Sales	611,218	602,708	600,504
<b>a</b> 1	43,185 16,820	41,455 17.647	41,077
Allocated from Surplus—	10,020	17,047	17,111
Share Interest	2,000	1,966	1,939
Dividends on Sales.	8,491	8,461	8,417
Liabilities—	COTT M	The second second	
Share Capital	42,270	42,005	41,875
Due to Depositors and Loanholders	81,623	81,431	91,020
Other me de boyles of zee ha	34,220	40,682	45,965
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves	48,762	45,561	35,359
Assets— Stocks	48,901	50,125	47.010
Investments	21,285	21,761	47,910 17,523
Other	136,688	137,794	148,786
narmon soften 10 serve up. s	VC	DO BOTE	140,700
Total Assets	206,874	209,679	214,219
d the Pord Metor Company.	ne samani	and zonios	orth Lordina

The bulk of the business was conducted by three societies, the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited.

In considering the sales figures for both the retail and wholesale productive societies, it should be borne in mind that the sales of the wholesale societies, in the main, are made to the retail societies for resale to their members and that, in consequence, any aggre-gation of the figures would be misleading.

The number of employees engaged in wholesale distribution in 1960, was 20,120 (12,665 males aged 18 years and over, 5,443 females aged 18 years and over and 2,012 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was  $\pounds 10,567,289$ .

#### Production

Both retail and wholesale societies are engaged in production, and during 1960 there were 681 such societies whose activities included the production of commodities.

The number of persons employed in production was 87,914 of whom 56,435 were males aged 18 years and over, 23,931 were females aged 18 years and over, and 7,548 were persons under 18 years of age; the amount paid as salaries and wages was £47,673,000

and the value of productions (including materials) was £317,062,000. The figures do not include those relating to the tea estates in India and Ceylon of the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. In 1960, the wholesale value of goods produced on these plantations was £1,697,000, the number of employees (including local labour) was 15,570, and they were remunerated partly in cash and partly by the provision of housing accommodation and other services.

In the Table below, the productive work undertaken by co-operative societies in 1960 is analysed by industry. The wholesale value of the productions includes the cost of materials used. Totals are also given for the years 1959 and 1958.

42 Mar. 1964	RF 1949	44 Ju	Wholes	sale Value	of Produc	tions
Industry	Number Of Em-	Salaries	47 57 45	Wholesal ductive	e and Pro- Societies	into see the
42 Jan. 1261 42 Jam 1961	ployees	Wages	Retail Societies	C.W.S., S.C.W.S., E. & S.J. C.W.S.*	Other Societies	All Societies
Food and Tobacco† Farming and Dairy-	36,816	£000's 20,272	£000's 88,267	£000's 116,068	£000's 27,961	£000's 232,295
ing† Clothing Textiles Building and Wood-	2,288 14,264 4,463	1,232 6,194 1,922	1,120 2,607 29	2,543 11,599 8,824	705 3,824 595	4,369 18,029 9,448
working Metal and Engineer-	15,805	9,744	11,421	12,328	589	24,339
ing Miscellaneous (in- cluding Transport for Productive De-	3,842	2,240	2,202	3,909	650	6,760
partments)	10,436	6,068	511	17,788	3,522	21,822
Totals for 1960	87,914	47,673	106,157	173,059	37,846	317,062
Corresponding Totals for : 1959 1958	90,823 94,645	46,680 46,591	110,069 112,970	174,427 173,772	37,339 38,104	321,834 324,846

#### Services

In addition to the production and distribution of commodities, services of a varied character are provided by the distributive societies and also by societies separately registered for these pur-poses, the principal of these services being banking, insurance and laundering.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited has a banking department that provides all banking services and conducts the banking business of a considerable number of the societies in the co-operative movement in England and Wales. Figures relating to the Society's banking activities in the years 1960, 1959 and 1958 are given in the next Table.

A REAL PROPERTY OF STREET, SALES OF STRE		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Contracting Section	
Beer way the store in	1960	1959	1958	
Number of Accounts-		br.	Northern Ireli	
Co-operative Societies	986	1.011	1.041	
Trade Unions	17,547	17,436	17,711	
Clubs	2,563	2,578	2,557	
Miscellaneous Organisations	30,499	29,790	29,096	
Individuals	127,394	122,187	117,133	
Total	178,989	173,002	167,538	
Public ton tribute for inside	£	£	£	
Deposit Balances-	12 175 500	THE IS & SHITH	Line Ionow	
C.W.S. Trade Department Other Accounts	43,175,590	43,329,047	51,598,638	
Current Account Balances—	46,078,738	47,468,215	49,402,185	
C.W.S. Trade Department.	3,738,046	8,007,554	6,605,901	
Other Accounts	63,046,588	54,148,488	46,970,877	
Investments	105,865,031	104,940,576	109,749,668	
Total Assets	182,601,748	177,827,166	176,137,140	
and arm a start of a start making		A start and a start of the	stat a second	

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited established a separate banking department in 1948. Figures for the years 1960, 1959 and 1958 are given in the next Table.

	1960	1959	1958
Deposit Balances—	£	£	£
S.C.W.S. Trade Department Other Accounts	6,435,677 8,374,535	6,835,677 7,830,056	8,135,676 8,220,072
Current Account Balances- S.C.W.S. Trade Department	848,271	720,737	685,283
Other Accounts	1,396,718 16,440,362	1,559,284 17,441,618	902,221 19,138,391
Total Assets	18,212,356	18,558,258	20,178,813

#### Insurance

The Co-operative Insurance Society Limited is owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited and the Scottish Co-opera-tive Wholesale Society Limited. The Society does extensive

\* The initials represent the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the cottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, and the English and Scottish bint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, respectively. † Milk processing is included in Food and Tobacco.

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business in all the main branches of insurance, with the exception of marine risks. Figures of the work of this society in 1960, 1959 and 1958 are shown in the next Table.

and the south subscription of the second	and a few the second of the state of the	AND THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF	A ALL A LA
o the cause of accidents	1960	1959	1958
s relate accident preven-	a di bra£an Ada	on satisfy pro	Idalig Es ob
Premiums— Industrial Branch Collective Life Branch Other Branches	27,916,209 1,538,815 26,853,795	26,482,587 1,551,608 23,821,668	25,161,690 1,541,61 20,999,354
Total	56,308,819	51,855,863	47,702,66
Interest on Shares Dividends on Premiums Salaries and Wages Commission	2,625 305,471 3,139,772 8,738,013	2,625 281,999 2,951,179 8,258,922	2,62: 234,49 2,717,368 7,631,53

#### Laundering

Many retail and wholesale societies themselves undertake laundering whilst others have combined to form separately registered federal laundry societies. Total figures for this service, including those of the retail and wholesale societies and the federal societies, are given in the following Table.

in 1960, free Same Clopen	1960	1959	1958
Number of Employees	10,855	10,753	11,235
	£	£	£
Salaries and Wages Charges for Work Done	3,999,868 7,617,922	3,880,089 7,372,199	3,868,287 7,420,554

#### Miscellaneous

The retail and wholesale societies also provide various additional services (e.g. hairdressing, catering and funeral furnishing). The number of employees, salaries and wages and revenue of these departments are given in the following Table.

nd of motair varia is	1960	1959	1958
Number of Employees	10,200	11,008	12,453
	elevel £ 1000 m	traine £ . To as	rog a £ bir
Salaries and Wages	4,374,585 19,730,815	4,507,485 19,851,186	5,200,220 19,210,348

#### **Agriculture and Fishing**

The next Table gives particulars of the transactions of trading societies in agriculture and fishing for the years 1960, 1959 and 1958. The trading societies, all of which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, are divided into three groups:

(i) Requirements and Produce Societies, whose principal functions are to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture, and/or to market their members' agricultural produce; (ii) Farming and Growing Societies, which themselves undertake growing operations; and (iii) Fishermen's Societies, which supply fishing gear to, and market fish on behalf of, their members.

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536 179,011
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4,50-

At the end of 1960, there were also 622 service societies, which At the end of 1960, there were also 622 service societies, which supplied their members with some service connected with agricul-ture, such as the provision of smallholdings and allotments, credit, threshing and crop drying facilities, and cattle insurance. The majority of societies were registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts but some were registered under the Friendly Societies Acts. The largest group of the service societies is that comprising smallholdings and allotment societies. At the end of 1960, tenants of these societies numbered 59,882. In 1960 there were 270 new societies registered for the control of rabbits and other agricultural pests making a total of 695 such societies on the register at the end of the year.

(84001)



# AMENDMENTS TO DOCK LABOUR SCHEME

A number of amendments to the Dock Labour Scheme are contained in the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) (Amendment) Order, 1961, made by the Minister of Labour on 1st November 1961 and operative from 1st December. In making the Order, the Minister has taken into account the recommendations of Lord Forster of Harraby, K.B.E., Q.C., in his Report on the Inquiry he held in May into objections to the draft Order published earlier this year (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 286). Lord Forster recommended that, in general, the Order should remain unchanged, but he proposed certain minor amendments.

The Minister has accepted Lord Forster's recommendation that the Dock Labour Scheme should not be amended to give employers the right to use unregistered labour during unofficial strikes without the authority of local dock labour boards. He also accepted Lord Forster's conclusions that the Scheme should not be amended to remove trade union representation from the National Dock Labour Board and local boards, and that, on the basis of fresh facts which have emerged since 1960, a case no longer exists for bringing the commercial port of Portsmouth into the Scheme.

The Order contains new provisions enabling local boards to delegate disciplinary and other powers to committees or to officers of the National Board, enabling deputy members to be appointed to local boards, and making it clear that a simple majority of those present and voting at a meeting of the National Board, a local board or committee constitutes a decision. It also contains revised board or committee constitutes a decision. It also contains revised provisions about the disciplinary procedure relating to workers; about the method of engagement of non-registered labour to fill vacancies for which the scheme already sanctions the employment of such labour; and about the industrial agreements to be observed when granting annual holidays with pay. In addition the Order provides that the Scheme shall no longer relate to the ports of Bo'ness, Llanelly, Mousehole and St. Ives.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1961, No. 2107) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d. including postage).

### INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

representing the main employers' and workers' organisations in shipbuilding, ship-repairing and marine engineering from all parts of the country.

of the country. In his opening address, Mr. John Hare told the Conference that during 1960, 675 people were killed and almost 190,000 injured in industrial accidents. This was the highest total for ten years and the indications were that 1961 would show no improvement. In the shipbuilding industry, there had been 9,371 accidents, 35 of them fatal; this represented 42 accidents for every 1,000 people employed which was almost twice that for manufacturing industry as a whole. He said the country could not afford the waste and suffering represented by accidents on that scale. Although the Government could promote and enforce safety legislation, this in itself was by no means enough and he called on everyone in the industry to take safety much more seriously and play a part in reducing accidents.

no means enough and he called on everyone in the industry to take safety much more seriously and play a part in reducing accidents. The most serious problem is that of accidents to young people. Special attention to their supervision and training was needed, particularly during their first few months at work. In his paper "Accidents: the special problems in shipbuilding ", Mr. T. W. McCullough, H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, outlined the major risks of accidents and suggested means of avoiding them. He drew particular attention to accidents due to the use of hand tools, falls of persons and falling articles, stepping on or striking against objects and the handling of goods and materials, which accounted for 71 per cent. of all accidents in the industry, and the special risk of fire, explosions and asphyxiation. As a means of reducing accidents, Mr. McCullough called for greater use of helmets, goggles and other protective equipment. Planning, improved safety organisation, a systematic survey of accidents and the better training and supervision particularly of young people, were all matters which would make a great contri-bution towards improved safety, if proper attention were given to them by all concerned.

them by all concerned.

Mr. P. Denham Christie, Executive Director of Messrs. Swan, Mr. P. Denham Christie, Executive Director of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, read a paper entitled "Training in safe working methods ", in which he pointed out that training in safety should be a progressive matter from the time a boy left school and should not end with the completion of apprenticeship. Referring to the three essentials of safety training—discipline, self-discipline and team spirit—Mr. Christie told the conference that the greatest danger lay in periods of dull monotonous work or idleness when discipline was forgotten. He then described the arrangements in his own firm for pre-apprenticeship training including an introduction to the normal dangers to be met in industry and how to avoid them, warnings about skylarking, the including an introduction to the normal dangers to be met in industry and how to avoid them, warnings about skylarking, the importance of keeping tools in good order, personal hygiene and the wearing of suitable clothing. He spoke of the need for extending the boy's knowledge of safety throughout his apprenticeship and of the responsibility borne by foreman and craftsman for training young people in safe methods of work. Speaking of adult workers, Mr. Christie reminded the Conference of the durager of cluavine for either the termine of the durager of cluavine for either the termine of the durager of

Speaking of adult workers, Mr. Christie reminded the Conterence of the danger of allowing familiarity to breed contempt. Unsafe practices should never be allowed to go unchecked and every opportunity taken to bring to notice the importance of safety. In the third paper, "Review of safety activities in the industry and how further interest can be stimulated", Mr. E. J. Hill, Chairman of the Shipbuilding Sub-Committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, spoke of the lack of of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, spoke of the lack of appreciation in this country of the significance of industrial safety. He referred to the cumulative effect of industrial injuries, the waste and suffering which they involved and their effects upon industrial efficiency and morale. He emphasised that the Trade Unions want the new safety regulations for the industry to be strictly enforced

Safety in the Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Industry The first National Conference on Industrial Safety to be converd by the Minister of Labour was held on 16th October 1961 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It was attended by more than 300 delegates representing the main employers' and workers' organisations in Joint committees would act as a stimulant both to management and workpeople and develop a co-operative spirit in preventing accidents. He proposed that representatives of employers and workpeople should meet and discuss the setting up of a joint committee at national level to promote safety in the industry. Referring to the disturbing increases in the number of accidents to young persons, Mr. Hill said this was a problem demanding special attention by management, workpeople and education authorities authorities.

During the general discussion which followed the papers, Mr. N. A. Sloan, Director of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, welcomed the opportunity of a combined effort to reduce accidents and accepted Mr. Hill's offer to discuss the formation of a national

joint safety committee. It was also agreed that the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions would consult together regarding the preparation of a simple guide to safety in the industry for distribution to the workpeople.

#### Anthrax Prevention (Goat Hair and Shaving Brushes) Order, 1961

The Anthrax Prevention (Goat Hair and Shaving Brushes) Order, 1961, which was made under section 1 of the Anthrax Prevention Act, 1919, on 24th October, came into operation on 7th November. The Order replaces the Orders in Council of 1920 and 1935, and

The Order replaces the Orders in Council of 1920 and 1935, and while repeating some of their provisions, also provides for relaxations from other of their requirements. In doing so, it carries out some of the recommendations on wool and hair made by the Committee of Inquiry on Anthrax in its report\* to the Minister of Labour in 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1959, page 396). As a result of the new Order the prohibition on the importation of bleached and dyed cashmere yarns and of mohair yarns is removed, and that on the importation of Japanese shaving brushes is now limited to brushes made of animal hair. The Order also provides a power of exemption exercisable by the Minister of Labour in relation to goods about which he is satisfied that there is no risk of anthrax infection. The operation of certain other relaxations made by the Order

of anthrax infection. The operation of certain other relaxations made by the Order will depend on subsequent approval by the Minister of methods of disinfection or certificates of origin. Their effect will be to exempt the following from disinfection at the Government Wool Disin-fecting Station, Liverpool: drawn goat hair which, by an approved method, has been disinfected abroad, or is to be disinfected at the user factory; dehaired China cashmere which is accompanied by an approved certificate to show that it is China cashmere; and other dehaired cashmere which is to be disinfected by an approved method at the user factory. method at the user factory. The Minister has informed representative organisations of both

The Minister has informed representative organisations of both sides of the wool textile industry that, before approving certificates guaranteeing the authenticity of dehaired China cashmere, he will discuss with them the problem of satisfactory guarantees. It will not be possible, therefore, for the present to import dehaired cashmere under this part of the Order. Any firms who are considering such importation are invited to write to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, giving the nature of the guarantees they would be able to offer. Copies of the Order (S.1 1961 No. 2040) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. (6d. including postage).

\* Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Anthrax. Cmnd. 846 (Session 1959-60). H.M. Stationery Office, price 12s. (12s. 8d. including postage).

### NATIONAL INSURANCE

#### Family Allowances and National Insurance Bill

Increased supplements of certain workmen's compensation pay- Increments of Retirement Pension for Certain Widows ments, improved arrangements for retirement pension increments which will apply to certain women who become widowed after their husband's deferred retirement, an alteration in the family allowances definition of an apprentice, and a number of other amendments to the National Insurance, Industrial Injuries and Family Allowances Acts are contained in a Family Allowances and National Insurance Bill presented to Parliament on 1st November by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance.

#### Workmen's Compensation

Workmen's Compensation The workmen's compensation provisions in the Bill will increase by 15s. a week the supplements paid to certain totally disabled people who, because their accidents occurred or their diseases were contracted before 1948, cannot qualify for benefit under the Industrial Injuries Acts. Partially disabled persons on maximum compensation will receive increases of existing supplements, or in some cases a new allowance, of up to 10s. a week, subject to the workmen's compensation loss of earnings rules. There will also be an increase of 7s. 6d, a week in allowances payable under the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts for uncompensated partially disabled men suffering from pneumoconiosis and byssinosis due to pre-1948 employment. pre-1948 employment.

The provision relating to increments will improve the total retire-ment pension payable to certain women who become widows: it implements a recommendation which was made by the National Insurance Advisory Committee in a Report† published in June this year, and which was accepted by the Government in an announcement made by the Minister in Parliament on 17th July. At present where a man defers his retirement and works become

announcement made by the Minister in Parliament on 17th July. At present where a man defers his retirement and works beyond the minimum pension age of 65, he can earn increments to his retirement pension at the rate of 1s. a week for every 12 contribu-tions he pays until age 70, when pension is paid whether he is retired or not. He can also increase his wife's pension on his insurance by 6d. for every 12 contributions, provided that, when the contributions are paid, she herself is over 60, the minimum pension age for women, and is thus also forgoing a pension. On her widowhood, the 6d. increments are raised to the 1s. rate. No increments for his wife (or widow) can be earned by a husband's contributions paid for any part of his deferred retirement when she is under the age of 60. is under the age of 60.

Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with ction 41 (3) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, on the question of Pension rements for Wives and Widows. Cmnd. 1384. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. including postage).

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The Bill has the effect that, in addition to any increments she may receive under the present system, the wife who is under age 60 for any future period during her husband's deferred retirement, will, if she becomes a widow, have her retirement pension on his insurance increased by 6d. for every 12 contributions he pays in that period—that is, by half his 1s. increments. These 6d. incre-ments will also be payable to women who become widows and receive retirement pensions on their own insurance. The improve-ments will, as the Advisory Committee's Report pointed out, be in line with the position under the graduated pensions scheme line with the position under the graduated pensions scheme introduced earlier this year by which half the husband's graduated pension can be added to a widow's retirement pension. It is estimated that the cost to the National Insurance Fund of these improvements will ultimately be about £2 million a year.

#### Apprentices

At present a person between 15 and 18 years of age who is having full-time training in an apprenticeship can qualify his parents for family allowances if his earnings, to use the words of the Act, do not "provide him, wholly or substantially, with a livelihood " This dependency test is now to be brought in line with that which This dependency test is now to be brought in line with that which broadly applies under the insurance schemes, which provides that a person can no longer be treated as a dependant if his net earnings exceed £2 a week. This limit will replace the limits laid down by the National Insurance Commissioner in his interpretation of the words of the Family Allowances Act. In a leading decision given in 1960, the then Commissioner laid down limits between £4 and £4 10s. a week, varying according to age.

#### Other Changes

The Bill contains a number of other provisions, some of which are summarised below.

The scope of the Industrial Injuries Acts will be widened to cover accidents which occur in the course of a person's employment but

Self-employed and non-employed people with incomes of less than £208 a year will be able to be excepted from their liability for national insurance contributions; the limit is at present £156. Also, the earnings limit for low wage earners, below which the employer has to bear a larger proportion of the contribution than otherwise, is raised similarly from 60s, to 80s, a week.

The family allowances provisions will be extended to cover all children between the ages of 15 and 16 who are likely to be incapable of regular employment for a prolonged period.

of regular employment for a prolonged period. The test which applies when it is being considered whether a person who has been overpaid benefit, allowances, etc., should be required to repay the excess amount, is being reworded. At present repayment is required unless the recipient can show that he acted "in good faith" in all respects, in which case he is excused from having to make a refund. Because, however, the implications of a finding of lack of "good faith" were found in many cases to be inappropriate and to give offence, a different form of words is being introduced introduced

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

#### **Report on 45th Session of International Labour Conference**

The Minister of Labour has presented to Parliament the Report by the delegates of the United Kingdom Government to the 45th Session of the International Labour Conference which was held in Geneva from 7th to 29th June 1961 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 289). The Report, which is published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd, 1514), price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage) summarises the debates and decisions, and sets out in Appendices the texts of a Convention, a Recommen-dation and a number of Resolutions adopted by the Conference. Information is given below about the main points covered in the Report. Report.

#### Workers' Housing

Workers' Housing A Recommendation on this subject, which was carried unani-mously, sets out general principles to which each Member should give effect " in such manner as may be appropriate under national conditions ". It is accompanied by suggestions concerning methods of application of these principles for the guidance of member states and employers' and workers' organisations. The Recommendation applies to the housing of manual and non-manual workers, including those who are self-employed and aged, retired or physically handi-apped persons. The Recommendation says that " it should be an objective of national policy to promote . . . the construction of housing and related community facilities with a view to ensuring that adequate and decent housing accommodation and a suitable in the suitable to all workers more than a reasonable proportion of income ". Another principle is that each families " and that this " should not cost the workers more than a reasonable proportion of income ". Another principle is that each family should have a separate self-contained dwelling, if it so desires. In addition, sections of the Recommendation deal with the responsibility of public authorities, housing provided by employers, financing, housing standards, measures to promote efficiency in the building industry, house building and employment industry and regional planning.

efficiency in the building industry, house building and employment stabilisation, and town, country and regional planning. A Resolution on international action in the field of workers' housing which was also carried unanimously, contains an appeal to governments of economically developed countries and to inter-national organisations to consider the possibility of providing technical and financial assistance to developing countries for urgent programmes of workers' housing.

#### **Reduction of Hours of Work**

Reduction of Hours of Work The draft Recommendation which included a provision to the effect that normal hours of work should be progressively reduced with a view to attaining a forty-hour week, was not adopted by the Conference as a quorum was not obtained on the final record vote. The United Kingdom Government delegates abstained in the vote. A Government representative had already stated at the Committee stage that the text of the Recommendation was unacceptable, because in the United Kingdom hours of work, like wages and other conditions of employment, were left to collective bargaining with a freedom of choice for the parties as to how the benefits of increasing productivity were to be shared.

#### **Revision of Conventions**

A Convention of a formal character was adopted, the effect of which will be that the Governing Body will no longer be obliged to (84001)

Other Discussions A discussion was held on employment problems and policies and a Resolution and conclusions on these subjects were adopted, There was a "first discussion " on vocational training with a view to a new and comprehensive Recommendation being adopted in the subject of the subject the applies there applies there are provided the subject of the subject the subject of the subject the subject of the su The new Recommendation would replace three earlier ones, 1962. The new Recommendation would replace three earlier ones, and would apply to all training apart from training for management and for supervisory posts above the level of foreman, and also training for agriculture and for seafarers. Equality of treatment for nationals and non-nationals in social security also had a "first discussion", it being envisaged that a new Convention and Recommendation on the subject will result next year. The United Kingdom Government delegates abstained from the vote putting the subject on the Conference's agenda next year, since the Govern-ment consider the right approach to be by way of bilotated and ment consider the right approach to be by way of bilateral and small multilateral agreements rather than by wider instruments. A Resolution was adopted concerning the role of the International Labour Organisation in the promotion of economic expansion and social progress in developing countries.

#### Resolutions

Six Resolutions on subjects not on the agenda were adopted. One of these called for the withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa from the International Labour Organisation on the grounds of its policy of apartheid, the Governing Body being requested to advise the Republic to withdraw from membership. The other Resolutions dealt with: freedom from hunger, holidays with pay, the problems of older workers, the regional activities of the Organisation and freedom of association.

#### Minister of Labour's Address

The Minister of Labour, Mr. John Hare, addressed the Conference during the debate on the Director General's Report. After welcoming Nigeria, Cyprus and Sierra Leone as new members of the Organisation, the Minister spoke about industrial relations in this country, and described the steps being taken by the Govern-ment, particularly in those industries in which relations were not to spood as they might be. Turning to the affairs of the International as good as they might be. Turning to the affairs of the International Labour Organisation, the Minister emphasised that there was an acute shortage throughout the world of men with ability and with experience of labour affairs. The developing countries, in particular, were under a heavy strain. The more highly developed countries must continue to help. The United Kingdom regarded it as their duty to increase the numbers when your countries and the state of must continue to help. The United Kingdom regarded it as their duty to increase the numbers who went overseas under technical assistance schemes to give the developing countries the benefit of their special experience and knowledge. The Minister then suggested that this shortage of experience and ability had its bearing on the activities of international institutions, including the Inter-national Labour Organisation, which must consider critically how best it could continue its work so as to meet the needs of its greatly enlarged membership. Particular importance attached to the size and nature of the agenda of sessions of the Conference, which should take their proper place in an overall programme of work which was well-balanced, particularly as between the needs of the more and the less highly developed countries.

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are not at present covered because they result from "common risks", e.g., assault or "skylarking", attack by an animal or being struck by lightning.

The circumstances in which lost prospects of promotion can be taken into account in determining title to special hardship allowance under the Industrial Injuries Act will be widened.

Certain beneficial amendments will be made in the conditions for industrial death benefit. The industrial injuries widow who loses her pension by reason of cohabitation will have it restored, if other-wise qualified, when cohabitation has ceased; and an informal adoption will be recognised in the same way as a legal adoption for the purpose of a parent's claim for industrial death pension.

Entitlement to industrial injuries unemployability supplement will not be affected by earnings up to £104 a year (instead of £52 as at

report at fixed intervals on the working of Conventions adopted up to 1949, but only when it considers it necessary.

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# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

### Employment in Great Britain in September 1961:

 General Summary
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 General Manpower Position
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 Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment
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Unemployment at 16th October 1961:

- Summary for Great Britain ... Duration of Unemployment ... Numbers Unemployed, 1939–1961 -1961 .. .. .. .. ..

# Employment\* in Great Britain in September

During September 1961, the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 8,000 to 24,008,000. The main increase was in engineering and electrical goods and the main decreases were in catering, hotels, etc., and the distributive trades. An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad industrial groups is given in the Table below. (End of Month)

The Employment Exchanges filled 190,000 vacancies in th five-week period ended 11th October 1961. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 11th October, was 289,000; this was 39,000 less than in September

In the week ended 30th September 1961, the estimated numb of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries w 1,951,000. In the same week, the estimated number of operativ working short-time in manufacturing industries was 71,000.

There were 366,000 persons registered as unemployed of 16th October, of whom 323,000 were wholly unemployed and 43,00 temporarily stopped from work. Between 11th September an 16th October, unemployment rose by 49,000. The main increase were in metal goods and vehicles and the main decrease was i textiles.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employed unemployment in October was 1.6 per cent; it was 1.4 per cer in September and 1.5 per cent. in October 1960. The number persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 144,000-45 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population<sup>†</sup> at the end September was 24,778,000, an increase of 21,000 compared with the end of August.

#### GENERAL MANPOWER POSITION

The broad changes in the manpower situation between en August and end-September 1961 are shown in the following Tab together with the figures for recent months and end-September 1990

(End of Month) (Thousands)											
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Sept. July August Sept. 1960 1961 1961 1961		Sept. July August Sep 1960 1961 1961 1961								
Number in Civil Employment Males Females	23,835 15,636 8,199	23,916 15,663 8,253	24,000 15,703 8,297 ‡	24,008 15,695 8,313	+ -+	8 8 16					
Wholly Unemployed§ Males§ Females§	308 221 87	279 204 75	293 213 80	306 222 84	++++	13 9 4					
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Males Females	513 498 15	469 454 15	464 448 16	464 448 16		0-0488					
Total Working Population† Males Females	24,656 16,355 8,301	24,664 16,321‡ 8,343‡	24,757 16,364‡ 8,393‡	24,778 16,365 8,413	++++	21 1 20					

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.

### LABOUR OVERSEAS Working Conditions in the Benelux Countries

#### General.

General. Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands took their first practical step towards economic integration in September 1944, when their war-time Governments, during exile in England, signed an agreement to eliminate all customs duties between the three States and to introduce a uniform tariff schedule for imported goods. The agreement came into effect in 1948 and since then considerable progress has been made in achieving co-ordination in the fields of free movement of people, goods, capital and services between the countries. Other matters under consideration at the present time include hours of work, employment policy, and social security provisions. Wage levels are constantly being reviewed and an extensive enquiry is undertaken annually into current wages and employers' social security obligations. The full extent of coemployers' social security obligations. The full extent of co-ordination and a true comparison of wage levels between the three countries will not become apparent until more information is available concerning family budgets, commodity prices and actual working hours. The three Governments intend to undertake surveys on these subjects at a later date.

Hours of work in the Benelux countries are governed by statutory regulations: in *Belgium* the normal working week is 45 hours and in the Netherlands, where a 48-hour week is now in operation, it is hoped to introduce a 45-hour week by the end of 1962. In both countries many collective agreements provide for less than the standard working week. In *Luxembourg* hours are limited to 48 per week but in practice workers in major industrial undertakings are conditioned by collective agreements to 44 hours or less, with a progressive trend towards the realisation of a 40 hour week a progressive trend towards the realisation of a 40-hour week.

#### Overtime

There is statutory regulation of overtime in all three countries. In *Belgium* legal permission has to be obtained before overtime may be worked and can only be granted after agreement has been reached between the employer and workers concerned. Overtime is limited to two hours per day for a period of three months in any year. Payment is at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours in the week and time-and-a-half thereafter with double time for Sunday work. In the *Netherlands* overtime is limited in many ways, i.e. by type of employment age or sex of the worker and is subject Sunday work. In the Netherlands overtime is limited in many ways, i.e., by type of employment, age or sex of the worker and is subject to approval by the Minister of Labour. In no circumstances may the following maxima be exceeded: 11 hours per day; 62 hours per week; 2,500 hours per calendar year. By collective agreement payment is at the rate of at least time-and-a-quarter with double time for Sunday work. In *Luxembourg* overtime may be worked up to a maximum of one hour per day, providing the legal weekly hours (48) are not exceeded. Additional overtime up to a yearly maximum of 60 hours per worker is permissable when authorised by the Ministry of Labour. Legislation provides for overtime payment at the rate of at least time-and-a-quarter although many voluntary collective agreements allow for higher rates, for example,

in the steel industry the following overtime increases apply: one to four hours, 30 per cent.; five to eight hours, 50 per cent.; over eight hours, 100 per cent.; and 70 per cent. for the first eight hours worked on a Sunda

#### Paid Holidays (Public and Annual)

In *Belgium* annual and public holidays are regulated by law. The annual holiday for adults of 18 years and over is 12 days: for those in dangerous and unhealthy occupations, or under the age of 18 years, 18 days. There is a proportional reduction for workers employed for a five or five-and-a-half-day-week. Payment is made at the rate of double time for the first week and normal rate for the

18 years, 18 days. There is a proportional reduction for workers employed for a five or five-and-a-half-day-week. Payment is made at the rate of double time for the first week and normal rate for the second, and workers in receipt of family allowance receive an additional special grant equal to one month's family allowance. Under the terms of a voluntary agreement reached in May 1960 between employers' and workers' organisations, double pay for the second week is to be progressively implemented by 1963. In addition to annual holidays, workers are granted a legal minimum of ten paid public holidays a year, but they may receive up to an additional five days at the employer's discretion. In the *Netherlands* virtually all collective agreements concluded since 1945 contain provisions for 12 days of paid holiday. Some provide for 14 or 15 days plus additional holidays for seniority which may bring the total up to 18 days. It is customary for young persons under 18 years of age to be allowed two or three extra days a year after one year's service with the same employer. Nearly all collective agreements provide for double pay for up to 15 days of annual holiday. For those employees whose conditions of employ-ment are not subject to collective agreements paid holidays are provided for by a decree of 5th August 1952. This decree requires a minimum holiday of one week without prejudice to any more advantageous provisions based on an individual agreement or on custom. Provision for six days paid public holiday is also regulated by collective agreement but in practice employers frequently pay for seven days. In *Luxembourg* annual holidays, which are fixed by legislation.

by collective agreement but in practice employers frequently pay for seven days. In *Luxembourg* annual holidays, which are fixed by legislation, vary between eight and 18 days according to size of establishment and length of service. Workers under 18 years of age and appren-tices are granted 12 days during their first year's service and 18 days thereafter. In addition there is legal provision for ten days of paid public holiday.

#### Wages

Information on wages is published in respect of each of the Benelux countries and the details shown in the following Table are examples of earnings in industries common to the three countries. There is a wide variation in review dates and it is therefore difficult to make precise comparisons, but in each case the latest available data have been shown; for some industries, where few women are employed, it has not been possible to quote earnings. The current Exchange Rates have been used, and the amounts rounded to the nearest nearby nearest penny.

Country	w doeinigen w			Avera	age Hourly Ea	rnings						
ada next year, shee the Govern- to be by way of bilateral and	eronce'singe approach	Belgium	the subject	methods ber shates	Luxembourg	suggestions	Netherlands					
Date of Review	April 1961			view April 1961 October 1959				nisations. T Id nou-inanu	October 1959			
Exchange Rate		0 B.francs = :	£1 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	abaa sei 014	0 L.francs =	£1	10.64 glds. = £1					
hadrone way allowing the	Men	Women	All Workers	Men	Women	All Workers	Men	Women	All Workers			
Textiles (Woollen)	s. d. 4 3 4 2 4 3 4 0 4 7 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 11 5 0 4 2 4 10	s. d. 3 2 3 0 2 8 3 0 3 2 3 1 2 7 3 4 3 7 2 9 2 11	s. d. 3 8 3 7 2 11 3 10 4 3 4 1 3 7 4 3 4 8 4 11 3 1 4 4	s. d. 3 6 3 9 4 10 4 10 3 10 4 1 5 1 4 11 5 1 4 1 6 5	s. d. 2 8 1 8 2 8 3 8 	s. d. 3 3 3 2 4 7 5 10 3 10 3 6 5 1 4 11 5 1 3 0 6 4	s. d. 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 8 3 3 4 3 3 8 3 3 4 3 4	s. d. 2 3 2 1 2 1 1 11 2 3 2 1 2 1 2 3 2 1 2 1 2 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	s. d. 3 4 3 16 3 27 3 7 3 3 1 3 4 6 3 7 3 0 3 5			

#### Social Security

Social Security In Belgium employers' contributions for social security purposes include compulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions, sickness, industrial injuries, unemployment and family allowances. It is not possible to express these payments individually or collectively as a simple percentage of earnings, as the charge is levied for some of the items on only a proportion of earnings. In the case of a manual worker whose monthly wage totals approxi-mately £57 3s., which is the "ceiling" on which certain charges are levied, it is estimated that the employers' social charges would be approximately 20 per cent, of this sum. The liability for annual and public paid holidays, supplementary unemployment funds and optional public holidays amounts to about 11.5 per cent. of total wages.

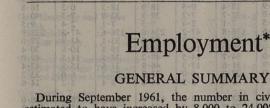
wages. In the Netherlands employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness, unemployment, accidents, children's allowances and invalidity. The amount of the employer's contribution varies according to the incidence of sickness and industrial accidents and has been assessed as between 12.85 per cent. and 17.2 per cent. of wages. As this percentage is levied on the amount of wages below a certain defined " ceiling " (except

for invalidity insurance, which is levied on the whole of the worker's wages) the percentage of the grand total wages bill represented by the total amount of contributions is less than the figures given above. In addition to the above compulsory payments, many employers contribute to voluntary schemes such as those for paid holidays and canteens and in some cases these contributions increase total payments to as much as 40 per cent. of wages.

increase total payments to as much as 40 per cent. of wages. In *Luxembourg* employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of sickness and maternity, old age and invalidity, industrial accidents and family allowances. For sickness and maternity insurances the cost to the employer is 2 per cent. of assessable wages up to a ceiling of 45s. 10d. per day per worker. For insurances which have no ceiling, the cost is 5 per cent. for old age and invalidity, from 0.5 per cent. to 20.4 per cent. for industrial accidents according to risk, and 1.9 per cent. to 5 per cent. in respect of family allowances in accordance with specific schemes. The employer's total liability for social security payments therefore ranges between 9.4 per cent. and 31.8 per cent. As yet there is no compulsory unemployment insurance scheme but assistance for the relief of distress is provided and financed by the State and the **Communes**.

\* Amended figure. § End of month estimates

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#### ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

1 000 0 10 022 0 0.012 0	(Thousands)								
Industry or Service	Sept. 1960	July 1961	August 1961	Sept. 1961	Change during Sept. 1961				
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	999 750	954 727	956 726	956 724	- 2				
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture	838 539 630	844 544 631	846 546 631	848 546 631	+ 2				
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2,095	2,131	2,147	2,164	+ 17				
Engineering	249 925 565 849 587 1,653	242 907 563 836 585 1,637	242 909 565 838 590 1,649	244 911 566 837 591 1,656	$\begin{array}{c} + & 2 \\ + & 2 \\ + & 1 \\ - & 1 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 7 \end{array}$				
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,930	8,920	8,963	8,994	+ 31				
Construction Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Financial, Professional, Scien-	1,582 373 1,669 3,301	1,589 376 1,693 3,330	1,600 378 1,696 3,341	1,597 379 1,693 3,326	$     \begin{array}{r}       - & 3 \\       + & 1 \\       - & 3 \\       - & 15     \end{array} $				
tific and Miscellaneous Ser- vices	4,984 505 742	5,065 511 751	5,078 511 751	5,073 514 752	-53 + 31 + 1				
Total in Civil Employment	23,835	23,916	24,000	24,008	+ 8				

#### 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 September 1960, and July, August and September 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.

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.

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### NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

ENT, ETC.	MY	0.1	(End	l of Ma	onth)	TA	ME	¥0.	IU	EN	(7	Thousands)
Industry	Se	ptember 1	960	11 10 2	July 1961	constr-	August 1961			September 1961		
Mining, etc.	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Coal Mining            Food, Drink and Tobacco            Grain Milling            Bread and Flour Confectionery           Biscuits	662.4 451.4 32.4 83.2 18.9	18·4 371·4 8·0 55·9 42·3	680.8 822.8 40.4 139.1 61.2	639.5 465.7 32.6 85.7 18.9	18.4 363.9 8.2 57.8 37.8	657.9 829.6 40.8 143.5 56.7	638·3 463·6 32·8 86·5 18·8	18·4 367·2 8·3 58·9 39·7	656·7 830·8 41·1 145·4 58·5	636.8 460.1 32.8 85.7 18.7	18·4 372·8 8·4 59·3 42·1	655.2 832.9 41.2 145.0 60.8
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods Food Industries not elsewhere specified	35.7 24.0 14.5 41.6 29.6 15.6 21.6	34.7 11.9 4.7 70.7 55.6 4.2 17.9	70.4 35.9 19.2 112.3 85.2 19.8 39.5	38.9 27.5 12.5 41.1 32.1 15.5 21.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 36.0 \\ 14.0 \\ 4.3 \\ 65.5 \\ 51.1 \\ 4.2 \\ 18.2 \end{array} $	74.9 41.5 16.8 106.6 83.2 19.7 40.0	38·4 26·2 12·6 41·3 30·4 15·8 22·0	36·1 13·6 4·3 67·3 49·5 4·3 18·2	58.5 74.5 39.8 16.9 108.6 79.9 20.1 40.2	37·7 24·9 14·2 41·6 29·4 15·9 22·2 79·3	35.9 12.8 4.6 69.9 50.0 4.3 19.2	73.6 37.7 18.8 111.5 79.4 20.2 41.4
Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	$77 \cdot 1$ 38 · 9 18 · 3	$ \begin{array}{c c} 20.1 \\ 22.2 \\ 23.2 \end{array} $	$97 \cdot 2 \\ 61 \cdot 1 \\ 41 \cdot 5$	80·1 40·5 18·5	20·7 23·4 22·7	$   \begin{array}{r}     100 \cdot 8 \\     63 \cdot 9 \\     41 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	80·3 40·1 18·4	20·7 23·3 23·0	$ \begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 0 \\ 63 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	79·3 39·6 18·1	20.6 22.9 22.8	99.9 62.5 40.9
Chemicals and Alied Industries	$\begin{array}{c} 385 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 173 \cdot 8 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 34 \cdot 6 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 151 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 45 \cdot 8 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$536 \cdot 7$ $18 \cdot 8$ $40 \cdot 4$ $9 \cdot 6$ $219 \cdot 6$ $74 \cdot 8$ $32 \cdot 6$ $49 \cdot 1$ $45 \cdot 8$ $31 \cdot 8$ $14 \cdot 2$	390·3 18·4 32·6 7·1 176·7 32·8 20·1 34·6 31·5 27·1 9·4	151.9 0.5 7.2 2.4 46.9 43.3 10.8 14.4 15.4 5.9 5.1	542 · 2 18 · 9 39 · 8 9 · 5 223 · 6 76 · 1 30 · 9 49 · 0 46 · 9 33 · 0 14 · 5	$\begin{array}{c} 391 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 176 \cdot 8 \\ 33 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 7 \\ 31 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 152 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 47 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	543 · 9 18 · 9 39 · 9 9 · 5 224 · 0 77 · 0 30 · 7 49 · 2 46 · 9 33 · 2 14 · 6	$\begin{array}{c} 390 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 176 \cdot 6 \\ 33 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 34 \cdot 5 \\ 31 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 153.5\\ 0.5\\ 7.3\\ 2.4\\ 47.3\\ 43.9\\ 10.6\\ 14.5\\ 15.8\\ 6.0\\ 5.2 \end{array} $	$543 \cdot 9$ 18 \cdots 40 \cdots 9 \cdots 223 \cdots 9 77 \cdots 30 \cdots 49 \cdots 49 \cdots 47 \cdots 33 \cdots 14 \cdots 6
Metal Manufacture	552.1277.546.0112.546.769.4	76·9 24·4 9·0 14·8 12·4 16·3	629.0 301.9 55.0 127.3 59.1 85.7	552·3 279·3 47·0 111·6 45·6 68·8	77.9 25.1 9.3 15.3 12.1 16.1	630·2 304·4 56·3 126·9 57·7 84·9	552·4 279·3 46·8 111·5 46·0 68·8	78 · 2 25 · 3 9 · 3 15 · 3 12 · 2 16 · 1	630.6 304.6 56.1 126.8 58.2 84.9	551.5 278.8 47.0 110.8 46.2 68.7	78.5 25.5 9.4 15.2 12.4 16.0	630 · 0 304 · 3 56 · 4 126 · 0 58 · 6 84 · 7
Engineering and Electrical Goods	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,510\cdot 3} \\ \textbf{30\cdot 7} \\ \textbf{74\cdot 4} \\ \textbf{38\cdot 2} \\ \textbf{34\cdot 0} \\ \textbf{46\cdot 1} \\ \textbf{23\cdot 6} \\ \textbf{45\cdot 1} \\ \textbf{41\cdot 8} \\ \textbf{276\cdot 5} \\ \textbf{137\cdot 9} \\ \textbf{26\cdot 5} \\ \textbf{137\cdot 9} \\ \textbf{26\cdot 5} \\ \textbf{155\cdot 3} \\ \textbf{82\cdot 0} \\ \textbf{82\cdot 1} \\ \textbf{161\cdot 5} \\ \textbf{40\cdot 4} \\ \textbf{39\cdot 2} \\ \textbf{128\cdot 0} \\ \textbf{40\cdot 8} \\ \textbf{80\cdot 2} \end{array}$	558.8 4.6 13.7 12.2 5.8 8.3 3.5 6.3 3.5 6.3 17.7 62.6 17.4 6.5 45.5 45.5 8.3 56.7 20.8 23.9 108.7 24.2 66.2	$\begin{array}{c} 2,069\cdot 1\\ 35\cdot 3\\ 88\cdot 1\\ 50\cdot 4\\ 39\cdot 8\\ 54\cdot 4\\ 27\cdot 1\\ 51\cdot 4\\ 59\cdot 5\\ 339\cdot 1\\ 155\cdot 3\\ 33\cdot 0\\ 200\cdot 8\\ 127\cdot 9\\ 16\cdot 4\\ 218\cdot 2\\ 61\cdot 2\\ 61\cdot 2\\ 63\cdot 1\\ 236\cdot 7\\ 65\cdot 0\\ 146\cdot 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,546} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{78} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{41} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{34} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{34} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{47} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{24} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{46} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{24} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{140} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{24} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{158} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{86} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{8} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{166} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{41} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{128} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{79} \cdot \textbf{9} \end{array}$	558:2 4.8 14.6 13:3 5.6 8:2 3.4 6.6 19:2 63:6 19:2 63:6 19:2 63:6 18:2 5.9 45:2 45:2 45:7 18:7 50:7 20:3 25:9 100:7 24:7 64:5	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,105} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{36} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{93} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{54} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{39} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{55} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{53} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{64} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{346} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{158} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{30} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{204} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{133} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{204} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{133} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{223} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{61} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{66} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{229} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{65} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{144} \cdot \textbf{4} \end{array}$	$1,557 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot 8 \\ 79 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 34 \cdot 1 \\ 47 \cdot 5 \\ 24 \cdot 2 \\ 46 \cdot 8 \\ 45 \cdot 4 \\ 285 \cdot 4 \\ 141 \cdot 3 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \\ 159 \cdot 6 \\ 87 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 166 \cdot 8 \\ 41 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 0 \\ 130 \cdot 5 \\ 40 \cdot 4 \\ 80 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array}$	563.5 4.9 14.8 13.3 5.6 8.3 3.5 6.7 19.4 63.9 18.3 5.9 45.6 47.0 8.8 58.0 45.6 47.0 20.4 58.0 20.4 58.0 20.4 8.8 58.0 20.4 8.8 58.0 20.4 8.8 56.5 10.3 0 20.4 8.8 3 5.9 4.9 10.4 8.8 3 5.9 4.9 10.4 8.5 5.9 4.9 10.4 8.5 5.9 4.5 5.6 6.7 10.4 8.5 5.9 4.5 5.6 6.7 5.9 4.5 5.6 6.7 5.9 4.5 5.6 6.7 5.9 4.5 5.6 6.7 5.9 4.5 5.6 6.7 5.6 6.7 5.5 6.7 5.9 4.5 5.6 7.0 20.4 7.0 20.4 8.5 5.6 7.5 7.5 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,120} \cdot 7 \\ \textbf{36} \cdot 7 \\ \textbf{94} \cdot 1 \\ \textbf{54} \cdot 9 \\ \textbf{39} \cdot 7 \\ \textbf{55} \cdot 8 \\ \textbf{27} \cdot 7 \\ \textbf{53} \cdot 5 \\ \textbf{64} \cdot 8 \\ \textbf{349} \cdot 3 \\ \textbf{159} \cdot 6 \\ \textbf{405} \cdot 2 \\ \textbf{134} \cdot 1 \\ \textbf{205} \cdot 2 \\ \textbf{134} \cdot 1 \\ \textbf{169} \\ \textbf{224} \cdot 8 \\ \textbf{62} \cdot 1 \\ \textbf{67} \cdot 5 \\ \textbf{233} \cdot 5 \\ \textbf{233} \cdot 5 \\ \textbf{55} \cdot 2 \\ \textbf{144} \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$1,567 \cdot 1$ 31.8 80.2 42.0 34.4 47.8 24.3 47.3 286.3 141.9 24.6 160.4 87.5 8.2 167.8 42.0 41.5 132.0 40.1 80.7	$571 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 9$ $15 \cdot 0$ $13 \cdot 4$ $5 \cdot 6$ $8 \cdot 3$ $3 \cdot 5$ $6 \cdot 7$ $19 \cdot 6$ $64 \cdot 5$ $18 \cdot 3$ $5 \cdot 9$ $46 \cdot 1$ $47 \cdot 5$ $9 \cdot 0$ $20 \cdot 4$ $27 \cdot 3$ $106 \cdot 5$ $25 \cdot 3$ $65 \cdot 2$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,138\cdot 1\\ 36\cdot 7\\ 95\cdot 2\\ 55\cdot 4\\ 40\cdot 0\\ 55\cdot 4\\ 40\cdot 0\\ 55\cdot 4\\ 40\cdot 0\\ 65\cdot 9\\ 350\cdot 8\\ 160\cdot 2\\ 30\cdot 5\\ 206\cdot 5\\ 135\cdot 0\\ 17\cdot 2\\ 225\cdot 8\\ 62\cdot 4\\ 68\cdot 8\\ 238\cdot 5\\ 65\cdot 4\\ 145\cdot 9\end{array}$
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	234·9 168·0 66·9	12.8 8.6 4.2	247·7 176·6 71·1	227.8 162.3 65.5	13.0 8.8 4.2	240 · 8 171 · 1 69 · 7	227.9 162.8 65.1	13·0 8·8 4·2	240·9 171·6 69·3	229.5 164.5 65.0	12·9 8·7 4·2	242·4 173·2 69·2
Vehicles Motor Vehicle Manufacturing. Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle etc., Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	<b>794</b> · 1 380 · 5 29 · 2 245 · 3 66 · 7 68 · 0 4 · 4	124·2 58·4 11·5 42·8 4·8 4·1 2·6	918 · 3 438 · 9 40 · 7 288 · 1 71 · 5 72 · 1 7 · 0	779 · 0 364 · 4 25 · 6 254 · 1 64 · 8 65 · 7 4 · 4	$     \begin{array}{r}       120 \cdot 5 \\       54 \cdot 3 \\       10 \cdot 0 \\       45 \cdot 0 \\       4 \cdot 5 \\       4 \cdot 1 \\       2 \cdot 6     \end{array} $	899.5 418.7 35.6 299.1 69.3 69.8 7.0	781 · 3 365 · 2 25 · 6 255 · 2 64 · 9 65 · 9 4 · 5	120 · 9 54 · 4 9 · 9 45 · 3 4 · 6 4 · 1 2 · 6	902 · 2 419 · 6 35 · 5 300 · 5 69 · 5 70 · 0 7 · 1	782.7 364.9 24.9 257.4 65.0 66.0 4.5	121.5 54.7 9.7 45.7 4.6 4.2 2.6	<b>904 · 2</b> 419 · 6 34 · 6 303 · 1 69 · 6 70 · 2 7 · 1
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Implements Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and Precious Metals Refining Other Metal Industries	354.6 16.8 4.0 26.8 33.3 15.1 15.9 242.7	199.7 7.8 6.0 19.1 10.8 22.7 13.7 119.6	554·3 24·6 10·0 45·9 44·1 37·8 29·6 362·3	$\begin{array}{r} 358 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 27 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 244 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	193.3 7.8 5.6 18.7 10.8 21.1 13.6 115.7	551 · 7 25 · 0 9 · 7 45 · 7 44 · 8 37 · 0 29 · 7 359 · 8	$\begin{array}{r} 360 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 34 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 245 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	193 · 4 7 · 8 5 · 6 18 · 7 10 · 9 21 · 0 13 · 7 115 · 7	553 · 7 25 · 1 9 · 7 46 · 0 45 · 0 36 · 8 29 · 9 361 · 2	360·9 17·4 4·1 27·3 34·0 15·7 16·3 246·1	194.0 7.9 5.7 18.6 10.9 21.0 13.8 116.1	554.9 25.3 9.8 45.9 44.9 36.7 30.1 362.2
Textiles	$\begin{array}{c} 377\cdot 4\\ 33\cdot 6\\ 43\cdot 3\\ 45\cdot 9\\ 90\cdot 9\\ 8\cdot 8\\ 5\cdot 2\\ 36\cdot 7\\ 4\cdot 0\\ 19\cdot 3\\ 7\cdot 8\\ 9\cdot 4\\ 54\cdot 7\\ 17\cdot 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{462} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{10} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{80} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{71} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{107} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{9} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{7} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{86} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{4} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{16} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{14} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{20} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{25} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{9} \cdot \textbf{0} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 839 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 123 \cdot 9 \\ 117 \cdot 1 \\ 198 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 123 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 35 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 79 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 373 \cdot 9 \\ 34 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 46 \cdot 3 \\ 90 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 37 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 51 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 453\cdot 1\\ 10\cdot 0\\ 76\cdot 8\\ 69\cdot 9\\ 106\cdot 2\\ 8\cdot 2\\ 7\cdot 3\\ 86\cdot 8\\ 4\cdot 4\\ 15\cdot 6\\ 14\cdot 0\\ 21\cdot 1\\ 24\cdot 1\\ 8\cdot 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 827\cdot 0\\ 44\cdot 1\\ 119\cdot 4\\ 116\cdot 2\\ 196\cdot 6\\ 16\cdot 2\\ 12\cdot 5\\ 123\cdot 9\\ 8\cdot 3\\ 35\cdot 1\\ 21\cdot 5\\ 31\cdot 0\\ 75\cdot 5\\ 26\cdot 7\end{array}$	374-8 34-3 42-5 46-3 90-6 8-1 5-3 37-1 3-9 19-7 7-6 9-9 51-5 18-0	453.7 10.1 75.9 69.6 106.8 8.3 7.3 8.7 5 4.4 15.8 14.1 24.1 8.7	828.5 44.4 118.4 115.9 197.4 16.4 12.6 124.6 8.3 35.5 21.7 31.0 75.6 26.7	374.6 34.4 41.9 46.3 90.9 8.1 5.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 19.7 7.6 9.6 51.6 18.0	$\begin{array}{c} 452\cdot9\\ 10\cdot1\\ 74\cdot1\\ 69\cdot4\\ 107\cdot2\\ 8\cdot4\\ 7\cdot3\\ 88\cdot0\\ 4\cdot4\\ 15\cdot9\\ 14\cdot0\\ 21\cdot3\\ 24\cdot1\\ 8\cdot7 \end{array}$	827.5 44.5 116.0 115.7 198.1 16.5 125.3 8.3 35.6 21.6 30.9 75.7 26.7
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	36.5 24.1 8.4 4.0	26.8 7.0 15.3 4.5	63·3 31·1 23·7 8·5	36·1 23·4 8·4 4·3	26·2 7·0 14·7 4·5	62·3 30·4 23·1 8·8	36·2 23·4 8·5 4·3	26.5 7.1 14.7 4.7	62.7 30.5 23.2 9.0	36·2 23·5 8·5 4·2	26.6 7.1 14.7 4.8	62.8 30.6 23.2 9.0
Clothing and Footwear	$\begin{array}{c} 152 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 55 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 415 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 4 \\ 96 \cdot 1 \\ 46 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \\ 60 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$567 \cdot 2$ 30 \cdot 1 130 \cdot 3 66 \cdot 4 50 \cdot 8 116 \cdot 9 15 \cdot 5 41 \cdot 7 115 \cdot 5	154·3 8·1 34·6 20·4 7·8 13·8 4·9 8·6 56·1	$\begin{array}{c} 410 \cdot 5 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \\ 95 \cdot 7 \\ 48 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 32 \cdot 4 \\ 60 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	564 · 8 31 · 2 130 · 3 68 · 6 48 · 8 113 · 6 14 · 8 41 · 0 116 · 5	154.9 8.0 34.8 20.5 7.7 13.9 4.9 8.7 56.4	415·3 23·2 96·7 48·7 41·2 101·6 9·9 33·3 60·7	$570 \cdot 2$ $31 \cdot 2$ $131 \cdot 5$ $69 \cdot 2$ $48 \cdot 9$ $115 \cdot 5$ $14 \cdot 8$ $42 \cdot 0$ $117 \cdot 1$	154·9 8·0 34·9 20·7 7·8 13·9 4·8 8·6 56·2	$\begin{array}{c} 416 \cdot 3 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \\ 97 \cdot 1 \\ 49 \cdot 6 \\ 41 \cdot 0 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ 61 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$571 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \\ 132 \cdot 0 \\ 70 \cdot 3 \\ 48 \cdot 8 \\ 115 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 117 \cdot 2 \\$
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	259 · 8 68 · 7 29 · 1 58 · 0 15 · 4 88 · 6	79·9 7·4 37·3 19·5 1·5 14·2	339.7 76.1 66.4 77.5 16.9 102.8	260.8 68.6 28.9 57.9 15.9 89.5	80.0 7.2 36.9 19.6 1.5 14.8	340 · 8 75 · 8 65 · 8 77 · 5 17 · 4 104 · 3	261.8 68.8 29.0 58.2 15.9 89.9	80.0 7.2 36.6 19.8 1.5 14.9	341.8 76.0 65.6 78.0 17.4 104.8	262 · 2 68 · 4 29 · 1 58 · 2 15 · 9 90 · 6	80·4 7·2 36·9 19·8 1·5 15·0	342.6 75.6 66.0 78.0 17.4 105.6
Fimber, Furniture, etc.	231 · 4 80 · 4 83 · 1 9 · 9 23 · 7 18 · 7 15 · 6	60.5 12.6 22.3 8.9 4.3 6.8 5.6	291 · 9 93 · 0 105 · 4 18 · 8 28 · 0 25 · 5 21 · 2	$225 \cdot 680 \cdot 079 \cdot 09 \cdot 923 \cdot 418 \cdot 315 \cdot 0$	57.4 12.3 20.4 8.7 4.2 6.2 5.6	283.0 92.3 99.4 18.6 27.6 24.5 20.6	228 · 2 80 · 8 79 · 9 10 · 0 23 · 8 18 · 5 15 · 2	57.8 12.4 20.7 8.7 4.1 6.3 5.6	286.0 93.2 100.6 18.7 27.9 24.8 20.8	228.8 80.5 81.1 10.0 24.0 18.3 14.9	58.5 12.5 21.0 8.8 4.1 6.4 5.7	287.3 93.0 102.1 18.8 28.1 24.7 20.6

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and the second			(1.1.1.				all and		S. C. C. S.	1 - La Carto	<u>(1</u>	housands
Industry	Se	ptember 1	960		July 196	( <sup>Electron</sup>		August 190	61	Sej	ptember 19	961
industry in the second	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
aper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	393.6 73.9 29.9 32.2 107.8 149.8	214.7 21.4 36.4 35.8 29.1 92.0	608 · 3 95 · 3 66 · 3 68 · 0 136 · 9 241 · 8	396·3 74·6 31·0 32·3 107·3 151·1	211.5 21.6 35.2 35.4 29.7 89.6	607 · 8 96 · 2 66 · 2 67 · 7 137 · 0 240 · 7	398.9 74.7 31.2 32.7 107.6 152.7	214·4 21·8 35·4 35·8 30·1 91·3	613·3 96·5 66·6 68·5 137·7 244·0	399.5 74.6 31.2 32.7 107.8 153.2	216·3 21·9 35·6 36·3 30·1 92·4	615 · 8 96 · 5 66 · 8 69 · 0 137 · 9 245 · 6
ther Manufacturing Industries	<b>182.9</b> 85.0 14.1 7.9 12.3 5.2 35.2 23.2	124.9 38.8 4.5 8.3 22.2 6.5 28.4 16.2	307 · 8 123 · 8 18 · 6 16 · 2 34 · 5 11 · 7 63 · 6 39 · 4	180.5 84.1 13.1 7.9 12.3 5.3 34.6 23.2	120.5 37.8 4.0 8.6 21.1 6.3 27.0 15.7	301 · 0 121 · 9 17 · 1 16 · 5 33 · 4 11 · 6 61 · 6 38 · 9	181.8 84.6 13.2 8.0 12.4 5.3 34.9 23.4	$\begin{array}{c} 121 \cdot 5 \\ 38 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	303·3 122·8 17·2 16·6 34·1 11·5 61·8 39·3	182·3 84·8 13·1 7·9 12·4 . 5·3 35·3 23·5	123.6 38.4 4.0 8.6 22.5 6.3 27.8 16.0	<b>305</b> .9 123.2 17.1 16.5 34.9 11.6 63.1 39.5
otal, All Manufacturing Industries	5,916.5	2,879.3	8,795 · 8	5,947 . 9	2,837.9	8,785.8	5,970.3	2,858.3	8,828.6	5,980.7	2,878.8	8,859 . 5
onstruction	1,372.3	68.5	1,440.8	1,379.3	68.5	1,447.8	1,390.3	68.5	1,458 · 8	1,387.3	68.5	1,455 . 8
as, Electricity and Water <td>329 · 2 109 · 8 185 · 7 33 · 7</td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{r} 43.6 \\ 14.8 \\ 26.5 \\ 2.3 \end{array}</math></td> <td>372.8 124.6 212.2 36.0</td> <td>331·9 107·9 189·6 34·4</td> <td>44 · 4 14 · 8 27 · 3 2 · 3</td> <td>376·3 122·7 216·9 36·7</td> <td>333·1 108·2 190·5 34·4</td> <td>45.0 15.1 27.6 2.3</td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{r} 378 \cdot 1 \\ 123 \cdot 3 \\ 218 \cdot 1 \\ 36 \cdot 7 \end{array}</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{r} 334 \cdot 2 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 191 \cdot 5 \\ 34 \cdot 3 \end{array}</math></td> <td><math display="block"> \begin{array}{r}     44 \cdot 9 \\     15 \cdot 1 \\     27 \cdot 5 \\     2 \cdot 3 \end{array} </math></td> <td>379 · 1 123 · 5 219 · 0 36 · 6</td>	329 · 2 109 · 8 185 · 7 33 · 7	$\begin{array}{r} 43.6 \\ 14.8 \\ 26.5 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$	372.8 124.6 212.2 36.0	331·9 107·9 189·6 34·4	44 · 4 14 · 8 27 · 3 2 · 3	376·3 122·7 216·9 36·7	333·1 108·2 190·5 34·4	45.0 15.1 27.6 2.3	$\begin{array}{r} 378 \cdot 1 \\ 123 \cdot 3 \\ 218 \cdot 1 \\ 36 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 334 \cdot 2 \\ 108 \cdot 4 \\ 191 \cdot 5 \\ 34 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r}     44 \cdot 9 \\     15 \cdot 1 \\     27 \cdot 5 \\     2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	379 · 1 123 · 5 219 · 0 36 · 6
ansport and Communication	215·5 170·9	48·2 15·5	263·7 186·4	219·9 175·5	48·7 16·4	268·6 191·9	219·4 175·0	48·6 16·4	268·0 191·4	217·2 174·0	48·4 16·3	265·6 190·3
stributive Trades	1,342 · 8 333 · 7 793 · 4	1,461 · 2 195 · 3 1,198 · 7	2,804 · 0 529 · 0 1,992 · 1	<b>1,341 · 9</b> 332 · 1 796 · 1	1,491 · 3 191 · 5 1,232 · 0	2,833 · 2 523 · 6 2,028 · 1	1,347·3 333·2 799·4	1,497·4 192·6 1,235·9	2,844 · 7 525 · 8 2,035 · 3	$\begin{array}{c} 1,337\cdot 3\\ 329\cdot 2\\ 793\cdot 3\end{array}$	1,492 · 1 194 · 9 1,228 · 1	2,829 · 4 524 · 1 2,021 · 4
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies Dealing in other Industrial Materials, etc.	122·8 92·9	$35 \cdot 1 \\ 32 \cdot 1$	157·9 125·0	123·1 90·6	35·9 31·9	159·0 122·5	124·4 90·3	36·7 32·2	$   \begin{array}{r}     161 \cdot 1 \\     122 \cdot 5   \end{array} $	125·1 89·7	36·9 32·2	162·0 121·9
Cinscellaneous Services         Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc.         Sport and other Recreations         Betting         Catering, Hotels, etc.         Laundries         Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.         Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages, etc.         Repair of Boots and Shoes	69·9 31·4 12·0 185·4 30·6 11·4 294·3 13·0	64.7 18.7 29.3 389.2 95.8 32.3 61.1 3.9	134.6 50.1 41.3 574.6 126.4 43.7 355.4 16.9	69·1 32·1 12·3 197·3 31·6 11·6 293·7 12·7	64.3 20.9 28.3 411.3 97.2 33.0 62.9 3.7	133·4 53·0 40·6 608·6 128·8 44·6 356·6 16·4	69 · 1 32 · 4 12 · 2 195 · 7 31 · 9 11 · 6 295 · 8 12 · 7	63.9 20.6 28.6 411.3 96.4 32.7 63.2 3.7	133.0 53.0 40.8 607.0 128.3 44.3 359.0 16.4	68.3 29.4 12.4 184.4 31.0 11.5 295.8 12.6	63·4 18·4 27·9 389·0 95·1 32·0 63·2 3·8	131 · 7 47 · 8 40 · 3 573 · 4 126 · 1 43 · 5 359 · 0 16 · 4

Industry	denas sel e	Esti- mated total number of oper- atives
Anna and a second second	et all	(000's)
	TI SA BUT	RI Lotvo
Food, Drink and Tobacco	••	590
Bread and Flour Confectionery Brewing and Malting		106 71
Tobacco	6	29
	P. C.	1.15.13.
Chemicals and Allied Industries Chemicals and Dyes	••	321 137
Chemicals and Dyes		137
Metal Manufacture	281	484
Iron and Steel (General)		234
Iron Castings, etc		101
Engineering (inc. Marine Engineering)	and	and a second to
Engineering (inc. Marine Engineering) Electrical Goods	and	1,478
Non-Electrical Engineering	-	938
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.		540
VIII I		circ
Vehicles		646 337
Motor Cycle Pedal Cycle etc Man	fac-	337
turing	nac-	26
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing		172
the standard and and and and and and and and and an		
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified		422
Textiles		695
Spinning and Weaving of Cotton, etc.	112	210
Spinning and Weaving of Cotton, etc. Woollen and Worsted	R. Y.S.	168
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	- La como	105
Textile Finishing		61
Lother Lother Could and Em		92
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur		92
Clothing and Footwear		463
Footwear		101
SIGORS		1226
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.		266
Timber, Furniture, etc	A C	212
	TOTO	525
Paper, Printing and Publishing		439
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers,	etc.	75 163
Other Printing, Publishing, etc	No. Contraction	103
Other Manufacturing Industries	ALC AND	225
Rubber	and the second	95
Total, All Manufacturing Industries*		6,333
Larrent engelenerat.	111.11	CREASENE L
<ul> <li>Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship-re-</li> </ul>	epairi	ng.

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

The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries\* in the week ended 30th September 1961. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the

Estimated number of operatives, exclud- ing maintenance workers, on overtime				Estimated number of operatives on short-time							
	Per-		overtime ked	Stood	and una	Total	Total as per-	Hou	rs lost		
Number	centage of all oper- atives	Number	Average per operative on overtime	off for whole week	Working part of week	on short- time	centage of all oper- atives	Number	Average per operative on short-		
(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	time		
183·5 34·1 30·7	$31 \cdot 1$ $32 \cdot 2$ $43 \cdot 2$	1,344 267 245	7·3 7·8 8·0		3.7	<u>3.7</u>	0.6		<u>7·8</u>		
3.6	12.4	16	4.4		3.1	3.1	10.7	24	7.8		
75·6 30·6	23.6 22.3	729 333	9.6 10.9	_	0·2 0·2	0·2 0·2	0·1 0·1	11	5·2 5·2		
127·4 35·8 37·5	26·3 15·3 37·1	1,117 348 294	8·8 9·7 7·8	0.6 0.1	13·3 9·4 2·7	13·9 9·5 2·7	2·9 4·1 2·7	142 87 23	10·2 9·2 8·6		
624 · 0 444 · 9 179 · 1	42 · 2 47 · 4 33 · 2	<b>4,970</b> 3,640 1,330	8·0 8·2 7·4	0·1 0·1	1·1 0·8 0·3	1·2 0·9 0·3	0·1 0·1 0·1	12 8 4	10·1 8·9 13·2		
248.6 127.9	38·5 38·0	1,825 885	7·3 6·9	8·4 8·1	18·3 15·2	26·7 23·3	4·1 6·9	607 568	22.8 24.4		
4·7 75·3	18·1 43·8	37 589	7·9 7·8	$\overline{0\cdot 3}$	2·9 0·2	2·9 0·5	11·2 0·3	25 14	8.5 30.0		
146.3	34.7	1,142	7.8	-	1.7	1.7	0.4	17	9.9		
$     \begin{array}{r}       121 \cdot 1 \\       15 \cdot 9 \\       45 \cdot 7 \\       11 \cdot 3 \\       22 \cdot 6     \end{array} $	17·4 7·6 27·2 10·8 37·0	<b>910</b> 111 363 62 178	7.57.08.05.47.9	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.5 \\ 1.7 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \end{array} $	10·8 5·1 0·8 3·4 1·1	$   \begin{array}{r}     13 \cdot 3 \\     6 \cdot 8 \\     1 \cdot 1 \\     3 \cdot 6 \\     1 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	1·9 3·2 0·7 3·4 2·0	208 123 20 36 14	$   \begin{array}{r}     15 \cdot 6 \\     18 \cdot 2 \\     19 \cdot 2 \\     10 \cdot 2 \\     12 \cdot 1   \end{array} $		
10.3	11.2	71	6.9	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	3	7.5		
35·1 7·9	7.6 7.8	167 33	4·8 4·2	0·1 0·1	7·4 4·3	7·5 4·4	1.6 0.4	65 32	8·7 7·3		
77 • 7	29.2	709	9.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	7	12.1		
80·1	37.8	607	7.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	5.	14.1		
$154.7 \\ 34.1 \\ 61.6$	35·2 45·5 37·8	1,229 258 472	7·9 7·6 7·7		$\frac{0.7}{0.1}$	$\frac{0.7}{0.1}$	$\frac{0 \cdot 2}{\overline{0 \cdot 1}}$	2	15.6 33.8		
66·4 29·2	29·5 30·7	552 250	8·3 8·6		0·1 0·3 0·1	0·1 0·3 0·1	0·1 0·1 0·1	2 5 2	13·8 13·2		
1,950.8	30.8	15,372	7.9	11.9	58.7	70.6	1.1	1,112	15.8		

† Figures from May 1961 are on a new basis : see page 295 of the July 1961 GAZETTE.

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# Unemployment at 16th October 1961

### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 16th October 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†		10,400 546	81,187 5,392	7,752 406	322,527 43,218
Total	260,062	10,946	86,579	8,158	365,745
Change since 11th September	+ 46,352	- 6,276	+ 11,863	- 3,227	+ 48,712

#### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed\* in Great Britain at 16th October 1961 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	
One or less Over 1, up to 2	34,779 21,537	3,189 1,925	12,922 9,080	2,349 1,415	53,239 33,957	
Up to 2	56,316	5,114	22,002	3,764	87,196	
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5	16,862 11,290 9,527	1,103 691 564	7,386 5,632 4,887	957 559 392	26,308 18,172 15,370	
Over 2, up to 5	37,679	2,358	17,905	1,908	59,850	
Over 5, up to 8	19,933	1,028	9,879	735	31,575	
Over 8	109,260	1,900	31,401	1,345	143,906	
Total	223,188	10,400	81,187	7,752	322,527	

The rate of unemployment<sup>‡</sup> at 16th October was 1.6 per cent., and at 11th September it was 1.4 per cent. At 16th October, 45,899 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 16th October was 318,348, consisting of 231,072 males and 87,276 females.

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1961

The following Table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom in 1939, in 1946 to 1960, and the numbers registered in each month of 1961.

8-014.5	100	17 2.2	(	Great Britai	in	4.1 253 a	(Landolpar)
	a no versa	Wh Unemp	olly bloyed*	Total	United Kingdom: Total		
	141	Males	s Females Males Females		The second		
.939		982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
947 948 950 951 951 952 953 954 955 957 958 958 959	the second secon	257,500 239,000 227,500 215,000 153,400 196,100 204,300 176,500 137,400 151,000 204,300 293,800 322,600 322,600	113,500 86,500 76,900 90,600 83,600 132,600 115,600 95,100 75,700 78,600 90,200 116,300 121,900 97,500	2,100 102,700 4,300 5,100 8,100 31,800 13,900 7,900 9,300 17,800 12,300 27,600 21,200 21,200	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200\\ 52,000\\ 3,200\\ 3,500\\ 7,800\\ 53,800\\ 8,200\\ 8,200\\ 9,800\\ 9,600\\ 9,600\\ 9,600\\ 5,700\\ 19,700\\ 9,500\\ 3,100\\ \end{array}$	374,300 480,200 310,000 308,000 314,200 252,900 414,300 342,000 284,800 232,200 257,000 457,400 457,400 457,400	405,900 510,600 338,000 341,100 281,400 462,500 380,000 317,800 264,500 287,100 287,100 264,500 287,100 347,200 500,900 512,100
961:		259,998 245,467 230,436 231,011 202,119 184,971 183,754 216,245 211,156 233,588	99,460 96,313 91,860 90,852 80,133 69,798 65,702 80,801 79,498 88,939	51,192 40,658 23,283 14,422 12,353 8,224 6,744 5,177 19,776 37,420	8,249 7,242 5,259 3,776 4,671 2,919 2,350 3,020 6,603 5,798	418,899 389,680 350,838 340,061 299,276 265,912 258,550 305,243 317,033 365,745	458,024 428,809 387,176 375,359 334,812 299,392 292,470 341,406 352,685 401,188

#### **REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM**

The following Tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment<sup>‡</sup>, and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 16th October 1961.

and a state of the	e li u e to e const		WI	olly Une	mployed	iten 1≠ 1=0 1/1=1	the ped		115 10 *1590 83911	Temp	orarily Sto	pped†		Tot	al Unempl	loyed
Region		Men 18 years and over		Wom 18 yes and o	ars u	der years	·Total	18	Men B years ad over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland		39,372 19,062 12,929 15,379 9,462		5,8 5,0 7,1	68 32 19	1,176 833 555 450 354	56,125 26,795 19,045 23,543 14,100		315 2,350 262 14,733 1,543	7 2 	107 118 49 1,016 279	4 1 9 34 37	433 2,471 320 15,834 1,891	41,624 22,446 13,720 30,758 11,478	14,934 6,820 5,645 8,619 4,513	56,558 29,266 19,365 39,377 15,991
E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		13,340 33,380 22,477 42,001 15,786	625 1,527 1,223 1,643 855	11,6 6,9 17,2	43 26 75	554 817 843 1,199 971	18,747 47,367 31,469 62,118 23,218		1,407 1,375 1,525 2,595 10,769	37 24 128 138 127	492 2,515 121 391 304	54 62 17 42 146	1,990 3,976 1,791 3,166 11,346	15,409 36,306 25,353 46,377 27,537	5,328 15,037 7,907 18,907 7,027	20,737 51,343 33,260 65,284 34,564
Great Britain		223,188	10,400	81,1	87	7,752	322,527	-	36,874	546	5,392	406	43,218	271,008	94,737	365,745
Northern Ireland		22,776	888	9,8	30	751	34,245		496	10	626	66	1,198	24,170	11,273	35,443
United Kingdom	•••	245,964	11,288	91,0	17	8,503	356,772		37,370	556	6,018	472	44,416	295,178	106,010	401,188
Region	2: 2 0:0 \$+0		entage rate		3	<u>. 6</u>	uration of Males	of une	employm	ent: whol	lly unemplo Fen	oyed* nales	inalian Mark	Who	lly unemp ng school-	loyed leavers
	のない	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 week			eeks to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Chang 11th Se	e since ptember
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland		$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 2 \\       1 \cdot 4 \\       1 \cdot 6 \\       2 \cdot 1 \\       1 \cdot 1     \end{array} $	0.7 0.8 1.3 1.1 0.9	$   \begin{array}{r}     1 \cdot 0 \\     1 \cdot 2 \\     1 \cdot 5 \\     1 \cdot 7 \\     1 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	13,800 5,749 3,618 4,543 2,545	4,0	012 1 551 1 995 1	568 680 154 702 817	15,795 8,653 6,135 6,734 4,927	6,441 2,450 1,916 1,912 1,126	1,576 1,733	1,741 715 611 1,099 603	2,409 1,721 1,484 2,825 1,593	55,532 26,367 18,865 23,250 13,841	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	9,743 5,456 4,550 2,756 1,578
E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		1.2 1.9 2.8 3.3 4.0	0.8 1.3 1.9 2.4 2.4	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 1 \\       1 \cdot 7 \\       2 \cdot 5 \\       3 \cdot 0 \\       3 \cdot 5     \end{array} $	3,748 9,639 5,000 8,766 4,022	5,1 3,0 5,9	13 3 597 2 93 3	,339 059 182 951 509	6,421 16,496 12,821 24,934 8,244	1,509 3,634 1,905 3,461 1,412	1,124 2,622 1,642 2,838 1,356	544 1,529 975 2,056 741	1,605 4,675 3,247 10,119 3,068	18,415 46,850 30,898 61,493 22,837	++++	2,019 5,377 3,075 3,657 4,048
Great Britain	1:0	1.9	1.2	1.6	61,430	40,0	37 20,	961	111,160	25,766	19,813	10,614	32,746	318,348	+	42,259
Northern Ireland	::0	7.9	6.4	7.4	3,535	2.21	5,879		14,250	1,893	2,8	83	5,805	in the la	-	and water

\* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote \* on page 459.

† The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment. ‡ Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed).

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The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 16th October 1961, and the percentage rate of unemployment.

and the second	Re	Number gisters at	rs of per 16th Oc		061	Per-		R	Number egisters at	rs of pers t 16th Oc	sons on tober 19	61	Per-
Linited Kimidon (all change)	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ- ment*	Wheely waterployed tracedules castratel	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ- ment*
stoT estensil Princi	pal To	wns (By	Regio	n)	angaure	viales P	Develop	ment D	istricts	(By Re	gion)		
ndon and South-Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove Chatham	29,619 1,565 545	10,406 415 536	1,999 92 149	42,024 2,072 1,230	235 2 7	0·9 2·3 1·8	Eastern and Southern Isle of Wight Southwold	957 63	300 11	93 1	1,350 75		4·4 2·4
stern and Southern Bedford	310 1,303 150 490 442 1,083 1,825 2,042 390 313	114 323 36 153 134 276 165 633 169 104	45 67 12 39 21 85 31 317 31 25	469 1,693 198 682 597 1,444 2,021 2,992 590 442	1 1 	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	South-Western Cornwall (exc. Bude, Gunnislake, Launces- ton, St. Austell, Saltash and Truro) Gunnislake Ilfracombe	1,877 50 176	837 22 73	243 16	2,957 72 265	<u>87</u> 3	4·9 9·2 8·2
Southampton Southend-on-Sea Watford	1,870 857 221	402 312 84	135 65 33	2,407 1,234 338	5 23 2	1.8 2.3 0.6	North Midland Skegness and Mablethorpe	357	121	57	535	3	4.1
ath-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth, Devonport, Saltash and Torpoint	2,400 506 331 1,470	666 243 284 496	104 16 39 159	3,170 765 654 2,125	36 	$1 \cdot 3$ $1 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 5$	East and West Ridings Bridlington and Filey	596	85	34	715	173	6.1
dland	411	198	26	635	40	1.0	North-Western Merseyside and Prescot	15,761	3,939	1,216	20,916	85	3.4
Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Dldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	9,591 150 8,362 175 439 1,333 777	3,008 118 1,078 39 134 587 165	311 7 88 2 11 60 26	12,910 275 9,528 216 584 1,980 968	4,297 	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 9 \\       0 \cdot 9 \\       5 \cdot 0 \\       0 \cdot 7 \\       1 \cdot 3 \\       1 \cdot 3 \\       1 \cdot 5 \\     \end{array} $	Northern Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Work- ington Bishop Auckland, Crook,	448	213	47	708	42	2.5
West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	434 913 210 634	136 474 53 462	12 62 2 80	582 1,449 265 1,176	106 129 20	1.3 1.3 0.6	Shildon and Spenny- moor	1,241 55 1,331 399 125	245 7 359 151 18	129 4 141 62 13	1,615 66 1,831 612 156	152 315 7 1	3·4 2·2 5·0 3·3 3·8
Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough	1,674 856 803 370 291 191 2,485 330 298	394 83 254 113 176 74 923 211 256	40 74 40 41 56 11 128 34 40	1,176 2,108 1,013 1,097 524 523 276 3,536 575 594	$ \begin{array}{c}     13 \\     1,047 \\     \overline{190} \\     \overline{190} \\     \overline{77} \\     9 \\     96 \\     \overline{42} \end{array} $	1·9 1·7 0·6 1·1 0·9 0·4 1·5 1·2 1·4	Scarborough South-East Tyneside Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring Whitby	647 2,164 3,325 171	150 679 1,052 42	43 183 274 25	840 3,026 4,651 238	44 10 28 10	4.2 4.5 3.9 4.8
st and West Ridings Barnsley	898	307	84	1,289	178	1·7 1·0	Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven Anstruther Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine,	2,190 89	590 52	52 5	2,832 146	23 23	2·9 6·0
Bradford	1,621 281 665 306 529 2,163 1,885 654 1,526 217 532	184 156 380 120 301 458 336 81 478 118 154	48 5 118 7 23 150 2 92 159 15 64	1,853 442 1,163 433 853 2,771 2,223 827 2,163 350 750	37 147 16 78 141 38 103 229 264 2	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 4 \\       1 \cdot 4 \\       0 \cdot 9 \\       0 \cdot 9 \\       1 \cdot 8 \\       0 \cdot 8 \\       1 \cdot 5 \\       0 \cdot 8 \\       1 \cdot 5 \\       0 \cdot 8 \\       1 \cdot 5 \\       0 \cdot 8 \\       1 \cdot 2 \\     \end{array} $	Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders Dumbarton Dundee and Broughty Ferry Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and In- verkeithing	1,021 619 678 2,263 563	870 181 357 608 847	94 63 72 88 92	1,985 863 1,107 2,959 1,502	197 15 	5.9 3.3 4.6 3.3 3.0
rth-Western Accrington	100 232	61 134	4 5	165 371	9 86	0·7 1·2	Girvan Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintil- loch and Rutherglen)	112 14,918	34 3,182	14 602	160	356	4.8
Barrow Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury	303 399 943 976 339 113	519 449 284 300 373 111	36 14 52 16 14 6	858 862 1,279 1,292 726 230	43 336 11 377 190 87	2.8 1.6 2.5 1.6 1.7 0.8	Greenock and Port Glas- gow	1,942 3,872 4,360 992	910 935 2,485 1,055	202 490 370 62	3,054 5,297 7,215 2,109	3 501 1,145 1	7·1 6·5 4·8 3·0
Crewe	259 3,843 885 789 670 318 788 513	202 824 205 448 465 125 883 269	39 171 63 17 68 4 57 87	500 4,838 1,153 1,254 1,203 447 1,728 869	4 93 66 337 130 96 50 91	$ \left.\begin{array}{c} 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.4\\ 1.5\\ 0.9\\ 2.9\\ 1.1 \end{array}\right. $	Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie Rothesay Sanquhar Shotts Stranraer	1,002 126 36 139 299	355 50 76 129 126	107 22 11 14 53	1,464 198 123 282 478	212 2 	5.9 6.9 4.9 4.1 7.9
Warrington Wigan rthern Carlisle	359 557 346	312 402 244	48 38 31	719 997 621	112 260 1	1.2 2.4 1.5	Wales Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystaly- fera Anglesey	451 667	291 145	65 125	807 937	198	4·6 8·5
Darlington	785 1,311 1,924	232 298 582	51 109 181	1,068 1,718 2,687	365 22 509	2·2 2·4	Bargoed, Blackwood, Pontlottyn and Ystrad Mynach Caernarvon, Bangor,	553	376	45	974	2	3.6
Stockton and Thornaby Newcastle-upon-Tyne Wallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay	1,070 3,331 1,431	437 858 334	127 260 92	1,634 4,449 1,857	123 25 12	2·3 2·3 3·1	Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli Merthyr Tydfil Milford Haven and Pem-	1,078 627	260 134	59 57	1,397 818	1 118	4.8 3.5
otland Edinburgh (inc. Leith and	3,066	692	108	3,866	17	1.7	broke Dock Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail	762 1,108 441	126 676 148	56 192 38	944 1,976 627	1 405 1	8·0 5·4 5·0
Portobello) lles Cardiff Newport Swansea	2,364 752 2,440	419 90 204	108 148 101 72	2,931 943 2,716	147 297 1,394	2·1 1·4 4·4	Total, All Development Districts	70,651	* ***	5,631	99,584	4,341	3.9

(employed and unemployed) at mid-1960. (84001)

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

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

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#### 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 16th October 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 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.

native In and organized and and the state of			(	Great Britai	n	in the second	na de la como de la com La como de la como de la La como de la	United Kingdom		
Industry	Wh unemp (inclu casu	oloyed	Tempo stop			Total			ited Kingd (all classes)	
velopment Districts (By Region)	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing            Agriculture and Horticulture            Forestry            Fishing	8,271 5,874 241 2,156	<b>1,046</b> 991 28 27	1,172 29 3 1,140	50 49 1 —	9,443 5,903 244 3,296	1,096 1,040 29 27	10,539 6,943 273 3,323	12,136 8,226 436 3,474	1,195 1,139 29 27	13,331 9,365 465 3,501
Mining and Quarrying           Coal Mining           Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining.           Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction           Other Mining and Quarrying	4,240 3,540 329 156 215	158 116 10 4 28	81 3 49 	I LLI'I	<b>4,321</b> 3,543 378 156 244	158 116 10 4 28	4,479 3,659 388 160 272	<b>4,443</b> 3,548 462 177 256	160 116 12 4 28	<b>4,603</b> 3,664 474 181 284
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,771 345 1,452 295 647 480 184 449 626 248 242 814 620 369	4,416 46 607 362 462 221 71 677 943 61 181 223 436 126	26 1 2 1 9 1 - 1 5 - 1 1 2 2	75 	6,797 346 1,454 296 656 481 184 450 631 248 243 815 622 371	4,491 46 612 365 504 222 71 681 956 61 185 223 437 128	11,288 392 2,066 661 1,160 703 255 1,131 1,587 309 428 1,038 1,059 499	7,395 394 1,595 305 704 552 184 472 754 271 255 826 681 402	<b>5,542</b> 53 719 395 571 266 72 709 1,241 67 193 228 469 559	12,937 447 2,314 700 1,275 818 256 1,181 1,995 338 448 1,054 1,150 961
Chemicals and Allied Industries Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Mineral Oil Refining Lubricating Oils and Greases Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc	3,513 250 398 65 1,424 211 319 342 274 115 115	1,474 2 49 3 303 350 450 115 135 31 36	5 	11 	<b>3,518</b> 250 398 65 1,427 211 319 344 274 115 115	1,485 2 49 3 307 356 450 115 136 31 36	5,003 252 447 68 1,734 567 769 459 410 146 151	3,608 250 400 66 1,490 213 319 359 279 116 116	1,501 2 49 3 314 362 450 115 136 34 36	<b>5,109</b> 252 449 69 <b>1,804</b> 575 769 474 415 150 152
Metal Manufacture	5,434 2,593 548 1,429 252 612	658 198 28 210 80 142	16,051 13,318 261 2,264 28 180	163 41 1 73 17 31	21,485 15,911 809 3,693 280 792	821 239 29 283 97 173	22,306 16,150 838 3,976 377 965	21,580 15,941 815 3,728 299 797	838 241 30 291 99 177	22,418 16,182 845 4,019 398 974
Engineering and Electrical Goods	$\begin{array}{c} 10,852\\ 233\\ 535\\ 262\\ 195\\ 304\\ 123\\ 316\\ 180\\ 2,571\\ 1,003\\ 251\\ 1,182\\ 395\\ 76\\ 697\\ 318\\ 250\\ 887\\ 510\\ 564 \end{array}$	4,248 36 126 72 43 45 17 28 115 532 94 45 250 277 111 388 134 276 925 310 424	489 26 4 5 	$ \begin{array}{c} 170\\ 1\\ -12\\ -12\\ -12\\ -19\\ 19\\ 1\\ -27\\ 7\\ -46\\ 13\\ -15\\ -17\\ 17\\ \end{array} $	11,341 259 539 267 195 319 124 317 180 2,672 1,031 2,672 1,031 2,51 1,460 395 76 704 331 250 887 512 572	4,418 37 126 84 43 57 17 28 115 551 95 45 277 284 111 434 147 276 940 310 441	$\begin{array}{c} 15,759\\ 296\\ 665\\ 351\\ 238\\ 376\\ 141\\ 345\\ 295\\ 3,223\\ 1,126\\ 296\\ 1,737\\ 679\\ 187\\ 1,138\\ 478\\ 526\\ 1,827\\ 822\\ 1,013\\ \end{array}$	12,250 262 546 272 196 399 144 323 192 2,880 1,054 2,54 1,594 429 80 739 356 2,55 1,170 520 585	4,676 38 127 85 43 94 19 28 137 561 96 46 283 322 112 449 150 276 1,041 318 451	16,926 300 673 357 239 493 163 351 329 3,441 1,150 300 1,877 751 192 1,188 506 531 2,211 838 1,036
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	<b>10,166</b> 9,451 715	224 182 42	70 67 3		10,236 9,518 718	225 182 43	10,461 9,700 761	13,528 12,729 799	230 187 43	13,758 12,916 842
Vehicles	3,732 2,012 229 839 296 289 67	821 455 96 194 35 18 23	14,954 13,722 1,103 122  7 	800 661 135 4 	18,686 15,734 1,332 961 296 296 67	1,621 1,116 231 198 35 18 23	20,307 16,850 1,563 1,159 331 314 90	18,836 15,771 1,343 1,052 298 302 70	1,654 1,121 232 220 35 18 28	20,490 16,892 1,575 1,272 333 320 98
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified           Tools and Implements           Cutlery           Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.           Wire and Wire Manufactures           Cans and Metal Boxes           Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals          Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	4,178 216 66 187 264 162 108 3,175	2,204 81 70 147 103 213 95 1,495	779 10 1 11 84 - 1 672	89 1 1 - 2 85	<b>4,957</b> 226 67 198 348 162 109 3,847	2,293 81 71 148. 103 213 97 1,580	7,250 307 138 346 451 375 206 5,427	5,059 233 82 207 355 187 110 3,885	2,315 81 71 149 103 222 97 1,592	7,374 314 153 356 458 409 207 5,477
Textiles	4,402 233 845 437 925 435 110 237 37 117 94 174 624	4,053 81 810 527 706 156 193 513 63 218 73 271 387 55	1,463 	3,039 4 1,634 602 295 46 2 330 8 16 17 5 80	5,865 233 1,251 608 1,192 445 110 452 45 198 95 175 926 135	7,092 85 2,444 1,129 1,001 202 195 843 71 234 90 276 467 55	12,957 318 3,695 1,737 2,193 647 305 1,295 116 432 185 451 1,393	7,170 250 1,915 869 1,252 445 178 471 54 471 54 233 96 213 1,054	10,135 104 4,026 1,672 1,081 204 295 926 99 313 94 679 583 59	17,305 354 5,941 2,541 2,541 2,333 649 473 1,397 153 546 190 892 1,637 199
Other Textile Industries            Leather, Leather Goods and Fur            Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery           Leather Goods            Fur	134 445 281 123 41	55 <b>251</b> 90 141 20	1 18 9 1 8	10 	135 463 290 124 49	55 261 90 151 20	190 724 380 275 69	140 498 318 131 49	59 295 110 165 20	<b>793</b> 428 296 69

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Industry

Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerw Women's and Girls' Tailored Out Overalls and Men's Shirts, Under Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere sp Footwear Footwear .. .. ..

Timber, Furniture, etc. ... Timber ... Furniture and Upholstery ... Bedding, etc. ... Shop and Office Fitting ... Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork M

etc. .. .. ..

Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. ... Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Equipm Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Plastics Moulding and Fabricatin Miscellaneous Manufacturing Ind Total, All Manufacturing Industrie

Construction.. .. ..

Gas, Electricity and Water... Gas ..... Electricity...... Water Supply .....

Insurance, Banking and Finance

Professional and Scientific Services Accountancy Services . . . Educational Services . . . Legal Services . . . . Medical and Dental Services . Religious Organisations. . . Other Professional and Scientific

Miscellaneous Services ..... Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc.... Sport and other Recreations ... Betting ..... Catering, Hotels, etc. ... Laundries ... Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpe Motor Repairers, Distributors, Stations... Repair of Boots and Shoes Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service ... Other Services ...

Public Administration ... National Government Service Local Government Service

**Ex-Service** Personnel not Classific

GRAND TOTAL\* ..

(84001)

#### Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—continued

in the case	20	to all	22 . 1.	stink	Gr	eat Britain	inno	noll	hall	AnT I		
			Whol unemp (inclue casua	loyed	Tempo stop		gmona e	Total	er anore a anore a boote	Uni (	ted Kingdo all classes)	<b>n</b> fadus: bolitmu
ant and g	il en alt e	016 5 6386	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
rwear uterwear erwear, etc. r, etc specified			1,338 93 246 321 66 132 43 82 355	2,874 180 605 339 330 820 42 260 298	456 1 42 64  4 104 5 236	763 21 431 42 44 30 53 13 129	1,794 94 288 385 66 136 147 87 591	3,637 201 1,036 381 374 850 95 273 427	5,431 295 1,324 766 440 986 242 360 1,018	<b>1,922</b> 118 306 392 94 152 155 95 610	5,148 211 1,277 394 1,323 1,023 107 355 458	7,070 329 1,583 786 1,417 1,175 262 450 1,068
Goods	 elsew	   /here 	<b>3,414</b> 1,108 491 827 58 930	853 147 277 315 6 108	60 43 12 4 -	89 3 85 1 	3,474 1,151 503 831 58 931	942 150 362 316 6 108	4,416 1,301 865 1,147 64 1,039	<b>3,679</b> 1,224 523 840 63 1,029	970 153 380 318 6 113	4,649 1,377 903 1,158 69 1,142
s Manufactur	   res		2,794 1,026 993 130 185 265 195	504 104 151 87 50 57 55	182 3 130 14 	81 1 45 29 — 6	2,976 1,029 1,123 144 185 281 214	585 105 196 116 50 57 61	<b>3,561</b> 1,134 1,319 260 235 338 275	<b>3,219</b> 1,130 1,187 161 217 292 232	612 113 210 117 50 61 61	3,831 1,243 1,397 278 267 353 293
Fibre-boar Board not ers and Periok okbinding,	elsew	where is	2,062 495 285 167 489 626	1,484 278 336 265 139 466	101 65 3 27 6	93 44 4 39 4 2	2,163 560 288 194 495 626	1,577 322 340 304 143 468	3,740 882 628 498 638 1,094	2,254 573 301 203 525 652	1,688 331 395 306 149 507	3,942 904 696 509 674 1,159
ment ls ing ndustries	······································		2,143 912 166 76 189 51 540 209	<b>1,308</b> 315 110 48 362 43 273 157	$ \begin{array}{r} 26\\ 12\\ -\\ -\\ 1\\ -\\ 1\\ -\\ 5\\ 4 \end{array} $	35 6 11 8 - 1 7 2	<b>2,169</b> 924 170 76 190 51 545 213	1,343 321 121 56 362 44 280 159	3,512 1,245 291 132 552 95 825 372	2,266 947 185 86 205 52 556 235	1,401 333 122 62 389 48 282 165	3,667 1,280 307 148 594 100 838 400
es	2.770	derrei I	61,244	25,372 465	34,680	5,419	95,924 44,043	<u>30,791</u> 465	126,715 44,508	103,264 50,293	37,005	140,269 50,787
	··· ··· ··	··· ··· ···	43,176 2,301 1,049 977 275	405 179 72 97 10	6 2 4		2,307 1,051 981 275	179 72 97 10	2,486 1,123 1,078 285	2,481 1,117 1,053 311	189 75 103 11	2,670 1,192 1,156 322
ort	   		22,167 3,677 2,136 2,670 6,562 2,167 281 3,306 1,368	<b>1,987</b> 288 729 78 110 37 79 442 224	<b>313</b> 1 17 93 112 69 2 5 14	16 1 4 - 1 3 6	22,480 3,678 2,153 2,763 6,674 2,236 283 3,311 1,382	2,003 289 730 82 110 37 80 445 230	24,483 3,967 2,883 2,845 6,784 2,273 363 3,756 1,612	24,094 3,842 2,374 2,879 7,022 2,754 290 3,531 1,402	2,097 298 748 85 113 43 83 489 238	<b>26,191</b> 4,140 3,122 2,964 7,135 2,797 373 4,020 1,640
Materials, 0 sale or Retai erials and M			21,761 5,433 11,266 2,337 2,725	13,830 1,702 11,689 171 268	92 11 38 17 26	136 20 109 1 6	21,853 5,444 11,304 2,354 2,751	<b>13,966</b> 1,722 11,798 172 274	35,819 7,166 23,102 2,526 3,025	23,726 5,855 12,311 2,628 2,932	15,306 1,945 12,875 192 294	39,032 7,800 25,186 2,820 3,226
			3,588	792	5	4	3,593	796	4,389	3,724	873	4,597
s		··· ··· ···	3,992 201 1,266 118 1,803 117 487	5,191 116 1,419 198 3,214 55 189	22 $24$ $1$ $12$ $-3$	16 6 10 	4,014 203 1,270 119 1,815 117 490	5,207 116 1,425 198 3,224 55 189	9,221 319 2,695 317 5,039 172 679	4,221 208 1,321 127 1,905 162 498	5,696 126 1,554 228 3,530 59 199	9,917 334 2,875 355 5,435 221 697
		··· ··· ···	23,965 2,793 2,180 792 10,070 611 202	<b>19,967</b> 1,320 319 828 10,693 1,170 323	129 16 5 6 19 1 1	147 9 10 7 55 2 1	24,094 2,809 2,185 798 10,089 612 203	<b>20,114</b> 1,329 329 835 10,748 1,172 324	44,208 4,138 2,514 1,633 20,837 1,784 527	25,566 2,900 2,306 894 10,667 675 221	21,835 1,407 342 845 11,493 1,281 350	47,401 4,307 2,648 1,739 22,160 1,956 571
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	  	  	3,063 298 420 744 2,792	542 23 617 2,851 1,281	57 4 7 5 8	18 3 10	3,120 302 427 749 2,800	560 23 620 2,883 1,291	3,680 325 1,047 3,632 4,091	3,304 336 498 813 2,952	590 25 659 3,469 1,374	3,894 361 1,157 4,282 4,326
		agera	<b>16,291</b> 7,475 8,816	2,275 1,313 962	53 5 48	10 3 7	<b>16,344</b> 7,480 8,864	<b>2,285</b> 1,316 969	18,629 8,796 9,833	17,125 7,819 9,306	2,537 1,478 1,059	19,662 9,297 10,365
d by Industr	у	···	1,556	86	A CAR	-	1,556	86	1,642	1,631	92	1,723
idustry 		 	21,036 18,520 2,516	17,591 15,928 1,663	II.	111	21,036 18,520 2,516	17,591 15,928 1,663	<b>38,627</b> 34,448 4,179	22,474 19,721 2,753	<b>18,531</b> 16,735 1,796	<b>41,005</b> 36,456 4,549
	ivi	••	233,588	88,939	37,420	5,798	271,008	94,737	365,745	295,178	106,010	401,188

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (5,364 males and 224 females in Great Britain and 5,880 males and 271 females in the United Kingdom).

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Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1961

# Occupational Analysis: Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults: September 1961

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition once each quarter adults registered at Employment Exchanges as wholly unemployed and vacancies for adults notified to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation. A table summarising these occupa-tional analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE from May 1958. As from this issue occupational data are being published in a revised form giving greater detail. The purpose of the revision is to present an occupational analysis that is as close as is feasible to the International Standard Classifica-tion of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office, and to provide information about a greater number of individual occupations than has previously been done. The grouping of occupations has accordingly been completely revised. As a result the published analysis for men now contains 26 groups and 105 occupations, whereas previously there were 12 groups and 62 occupations, where previously there were 8 groups and 66 occupations, where previously there were 8 groups and 29 occupations. occupations

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

materials worked on, the work place, the type of equipment used, etc. In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might be included. In such cases the present analysis follows the Inter-national Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners have been included among woodworkers and plumbers and pipe fitters have been included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again following the International Standard Classification all pattern makers have been included among woodworkers.

Classification all pattern makers have been included among woodworkers. Figures for September 1961 are given in the Table below. The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)". In using this information the following points should be borne in mind:—(1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the vacancies unfilled; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to Employment Exchanges varies for different occupations; (3) the figures in the Table are for Great

different occupations; (3) the figures in the Table are for Great Britain as a whole but there are wide variations in the corresponding regional and local figures. In an occupation in which in Great Britain the number of vacancies unfilled exceeds the number wholly unemployed, there may be areas where the number wholly unemployed exceeds the number of unfilled vacancies.

Occupational Analysis of Wholly Unemployed Adults and Unfilled Vacancies for Adults, 11th September 1961

Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled
Men	1020	a	Men—continued	1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Farm workers. Fishermen, etc.	<b>3,357</b> 1,496	1,682	Paper and Printing Workers	277	435
Regular farm, market garden workers	616	795 824	Paper and paper products workers Printing workers	65 212	145 290
Forestry workers	67 1,178	51 12	1 1 24 A DE Market are an and and	78	189
Miners and Quarrymen	494	10,575	Building Materials Workers Brick and tile production workers Other building materials workers	43 35	85 104
Colliery workers Other miners and quarrymen	402 92	10,184 391	and and a second of the second	as Manulacura	our lessor
Gas, Coke and Chemicals Makers	165	574	Makers of Products not Elsewhere Specified Rubber workers	248 47	614 224
Glass Workers	77	153	Plastic workers	77 124	189 201
Pottery Workers	80	68	Construction Workers	1,686	5,571
Furnace, Forge, Foundry, Rolling Mill Workers	684	1,367	Bricklayers	345 80	3,467
Moulders and coremakers	379 99	807 234	Slaters	76 157	86 762
	206	326	Others	1,028	1,034
Electronic equipment manufacture and main-	1,691	4,794	Painters and Decorators	1,779	3,843
tenance workers	567 839	1,487 1,738	Painters Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decor-	1,398	3,374
	285	1,569	ators)	381	469
Engineering and Allied Trades Workers Constructional fitters and erectors	10,292 495	28,532 116	Drivers, etc., of Stationary Engines, Cranes, etc	1,350	669
Riveters and caulkers	297 387	725 60	Transport and Communication Workers	12,578	16,199
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding	344	114	Railway workers	140 9.088	4,390 2,968
	398 400	79 1,196	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	279 2,423	7,483 73
Walders	925 73	852 112	Seamen	141 170	172 276
Toolmakers	70 49	507 315	Communications workers	337	837
Mould makers	13 846	144 3,569	Warehousemen, Packers, etc	2,450	1,271
	580 1,259	1,787	Warehouse workers	1,989 461	849 422
Turners	168	3,136 2,470	17072 10000	A Schoulze Se	
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	481 915	6,216 1,738	Clerical Workers	17,837 16,376	4,674 3,730
Plumbers, pipe fitters	58 499	101 1,517	Book-keepers, cashiers	1,343 118	856 88
Machine-tool operators	1,305 91	1,423 67	Shop Assistants	3,105	3,459
Goldsmiths jewellers etc	97 12	768 43	Service. Sport and Recreation Workers	7.764	6,883
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building Aircraft body building Miscellaneous metal goods workers	159 115	560 519	Police, etc	368	1,400
AND ADDITE STATE I AND A REAL ADDITION OF A DISC.	256	398	Kitchen staff	798 534	1,090 402
Woodworkers	1,287 810	7,010 5,618	Bar staff	403 543	537 709
	123 164	421 493	Others	168	229
Pattern makers	51	186	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	117	184 165
THE FORM & DEAL OF A STATE OF A S	139	292	Attendants	1,874 1,292	726 841
Leather Workers	450 65	297 100	Entertainment workers	1,240 363	27 573
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	385	197	Administrative, Professional, Technical Workers	12,199	8,329
Textile Workers	546 94	848 172	Laboratory assistants	233 426	552 2,182
Textile weavers      Other textile workers	47 405	246 430	Draughtsmen Other administrative, professional and technical workers	11,540	5,595
Clothing, etc., Workers	723 136	873 76	Labourers	110,834	19,471
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	292	407	General labourers (heavy)	42,654 42,813 9,339	3,017 270
Other clothing workers	98 197	229 161	Factory hands	9,339	1,783
Rood, Drink and Tobacco Workers	529	520	Other labourers	16,028	14,401
Workers in tohacco manufacture	487 21 21	482 16 22	20,583 20,583	- ALAPOT 6	
workers in tobacco manufacture	21	22	Total	192,560	128,900

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Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled
Women	al reals	
arm Workers, etc	197	370
as, Coke and Chemicals Makers	191	111
lass Workers	95	58
Pottery Workers	96	440
Furnace, Forge, Foundry, Rolling Mill Workers	93	112
Electrical and Electronic Workers	81	277
Engineering and Allied Trades Workers	2,117	6,224
Welders	27 686	71 1,665
Machine-tool operators	848	2,848
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	556	1,640
Voodworkers	49	179
eather Workers	209	890
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	85	420
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	124	470
Contile Workers	1,834	4,681
Textile Workers	220	815
Textile weavers	247	1,029
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	83	420
Yarn and thread winders, etc Textile examiners, menders, etc	349 248	603 520
Other workers	687	1,294
		11.747
Clothing, etc., Workers	2,130	11,747 250
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	604	4,405
Light clothing machinists	638	4,327
Other light clothing workers	379 56	1,180
Hat makers	198	774
Upholstery workers, etc	142	641
Tool Drink and Takanan Warkers	655	2,324
Good, Drink and Tobacco Workers	610	2,178
Workers in drink manufacture	8	17
Workers in tobacco manufacture	37	129
Paper and Printing Workers	498	1,511
Paper and paper products workers	286	1,163
Printing workers	212	348
Building Materials Workers	32	22
Makers of Products not Elsewhere Specified	196	1,098
Rubber workers	33	420 243
Plastics workers	29 134	435
Omer workers	1.1.	100



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Painters and Decorators       85       150         Drivers, etc., of Stationary Engines, Cranes, etc.       15       17         Transport and Communication Workers       1,306       1,355         Motor driver (except P.S.V.)       256       132         P.S.V. driver, conductor       160       588         Other transport workers       161       27         Communications workers       163       292         Packers, bottlers       1,715       2,370         Clerical Workers       1,190       14,173         Book-keepers, cashiers       1,282       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,282       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,282       1,885         Shop Assistants       7,420       7,978         Service, Sport and Recreation Workers       13,747       24,134         Hotels and catering:       1,200       3,747         Kitchen staff       2,917       5,118         Domestices (other than charwomen and cleaners)       4,228       5,312         Others       1,241       3,525       5,312         Other workers       1,354       1,929       985         Entertainment workers       1,354       1,220       3,542	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled
Construction Workers       2       8         Painters and Decorators	Women—continued	1961 Molest e	
Drivers, etc., of Stationary Engines, Cranes, etc.       15       17         Transport and Communication Workers       1,306       1,355         Motor driver (except P.S.V.)       256       132         P.S.V. driver, conductor       160       588         Other transport workers       127       2255         Communications workers       127       2255         Communications workers       160       588         Warehouse Workers, Packers, etc.       1,878       2,662         Warehouse workers       1,715       2,370         Packers, bottlers       1,715       2,370         Clerical Workers       1,713       4,084         Book-keepers, cashiers       1,282       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,282       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,282       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,270       3,1004         Shop Assistants       7,420       7,978         Service, Sport and Recreation Workers       13,747       24,134         Hotels and catering:       1,509       3,747         Kitchen staff       2,917       5,118         Daministrative, Professional, Technical Workers       2,117       5,206         Waitr	Contractor of the Identificant of I about in Clans,	2	8
Transport and Communication Workers       1,306       1,355         Motor driver (except P.S.V.)       256       132         P.S.V. driver, conductor       160       588         Other transport workers       127       225         Communications workers       763       410         Warehouse Workers, Packers, etc.       1,878       2,662         Warehouse Workers       1,1190       14,173         Clerical Workers       11,190       14,173         Clerical Workers       1,282       1,888         Book-keepers, cashiers       1,282       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,282       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,306       2,847         Office machine operators       513       1,004         Shop Assistants       7,420       7,978         Service, Sport and Recreation Workers       13,747       24,134         Hotels and catering:       1,200       3,205         Wairchesses, etc.       1,509       3,747         Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)       4,228         Others       1,509       3,244         Other s       1,519       3,230         Other workers       158       230	Painters and Decorators	85	150
Motor driver (except P.S.V.)       256       132         P.S.V. driver, conductor       160       588         Other transport workers       127       225         Communications workers.       127       225         Communications workers.       763       410         Warehouse Workers.       163       292         Packers, bottlers       163       292         Packers, bottlers       1,715       2,370         Clerical Workers       1,715       2,370         Clerical Workers       1,715       2,370         Book-keepers, cashiers       1,282       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,258       4,296         Typists       1,004       2,847         Office machine operators       1,004       2,847         Shop Assistants       7,420       7,978         Service, Sport and Recreation Workers       13,747       24,134         Hotels and catering:       1,209       3,200         Waitresses, etc.       1,848       3,051         Other staff       1,220       3,200         Waitresses, etc.       1,848       3,051         Other workers       13,147       24,134         Attendants	Drivers, etc., of Stationary Engines, Cranes, etc	15	17
Motor driver (except P.S.V.)         256         132           P.S.V. driver, conductor         160         588           Other transport workers         127         225           Communications workers.         763         410           Warehouse Workers, Packers, etc.         1,878         2,662           Warehouse workers.         163         292           Packers, bottlers         1,715         2,370           Clerical Workers         11,190         14,173           Book-keepers, cashiers         1,282         1,885           Shorthand typists         1,282         4,284           Office machine operators         1,004         2,847           Office machine operators         13,747         24,134           Hotels and catering:         1,209         3,200           Kitchen staff         1,209         3,200           Waitressee, etc.         1,848         3,051           Others         1,848         3,051           Maitresseers         1,209         3,244           Waitresseers         1,848         3,051           Others         1,848         3,051           Others         1,209         3,747           Haitresseers	- Autor washes a baby and the analysis and	1.200	1 255
P.S.V. driver, conductor       160       588         Other transport workers       127       225         Communications workers       127       225         Warehouse Workers, Packers, etc.       1,878       2,662         Warehouse workers       163       292         Packers, bottlers       1,715       2,370         Clerical Workers       1,190       14,173         Clerks       7,133       4,084         Book-keepers, cashiers       1,282       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,282       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,004       2,847         Office machine operators       11,004       2,847         Office machine operators       13,747       24,134         Hotels and catering:       1,004       2,847         Kitchen staff       2,917       5,118         Bar staff       1,220       3,200         Waitresses, etc.       1,848       3,051         Others       1,220       3,200	Transport and Communication Workers		1,355
Other transport workers       127       225         Communications workers       763       410         Warehouse Workers, Packers, etc.       1,878       2,662         Warehouse workers       163       292         Packers, bottlers       1,715       2,370         Clerical Workers       1,1190       14,173         Clerks       1,282       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,223       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,225       4,296         Typists       1,004       2,847         Office machine operators       11,004       2,847         Office machine operators       13,747       24,134         Hotels and Catering:       1,203       3,004         Kitchen staff       2,917       5,118         Bar staff       1,3747       24,134         Attendants       1,509       3,747         Hairdressers       1,509       3,747         Valuesses, etc.       1,509       3,747         Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)       4,228         Attendants       1,429       555         Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)       4,228         Other workers       158 <t< td=""><td>PSV driver conductor</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	PSV driver conductor		
Communications workers	Other transport workers		225
Warehouse workers       163       292         Packers, bottlers       1,715       2,370         Clerical Workers       1,715       2,370         Clerical Workers       11,190       14,173         Clerks       1,222       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,222       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,004       2,847         Office machine operators       1,004       2,847         Shop Assistants       7,420       7,978         Service, Sport and Recreation Workers       13,747       24,134         Hotels and catering:       1,220       3,200         Waitresses, etc.       1,309       3,747         Universes, etc.       1,309       3,747         Hairdressers       665       1,922         Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)       4,228       5,314         Attendants       459       98         Cher workers       1158       230         Other workers       105       122         Other workers       153       1,643         Landry and dry cleaning workers       158       230         Other workers       158       230         Other workers       158	Communications workers		410
Warehouse workers.       163       292         Packers, bottlers       1,715       2,370         Clerical Workers       1,715       2,370         Clerical Workers       11,190       14,173         Book-keepers, cashiers       1,282       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,228       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,004       2,847         Office machine operators       1,004       2,847         Shop Assistants       7,420       7,978         Service, Sport and Recreation Workers       13,747       24,134         Hotels and catering:       1,220       3,200         Waitresses, etc.       1,220       3,200         Waitresses, etc.       1,448       3,051         Others       1,509       3,747         Hairdressers       685       1,922         Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)       4,228       5,314         Attendants       1158       230         Other workers       1158       230         Other workers       1158       230         Other workers       1158       230         Other workers       138       1,005         Other workers       1,174 <td>Warehouse Workers, Packers, etc</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Warehouse Workers, Packers, etc		
Clerical Workers       11,190       14,173         Clerks       7,133       4,084         Book-keepers, cashiers       1,282       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,282       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,004       2,847         Office machine operators       1,004       2,847         Office machine operators       11,004       2,847         Shop Assistants       7,420       7,978         Service, Sport and Recreation Workers       13,747       24,134         Hotels and catering:       2,917       5,118         Kitchen staff       2,917       5,118         Bar staff       1,209       3,747         Hairdressers       1,509       3,747         Hairdressers       2,917       5,118         Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)       4,228       5,314         Attendants       459       983         Entertainment workers       158       230         Other workers       158       230         Other administrative, professional and technical workers       154       144         Draughtsmen, tracers       105       1230         Other Workers       105       1230	Warehouse workers		292
Clerks       7,133       4,084         Book-keepers, cashiers       7,133       4,084         Book-keepers, cashiers       1,282       1,282         Shorthand typists       1,004       2,847         Office machine operators       513       1,061         Shop Assistants       7,420       7,978         Service, Sport and Recreation Workers       7,420       7,978         Service, Sport and Recreation Workers       13,747       24,134         Hotels and catering:       1,220       3,200         Kitchen staff       1,220       3,200         Waitresses, etc.       1,220       3,200         Others       1,348       3,051         Others       1,509       3,744         Hairdressers       241       552         Laundry and dry cleaning workers       685       1,922         Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)       4,228       5,314         Attendants       429       983         Entertainment workers       158       236         Other workers       105       120         Other workers       105       124         Other workers       105       124         Other Workers	Packers, bottlers	1,715	2,370
Clerks       7,133       4,084         Book-keepers, cashiers       1,282       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,228       1,885         Shorthand typists       1,004       2,847         Office machine operators       513       1,061         Shop Assistants       7,420       7,978         Service, Sport and Recreation Workers       7,420       7,978         Service, Sport and Recreation Workers       13,747       24,134         Hotels and catering:       13,747       24,134         Mairesses, etc.       1,220       3,200         Waitresses, etc.       1,848       3,051         Others       1,220       3,200         Mairtessers       2,917       5,118         Hairdressers       1,241       552         Laundry and dry cleaning workers       1,228       5,312         Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)       4,228       5,312         Others       4,228       5,314       326         Other workers       158       236         Attendants       154       14       326         Draughtsmen, tracers       1,217       1,268       105         Other Workers       2,117	Clerical Workers	11,190	14,173
Office machine operators111001Office machine operators11001Shop Assistants17,420Service, Sport and Recreation Workers13,747Hotels and catering:13,747Hotels and catering:1,220Kitchen staff2,917Kitchen staff1,220Waitresses, etc.1,848Others1,509John of the staff241Hairdressers241John of the staff241John of the staff1,509Others429John of the staff428John of the staff1,509John of the staff1,519Attendants1,518John of the staff1,518John of the staff1,514Jaboratory assistants1,514Jaboratory assistants1,5190Workers1,858John of the staff1,5190Hair of the staff1,5190Hair of the staff1,1190Hair of the staff1,1190Kitellaneous unskilled workers3,1	Clerks	7.133	4,084
Typists <t< td=""><td>Book-keepers, cashiers</td><td>1,282</td><td>1,885</td></t<>	Book-keepers, cashiers	1,282	1,885
Typists <t< td=""><td>Shorthand typists</td><td>1,258</td><td>4,296</td></t<>	Shorthand typists	1,258	4,296
Shop Assistants         7,420         7,978           Service, Sport and Recreation Workers         13,747         24,134           Hotels and catering:         1,220         3,200           Kitchen staff         1,220         3,200           Waitresses, etc.         1,220         3,200           Waitresses, etc.         1,220         3,200           Waitresses, etc.         1,848         3,051           Others         1,509         3,747           Hairdressers         241         555           Laundry and dry cleaning workers         241         555           Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)         4,228         5,314           Attendants         459         98         53           Entertainment workers         158         236           Other workers         158         236           Administrative, Professional, Technical Workers         2,117         1,266           Laboratory assistants         105         120           Other administrative, professional and technical workers         1,858         1,000           Other Workers         2,352         11,984         4,007           Factory hands         1,190         4,10         5,190			1,061
Service, Sport and Recreation Workers       13,747       24,134         Hotels and catering:       2,917       5,118         Bar staff       1,220       3,200         Waitresses, etc.       1,848       3,051         Others       1,509       3,747         Hairdressers       241       552         Laundry and dry cleaning workers       241       552         Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)       4,228       5,314         Attendants       459       983         Entertainment workers       158       230         Other workers       158       231         Administrative, Professional, Technical Workers       154       14         Draughtsmen, tracers       105       122         Other Workers       105       124         Other Workers       154       14         Draughtsmen, tracers       105       124         Other Workers       15,190       4,100         Kerts       15,190       4,100         Charwomen, cleaners       3,115       2,33         Miscellaneous unskilled workers       3,115       2,33	and a sea undaw? to worth with with resting	7,420	7,978
Hotels and catering:       2,917       5,118         Kitchen staff       1,220       3,206         Bar staff       1,220       3,206         Waitresses, etc.       1,848       3,057         Others       1,509       3,744         Hairdressers       241       552         Laundry and dry cleaning workers       685       1,922         Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)       4,228       5,314         Attendants       459       982         Entertainment workers       482       983         Other workers       158       230         Administrative, Professional, Technical Workers       2,117       1,266         Urber administrative, professional and technical workers       105       122         Other Workers       1,858       1,000         Other Workers       22,352       11,986         Factory hands       15,190       4,10         Charwomen, cleaners       3,115       2,33         Miscellaneous unskilled workers       3,115       2,33	and a manufactor an and a second in the second	13 747	24.134
Kitchen staff	Hotels and catering:	ar cacioran	3115 EFF11
Waitresses, etc.       1,848       3,051         Others       1,509       3,747         Hairdressers       241       552         Laundry and dry cleaning workers       685       1,922         Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)       4,228       5,314         Attendants       459       982         Entertainment workers       158       230         Other workers       158       231         Administrative, Professional, Technical Workers       2,117       1,266         Laboratory assistants       154       144         Draughtsmen, tracers       105       122         Other Workers       22,352       11,988         Factory hands       15,190       4,10         Charwomen, cleaners       3,115       2,33         Miscellaneous unskilled workers       3,115       2,33	Kitchen staff	2,917	5,118
Hairdressers       241       332         Laundry and dry cleaning workers       241       332         Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)       4,228       5,314         Attendants       459       98         Entertainment workers       158       236         Other workers       158       236         Administrative, Professional, Technical Workers       2,117       1,266         Laboratory assistants       105       120         Other administrative, professional and technical workers       1,858       1,00         Other Workers       1,858       1,00         Other Workers       2,352       11,986         Factory hands       1,11,980       4,10         Charwomen, cleaners       4,047       5,55         Miscellaneous unskilled workers       3,115       2,33	Bar staff	1,220	3,206
Hairdressers       241       332         Laundry and dry cleaning workers       241       332         Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)       4,228       5,314         Attendants       459       98         Entertainment workers       158       236         Other workers       158       236         Administrative, Professional, Technical Workers       2,117       1,266         Laboratory assistants       105       120         Other administrative, professional and technical workers       1,858       1,00         Other Workers       1,858       1,00         Other Workers       2,352       11,986         Factory hands       1,11,980       4,10         Charwomen, cleaners       4,047       5,55         Miscellaneous unskilled workers       3,115       2,33	Waitresses, etc	1,848	3,051
Laundry and dry cleaning workers        683       1,922         Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)       4,228       5,314         Attendants         459       983         Entertainment workers         482       236         Other workers          482       236         Administrative, Professional, Technical Workers        158       236         Administrative, Professional, Technical Workers        154       14         Draughtsmen, tracers         105       126         Other administrative, professional and technical workers        1,858       1,000         Other Workers         15,190       4,10         Factory hands         3,115       2,33         Miscellaneous unskilled workers         3,115       2,33	Others	1,509	3,141
Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)4,2285,314Attendants45998Entertainment workers482Other workers158230Administrative, Professional, Technical Workers2,117Laboratory assistants154Draughtsmen, tracers105Other administrative, professional and technical workers1,858Other Workers1,858Other Workers2,352Il,8581,00Other Workers4,0475,5555,555Miscellaneous unskilled workers3,1152,333	Hairdressers		1 922
Attendants459988Entertainment workers482236Other workers158236Administrative, Professional, Technical Workers154144Draughtsmen, tracers105126Other administrative, professional and technical workers1,8581,000Other Workers1,8581,000Other Workers1,8581,000Other Workers1,8581,000Other Workers1,8581,000Other Workers1,8581,000Other Workers1,8581,000Other Workers1,8581,000Miscellaneous unskilled workers3,1152,33	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	4 228	5.314
Entertainment workers482Other workers158Administrative, Professional, Technical Workers2,117Laboratory assistants154Draughtsmen, tracers105Other administrative, professional and technical workers1,858Other Workers1,858Other Workers1,117Pactory hands1,117Charwomen, cleaners1,117Miscellaneous unskilled workers3,115Other3,115Other Workers1,115Other Workers1,22,352Niscellaneous unskilled workers1,115Other1,115Other Workers1,23,33		459	983
Other workers        158       236         Administrative, Professional, Technical Workers       2,117       1,266         Laboratory assistants        105       120         Other administrative, professional and technical workers        105       120         Other administrative, professional and technical workers       1,858       1,00         Other Workers         12,157       14,40         Gother Workers         1,858       1,00         Other Workers         12,159       4,10         Charwomen, cleaners         4,047       5,55         Miscellaneous unskilled workers        3,115       2,33	Entertainment workers		5
Laboratory assistants       154       14.         Draughtsmen, tracers       105       120         Other administrative, professional and technical workers       105       120         Other Workers       11,858       1,00         Other Workers       11,858       1,00         Other Workers       15,190       4,10         Charwomen, cleaners       12,192       15,190         Miscellaneous unskilled workers       3,115       2,33	Other workers	158	236
Laboratory assistants       154       14.         Draughtsmen, tracers       105       120         Other administrative, professional and technical workers       1,858       1,00         Other Workers       1,858       1,00         Other Workers       15,190       4,10         Charwomen, cleaners       15,190       4,047         Sisse       3,115       2,33	Administrative, Professional, Technical Workers		1,266
Draughtsmen, tracers       105       124         Other administrative, professional and technical workers       1,858       1,00         Other Workers       22,352       11,980         Factory hands       15,190       4,10         Charwomen, cleaners       1,115       2,332         Miscellaneous unskilled workers       3,115       2,333	Laboratory assistants		145
workers          1,858         1,00           Other Workers           122,352         11,986           Factory hands           4,047         5,555           Miscellaneous unskilled workers          3,115         2,33	Draughtsmen, tracers	105	120
Factory hands         15,190       4,100         Charwomen, cleaners          4,047       5,557         Miscellaneous unskilled workers         3,115       2,33		1,858	1,001
Factory hands         15,190       4,100         Charwomen, cleaners          4,047       5,557         Miscellaneous unskilled workers         3,115       2,33	Statement and	00.050	11 000
Miscellaneous unskilled workers 5,115 2,50	Other Workers	15 100	4 101
Miscellaneous unskilled workers 5,115 2,50	Chargeman cleaners	4 047	5,552
worth a Lineartical Courts of Associate 5,888 1,2146 5,181	Miscellaneous unskilled workers	3,115	2,333
and I have the state instruction and instruction	Miscellanoous unskilled workers	d Electrical C	ana maina na
Total   68,585   93,77		68,585	93,773

For regular attention to WALLS. CARPETS, PICTURES, FILES, ETC.

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# Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 6th September and 11th October 1961, the numbers of placings, i.e., vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	6th Sep	eks ended otember 961	Five wee 11th C 19	Total Number of Placings, 8th Dec.	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1960, to 11th Oct. 1961 (44 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	76,116 35,592 41,664 29,323	128,900 48,261 93,773 57,215	91,968 25,133 55,324 17,936	114,294 41,229 81,782 51,924	860,158 207,193 438,741 174,934
Total	182,695	328,149	190,361	289,229	1,681,026

The figures of placings relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Exchanges, i.e., they do not include engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of

engagements, given in the "Labour Turnover" Table published quarterly in this GAZETTE, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

during the period in question. The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, it is probable that some employers do not notify their vacancies to Employment Exchanges and prefer to rely on other methods for finding the workpeople whom they require. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system may in certain circumstances (e.g., when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce) have a standing order with the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without notifying any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour. The Table below shows the numbers of placings during the five

The Table below shows the numbers of placings during the five weeks ended 11th October 1961 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 11th October 1961.

an army for the second structure of the second seco			gs during five 11th Octobe			Nu		cancies rema th October 19		
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining	1,953 959 775	652 769 733	3,262 45 27	92 23 14	5,959 1,796 1,549	1,720 12,422 12,027	1,907 1,968 1,902	1,186 54 17	342 53 18	5,155 14,497 13,964
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods Engineering, including Scientific Instru-	3,248 1,642 2,074 8,888	856 519 701 3,210	5,124 968 370 5,181	818 409 173 1,191	10,046 3,538 3,318 18,470	1,444 1,755 2,328 16,390	907 532 911 3,748	3,764 1,189 443 7,043	2,061 1,256 288 2,971	8,176 4,732 3,970 30,152
ments, etc.	5,963 2,925	2,054 1,156	1,868 3,313	560 631	10,445 8,025	11,342 5,048	2,784 964	2,577 4,466	1,387 1,584	18,090 12,062
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles	4,059 2,428 2,751 2,019	394 730 1,224 540	125 761 1,845 1,939	36 171 466 933	4,614 4,090 6,286 5,431	1,415 7,231 2,312 1,598	196 748 1,747 1,883	59 1,186 2,226 5,797	38 341 1,553 5,420	1,708 9,506 7,838 14,698
(Spinning and Weaving)	489 546	101 89	489 473	185 120	1,264 1,228	432 370	450 562	1,772 1,730	1,321 1,275	3,975 3,937
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear	311 532 1,834 1,819 1,008 700 308	149 394 465 1,069 572 212 360	205 2,458 549 553 1,427 903 524	104 1,462 198 189 713 348 365	769 4,846 3,046 3,630 3,720 2,163 1,557	208 818 1,349 1,906 1,044 563 481	317 1,063 866 1,295 1,051 415 636	511 10,076 871 640 1,690 1,153 537	641 6,781 855 667 2,744 1,336 1,408	1,677 18,738 3,941 4,508 6,529 3,467 3,062
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,625	453	1,591	345	4,014	1,139	622	1,786	927	4,474
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	34,238	11,276	23,096	7,208	75,818	40,937	15,886	37,281	26,543	120,647
Construction	26,724 1,423 5,215 8,378 332 1,216 7,368 517 4,142 355	2,879 276 873 4,738 367 582 1,933 110 283 333	332 101 878 8,361 453 3,069 13,977 463 9,024 1,046	202 87 422 5,753 778 987 1,732 84 361 371	30,137 1,887 7,388 27,230 1,930 5,854 25,010 1,174 13,810 2,105	15,906 1,100 18,076 6,551 1,123 2,812 6,528 315 2,011 212	3,220 351 1,918 9,686 946 1,763 2,842 264 549 272	386 96 1,582 12,792 804 5,625 19,302 731 8,648 1,644	480 95 674 13,801 1,745 2,070 5,482 214 1,046 1,193	19,992 1,642 22,250 42,830 4,618 12,270 34,154 1,524 1,524 1,524 3,321
Public Administration	<b>4,162</b> 1,864 2,298	788 359 429	<b>1,750</b> 1,256 494	652 305 347	7,352 3,784 3,568	7,119 4,700 2,419	742 283 459	<b>2,674</b> 1,852 822	639 411 228	11,174 7,246 3,928
Grand Total	91,968	25,133	55,324	17,936	190,361	114,294	41,229	81,782	51,924	289,229

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of placings during the five weeks ended 11th October 1961 and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

		Placin ended	gs during five 11th Octobe	e weeks er 1961	de s Limites	Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 11th October 1961				
Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
London and South-Eastern	24,674 11,585 5,493 6,238 5,092 6,834 14,400 4,722 8,343 4,587	6,450 3,023 1,281 2,200 1,702 1,685 3,370 1,910 2,059 1,453	17,509 6,177 2,936 3,380 3,112 3,580 8,227 2,760 5,247 2,396	3,909 2,226 1,059 1,399 1,475 1,301 2,502 1,399 1,547 1,119	52,542 23,011 10,769 13,217 11,381 13,400 28,499 10,791 17,196 9,555	31,126 16,853 7,407 12,782 9,052 9,667 10,546 3,341 4,571 8,949	11,473 4,322 2,477 5,281 3,403 4,819 4,514 1,100 2,334 1,506	29,851 10,668 4,277 5,230 5,922 5,934 12,272 2,066 3,831 1,731	15,100 4,818 2,640 5,351 5,804 4,419 7,319 1,447 3,619 1,407	87,550 36,661 16,801 28,644 24,181 24,839 34,651 7,954 14,355 13,593
Great Britain	91,968	25,133	55,324	17,936	190,361	114,294	41,229	81,782	51,924	289,229

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# Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 16th October 1961 (the last date on which a count was taken) was 661,677, compared with 666,454 at 17th April 1961.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 16th October 1961 was 47,523, of whom 41,506 were males and 6,017 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

station estimitate that the fistel member	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment Severely disabled persons classified as un-	37,416	5,513	42,929
likely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	4,090	504	4,594
Total	41,506	6,017	47,523

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the five weeks ended 11th October 1961 was 6,723, including 5,378 men, 1,091 women and 254 young persons. In addition 122 placings of registered disabled persons were in heltered employment sheltered employment.

# Nursing Appointments Service

The placing of men and women in nursing and midwifery vacancies and in vacancies for medical auxiliary and allied occu-pations 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 1st July 1961, to 30th September 1961, are given below. Men Women		Average numbers of wage-carners		or decrease (-) the average for
Vacancies outstanding at 1st July 1961          4,268         21,814           ,,         filled during period           206         1,987†            outstanding at 30th September 1961          4,197         21,514	Division†	on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 30th Sept. 1961	4 weeks ended 26th Aug. 1961	5 weeks ended 1st Oct. 1960
Trained Nurses 7,708 Pupil Midwives 529 Student Nurses 7,448 Enrolled Nurses 2,747	Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) Durham North Eastern East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Western	36,800 84,900 115,700 41,400 41,400 41,700 81,900 5,600	- 100 - 100 + 100 + 100 - 100 - 200 - 100	- 2,300 - 4,300 - 4,900 - 3,300 - 2,600 - 2,800 - 3,800 - 100
A REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	England and Wales	498,900	- 600	- 24,100
Midwives 1,009 Pupil Nurses 1,937	Scotland	69,500	- 200	- 1,700
Testaisel and Cointife	Great Britain	568,400	- 800	- 25,800

and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st July 1961, to 30th September 1961, are given below. Men Women		Average numbers of wage-earners		or decrease () the average for
Vacancies outstanding at 1st July 1961          4,268         21,814           ,,         filled during period           206         1,987†           ,,         outstanding at 30th September 1961          4,197         21,514	Division†	on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 30th Sept. 1961	4 weeks ended 26th Aug. 1961	5 weeks ended 1st Oct. 1960
The total of 25,711 vacancies outstanding at 30th September included 4,333 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 21,378 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below. Trained Nurses 7,708 Pupil Midwives 529 Student Nurses 7,448 Enrolled Nurses 2,747	Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) Durham North Eastern East Midlands West Midlands South Western South Eastern	36,800 84,900 115,700 41,400 90,900 41,700 81,900 5,600	$\begin{array}{cccc} - & 100 \\ - & 100 \\ - & 100 \\ + & 100 \\ - & 100 \\ - & 200 \\ - & 100 \end{array}$	2,300 4,300 3,300 2,600 2,800 3,800 100
Midwives 1,009 Pupil Nurses 1,937	England and Wales	498,900	- 600	- 24,100
	Scotland	69,500	- 200	- 1,700
Testainel and Scientific	Great Britain	568,400	- 800	- 25,800

# 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 (Tel. No. WHIte-hall 6200), but it also has a representative at 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Tel. No. Glasgow Douglas 7161).

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 con-struction, 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 Scien-tific Register at 16th October was 4,782; this figure included 3,627 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,155 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 12th September and 16th October 1961 (five weeks) are shown below. 5 696

"	notified during period filled during period	STI	in's			571 124
ng,orli i	cancelled or withdrawn	ter a de	releic	offer the	Street	662
,, · · · ·	unfilled at 16th October		.0.339	7 Orly	anites.	5,481

\* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the egisters of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 456 to 461. † These figures include 444 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

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

At 11th October the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 18,178, consisting of 16,962 men and 1,216 women (of whom 10,189 and 611 respectively, were in employ-ment). During the period 7th September to 11th October 1961, the number of vacancies filled was 721. The number of vacancies unfilled at 11th October, was 4,394.

# Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in September

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in September 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 30th September 1961, was 568,400 compared with 569,200 for the four weeks ended 26th August 1961, and 594,200 for the five weeks ended 1st October 1960.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in all mines in the various Divisions in September together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with August 1961, and September 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

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of Septem-ber about 6,480 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 8,050; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,570. During the four weeks of August there was a net decrease of 1,210.

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

#### Absence Percentage (five-day week)

Okite and a second	September 1961	August 1961	September 1960
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	8·57 8·89	9·58 8·75	8·43 8·67
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	6·46 8·96	7·18 8·54	6·29 8·54

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was 4.16 tons in September, compared with 3.98 tons in the previous month and 3.95 tons in September 1960.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers at National Coal Board mines was 1.44 tons in September; for August 1961, and September 1960, the figures were 1.35 tons and 1.39 tons, respectively.

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

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

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

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 17th October 1961, and the corresponding figures for 19th September 1961, and 18th October 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)

	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
Region	Sickness			Indu	ustrial In	jury
f wego-carmers on the Divisions in September	17th Oct. 1961	19th Sept. 1961	18th Oct. 1960	17th Oct. 1961	19th Sept. 1961	18th Oct. 1960
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Southern Southern Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland	84.7 73.1 44.5 33.2 51.5 78.1 54.8 83.3 154.8 83.3 154.3 66.0 116.9 68.4	$\begin{array}{c} 75 \cdot 7 \\ 65 \cdot 9 \\ 40 \cdot 1 \\ 31 \cdot 0 \\ 47 \cdot 9 \\ 71 \cdot 8 \\ 50 \cdot 0 \\ 76 \cdot 9 \\ 144 \cdot 7 \\ 61 \cdot 4 \\ 110 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	87.3 74.0 45.4 33.9 52.4 77.7 55.4 82.9 153.1 66.2 113.7 66.5	3.5 3.42 2.27 2.44 5.54 8.1 8.1	3·331 3·10 12·35 4·11 8·18 7·53 8·1	3.5 3.1 2.0 1.5 2.3 4.6 5.1 8.9 7.7 7.3 8.9 7.5
Total, Great Britain	908.7	839.7	908.4	65.2	62.8	61.8

Periodical checks of the proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a fairly constant level of about 68 or 69 per cent. for absence caused by sickness and about 87 per cent. for absence caused by industrial injury.

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 17th October 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 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 31st October 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† Double Day Shifts‡ Long Spells Night Shifts	48,261 20,281 10,009 3,748	1,719 891 287 859	4,756 1,414 1,232	54,736 22,586 11,528 4,607
Part-time Work§ Saturday Afternoon Work Sunday Work Miscellaneous	5,191 452 1,431 1,490		 119 41	5,191 470 1,645 1,580
Total	90,863	3,918	7,562	102,343

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 2,152 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.

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1961

## **Employment** Overseas

#### AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,009,700 in July 1961, compared with 3,021,800 in the previous month, and 3,043,300 in July 1960. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefits at the same date was 61,499, compared with 54,254 in June and 14,897 in July

#### CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 19th August 1961 was 6,381,000, compared with 6,389,000 at 22nd July and 6,271,000 at 20th August 1960. Per-sons wholly unemployed at 19th August are estimated at 301,000 or 4.8 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 333,000 or  $5 \cdot 2$ per cent. at 22nd July, and 322,000 or  $5 \cdot 3$  per cent. at 20th August 1960. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number

#### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines show that the number employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, was 623,166 in May, compared with 621,021 in the previous month and 602,038 in May 1960. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 30,151 at the end of May, compared with 27,783 at the end of the previous month and 25,223 at the end of May 1960.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service, was approximately 53,400,000 in August, compared with 53,198,000 in July, and 53,320,000 in August 1960. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in August was 12,057,000, compared with 11,828,000 in July, and 12,265,000 in August 1960. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of August was about 4,542,000 or 6 · 2 per cent. of the civilian labor force, compared with 5,140,000 or 7 · 0 per cent at the middle of the previous month, and 3,788,000 or 5 · 3 per cent. at the middle of August 1960.

#### DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of September the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 10,600 or 1.4per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 1.1 per cent. at the end of August and 1.8 per cent. at the end of September

#### FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of October was 93,162 of whom 21,172 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 89,355 (revised figure) and 22,098 at the beginning of the previous month and 107,699 and 26,442 at the beginning of October 1960.

#### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of September was 94,856, compared with 98,371 at the end of the previous month and 111,644 at the end of September 1960. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corres-ponding figures at the same dates were 13,027, 12,933 and 19,217.

#### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employ-ment Exchanges at 21st October was 37,413, compared with 35,853 at 23rd September and 40,592 at 22nd October 1960.

#### ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of May was 1,547,041, of whom 946,296 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first 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 1,619,519, including 998,523 wholly unemployed, and at the end of May 1960 it was 1,654,942, including 1,032,120 wholly unemployed.

#### NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of September was 26,847; this figure included 1,312 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit.

#### SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 109,449 at the end of July, compared with 108,290 at the end of the previous month and 101,584 at the end of July 1960.

#### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of September who were wholly unemployed was 217 or 0.1 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 189 or 0.1 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 439 or 0.3 per thousand at the end of September 1960.

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1961

### INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES INDEX FOR 17th OCTOBER 1961

### ALL ITEMS (17th January 1956 = 100) ... 116

At 17th October 1961, the retail prices index was 116 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), compared with 115 at 12th September and with 111 at 18th October 1960. The rise in the index during the month was due to higher prices for many goods and services. Within the food group, however, decreases in the average prices of eggs and bacon more than offset increases in the average prices of and to matches apples and tomatoes.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to The index of retail prices measures the change from month in month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage houser in the price lavels of the various item since the hase date changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The weights now in use have been computed from information provided by a large-scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953–54, adjusted to corre-spond with the level of prices ruling in January 1956.

#### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th OCTOBER 1961 (Prices at 17th January 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 17th October 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.

II

III.

IV.

V.

VI.

VII

VIII.

IX

GROUP AND	IN 171	dex Fi h Oct	GURE FO TOBER 19 January	R 061		to the previo		
SUB-GROUP		(17th .	January $= 100$	W	EIGHT	Servie	ces	
Food: Bread, flour, cereals, bisc	mits		= 100)				gher	
cakes	•••		126		52	servic		
Meat and bacon	1 mg		103		89	and o		
Fish	a.c.	1	126		9	for th		
Butter, margarine, lard and	l co	oking	=0		1000	group		
fat	••		79	••	19	comp	area	
Milk, cheese and eggs	···	•••	110 98	· ·	53 22	Other	Gro	uĮ
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, Sugar, preserves and confection	nerv	i i.	105		39	In	the fir	ve
Vegetables, fresh, dried and ca	nnec	ı .:	106		33	level	of pr	ic
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned			122		19			
Other food			106		15	B	ALL	
Total—Food			108.0	1.0	350		100	1
Alcoholic drink			108.0		71			
Tobacco			123.6	704	80	Th	e foll	0
A CA A C		h a ha	139.8		87	each		
Housing		the states	155 0	012		at 17		
Fuel and light: Coal and coke			120		28	Tueso	day n	lea
Coal and coke Other fuel and light			125	2	27	-		1
			122.8		55	Year	Jan.	F
the state of the second s		a a 1	122 0	1.7.8		21021	1515953	1
Durable household goods: Furniture, floor coverings	and	soft				ad Th	100	100
Compared and and			108	e sel	35	1956 1957 1958 1959	100	1
Radio, television and othe	er h	nouse-	ada of			1958	104 108	1
hold appliances		211	88	1.0	21	1959 1960	110 110 112	1
Pottery, glassware and hardwa	ire	A	106		_10	1961	112	1
Total-Durable household		s	101.2	2	66	VAME	in the	1
Clothing and footwear:			ante sett		1 10 0000			
Men's outer clothing		D			20			
			110		7		11 1	
Women's outer clothing		N. San	106	•••	22		ill de	
Women's underclothing	•••		108 106	••	6 11	and (	dies i	
Children's clothing Other clothing, including ho		haber-	100		11	Office		
dashery, millinery and mate	rials	laoer-	100		21	consi	sts o	of
Footwear		Sec. 1	111		19	struc	ture	of
Total-Clothing and footwe	ar	tor the	106.3		106	meth	ods o	of
Transport and vehicles:						tion		
Motoring and cycling			106		30	grou		
Fares and other transport		Laver &	141		38		veigh	
Total-Transport and vehic	les	1	125.6	(Transfel	68	items		
Miscellaneous goods:			1	- And				Se.
Books, newspapers and period	icals		149	A LOOM	16		e me	
Medicines, toilet requisite	es,	soap,					d on mitte	
cleaning materials, matches,	etc.		125	1150	26			
Stationery, travel and sport toys, photographic and	ts g	goods,					pies	
toys, photographic and	1 (	optical	110		17		t from	
goods, etc	12.00	••	110	••	17	4/9 (	of thi	S
Total—Miscellaneous goods	3	••	127.0		59	- Alexander	225	in the second
Services:			100				GA INT	
Postage and telephones	••		129 130	and ing	6			
Entertainment	de	mostio		2:0	23			
Other services, including help, hairdressing, boot	and	shoe					1 10 F	Гł
repairing, laundering and di	ry cl	eaning	128	- Star	29			11
Total—Services	301		128.8	and.	58		T	rec
ALL ITEMS	an tot	11/1/12	115.7		1.000		SOLAT	
ALL TIEMS			115-1		115 7			

The " all items " index figure at 17th October was therefore  $115 \cdot 7$ , taken as 116.

Food

month.

**Miscellaneous Goods** 

100101104104108108110110110110112113

**ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO** OCTOBER 1961 wing Table shows the index figure for "all items" for from January 1956 onwards, taking the level of prices wary 1956 as 100. The figure normally relates to the arest to the 15th of the month. Feb. Mai

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Marked reductions in the average prices of eggs and bacon more than offset increases in the average prices of apples and tomatoes. As a result, the average level of food prices fell by nearly one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 108, compared with 109 in the previous month.

As a result of changes in rateable values and in local rates and water charges, there was an increase in the average amount of rates payable on dwellings in Scotland. There was also a rise in the average level of costs of repairs and maintenance. The effect of these changes was to raise the average level of housing costs by nearly one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 140, compared with 139 in the previous meanth.

#### Transport and Vehicles

The main changes in this group were increases in bus fares in several areas and in parcel postage charges. The average level of prices and charges for the group as a whole rose by about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 126, compared with 124 in the previous month.

Ministernations coulds Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of soap and newspapers and periodicals, the average level of prices and charges for the miscellaneous goods group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 127, compared with 126 in the previous month.

charges for admission to cinemas and for most other ich as hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering tic help, raised the average level of prices and charges rvices group by about one-half of one per cent. The x figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 129 with 128 in the previous month.

e remaining groups there was little change in the general

Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
103 104 110 110 110 113	103 105 109 109 110 110 114	102 106 110 109 111 115	102 107 109 109 111 115	102 106 108 109 110 116	102 106 108 109 110 115	103 107 109 109 111 116	103 108 110 110 112	103 108 110 110 112 —

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

scription of the index, entitled "Method of Construction lation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series in Official Statistics"), is obtainable from H.M. Stationery ice 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d. including postage). This booklet f three main sections, dealing with (a) the scope and of the index, including the "weighting" basis, (b) the of collecting prices, and (c) the calculation and presenta-e index figures. There are also appendices giving (a) the d sections into which the index is divided, together with ts of these groups and sections, and listing in detail the ed in each, and (b) particulars of the localities from which in is collected for the purpose of the index.

hod of construction and calculation of the index is the recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory and the advice of a smaller Technical Committee.

f the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page GAZETTE.

#### **RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS**

he monthly summary of the latest information

ceived relating to changes in retail prices in

oversea countries is given on page 476.

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			H	ourl	ly Ro
A STREET BOOM	12000	The second second second second second			

Weekly Rates	of Wages, N	Normal V	Weekly	Hours	and
the avenue prices of eggs and he recent interaction anales a	Hourly Rat	es of W	ages		

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

**INDICES FOR 31st OCTOBER 1961** (31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 31st October 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			
pupison s Lingues of contribute	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	
1961 Sept.	125.4	95.8	131.0	124.6	95.4	130.7	
1961 Oct.	126.2	95.4	132.2	124.7	95·3	130.9	

#### Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average m of wages in the principal industries and services in the Ur 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. payments-by-results workers due to introduction of new machinery, etc. The following Tables give th years

ember August

I—All Industries and Services

Date The Inter	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1958 1959 1960 Monthly averages {	104.8 110.0 113.8 116.8 119.7	$     \begin{array}{r}       104 \cdot 2 \\       109 \cdot 7 \\       114 \cdot 0 \\       117 \cdot 0 \\       120 \cdot 8     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 5 \\ 111 \cdot 3 \\ 115 \cdot 8 \\ 119 \cdot 0 \\ 123 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     104 \cdot 7 \\     110 \cdot 0 \\     114 \cdot 0 \\     117 \cdot 0 \\     120 \cdot 0   \end{array} $
1960 September October November December	120·4 120·3 120·6 121·9	121·3 121·5 121·8 122·7	$\begin{array}{c} 125 \cdot 0 \\ 124 \cdot 8 \\ 125 \cdot 4 \\ 126 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	120.8 120.7 121.0 122.2
1961 January February April May June July August September	123.2 123.4 123.6 123.9 124.2 124.5 124.5 124.6 124.7 124.9 125.8	123.5 123.6 124.0 124.2 124.8 125.6 125.8 126.1 126.4	128.4 128.8 129.0 129.2 129.8 130.6 130.7 130.8 131.1 131.7	123.5 123.7 123.9 124.2 124.5 125.0 125.1 125.2 125.2 125.4 126.2

#### Index of Normal Weekly Hours

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

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

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

**IV**—Manufacturing Industries only

Men

100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·1

96.5 96.5 96.4 96.3

95.7 95.7 95.7 95.6 95.6 95.6 95.5 95.5 95.5

Women

100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·8

97·1 97·0 96·8 96·8

95·3 95·3 95·3 95·2 95·2 95·2 95·2 95·1 95·1 95·1

All Workers

100·0 100·0 99·8 99·6 97·3

96·7 96·7 96·5 96·5

Juveniles

100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7 97·5

96.8 96.7 96.6 96.5

95.7 95.6 95.6 95.6 95.5 95.4 95.4 95.4 95.3 95.3

#### Normal Weekly Hours\*

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Worke
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 Monthly averages {	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6 97·9	100.0 99.9 99.6 99.5 98.3	100.0 99.9 99.8 99.8 99.8 98.1	100 · 0 99 · 9 99 · 7 99 · 6 98 · 0
1960 September October November December	97·4 97·1 97·0 97·0	97·9 97·8 97·7 97·7	97.6 97.3 97.2 97.1	97.6 97.3 97.2 97.1
1961 January February April May June July September October	96.3 96.3 96.3 96.0 96.0 96.0 95.9 95.4	96.7 96.5 96.3 95.9 95.6 95.6 95.5 95.4 95.4	96.5 96.4 96.4 95.7 95.7 95.7 95.6 95.3	96·4 96·3 96·3 96·1 95·9 95·9 95·8 95·8 95·8

#### Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

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

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

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

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

Date

Monthly

1961 January

February March . April May June July August

Augus

TO RITAN MANY	All Indus	tries and S	ervices	and we had seened	VI—Manufacturing Industries only						
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers		
1956 1957 1958 1959 1950 1959 1960	104.8 110.1 114.2 117.3 122.3	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8	$   \begin{array}{r}     105 \cdot 5 \\     111 \cdot 4 \\     116 \cdot 0 \\     119 \cdot 2 \\     125 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	104.7 110.1 114.3 117.4 122.5	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0 122·8	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7 122·7	104.9 110.7 114.7 117.7 125.9	104.7 110.1 113.9 116.9 122.8		
1960 September October November December	123.6 123.9 124.3 125.7	123.9 124.2 124.7 125.6	128 · 1 128 · 2 129 · 0 130 · 0	$ \begin{array}{c} 123 \cdot 8 \\ 124 \cdot 0 \\ 124 \cdot 5 \\ 125 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	1960 September October November December	123 · 8 123 · 9 124 · 6 127 · 1	124·2 124·3 124·8 126·6	$     \begin{array}{r}       129 \cdot 5 \\       129 \cdot 7 \\       130 \cdot 3 \\       132 \cdot 1     \end{array} $	124.0 124.2 124.8 127.1		
1961 January February April June July August September October	127 · 8 128 · 1 128 · 3 128 · 7 129 · 2 129 · 7 129 · 7 129 · 8 129 · 9 130 · 2 131 · 8	127 · 8 127 · 9 128 · 5 129 · 0 130 · 2 131 · 5 131 · 6 132 · 1 132 · 5 132 · 5	$\begin{array}{c} 133 \cdot 1 \\ 133 \cdot 5 \\ 133 \cdot 9 \\ 134 \cdot 1 \\ 135 \cdot 1 \\ 136 \cdot 4 \\ 136 \cdot 6 \\ 136 \cdot 7 \\ 137 \cdot 0 \\ 138 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	128.0 128.3 128.6 129.0 129.6 130.4 130.5 130.7 131.0 132.2	1961 January February March May June July August September October	$128 \cdot 5$ $129 \cdot 6$ $129 \cdot 1$ $129 \cdot 3$ $129 \cdot 5$ $129 \cdot 7$ $129 \cdot 7$ $130 \cdot 2$ $130 \cdot 4$	129.2 129.3 130.2 130.3 130.4 130.5 130.7 130.7 131.4 131.4	$\begin{array}{c} 134\cdot 1 \\ 134\cdot 4 \\ 134\cdot 9 \\ 135\cdot 0 \\ 135\cdot 3 \\ 135\cdot 3 \\ 135\cdot 4 \\ 135\cdot 8 \\ 135\cdot 9 \\ 136\cdot 5 \\ 136\cdot 5 \\ 136\cdot 7 \end{array}$	129.0 129.0 129.5 129.6 129.8 130.0 130.2 130.3 130.7 130.9		

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 April 1961 were given in an article on pages 321 to 329 of the August 1961 issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and April 1961, in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 27<sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent., as compared with an average increase of 17<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 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 30<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent. as compared with an average increase of 23 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 28<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent. for weekly earnings, 18 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent. for hourly earnings and 23<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent. for hourly rates of wages. 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. 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.

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.

# Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

#### **Changes in October**

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. Estimates of the effect of reported changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation in the United Kingdom during October indicate that about 1,625,000 workers received an aggregate increase of approximately £835,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and about 1,080,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours.†

Industries and undertakings affected by increases in rates of wa included building, civil engineering construction, glass contai manufacture, surgical dressings manufacture, and the Ford Mc Company. Industries, services and undertakings in which norr weekly hours of work were reduced included building, glass c tainer manufacture, railway workshops, river authorities England and Wales, and the Ford Motor Company.

In the building industry in Great Britain, agreements m earlier in the year to reduce normal weekly hours of work f 44 to 42 and to increase the standard rates by 6d. an hour came operation at the beginning of the month. A similar increase hourly rates became payable to adult workers engaged in a engineering construction as a result of the agreement reached February by the Conciliation Board for the industry. Hourly-F operatives employed by the Ford Motor Company receiption increases of  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour with effect from 14th October and increases of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour with effect from 14th October and t weeks later their normal weekly hours of work were reduced fr 41<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 40, without loss of pay. Minimum hourly rates agreed the National Joint Industrial Council for the Glass Contai Industry were increased by 3d. for men and 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for wom and at the same time normal weekly hours of work were reduc from 43 to 42. Workers employed in the manufacture of surgi dressings received increases in minimum weekly rates of 7s. 6d. men and 5s. 6d. for women. In railway workshops controlled British Railways, normal weekly hours of work were reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of pay, and a similar reduction beca operative for workers employed by river authorities in Engla and Wales.

Through the operation of sliding-scale arrangements, based the official index of retail prices, increases of varying amo became payable to workers in a number of industries, inclu-iron and steel manufacture, furniture manufacture and associ-industries, and textile finishing.

Of the total increase of approximately £835,000, about £779,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement, £31,000 from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, £24,000 from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions, and the remainder from Wages Regulation Orders.

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

† The statistics relate to wage-earners only and exclude clerical work-ount the effect of short-time or of overtime. ‡ Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period

Weekly

ove- rates nited	1956 to 1960 inclusi 1960. Figures for o 1960 were given in pr	ve and th ther dates	between Jan	figures since nuary 1956	e Sep
Rate	es of Wages* II—M	anufactu	ring Indust	ries only	
rkers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	A11 V
5	1956 1957 Monthly	104·9 110·1	103·9 109·6	104·9 110·6	10 11

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960	104·9 110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 9 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 113 \cdot 6 \\ 116 \cdot 4 \\ 120 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	104.9 110.6 114.5 117.3 122.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 104.7\\ 110.0\\ 113.7\\ 116.5\\ 119.4 \end{array} $
1960 September October November December	119·4 119·6 120·1 122·4	120.6 120.7 120.9 122.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 125 \cdot 3 \\ 125 \cdot 5 \\ 125 \cdot 8 \\ 127 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	119·9 120·0 120·5 122·7
1961 January February April May June July August September	123.1 123.1 123.4 123.5 123.6 123.8 123.9 124.0 124.3 124.4	123 · 2 123 · 3 124 · 0 124 · 1 124 · 1 124 · 1 124 · 1 124 · 4 124 · 4 124 · 4 124 · 9 124 · 9	$\begin{array}{c} 128 \cdot 3 \\ 128 \cdot 5 \\ 128 \cdot 9 \\ 129 \cdot 0 \\ 129 \cdot 2 \\ 129 \cdot 3 \\ 129 \cdot 6 \\ 130 \cdot 1 \\ 130 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	123·3 123·4 123·8 123·9 124·0 124·1 124·3 124·3 124·3 124·6 124·7

ates of Wages\*

#### **Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages**

#### Changes in January-October 1961

A line and of the de former party	Weekly of W			Weekly of Work
Industry Group	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Increases‡	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	Approxi- mate Number of Workers affected by Reductions ‡	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
A	621 500	£ 259,600	11,000	21,800
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing.	621,500 386,500	175,800	596,000	762,400
Mining and Quarrying Food, Drink and Tobacco	332,500	146,400	321,500	660,800
Chemicals and Allied Industries	66,000	25,000	2,500	5,000
Metal Manufacture	166,500	28,700	1,000	1,600
Engineering and Electrical Goods	100,000	20,700	1,000	-,
Shipbuilding and Marine	OT Let	P bins brush	ind i	
Engineering }	541,500	211,800	179,000	328,500
Vehicles	Martin Cale	Scotland	an all and a second	The second
Metal Goods not elsewhere	A COMPANY	(764)	Contration of the	
specified	400,000	170,400	457,000	1,066,100
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	400,000	170,400	56,000	110,300
Clothing and Footwear	101,000	56,600	124,000	249,100
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement,	101,000	50,000	121,000	
etc	162,000	73,100	176,000	269,400
Timber, Furniture, etc	197,500	69,400	73,000	146,200
Paper, Printing and Publishing	344,000	203,800	264,000	291,900
Other Manufacturing Industries	17,500	6,100	20,500	39,000
Construction	1,323,000	1,022,300	1,000,500	2,005,300
Gas, Electricity and Water	18,500	1,000		
Transport and Communication	505,500	297,100	256,500	874,40
Distributive Trades	1,160,500	554,900	1,146,000	2,296,10
Public Administration and Professional Services	754 000	251 600	607,000	1,214,40
Art II	754,000 541,000	351,600	339,500	674,90
Miscellaneous Services	541,000	240,000	555,500	014,90
Total	7,639,000	3,894,200	5,631,000	11,017,20
	1,000,000	3,051,200	0,001,000	

The above figures include 4,250,000 workers who had both wage-rate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In the corresponding months of 1960, 8,480,000 workers had a net increase of £2,990,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, 68,000 workers had wage-rate increases and decreases of equal amount, and 6,440,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of 11,840,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

ers.	The estimates are based	on normal	conditions	of	employment	and	do 1	not take in	ito
are c	counted only once in this c	olumn.							

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### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER

1-301 1-011 9-711	District (see also Note at	Date from which	The set of the second s	d "District" relate to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF hich 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
Industry	beginning of Table)	Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change	Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.* (43)	1 Oct.	Workers other than mainten- ance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased <sup>†</sup> by $1 \cdot 3d$ . a shift (9s. $3 \cdot 8d$ . to 9s. $5 \cdot 1$ for men and women 21 and over, by $0 \cdot 975d$ . (6s. $11 \cdot 85d$ . to 7s. $0 \cdot 825$ for workers 18 and under 21, and by $0 \cdot 65d$ . (4s. $7 \cdot 9d$ . to 4s. $8 \cdot 55d$ .) in those under 18.
e Grass Seed	Northern Ireland	First full pay period in Sept.	Male workers	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: machinemen, Belfast 176s. a week, Londonderry 171s., other districts 168s. 6d., labourers 174s., 169s., 166s. 6d.	Standard References	Staffs., Ches., Tees- side, South Wales and Mon. and	2 Oct.	and forges Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.3d. a shift (9s. 3.8d. to 9s. 5.1d.) men and women 21 and over, by 0.97d. (6s. 11.85d. to 7s. 0.82d.) for you and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 7.9d. to 4s. 8.55d.) for th
estone and andstone Quarrying	Yorkshire (8)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after	Male workers	Increases of 6d. an hour for craftsmen and machinemen, and of proportional amounts for labourers and younger workers. Rates after change for workers 21 and over—craftsmen, grade 1, 5s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, 2, 5s. 2d., 3, 5s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., labourers 4s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., ordinary machinemen (after 4 years' service) 5s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., kerb machinemen (after 1 year's service) 5s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; young learners—1s. 4d. at 15	3s. 3d. to Sta. [d.] alt forma workers,	Glasgow‡ (43) South-West Wales§ (43)	1 Oct.	Workers, other than brick- layers and carpenters, em-	under 18. Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d.) for men for women employed on men's work, by 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. (6s. 3d. to 6s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.) for yo
Granite	Cornwall and Devon (9)	2 Oct. 2 Oct.	Male workers	rising to 4s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. at 20.* Increase of 6d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 5s. 6d. an hour, carborundum sawyers 5s. 4d., polishers 5s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., power crane drivers 5s. 1d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 5s., labourers 4s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.*	( http://www.and.com		Pay period beginning 2 Oct.	ployed in steel manufacture Workers employed at iron	<ul> <li>18 and under 21, and by 1d. (4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d.) for youths under 18.</li> <li>Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.4d. a shift (9s. 11d. to 10s. 0.4d. by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 2.75d. to 1s. 2.93d. for six-shift workers) for r by 1.05d. a shift (7s. 5.25d. to 7s. 6.3d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (11.05d) and the second second</li></ul>
limestone Quarrying	Portland (10)	2 Oct.	Male workers	Increase of 6d. an hour. Rates after change: quarrymen—dayworkers (working individually) 5s. 5d. an hour, dayworkers (working collectively in piecework quarry) 5s. 6d., pieceworkers' minimum 5s. 6d.; other dayworkers and labourers 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.*	are interest the article of the second secon	South Wales and Monmouthshire¶	A Transport	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	11·19d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.7d. a shift (4s. 11.5d) 5s. 0.2d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (7.38d. to 7.4dd.) for boys under 18. Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1.2d. a shift (7s. 3.6d. to 7s. 4.8d skilled craftsmen, and 8s. 6.6d. to 8s. 7.8d. for other men) for men
	Yorkshire (North Riding)	2 Oct.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased <sup>†</sup> by 1d. a shift (8s. 10d. to 8s. 11d.) for workers 18 and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (4s. 5d. to 4s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for boys under 18.	d. to 672, 6d.) for	(43)	vil fibore	press- Cost-of-living wase inco	women 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. $7.8d$ . to 3s. $8.4d$ . or 4s. $3.3d$ 4s. $3.9d$ .) for those under 18.
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland	2 Oct.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased <sup>†</sup> by 1.2d. a shift (11s. to 11s. 1.2d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (5s. 6d. to 5s. 6.6d.) for boys under 18.	Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	1 Oct.	Workers other than appren- tices	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (9s. 4d. to 9s. 6d.) for men for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 11d. (7s. to 7s. 1 for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. to 4s. 9d.) for workers under 18.
Ironstone Aining and Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	1 Oct.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by $1 \cdot 3d$ . a shift (9s. $3 \cdot 8d$ . to 9s. $5 \cdot 1d$ .) for men, by $0 \cdot 97d$ . (6s. $11 \cdot 85d$ . to 7s. $0 \cdot 82d$ .) for youths 18 and under 21, and by $0 \cdot 65d$ . (4s. $7 \cdot 9d$ . to 4s. $8 \cdot 55d$ .) for boys under 18.	Galvanising	England and Wales	2 Oct.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those	Cost-of-living payment increased <sup>†</sup> by 1.3d. a shift (9s. 3.8d. to 9s. 5.1d. men and women 21 and over, by 0.97d. (6s. 11.85d. to 7s. 0.82d.) for yo and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 7.9d. to 4s. 8.55d.) for t
ronstone lining and arrying and	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	1 Oct.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased <sup>†</sup> by $1.36d$ . a shift (9s. $2.16d$ . to 9s. $3.52d$ .) for men, by $1.02d$ . (6s. $10.62d$ . to 6s. $11.64d$ .) for youths 18 and under 21, and by $0.68d$ . (4s. $7.08d$ . to 4s. $7.76d$ .) for boys under 18.	assunten rer main ekers 13 gend over, i metheoù	o 52a) for femole we	of 26, 1905	engaged in the process of annealing	under 18.
Limestone Quarrying	leastly values of way	and form	For hours carnings, 93 per	(10% hune 1947 = 100) as give a shore a discate on a bound if at, of the mersual shoe fore 1947 as exclained in the pregraph headed " Deneral" on page 5 i the inne of this Oktern for facuary 1960.	Tube Manufacture	Newport	1 Oct.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased <sup>†</sup> by $1.16d$ . a shift (9s. $0.46d$ . to 9s. $1.62d$ .) men, by $0.773d$ . (6s. $0.275d$ . to 6s. $1.048d$ .) for youths 18 and under and by $0.58d$ . (4s. $5.07d$ . to 4s. $5.65d$ .) for boys.
lour Milling	Great Britain	2 Oct.	Carpenters, joiners and other ancillary building tradesmen	Increases of 10s. 9d. or 11s. a week, according to area, for craftsmen, and of 12s. or 12s. 3d. for labourers. Rates after change: London and Liverpool districts—craftsmen 236s. 3d. a week, labourers 210s., grade A districts 231s., 204s. 9d.	Engineering	Sheffield and Rotherham	2 Oct.	Building trade operatives em- ployed in engineering estab- lishments and steel works	Increases in the existing "all-in" rate of 11s. 6d. a week for skilled crafts of 12s. 7d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentice the basis of the existing percentage scale. Rates after change: sk craftsmen 230s. 6d. a week, skilled bricklayers', masons', slaters' plasterers' labourers and navvies 200s. 11d.; apprentices 57s. 8d. at 15 r.
k Processing	Northern Ireland	First full pay week following 26 Aug.‡	All workers	Increases of 11s. a week for adult male workers, of 8s. 3d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: specialised workers—pasteurisers, boilermen and platform milk examiners 198s. a week, checkers (liquid distributive) 193s., (manufacturing) 188s., firemen, recorders (intake) and spray drying room operatives (except	Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (50)	Third pay_day	All workers	to 201s. 8d. at 20. Increases† of 2s. a week for adult workers, and of 1s. for apprentices, boys girls Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 202s. 10d. a v
- and the second sublic filles		and allow	n the evences of workp a wookly rates of wages a	powder collectors and labourers) 188s.; general workers—males 78s. at 16 rising to 180s. 6d. at 21 and over, females 72s. at 16 rising to 124s. 3d. at 20 and over; transport workers, drivers of vehicles of 2 tons and over	Shuttle	Lancs. and Yorks.	in Oct. Pay day	Journeymen and apprentices	Increasest in minimum day work rate of 11d. an hour; for piecewo
Sugar nfectionery and Food	Northern Ireland (26) (254)	24 Oct.	All workers	carrying capacity, Belfast area 193s. 6d., Provincial areas 188s. 6d. Increases in general minimum time rates of $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for male workers 21 or over, of $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . for female workers 18 or over, of amounts ranging from $\frac{1}{2}d$ . to $4\frac{1}{2}d$ ., according to age, for younger male workers, and of $\frac{3}{2}d$ ., 1d. or $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . for younger female workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of	Manufacture	(50)	in week com- mencing 2 Oct.	side 54. 7(d. an hour 50. 2d., laborator fand the Increases of \$(d. an hour	Increases in minimum day work rate of 15d. an hour, i pictude basic price "plus percentage" increased by a per cent., and the fipercentage addition by 2 per cent. Minimum rates after change: workers—Lancashire 6s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, Yorkshire 6s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; piecework —basic price (double piecework list prices, plus 20 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent., plus 11 cent.).
Preserving	of Vano and		T	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for male workers, and of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for female workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—male workers 1s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour at under 16 right to 20 of 01 or comp formale workers 1a. 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. at under 16 right	Patent Glazing	Great Britain	2 Oct.	Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work	Increase of 6d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within 15 miles n of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district—patent glaziers 5s. 7½ hour, assistants 5s., grade A districts 5s. 6d., 4s. 10½d.**
t Still Malt Distilling	Scotland	Pay week ending	Adult male workers	Insing to 3s. 9±d. at 21 of over, female workers is. 5±d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 7d. at 18 or over; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 11±d., female workers 2s. 8d.§ Increase in basic wage of 3d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: men on day shifts 4s. 3±d. an hour, on three shifts or alternate day and night	Motor Vehicle Manufacture	Great Britain	14 Oct.	Hourly-paid operatives em- ployed by the Ford Motor Co., Ltd.	Vascutty
Coke	England and Wales	7 Oct. 1 Oct.	Workers employed at coke	shifts 4s. 6½d., on constant night shifts 4s. 7½d. Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.3d. a shift (9s. 3.8d. to 9s. 5.1d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.165d. an hour (1s. 1.975d. to 1s. 2.14d. for	naio labourers und cy storadaola and	n appausing, young bury drivers, statut	28 Oct.	do.	New rates agreed, consequent upon the reduction in normal weekly without loss of pay, as follows: skilled men 7s. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, semi-s 7s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., unskilled 6s. 2d.; women 5s. 7d. <sup>†</sup> <sup>†</sup>
Ianufacture	and certain works in Scotland		oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	sintrated workers) or by 0.105d, an hour (18, $1.97d$ , to 18, $2.14d$ , for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.97d, a shift (6s, $11.85d$ , to 7s, 0.82d.) or by 0.119d, an hour (10.481d, to 10.6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d, a shift (4s, 7.9d, to 4s, 8.55d.) or by 0.083d, an hour (6.987d, to 7.07d.) for boys and for girls doing boys'	Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Trade	Great Britain	First full pay week in Oct.	All workers	Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 9 1s. 10d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for w and juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change include: journe 21 and over, London 5s. 5d., Provinces 5s. 3d.; journeywomen 20 and 4s. 1d., 3s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
Pig Iron Ianufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland	1 Oct.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages	work. do. do.	Chain and Anchor Manufacture	Cradley Heath and district, Chester, St. Helens and Pontypridd	pay week	Chain makers and strikers anchorsmiths, chain joiners	Cost-of-living increaset of 5 per cent. (10 to 15 per cent.) on the amended
850,8 000,T	(42)	001	are regulated by movements in other industries	the Periodal Joint Industrial Council for the Glass Contains	Surgical Dressings	Great Britain (80)	First pay day on	and the second se	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 5s. 6d. for f workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger wo
1.000 210 1.000 210 1.000 200	Derbyshire, Leices- tershire and Northants.¶ (42)	1 Oct.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.3d. a shift (9s. 3.8d. to 9s. 5.1d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.97d. (6s. 11.85d. to 7s. 0.82d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. (4s. 7.9d. to 4s. 8.55d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.	Manufacture	iving allowance of i ropertional amounta metal sector corrections and	or after 16 Oct.	ADDITIONARY & G. ANDRESSATTER ST boots the Ist 1000.5 for postmery st and when interpretations and the Interpretation of the second postmery	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 5s. 6d. for f workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger wo increase of 2d. an hour (6d. to 8d.) in the allowance paid to permanent workers, of 1d. (4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.) for shift workers engaged on a contin process worked day and night, and of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. (3d. to 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.) for day-shift wo Minimum rates after change include: male workers 69s. 6d. at 15 risi 170s. 6d. at 21 and over, female workers 66s. 6d. at 15 rising to 122s.
4,040 - 20 0,00840 - 2,00 0,6800 - 2,00	West of Scotland** (42)	Pay period com- mencing nearest	Workers, other than mainten- ance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased $\dagger$ by 1.3d. a shift (9s. 4d. to 9s. 5d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.	Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	2 Oct.	Building trade operatives .	and over. Increases of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 3d. for labourers. Rate: change: craftsmen 5s. 6d. an hour, labourers 4s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
n and Steel anufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and cer- tain works in Sectionally	1 Oct. 1 Oct.	Workers, other than roll turn- ers and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.3d. a shift (9s. 3.8d. to 9s. 5.1d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.165d. an hour (1s. 1.975d. to 1s. 2.14d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0.97d. a shift (6s. 11.85d. to 7s. 0.82d.) or by 0.119d. an hour (10.481d. to 10.6d.) for youths and girls 18 ordered a 21 ord hun (6d. a chick (4.7, 0.4 to 45, 9.55d.) or hun 0.021d	antist unround for social causes an hear (1s. 96. ionabiamonate ner	West of England (84–85)	Pay day in week ending 13 Oct.	Certain male workers .	New individual minimum gross earnings agreed for certain operative re-classification of maintenance workers as follows:—head overlooker head loom tuners 239s. a week, senior overlookers 223s. 9d., loom 213s. 9d. or 223s. 9d., according to experience, overlookers 213s. 9d personnel class 1, 239s., class 2, 223s. 9d., class 3, 213s. 9d.; mainten workers class IA 239s., class IB 223s. 9d., class IC semi-skilled 213s.
bad body ?	Scotland   (43)	1 Oct.	Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	18 and under 21, and by $0.65d$ . a shift (4s. 7.9d. to 4s. $8.55d$ .) or by $0.083d$ . an hour ( $6.987d$ . to $7.07d$ .) for those under 18. Cost-of-living payment increased† by $0.165d$ . an hour (1s. $1.975d$ . to 1s. $2.14d$ .) for craftsmen, by $0.119d$ . ( $10.481d$ . to $10.6d$ .) for apprentices 18 to 21,	Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Oct.	All workers	Increasest of 1s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of 1s. for workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates after change, in of cost-of-living bonus, include: male workers 21 and over 178s. 8d. a female workers 18 and over—felt production processes 132s. 2d., o
winduris rates of winduris kalassian a reduction	of 1960, a 440.00 Efficient melo of the second double of the basic second double of the	1 Oct.	Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	and by 0.083d. (6.987d. to 7.07d.) for apprentices under 18. do. do.	Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Oct.	auxiliary workers	and stitching 121s. 9d. Increase† of 3 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (65 to 68 per cent. or rates).
		1 Oct.	ATTA THE OFFICIAL PARAMETERS IN THE	Cost-of-living payment increased by $0.165d$ . an hour (1s. 1.975d. to 1s. 2.14d.) for men 21 and over, by $0.119d$ . (10.481d, to 10.6d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by $0.083d$ . (6.987d. to 7.07d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.		s of the Midland Iron	and Steel W	real Mone relations of same	Autoritation and a second a s

S These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 4
 # Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.
 # Agreements between the Midland Merchant Blastfurnace Owners' Association and the trade unions concerned.
 \*\* Agreements of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Pig Iron Trade of Scotland.

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	I manufacture and the second	- Strandardiger	and games in the second second	eported during October—continued		Princip	ai Change	es in Rates of Wages R	eported during October-continued
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
extile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, York- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (95)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Oct.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living payments of 2s. 10d. a week (53s. 3d. to 56s. 1d.) for adult male workers, of 2s. (38s. 4d. to 40s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles.	Window Blind Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	All workers	Increases * in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 9 to 1s. 10d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.
6, 10, 95, 5, 14.) - 124.) (er you 8 554.) [er you - 10, 10, 10, 11	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (95)	Working week com- mencing in period 17-22 Apr.	Building trade craftsmen	Increase of 3d. an hour (5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.).	Basket Making	United Kingdom (140)	First pay day in Oct.	All workers	Increases in minimum hourly time rates ranging from <sup>3</sup> d. to 2d., according age and occupation, for male workers, and from <sup>3</sup> d. to 1 <sup>1</sup> d. for fema workers; piecework rates increased by 5 per cent. (5 to 10 per cent. on bas piece rates); new rates agreed for apprentices, consequent upon the shortenin of apprenticeship from 4 to 3 years; cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> p
	Scotland	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Oct.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living payments of 2s. 10d. a week (53s. 3d. to 56s. 1d.) for adult male workers, of 2s. (38s. 4d. to 40s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles.		Seu.) for confision a maintain the second s	Raise Md. to B	a Increases of 64, an hour procession for any part of the second of 54, an any of the second second second reading the factor of 54.	Increases in minimum hourly time rates ranging from <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 2d., according age and occupation, for male workers, and from <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 1 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for fema workers; piecework rates increased by 5 per cent. (5 to 10 per cent. on bas piece rates); new rates agreed for apprentices, consequent upon the shortenin of apprenticeship from 4 to 3 years; cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> p cent. (32 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> to 35 per cent.). Minimum time rates after change: journey 3s. 10d. an hour, skilled fitters 3s. 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., labourers 3s. 4 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., female worke 19 and over, after 1 year's employment 2s. 8 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; apprentices, first 9 mont 60s. a week, second 9 months 85s., third 9 months 110s., fourth 9 mont 140s. or four-fifths of piecework earnings whichever is the greater; pl cost-of-living bonus of 35 per cent. in each case.
Silk Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Macclesfield	do.	All workers	Increases* in cost-of-living payments of 2s. 10d. a week (53s. 3d. to 56s. 1d.) for adult male workers, of 2s. (38s. 4d. to 40s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles.	Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling	United Kingdom	First full pay week in Oct.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.) f journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Calico Printing	United Kingdom	do.	Block printers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3s. 4d. a week (45s. 8d. to 49s.) for journey- men, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, 186s. a week.	Wallpaper Manufacture	England (146–147)	1 Oct.	All workers	Increase of 2½ per cent. in hourly rates. Rates after change: male workers and over-skilled, London 5s. 4½d. to 6s. 4½d. an hour, according occupation, Provinces 5s. 1½d. to 6s. 2d., semi-skilled 4s. 10½d. to 5s. 7½ 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4½d., unskilled 4s. 5½d., 4s. 3½d.; female workers 18 and over skilled, London 4s. 1½d. to 4s. 6d., Provinces 3s. 11½d. to 4s. 3½d., ser skilled 3s. 8½d. to 3s. 11½d., 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9½d., unskilled 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9 2a. 21d. to 26. 61d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derby- shire and Scot- land	do.	Skilled engravers and appren- tices	Cost-of-living wage increased* by 3s. 4d. a week (64s. 2d. to 67s. 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, 230s. or 232s. a week, according to occupation.		ad a week (42a, 6d, e to 10s.) for younger	- 5 20 Romo - 58 (85, 44 - 58 (58, 44)	where Controlliving homes inc ot ex- 18 and over, and by is reads TOBTER OVER	58. 5gu. to 58. 0gu.]
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts) (97)	First pay day in Oct.	All workers	Increase* of 1 per cent. (15 to 16 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.	Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (160)	of first full pay week in	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 9 to 1s. 10d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts younger male workers and female workers.
Textile Making-Up and Packing	Manchester (93)	Pay day in week ending 7 Oct.	All workers	Increases* of 3s. a week (75s. to 78s.) in the cost-of-living addition for male workers 21 and over, of 2s. (50s. to 52s.) for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.	Organ Building	United Kingdom. (159)	Oct. 1 Oct.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases* of 1d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts improvers and apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeyme London, Liverpool and Manchester 5s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, other districts 5s. 5
Felt Hat Manufacture	Lancashire, Cheshire and Carlisle	1 Oct.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 110 to $112\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on basic earnings.	Animal Gut Trade	England and Wale	in week com-	All workers	Increases of 10s. a week for male workers 19 and over, of 7s. for female work 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimi- rates after change: male workers—foremen (where more than 5 are employ 223s. 6d. a week, (5 or less) 213s. 6d., qualified gutmen 20 and over 186 19 and under 20, 181s., all other gutmen 173s. 6d., youths and boys 96s. 16 rising to 139s. at 18; female workers—qualified gutwomen 20 and o 130s., 19 and under 20, 126s., all other gutwomen 118s., girls 85s. at rising to 102 for at 18 t
lass Container Manufacture	Great Britain (129)	First full pay period following 30 Sept.	Workers other than those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	Concurrently with the reduction of normal weekly hours, basic minimum time rates increased by 3d. an hour for adult male workers, 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for adult female workers and male workers 18 and under 21, and 2d. for other workers. Minimum provincial rates for day workers after change: men 21 and over, general labourers 4s. 2d. an hour, Lister or similar truck drivers 4s. 3d.,	urate, Nata alter	o and of the for here	mencing 18 Sept.	and lacross of stat an ion	115ing to 1025. od. at 10.4
produces boys 2028, 10d. a w our 1476, 33.	iers, and of is for an more flates willed 36.; we set 15 and o	Jo Bept.	Intervant of 24. 5 work of 24. 5 work of the second states of the se	batch mixers, boilermen or stokers 4s. 4d., sorters 4s. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ , founders, gas makers and furnacemen 4s. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ or 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ according to daily melting capacity of furnace; women 21 and over 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}d.$ London rates are higher by $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ an hour for men and by $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ for women. <sup>†</sup>	Building	England and Wale (162-163)	s 2 Oct.	Building operatives	Increases of 6d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, a of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers, you women and girls. Rates after change include: men—London (within 15 m radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsmen 5s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an ho labourers 5s., grade A districts 5s. 6d., 4s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; women—on craft proces
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	2 Oct.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 6d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen—London and Mersey- side 5s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 6d.; chargehand labourers 5s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 5s. 2d., labourers 5s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 4s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. <sup>†</sup>	tated Evolution Antice projection Antice projection		etr A. Karra Alexandria Di ang di been	Watchmen	(after 6 months' probation) 4s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., on other than craft processes 4s. 34 Increase of 3s. a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 30s. 66 shift (day or night), Provinces 29s. 3d.
er: alda daar geografia er: anim 21 për	Aberdeen	2 Oct.	Male workers employed in the monumental section of the granite industry	Increases of 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen—masons 5s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, polishers 5s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., leading sawmen 5s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; labourers 4s. 9d.		England and Wale (163)	s 2 Oct.	Road haulage workers	Increase of 12s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehic future increases under the cost-of-living agreement will be at the rate 1s. 10d. a week (previously 2s.) for every <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour change in the rate
astic Asphalt Manufacture Limestone	Great Britain	2 Oct. 2 Oct.	Workers other than craftsmen and transport workers Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 6d. an hour. Rates after change: London 5s. an hour, Provinces 4s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. <sup>†</sup> Increase of 6d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 5s. 6d. an hour,	S	1 Art	el mort sece	Normai weekig hours rai	craftsmen. Rates after change: motor drivers, London 231s. 6d. 250s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 1 distr 228s. to 245s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 236s. 231s. 6d., tractor drivers (steam and I.C.) London only 249s. 6d.§
Masonry Sawmilling	Manchester (136)	2 Oct.	Workers employed in sawmills and steam joinery shops	labourers 4s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. <sup>†</sup> Increases of 6d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers and girls; increase iof 12s. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include:		Scotland (164–165)	2 Oct.	Building operatives	Increases of 6d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. R after change include: men—craftsmen 5s. 6d. an hour, labourers 4s. 10 women—on craft operations (after 6 months' probation) 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., on o than craft operations 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.§
an incur (in. 9d ability for wor childs (journey) childs (journey)	vine all shares real vine all shares of the proper site shares in the set of the shares in the set of the shares in	tor cost-of-l and over a tablerty pr	in and the second of the secon	woodcutting machinists 5s. 6d. an hour, timber yard labourers 4s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., slingers (regularly employed as such) 5s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., power driven crane drivers 5s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., fork lift truck drivers—carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. 4s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 30 cwt. and over 5s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., female labourers 19 and over 4s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; lorry drivers 220s. to 237s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle,	Bring	to 42, without joss of	moil bea	Certain operatives	Extra wages payable for foul or dirty work such as repair, replacement renewal of main sewers and main sewer manholes, foul or dirty work chemical works, dirty ceiling with soot content or verminous mater etc., increased by 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.).
Furniture Manufacture cluding Cane, Willow and	Great Britain (138)	Beginning of first full pay week in	All workers	statutory attendants and mates 18 and over 223s. 6d. <sup>†</sup> Increases * in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.	Building and Civil Engineering Construction	England and Wale (244)	s 2 Oct.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increases of 3 <sup>§</sup> d. an hour for craftsmen, of 4d. for labourers, and of p portional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates a change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverp and district, craftsmen 5s. 7 <sup>§</sup> d. an hour, labourers 5s., grade A distr 5s. 6d., 4s. 10 <sup>§</sup> d.
Voven Fibre Furniture)	Northern Ireland	Oct.	All workers	Increases * in supplementary cost-of living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 9d.		Scotland	. 2 Oct.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	
Ianufacture Educational	(139) Great Britain	do.	All workers	to 1s. 10d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeywomen and apprentices. Increases * in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for	Civil Engineering Construction	Great Britain . (166–167)	. 2 Oct.	Male workers (other than watchmen)	Increases of 6d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts juveniles. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London super gr and Liverpool grade 5s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, class 1 districts 5s. 6d.; navvies labourers—London super grade 5s., class 1 districts 4s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
and Allied oodworking Jpholstery	Great Britain	do.	All workers	younger male workers and female workers. Increases * in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for		1.54 o	A mort bee	Watchmen	Increase of 3s. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 30s. 6 shift (day or night), class 1 districts 29s. 3d.
nd Bedding ing Materials Trade edding and	Great Britain	do.	All workers	younger male workers and female workers. Increases * in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 9d.	Demolition	Great Britain . (165)	. 2 Oct.	Male workers	Increases of 6d. an hour for workers 18 and over, and of proportional amo for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: London Liverpool district 5s. an hour, grade A districts 4s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., Scotland 4s. 10
ttress Making reen Printing	England and Wales	First	Production artists, writers,	to 1s. 10d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.	Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain . (171)	. 2 Oct.	Male workers	Increases of 6d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprent Rates after change include: charge hands, London area and Mersey 6s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 1d., spreaders 5s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 5s. 7d., mixer 5s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 5s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., potmen 5s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 5s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., classified labourers 5s. ( 4s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.)
nd Display Production	ne, bas 12 anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti- anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-	full pay week in Oct.	poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	according to occupation and area. Minimum rates after change include: male workers—production artists, London area (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross) 6s. 2½d. an hour, Provinces 6s. 0½d., writers other than poster writers 5s. 11½d., 5s. 9½d., poster writers and screen printer technicians 5s. 8d., 5s. 6d., screen printers 5s. 4¼d., 5s. 2¼d., adult screen printer trainees,	Glazing	England and Wal	es 9 Oct.	Apprentices	New percentage scales agreed for apprentices of all ages as follows:—aged 1 16, 40 per cent. of the skilled glazier's rate, 16 to 17, 50 per cent., 17 to 65 per cent., 18 to 19, 80 per cent., 19 to 20, 90 per cent., 20 to 21, 95 per c
i na dana nat	nd of Correct gat	at the store of	and a second sec	5s. 8d., 5s. 6d., screen printers 5s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 5s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., adult screen printer trainees, first 6 months 4s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 4s. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., second 6 months 5s. 2d., 5s., auxiliary workers 4s. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 4s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; female auxiliary workers—commencing rate 3s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 3s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., after 1 year's service 3s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 3s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., after 2 years 3s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.	Painting	Scotland	. 2 Oct.	Craftsmen and apprentices	amounts for apprentices.§
	Scotland	First full pay week in Oct.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	<ul> <li>New minimum rates agreed, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to occupation. Minimum rates after change include: male workers—production artists 6s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour, display writers, etc. 5s. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., poster writers and stencil makers 5s. 6d., screen printers 5s. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., adult screen printer trainees, first 6 months 4s. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., second 6 months 5s., thereafter 5s. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., atkiliary workers 4s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; female auxiliary workers, beginners 3s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., after 1 year's service 3s. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., after 2 years 3s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	Refractory Setting and Repair	Great Britain	. 2 Oct.	Firebrick bricklayers and masons, and labourers em ployed by refractory user (other than those in the employ of the Gas Counci and Area Gas Boards)	and young male labourers. Basic rates after change include: Loi (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, crafts 5s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, labourers 5s., grade A districts 5s. 6d., 4s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.§

Onder studing-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
† See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
‡ It was also agreed that from the first pay week in January 1962 these rates will be increased by a further 3d. an hour for craftsmen and by 2d. for trainees and male and female auxiliary workers.

### 1 m

\$ See also page 441 of the October issue of this GAZETTE (Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration). § See also under " Changes in Hours of Work ".

Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1961

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& COMPANY LIMITED

Principal Changes in Hours of Work Reported during October-continued

	Principa	al Chang	ges in Rates of Wages F	Reported during October-continued		Principa	1 Change	es in Hours of
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change ass)	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Wo
Road Roller Hire Service	Great Britain	2 Oct.	Road roller drivers employed by firms engaged on hire service, except those whose wages are regulated by other agreements	Increase of 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. in basic hourly rate (4s. 6d. to 4s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.) and weight differentials eliminated.	Painting Refractory Setting and Repair	Scotland Great Britain	2 Oct. 2 Oct.	Craftsmen and app Firebrick brickle masons, and lat ployed by refra
Terrazzo and Mosaic Laying	Great Britain	2 Oct.	Layers, polishers and appren- tices	Increases of 6d. an hour for layers and polishers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: layers, London and Mersey districts 5s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 7d., polishers—dry 5s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 5s. 5d., wet and hand 5s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 5s. 4d.*	Terrazzo and	Great Britain	2 Oct.	Firebrick brickla masons, and lat ployed by refra (other than th employ of the C and Area Gas B Layers, polishers a
Tile Fixing	London	2 Oct.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 6d. an hour (5s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 5s. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.*	Mosaic Laying Tile Fixing	London	2 Oct.	tices Craftsmen and app
Gas Supply	Great Britain	2 Oct.	Bricklayers and masons when engaged on firebrick work	Increase of 3d. an hour. Rates after change: new construction, London 6s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, Provincial zone A 6s., Provincial zone B 5s. 11d.; repair work, London 6s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., A 6s. 2d., B 6s. 1d.; chimney work, London 6s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 6s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., according to height, A 6s. to 6s. 5d., B 5s. 11d. to 6s. 4d.	Road Passenger Transport (London Transport Execu- tive)	London and the adjacent country zones (182–183)	30 Oct.	Semi-skilled and maintenance stat dock and night sh ed in garages an
Road Passenger Transport (London Transport Executive)	London and the adjacent country zones (182–183)	First full pay period following 30 Oct.	Road services workshop staff and skilled staff in road ser- vices garages and depots	Adjustment to bring rates into line with those of rail workshop staff working a 42-hour week. Basic rates after change include: adult male workers in road services main workshops—skilled 208s. a week, semi-skilled 187s., unskilled 174s. 6d.; skilled male workers (craftsmen, leading hands) in road services garages and depots—central area (trolleybuses and central buses) 211s. 11d., country area 210s. 1d.†	River Authorities	England and Wales (248)	Com- mence- ment of first pay period in Oct.	Male workers
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 28 Sept.	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not ex- ceed £23 19s. 6d. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus increased <sup>‡</sup> by 2s. 6d. a week (12s. 6d. to 15s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. 8d. (8s. 4d. to 10s.) for younger workers.	ining		IGES T.	AKING EFFI
	Great Britain	First pay day in Oct.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical work- ers and certain other workers§ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased <sup>‡</sup> by 1s. 6d. a week (51s. 6d. to 53s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (34s. 4d. to 35s. 4d.) for younger workers.	notified: inland from 44 to 42, v (increase of 4d. furniture manu	g changes, operati d waterways (norm vithout loss of pay, in the standard ho facture and assoc and 3d. for labo	al weekly 4th Nove urly rates iated indu	hours of work re mber); glass pro- of men, 8th Nove istries (increases
River Authorities	England and Wales (248)	Com- mence- ment of first pay period in Oct.	Male workers	New hourly minimum basic rates for men 20 and over agreed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows: Greater London area 4s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., other areas 4s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.*	brick and allied rates increased ber); and boo work reduced men and wome	l industries in Eng by $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. for men a t and shoe manu from $43\frac{3}{4}$ to $42\frac{1}{2}$ n, 1st March 1962	land and V and 2d. fo facture (n with incre ).	Wales (minimum or women, 30th I ormal weekly ho bases of 5s. a we
Health Services	Great Britain	2 Oct.	Building trade craftsmen and labourers employed in hospi- tals, etc.	Increases of 3 <sup>§</sup> d. an hour for craftsmen and of 4d. for labourers. Rates after change: London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool special district, craftsmen 5s. 7 <sup>§</sup> d. an hour, labourers 5s., grade A districts and Scotland 5s. 6d., 4s. 10 <sup>§</sup> d.	sliding-scale an prices, affected	rates of wages rangements based the following inc tet making, cinema	on the lustries:	official index of hosiery finishing
I fa The at he	RINCIPAL CI	HANGE	S IN HOURS OF W	ORK REPORTED DURING OCTOBER	felt manufactu and steel manu	re in the Rossend	ale Valley	, tinplate manuf
Freestone and Sandstone Quarrying	Yorkshire	First full pay week com- mencing on or after	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 42.	following chan * See also une	ges, operative fro	m a futu of Wages "	re date: road h
Granite	Cornwalland Devon	2 Oct. 2 Oct.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.	2	PAG	CF	Total
Limestone	(9) Portland	2 Oct.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.	82	Ha 12 Mark		
Quarrying Motor Vehicle Manufacture	(10) Great Britain	28 Oct.	Hourly-paid operatives em- ployed by the Ford Motor Co., Ltd.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> to 40.	EQUITE AND	SAV	/1	NG
Railway Workshops (British Railways)	Great Britain (58–59)	30 Oct.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.¶		Fran		25
Railway Workshops (London Transport Executive)	London	30 Oct.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.	10 City Pro-	OCI		:K)
Hass Container Manufacture	Great Britain (129)	First full pay period following 30 Sept.	Workers other than those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.	e above Section (or other place 933) as defined	со	N	SUL
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	2 Oct.	Craftsmen and labourers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.	aptifishie". all accidents to	in offering one	AI	W I
fastic Asphalt Manufacture	Great Britain	2 Oct.	Workers other than craftsmen and transport workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.	unployment or her or not his	Derson and, where	Destination of	tel status of the
Limestone Masonry	Portland	2 Oct.	Craftsmen and labourers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.	RSON STR	Has ample lo	cker roor	as $37\frac{1}{2}$ % less wall some for two people
Sawmilling	Manchester (136)	2 Oct.	Workers employed in sawmills and steam joinery shops	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> to 44 for transport workers, and from 44 to 42 for other workers.	Cooperase Minch		Chromiun	n Plated handles a
Building	England and Wales (162–163)	2 Oct.	Building operatives	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 (45 to 42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> for craftsmen and labourers engaged regularly and exclusively at night on repair, maintenance or re-decoration work).	1961 mana	nests of two Specification	or three. : 72" × 1	e. In single uni $15''$ wide $ imes$ 20''
Mowa	England and Wales (163)	2 Oct.	Road haulage workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46½ to 44.	ntal dants Accidents	and in other PRICE : £3.	sizes.	
of the properties	Scotland (164–165)	2 Oct.	Building operatives	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.	attend they the			
Demolition	Great Britain (165)	2 Oct.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.				
Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain (171)	2 Oct.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.	I W . K	"KAV	VN	and Southard (North) (South) (South)
A CONTRACT OF A		AND MARKED FARMAN				and a stand of a summer of a stand	W 98 98	1 (83)

\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Work ".
† This adjustment is in accordance with the understanding at the time of the earlier negotiations.
‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
§ Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, chargehand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters, mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.
|| See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
¶ This change was the result of an award of the Industrial Court (No: 2865) dated 10th August 1961 (see page 405 of the September issue of this GAZETTE); and the operative date was agreed between the Parties in October.

· · · ·

	REPERTY AND A CONTRACT OF A CO
Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
raftsmen and apprentices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*
rebrick bricklayers and masons, and labourers em- ployed by refractory users (other than those in the	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*
employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	
ayers, polishers and appren-	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*
tices	Place under the fracturies Acta
raftsmen and apprentices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*
mi-skilled and unskilled	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
maintenance staff on middle dock and night shifts employ- ed in garages and depots	Detailed figures for process groups are given below for Octob 1961. The figures under the heading " Factories Acta " are base
lale workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*
	to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate " publishe by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 40. including postage The figures are provisional.
	Contraction and Alleria

#### CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF OCTOBER

changes, operative from a future date, have been waterways (normal weekly hours of work reduced hout loss of pay, 4th November); glass processing the standard hourly rates of men, 8th November); cture and associated industries (increases of 4d. and 3d. for labourers, 18th December); building ndustries in England and Wales (minimum hourly y 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. for men and 2d. for women, 30th Decem-and shoe manufacture (normal weekly hours of nd shoe manufacture (normal weekly hours of m  $43\frac{3}{4}$  to  $42\frac{1}{2}$  with increases of 5s. a week for 1st March 1962).

ates of wages operative in November, under agements based on the official index of retail e following industries: hosiery finishing in the making, cinematograph film production, pressed in the Rossendale Valley, tinplate manufacture,

under the Wages Councils Act authorised the operative from a future date: road haulage

(normal weekly hours of work reduced from 44 to 42 with general increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 5s. 3d. to 6s. 3d. a week, 1st January 1962); general waste materials reclamation (normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to  $42\frac{1}{2}$  with increases in statutory minimum remuneration of  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for men and of 3d. for women, 1st January 1962); industrial and staff canteens (normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 with increases in statutory minimum remuneration of  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . weekly hours reduced from 45 to 44 with increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 16s. 6d. or 11s. 6d. a week for men and of minimum remuneration of 16s. 6d. or 11s. 6d. a week for men and of 12s. 6d. or 9s. for women, 1st January 1962); licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants (increases in statutory minimum remuneration ranging from 10s. to 20s. a week for men and from 7s. 6d, to 15s. for women, 1st January 1962); sack and bag manufacture (statutory minimum hourly rates increased by 1<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for men and 1<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for women, 2nd April 1962); and toy manufacture (normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42 with increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 3<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. or 3d. an hour for men and of 3<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 3d. or 2<sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. for women, 2nd April 1962). Full details of these changes will be published in the appropriate issues of this GAZETTE.

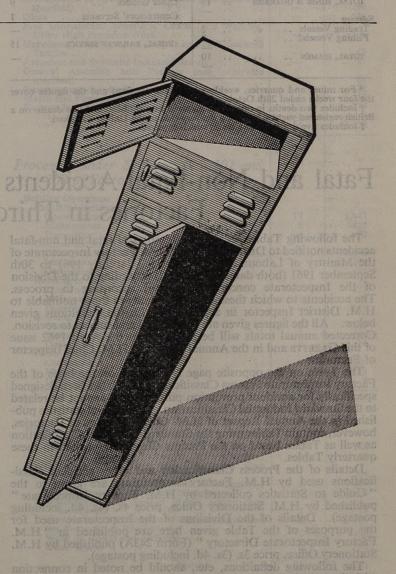
issues of this GAZETTE.



The "TWIN" occupies  $37\frac{1}{2}\%$  less wall space. Has ample locker room for two people, and is outstandingly strong and rigid. It has Slidex Chromium Plated handles and/or 7-lever lock available. In single units or

Specification :  $72'' \times 15''$  wide  $\times 20''$  deep, PRICE : £3.15.0 per person.

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Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1961

IDENT	STATISTICS	Princip
idents	Industrial	Disea

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

Fatal Industrial Acci

ACC

	September 1961	October 1961
Places under the Factories Acts	55 21	46 17
Seamen Railway Service	6† 7	10‡ 15

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for October 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.

#### **Factories** Acts

Textile and Connected Processes	
Clay, Pottery, Cement, etc.	
Metal Extraction, Refining and Conv	ersion
Metal Casting	Set I WAR TO PERSONNEL TO PERSON
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion a	nd Forging
Shipbuilding and Repairing	IT I THERE I CROCKED BY COME AND COME
Locomotive and Railway Equipment	NUCL PARTY AND
Non-rail Vehicles and Aircraft	1 and a second forest linear
Electrical Engineering	
Woodworking Processes	THE THE REAL PROPERTY IS THE PROPERTY OF THE P
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fuel	NOTOCO, LAL REPORT AND TAKEN TO
Paper and Printing	elly hours entried from 15.0
Milling	
Food	and shire the resident for the providence
Electricity Generation	st of or se, for women is is
Other Factory Processes	an Wingst. has more deiter
Works and Places Under s.s.105,	107 and 108 of Factories Act, 1937
Building Operations	The structure in the state of the structure of the struct
Works of Engineering Construction	6 ITOM (S. M. 10, 135, 101 WOMER
Docks and Warehouses	··· ·····
and a find the state of the state of the	
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS	AN THE PROPERTY HALF THE PLAN PROPERTY
om 45 to 42 with moreases in	
Mines and Ouarries*	Railway Service
Coal Mines:	and the second to be a second to be the to be the
Underground 13	Permanent Way Men
Other Stratified Mines	Porters
Quarries 3	100000 1000 1000 1000 100 100 100 100 1
Quarries	Shunters
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 17	Other Grades
	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL
Seamen	Contractors' Servants
Trading Vessels 2	
Fishing Vesselst	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR OFTA CONTRACTOR O
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE
TOTAL, SEAMEN 10	
	The second state of the second s

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 28th October 1961. † Includes two deaths in one vessel involved in a collision and two deaths on a British registered yacht whilst on a delivery ride to the United Kingdom. ‡ Includes five deaths in one vessel which capsized.

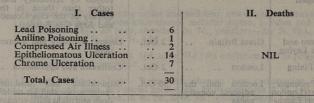
Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of

The following Tables set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the period 1st July 1961 to 30th September 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.

of this GAZETTE and in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories. The Table on the opposite page is compiled on the basis of the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification, which has been designed specifically for accident prevention purposes and cannot be related to the Standard Industrial Classification. The annual statistics pub-lished 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 classi-fications 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

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

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



### \* \* \*

# Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 30th September 1961, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain, was 45, compared with 61 in the 13 weeks ended 1st July 1961 and 61 in the 13 weeks ended 1st October 1960. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 354, 354 and 305.

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

Nature of Accident	DI OVK	ber of Pe illed durin weeks end	ng SVI 10	Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended				
production, pressed phoduction, pressed plate manufacture	30th Sept. 1961	1st July 1961	1st Oct. 1960	30th Sept. 1961	1st July 1961	1st Oct. 1960		
Underground: Explosions of fire- damp or coal dust Falls of ground Haulage	20 10		4 26 15	149 88	146 110	6 132 87		
Misc. (including shaft accidents)	9	15	10	74	62	52		
Total	39	53	55	311	318	277		
Surface: All causes	6	8	6	43	36	28		
Total, underground and surface	45	61	61	354	354	305		

# Factories in Third Quarter of 1961

12 7 3

46

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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, Third Quarter, 1961, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Norael vertision	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents					
Northern	and we and	-	4 14 6			14	4,046
East and West Ridings		10000				9	2,176
East and West Ridings	(Sheffield)	)				10	3,230
North Midland	and the state of the second	State 1		1	Section 1	11	2,522
Eastern and Southern	Ser States				5 33	13	3,882
London (North)		48.96	11. 1917	100	24 . 5223 .	18	3,415
London (South)	Contraction (Contraction)	689 18	ALC: NO			14	3,325
South Western		132 3		See 19	15 300	14	2,285
Wales	••		and the second			16	2,856
Midland (Birmingham)		5.0	1. 12	Section 1	Rue and	10	
Midland (Wolverhamp	ton).				1990	2	2,237
North Western (Liverp					1000	4	2,372
		A. Contract	Martin Carlos	Carl State		15	4,737
North Western (Manch	lester)				and the	8	2,980
Scotland						14	5,017
	Y 1.2 Y	No. P.	1.53	The Bat	Si P	2 M. F. 1 /5 /	20 23 S/ C
at the strange white for a		Tota	als	A CALLER S	all and	159	45,080

Fatal and Non-Fatal A Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
nonethineris tem	Sector	
Textile and Connected Processes		
Cotton Spinning Processes	2	653 346
Weaving of Narrow Fabrics	iziti 🔟 til	24 184 278
Weaving of Woollen and Worsted Cloths		278 122 164
Flax, Hemp and Jute Processing Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Lace Manufacture		98 155
Rope, Twine and Net Making	6	62 101
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing		292 41
Laundries	and the ho	132
Total	3	2,652
Clay, Minerals, etc.		100
Bricks, Pipes and Tiles	-	499 240
Stone and Other Minerals Lime, Cement, etc.	1	172 99 512
Total	5	1,522
Metal Processes		
Iron Extraction and Refining	9 2	220 698
Aluminium Extraction and Refining	心己为	91 4
Other Metals Extraction and Refining	1	183
Iron and Steel	4	1,011 167
Tin and Terne Plate, etc., Manufacture Metal Forging	pitor dara	50 408
Iron Founding		486
Die Casting Non-Ferrous Metal Casting		348
Metal Plating		251 60 63
Enamelling and Other Metal Finishing		94
Total	22	5,840
General Engineering		220
Locomotive Building and Repairing Railway and Tramway Plant Manufacture and Repair Engine Building and Repairing	1	330 638
Boiler Making and similar work	1	648 340 630
Motor Vehicle Manufacture Non-power Vehicle Manufacture	1	946 122
Vehicle Repairing Shipbuilding and Shipbreaking:—	4	809
Work in shipyards and dry docks	4	1,266 207
Aircraft Building and Repairing	1	419 268
Miscellaneous Machine Making Cutlery and Tool Manufacture and Repair	<u>1</u> (ci)	1,341 252
Engineering	- 3.3	810
Industrial Appliances Manufacture	2	551 600
Metal Pressing		346 617
Miscellaneous Metal Processes (not otherwise specified) Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture (not otherwise specified)	4	785
Railway Running Sheds	_	486 13
Total	25	12,424
Electrical Engineering	S. Charles	Participation of the
Electric Motor, Generator, Transformer and Switch- gear Manufacture and Repair	1	473
Electrical Accumulator and Battery Manufacture and Repair	1	45
Radio and Electronic Equipment and Electrical Instrument Manufacture and Repair		328
Radio, Electronic and Electrical Component Manu- facture	• data (1000) - 1000	143
Cable Manufacture Electric Light Bulb and Radio Valve Manufacture and	and the second	284
Other Electrical Equipment Manufacture and Repair	2	92 388
Total	4	1,753
Wood and Cork Working Processes	Indust	Caston (C)
Saw Milling	2	422
Chip and Other Building Board Manufacture Wooden Box and Packing Case Making	<u> </u>	24 18 96
Coopering Wooden Furniture Manufacture and Repair		41 257
Spraying and Polishing of Wooden Furniture	-	4 24
Joinery Other Wood and Cork Manufacture and Repair	2	490 252
Total	4	1,628
Chemical Industries	in the second	With or Series, S
Heavy Chemicals	3	290
Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals	(200) 13 .55 (200) 13 .55	200 260
Synthetic Dyestuífs	1	55 169
Plastic Material and Man-made Fibre Production	1	117 179 82
Paint and Varnish	1	83 129 446
Coke Oven Operation	1 10	446 206 64
Patent Fuel Manufacture	the rate of	40
Total	10	2,238
	A PARTY AND A PARTY OF	and the second second second

ises

#### Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great B

Process			Fatal Accidents	Total Accident
Vearing Apparel	Oi	IB	Vol	
Tailoring			-	136
Other Clothing	· · · · · ·		istics of	143
Footwear Manufacture Footwear Repair	•••			138 21
Total	••	00000	1 maintenite	441
Paper and Printing Trades			goinist	of halfin
Paper Making			end n. poi	691 113
Cardboard, Paper Box and Fibre Contained facture	•r 1v1a		And Contractor	28 14
Printing and Bookbinding			1	48
Total			2	1,74
ACT I THE ADDRESS OF			playment	as m bo
food and Allied Trades		- 162	and the Carls	
Flour Milling			- 1940 	14
Coarse Milling Other Milling Bread, Flour Confectionery and Biscuits		::	-	12 2 65
Sugar Confectionery		1.	DILLIC	40 63
Milk Processing			1	30
Sugar Refining	3302		10- <u>-</u>	11 10
Other Food Processing				66 68
Non-Alcoholic Drink	1.1.000	Set	In Index	15
Total	Dero	equia edit	4	4,11
Ches 1928 (5),20 Sectors Incl. Margaret		i ton	1,650,88	age o
Liscellaneous Electrical Stations		Longer	2	54
Plant using Atomic Reactors	100	5111	02.9 <u>7</u> 4. of	E 25 W
Tobacco Tanning		23.60		15 10
Manufacture and Repair of Articles made fro (not otherwise specified) Manufacture and Repair of Articles mainly	m Lee	ther	DER BRIDE I	and an
Materials (not otherwise specified)	of Te	xtile		10 27
Rubber		ALC: NOT STREET		
Linoleum	inno)	Tho as 7,	in the states of	6
Linoleum	other	wise	rolater.	198 10 <mark>6</mark> 1997 199
Linoleum	other	0.21	rela <del>n</del> t. Acco <u>la</u> r a the prev relate an ms, the h	6 2 29
Linoleum	 Wato	 hes,	in the second se	6 2 29 68
Linoleum	Wate House	ches,		6 29 68 14
Linoleum	 Wato	ches,		62 29 68 14 3
Linoleum	Wate House	ches,		6 2 29 68 14 6 3 3 7 8 2 1
Linoleum	Wate House	ches,		6 29 68 14 6 3 3 8 22 1 27
Linoleum	Wate House	ches,		6 29 68 14 6 3 3 8 22 1 27
Linoleum	Wato iousel iother iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	thes, hold wise		6 29 68 14 6 3 3 8 22 1 27
Linoleum	Wato iousel iother iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	thes, hold wise		6 29 68 14 6 3 3 8 22 1 27
Linoleum	Wato iousel iother iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	thes, hold wise		6 29 68 14 63 3 8 8 8 1 27 3,20
Linoleum	Wato iousel iother iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	thes, hold wise		29 68 14 6 8 2 1 27 3,20 3,20
Linoleum	Wato iousel iother iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	thes, hold wise	tons and tons and of 14,403 d were the tons, a to <b>17</b>	6 2 2 6 6 6 1 4 6 3 2 7 3,20
Linoleum	Wato iousel iother iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	thes, hold wise	tons and tons and of 14,403 d were the tons, a to <b>17</b>	29 68 14 63 14 63 14 63 14 14 77 3,20 1,44 41 1,44 41 1,00 24
Linoleum	Wato iousel iother iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	thes, hold wise	17 8 8	6 29 68 14 6 3 8 8 2 1 27 3,20 3,20 1,44 41 1,03 24 6 6 22
Linoleum	Wato iousel iother iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	thes, hold wise	17 8 8	29 68 14 6 3 8 21 1 27 3,20 1,44 41 1,02 22 6 6 22
Linoleum	Wato iousel iother iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	thes, hold wise	17 8 8 1 1 1 3	29 68 14 68 14 27 3,20 3,20 1,44 4 4 1,00 24 6 6
Linoleum	Wato iousel iother iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	thes, hold wise	17 8 8 1 1 1	6 29 68 14 6 3 8 8 1 27 3,20 1,44 41 1,44 41 1,03 24 6 2 2 3 6 2 4
Linoleum	Wato iousel iother iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	thes, hold wise	17 8 8 1 1 1 1 3 4	6 29 68 14 6 3 8 2 1 1 27 3,20 1,44 1,44 1,03 24 6 3 24 6 3 24 1 1 1 4
Linoleum	Wato iousel iother iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	thes, hold wise	17 8 8 1 1 1 1 3 4	6 29 68 14 6 3 8 2 1 1 27 3,20 1,44 1,44 1,03 24 6 3 24 6 3 24 1 1 1 4
Linoleum	Wato iousel iother iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	thes, hold wise	17 8 8 1 1 1 1 3 4	6 29 68 14 6 3 8 21 127 3,20 1,44 1,44 1,03 24 6 2 2 3 6 3 24 14 14 5
Linoleum	Wato iousel iother iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	thes, hold wise	17 8 8 1 1 1 3 4 1 1 1	6 29 68 14 6 3 8 21 127 3,20 1,44 1,44 1,03 24 6 2 2 3 6 3 24 14 14 5
Linoleum		thes, hold wise	17 8 8 1 1 1 3 4 1 1 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2$
Linoleum		 thes, hold       	17 8 8 1 1 1 3 4 1 1 1 1 45	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$
Linoleum	Vato House Vote Vote Vote Vote Vote Vote Vote Vot		17 8 8 1 1 1 3 4 1 1 1 1 45	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 14 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 20 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$
Linoleum	Wate House         		$   \begin{array}{r}     17 \\     8 \\     8 \\     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     1 \\$	6 29 68 14 63 3 8 8 21 27 3,20 1,44 4,41 1,03 24 6 22 3 6 3 24 11 14 5 6 3 24 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14
Linoleum	Wate House : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	 thes, hold  wise       	$     \begin{array}{r}             17 \\             8 \\             1 \\           $	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$
Linoleum	Wate House : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	 thes, hold  wise       	$   \begin{array}{r}     17 \\     8 \\     \hline     8 \\     1 \\     \hline     2 \\     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     2 \\     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     2 \\     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     2 \\     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     2 \\     1 \\     \hline     2 \\     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     1 \\     \hline     1 \\$	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2$
Linoleum	Wate House : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	 thes, hold  wise       	$   \begin{array}{r}     17 \\     8 \\     \hline     1 \\     1 \\     \hline     1 \\  $	6 29 68 14 6 3 8 2 1 1 27 3,20 3 3 3 3 2 4 6 3 2 4 6 3 2 4 6 3 2 4 6 3 2 4 1 1 4 5 7 1 1 2 7 5 7 1 1 2 3 2 4 1 1 2 7 7 3,200 1 1 2 7 7 3,200 1 1 1 2 7 7 3,200 1 1 1 2 7 7 3,200 1 1 1 2 7 7 3,200 1 1 1 2 7 7 3,200 1 1 1 2 7 7 1 1 2 7 7 3,200 1 1 1 2 7 7 1 1 2 7 7 1 1 2 7 7 1 1 2 7 7 1 1 2 7 7 7 7
Lincleum	··· Wata Housed ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··		$   \begin{array}{r}     17 \\     8 \\     \hline     8 \\     1 \\     \hline     2 \\     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     2 \\     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     2 \\     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     2 \\     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     2 \\     1 \\     \hline     2 \\     1 \\     \hline     1 \\     1 \\     \hline     1 \\$	6 29 68 14 6 3 8 2 1 1 27 3,20 3 3 3 3 2 4 6 3 2 4 6 3 2 4 6 3 2 4 6 3 2 4 1 1 4 5 7 1 1 2 7 5 7 1 1 2 3 2 4 1 1 2 7 7 3,200 1 1 2 7 7 3,200 1 1 1 2 7 7 3,200 1 1 1 2 7 7 3,200 1 1 1 2 7 7 3,200 1 1 1 2 7 7 3,200 1 1 1 2 7 7 1 1 2 7 7 3,200 1 1 1 2 7 7 1 1 2 7 7 1 1 2 7 7 1 1 2 7 7 1 1 2 7 7 7 7
Linoleum	··· Wata Housed ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··		$   \begin{array}{r}     17 \\     8 \\     \hline     1 \\     1 \\     \hline     1 \\  $	555 6 2 29 68 14 6 3 8 22 29 68 14 6 3 8 22 29 68 14 6 3 20 1 1 27 3,20 1,44 41 7 1,03 24 6 6 2 2 3 20 1 1 4 4 1 2 1 2 1 4 4 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 4 4 1 4 1 2 2 3 2 0 1 4 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 4 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 4 4 1 1 4 4 4 1 1 4 4 4 4 1 1 4 4 4 4 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

# MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Euro

# Vocational Training

The statistics of the Government Vocational Training Schemes given below relate to the 13 weeks ended 11th September 1961.

Number of Persons	Able- bodied	Disabled	Total
Admitted to training	615	938	1,553
In training at end of period at: Government Training Centres Technical and Commercial Colleges Employers' Establishments Residential (Disabled) Centres, etc	78	963 407 25 466	2,090 485 30 466
Total in training	1,210	1,861	3,071
Training completed	494	792	1,286
Placed in employment	483	751	1,234

# Shipbuilding in Third Quarter of 1961

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th September 1961, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of September was 237, with a gross tonnage of 1,550,857 tons. This was 63,205 tons less than at the end of June and was the lowest figure since September 1945.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 302,974 at the end of September, representing 19.5 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of September amounted to 8,788,335 tons gross, of which  $17 \cdot 6$  per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of September was 7,237,478, an increase of 53,057 tons comend of September was 7,237,478, an increase of 53,057 tons com-pared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of September was 762,719 tons, the highest figure on record. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 3,648,763 tons, or  $41 \cdot 5$  per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 746,920, representing  $48 \cdot 2$  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 third quarter of 1961 were two steamers, of 39,500 tons, and 52 motorships, of 174,903 tons, a total of 54 vessels, of 214,403 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were three steamers, of 29,062 tons, and 51 motorships, of 153,831 tons, a total of 54 vessels, of 182,893 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were nine steamers, of 116,149 tons, and 49 motorships, of 168,269 tons, a total of 58 vessels, of 284.418 tons gross. 284,418 tons gross.

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



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 9th October 1961.

A Plate and an international and a second	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses	R Other F.	a. Cleaning	iob Dysin
during period	765	104	869
at end of period	1,399	210	1,609
Number of persons who completed courses during period	596	64	660

Up to 9th October 1961, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 127,826, including 3,677 blind persons.

# **Retail Prices Overseas**

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

and the second sec		and the second second second second	Same Providence	and the second	and the second		
Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (- of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with				
Antonio of Potentine	is given	ring and Rem	Month before	Year before			
opean Countries	interfactore and Referre	a mail ve	wenerTibal bas scildie				
All Items	1958 = 100 Sept. 1961	107.2	- 0.4	+	4.5		
Food elgium*	1953 = 100	104.2	- 1.3	(+**) V/- (**	2.8		
All Items	Aug. 1961	111.68 111.7	+ 0.23 + 0.4	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	2·12 3·1		
Food rance (Paris)	1956-57 = 100	and dey a	o shipyardi	1 200	2.8		
All Items	Sept. 1961	134·9 130·8	+ 0.7 + 1.2	+	4.2		
ermany (Federal Republic) All Items	1958 = 100	aidala a	Anold runn		STOA.		
All Items	Sept. 1961	105·3 103·6	$- 0.2 \\ - 1.0$	+++	3.1 3.6		
celand (Reykjavik) All Items	1959 = 100 Aug. 1961	106	+ 1	+	2		
Food	1938 = 1	113	÷ 1	÷	2 7		
All Items	July 1961	70·36 76·35	- 0.08 - 0.34	+	1.68		
Food letherlands	1951 = 100	TODEN. D	1924 - 2000	T.			
All Items	Sept. 1961	129 127	Nil Nil	+++	12		
All Items	1959 = 100 Aug. 1961	103	Nil	+++	3 4		
Food ortugal (Lisbon)	1948-49 = 100	102	+ 1	+	4		
All Items Food	July 1961	110·4 109·9	+ 0.9 + 0.5	+	1·3 1·0		
pain All Items	1958 = 100 Aug. 1961	110.5	+ 0.2		1015		
Food	1949 = 100	108.9	+ 0.3	nisco.	tag		
weden All Items	1949 = 100 Aug. 1961	163	Nil	4	4		
Food	1939 = 100	181	Nil	+	1		
All Items Food	Sept. 1961	187.6 200.0	+ 0.3 + 0.8	++	3.0		
er Countries	and Repair	A triagraph	and the state				
Canada All Items	1949 = 100 Sept. 1961	129.1	Nil	+	0.7		
Food	1952 = 100	123.2	- 2.1	-	0.1		
Ceylon (Colombo) All Items	July 1961	104.5	Nil	++	3.3		
Food ndia*	1949 = 100	99.85	+ 0.15				
All Items Food	Aug. 1961	128 129	+ 2 + 3	+1	2 Nil		
srael All Items	1959 = 100 May 1961	107.6	+ 1.8 + 2.6	+	6·2 6·1		
Food apan	1955 = 100	104.5	+ 2.6	+	6.1		
All Items Food	May 1961	111·2 106·4	$- 0.7 \\ - 2.6$	+	4.4		
thodesia, Northern	1939 = 100	ALC: LAN	1.000				
All Items	July 1961	221·3 284·5	+ 0.7 Nil	++	3·5 5·2		
All Items	1949 = 100 Aug. 1961	156.4	+ 0.4	+	5.0		
Food	inale " " alean	191.6	- 2.8	+	8.4		
(9 Urban Areas) All Items	1958 = 100 June 1961	103.8	+ 0.1	E I	1.8		
Food	1947-49 = 100	104.5	- 0.4	÷	1.8 1.7		
All Items	Aug. 1961	128.0	- 0.1	t.	1·4 1·1		
Food	,, ,,	121.2	- 0.8	tag	1:1		

\* 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. The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas.

+ Figures calculated on the new 1958 Base are not available.

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette November 1961

#### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN OCTOBER

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in October, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 246. In addition, 26 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during October at the establishments where these 272 stoppages occurred is estimated at 72,100. This total includes 17,800 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 54,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in October, 49,100 were directly involved and 5,200 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 376,000 working days lost during October included 231,000 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 October due to industrial disputes:—

Number of Stopp		Number of Stoppages Stoppages in Progress		CONTRACTORALIZATION OF	January	to Octob	er 1961	January to October 1960				
			in Month				Number Stoppe of		Number		ages in gress	
Industry Group	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost		Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working Days lost	Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working Days lost
HEROTAL - PARTINE				a Dornalius <del>7 maiste da</del>	Acresol.	Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing	5	3,200	78,000	2	300	1,000
Coal Mining	22	132	134	20,100	35,000	Coal Mining All Other Mining	1,267	221,200	690,000	1,416	199,300	412,000
Metal Manufacture Engineering	2 6	10 18	12 24	16,100 5,600	192,000 21,000	and Quarrying Food, Drink and	8	1,300	3,000	3	200	t
Motor Vehicles and	A REAL PROPERTY AND		10	0.700		Tobacco	21	5,900	12,000	12	6,900	113,000
Cycles Construction	67	7 32	13 39	8,700 11,900	31,000 75,000	Chemicals, etc Metal Mfre.	21 69	9,800 35,700	22,000 286,000	22 64	11,100 15,700	51,000 48,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	3	47	50	9,800	22,000	Engineering Shipbuilding and	163	64,600	221,000	169	69,200	329,000
Total, October 1961.	26	246	272	72,100	376,000	Marine Eng Motor Vehicles	80	59,400	368,000	69	39,400	332,000
						and Cycles	90	115,800	406,000	112	165,400	432.000
Total, September 1961	42	237	279	81,000	181,000	Aircraft	35	20,000	42,000	32	21,400	45,000
Total, October 1960	29	264	293	80,500	398,000	Other Vehicles Other Metal	19	9,200	16,000	11	3,300	19,000
THE COUNTRY OF	Contraction (Filter	TTOR THE		THERE Y		Goods Textiles	42 21	6,400 1,100	33,000 3,000	45 22	5,700 4,800	21,000 15,000
						Clothing and Footwear	12	1,100	5,000	15	3,800	8,000
Causes of Stoppage	S					Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	17	4,800	9,000	26	5,300	44,000
The following T according to the p	able class rincipal ca	ifies sto ause of a	ppages each sto	<i>beginning</i> ppage:—	in October	Timber, Furni- ture, etc Paper and Printing RemainingManu-	15 8	1,600 1,200	10,000 7,000	16 5	1,200 700	18,000 1,000
			Numb		Number of	facturing Inds. Construction Gas, Electricity	24 255	13,600 40,300	74,000 236,000	19 176	10,000 19,500	33,000 96,000
Principa	1 Cause		Stopp	CI OI TIT	orkers directly involved	and Water Port and Inland	6	500	3,000	16	3,500	21,000
Wages-claims for incr	eases	<u>115710</u>	37		8,800	WaterTranspor All Other Trans-	t 58	32,300	150,000	97	85,100	413,000
-other wage dis Hours of labour			78	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	14,500	port	54	17,900	47,000	54	33,000	190,000
Employment of particu Other working arran	lar classes o gements, r	r persons ules and	40	Nah A.	7,100	Distributive Trades Administrative,	38	3,800	12,000	16	2,000	4,000
discipline		•• ••	77		16,600	Professional,	OP SEL	24.000		and the da	1.000	LOS TE
Sympathetic action .			2		1,000 500	etc. Services Misc. Services	12 19	34,300 1,900	55,000 8,000	11 14	1,300 2,200	2,000 4,000
The surface and the	Total		246	102 Pro 2745	49,100	Total	2,355‡	707,000	2,798,000	2,432‡	710,100	2,654,000

	Numbe	r of Stop	ages	Stoppages in Progress		January	January to October 1961			January to October 1960			
		<b>_</b>		in ]	Month	Industry Group	Number	Stoppa Prog		Number		ages in gress	
Industry Group	Started before beginning	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost		Stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working Days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working Days lost	
Trional International	of Month	14.11 15 11 17 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1		Constant The state of the	ACCEPTOR .	Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing	5	3,200	78,000	2	300	1,000	
Coal Mining	2 2 6	132 10 18	134 12 24	20,100 16,100	35,000 192,000	Coal Mining All Other Mining and Quarrying	1,267 8	221,200 1,300	690,000 3,000	1,416 3	199,300 200	412,000 †	
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	6	18	13	5,600 8,700	21,000	Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals, etc	21 21	5,900 9,800	12,000 22,000	12	6,900 11,100	113,000 51,000	
Construction All remaining indus- tries and services	7	32 47	39 50	11,900 9,800	75,000	Metal Mfre Engineering	69 163	35,700 64,600	286,000 221,000	22 64 169	15,700 69,200	48,000 329,000	
Total, October 1961	26	246	272	72,100	376,000	Shipbuilding and Marine Eng Motor Vehicles	80	59,400	368,000	69	39,400	332,000	
Total, September 1961	42	237	279	81,000	181,000	and Cycles Aircraft Other Vehicles	90 35 19	115,800 20,000	406,000 42,000	112 32	165,400 21,400	432,000 45,000	
Total, October 1960	29	264	293	80,500	398,000	Other Metal Goods	42	9,200 6,400	16,000 33,000	11 45	3,300 5,700	19,000	
in the set of the set of	ann an				sector and a	Textiles	21 12	1,100	3,000	22	4,800	15,000	
Causes of Stoppage	s					Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc	12	4,800	5,000	26	3,800 5,300	8,000 44,000	
The following T according to the p	able class	sifies sto ause of	ppages each sto	beginning ppage:—	in October	Timber, Furni- ture, etc Paper and Printing RemainingManu-	15 8	1,600 1,200	10,000 7,000	16 5	1,200 700	18,000 1,000	
			Numb	er of	Number of	facturing Inds. Construction Gas, Electricity	24 255	13,600 40,300	74,000 236,000	19 176	10,000 19,500	33,000 96,000	
Principa	1 Cause		Stopp		orkers directly involved	and Water Port and Inland	6	500	3,000	16	3,500	21,000	
Wages-claims for incr		.ds.7	33		8,800	WaterTransport All Other Trans-	58	32,300	150,000	97	85,100	413,000	
-other wage dis Hours of labour	and the second	:	78		14,500	port Distributive	54	17,900	47,000	54	33,000	190,000	
Employment of particu Other working arran discipline	gements, r	r persons ules and	40	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	7,100	Trades Administrative,	38	3,800	12,000	16	2,000	4,000	
Trade union status . Sympathetic action .			9		1,000 500	Professional, etc. Services Misc. Services	12 19	34,300 1,900	55,000 8,000	11 14	1,300 2,200	2,000 4,000	
alama alatan ara dan alama ara ara ara	Total	a series	240	5	49,100	Total	2,355‡	707,000	2,798,000	2,432‡	710,100	2,654,000	

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approx Numb Workers	er of	Date when Stoppage		
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Worksop (one colliery)	790	520	10 Oct.	13 Oct.	
IRON AND STEEL: Bricklayers and other workers employed in iron and steel industryPort Talbot (one firm)	2,460§	11,600§	13 Sept.§	28 Oct.	
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING: Drawing office staff employed in electrical engineering Birmingham (one firm)	400	200	14 Aug.	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	
MOTOR VEHICLES: Workers employed in the manu- facture of car bodiesLondon (one firm)	930	I	30 Aug.	t barrol 1 barrol ada da	
CONSTRUCTION:— Workers employed on building sites—many areas in Great Britain	7,000		2 Oct.	7 Nov.	

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree exactly with the totals shown. † Less than 500 working days. ‡ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken to eacher.

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# STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

#### **Duration of Stoppages**

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

	and the second of	Number	of
Duration of Stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working Days lost by all Workers involved
Not more than 1 day           2 days            3 days            4-6 days            Over 6 days	91 55 34 23 39	16,300 8,600 5,800 4,700 7,100	14,000 15,000 13,000 19,000 245,000
Total	242	42,500	307,000

# STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST TEN 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 ten months of 1961 and 1960:—

#### PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER

Cause or Object	Remarks
Refusal to work split shifts following dissatisfaction with the progress of price list negotiations	Work resumed.
The suspension of three bricklayers for refusing to undertake certain work subsequent to the em- ployer's termination of a particular system of payment and, later, closure of the works following a decision by maintenance men that they would no longer work with staff employees performing the duties of bricklayers	Work resumed on agreed terms of settlement pending further negotiations.
In support of a claim for a wage increase of £4 a week	No settlement reported.
To protest against possible reduction in staff	No settlement reported.
A series of stoppages arising from differences of interpretation of the "refreshment breaks" clause within a national agreement on wages and con- ditions	Work resumed on varying dates, settlements having been negotiated locally.

§ Until the works closed on 12th October only 1,060 bricklayers and mates were involved. || Work was resumed on 31st August but the stoppage recommenced on 4th September. It is estimated that approximately 12,000 workers employed at other establish at in the motor vehicle industry have been rendered idle by this stoppage.

# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

#### **Industrial Court Awards**

During October the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2873 and 2874\*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2873 (9th October) -Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. Claim: That in the implementation of Award No. 2689 (18th April 1958) there should be no reduction in piecework earning April 1958) there should be no reduction in piecework earnings of other grades, who are members of a gang engaged on work with a Labourer, employed on rivet heating, resulting from the payment of an increased rate of pay to the Labourer, but that the increase awarded by the Court should be met by increasing the piecework prices for the work performed, or met by the British Transport Commission in some other way. Award: The Court found that it is the established practice that questions relating to piecework earnings are dealt with at local level. They therefore considered that in accordance with such practice any questions relating to the effect of Award No. 2689 upon the piecework earnings of Riveters, Holders-up and Rivet Heaters should be dealt with at local level. The Court awarded accordingly.

The Court awarded accordingly. Award No. 2874 (13th October).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Management Side of British Road Services National Joint Negotiating Committee for Administrative, Professional, Technical, Supervisory and Clerical Grades. Claim: For a reduction in the maximum working hours for staff covered by the Road Haulage Executive (subsequently merged into British Road Services) Negotiating Machinery Agreement dated 28th July 1949. The reduction in maximum working hours claimed is from 42 to 38 per week, the latter to be worked within a five-day week and the change to be effective without a reduction in present pay. Award: The Court awarded that the maximum working hours for staff covered by the Road Haulage Executive (subsequently merged into British Road Services) Negotiating Machinery Agreement dated 28th July 1949 shall be reduced from 42 to 40, without loss of pay. The Court remitted to the Parties for discussion and agreement the means by which the above reduction in hours shall be implemented and the date from which such reduction shall be put into effect. In the which the above reduction in hours shall be implemented and the date from which such reduction shall be put into effect. In the event of the Parties, after discussing the means by which the above reduction in hours shall be implemented, failing by 15th November 1961, to reach agreement as to the effective date of the reduction, either Party shall be at liberty to report such failure to the Court, and the Court will, after hearing the Parties, determine the matter.

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

During October, single arbitrators were appointed in two cases under Section 2 (2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

In one case, an award was issued, relating to an individual undertaking.

In the other case, which also concerned an individual undertaking, the parties came to agreement at the hearing and the arbitrator reported accordingly to the Minister.

#### **Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal**

During October the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 408, 409 and 410\*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 408 (16th October) .- Parties: Post Office Engineering Union and Post Office. *Claim:* For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect for Engineering, Motor Transport and Supplies Grades in the Post Office. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded:— (a) that with effect from 1st January 1961, the notional national scales of pay of the Grades of Technician IIA and Technical Officer scales of pay of the Grades of Technician IIA and Technical Officer shall be increased by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and that the scales of all other grades referred to in the Terms of Reference shall be increased by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; (b) that the assimilation of the existing staff to the new scales shall be by the corresponding points method of assimi-lation; (c) that the London scales and those to be paid in the Provinces between 1st January 1961 and 1st January 1962 shall be derived from the notional national rates in accordance with the agreement already existing between the Post Office and the Post Office Engineering Union.

Award No. 409 (26th October) .- Parties: Post Office Engineering Union and Post Office. *Claim:* For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect for Technical Assistants ("A" Optants) employed in the Post Office. *Award:* The Members of the Tribunal being unable to agree as to their award, the Chairman decided the matter and awarded that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 410 (27th October).—Parties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and Ministry of Labour. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Training Service Officers in the Ministry of Labour. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the salary scales of the Training Service Officers in the Ministry of Labour shall be, with effect from the dates given, as follows:—1st May 1958: T.S.O.I £1,465 by £55(3) to £1,630 by

\* See footnote \* on page 479.

£80(1) to £1,710 by £30(1) to £1,740. T.S.O.II £1,245 by £50(2) to £1,345 by £65(2) to £1,475 by £30(1) to £1,505. T.S.O.III £1,050 by £40(1) to £1,090 by £50(4) to £1,290. Ist December 1958: T.S.O.I £1,515 by £60(1) to £1,575 by £55(2) to £1,685 by £85(1) to £1,770 by £30(1) to £1,800. T.S.O.II £1,290 by £50(2) to £1,300 by £65(1) to £1,455 by £75(1) to £1,300 by £50(2) to £1,560. T.S.O.II £1,285 by £55(1) to £1,305 by £55(2) to £1,230 by £55(1) to £1,235 by £55(1) to £1,230 by £55(1) to £1,230 by £55(1) to £1,560. T.S.O.II £1,285 by £50(1) to £1,335; (b) that these scales shall be national scales subject to the appropriate rates of London Weighting and provincial differentiation; (c) that 1st December 1958 scales shall be increased from 1st January 1961 by the amounts appropriate be increased from 1st January 1961 by the amounts appropriate under the terms of the Central Pay Settlement; and (*d*) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

#### Wages Councils Act, 1959

#### **Notices of Proposals**

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

Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal A. (64), dated 10th October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Licensed Non-residential Establishment Wages Council.—Proposal L.N.R. (57), dated 6th October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration and holidays and holiday remuneration for Managers and Club Stewards.

Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council.— Proposal R.D.O. (37), dated 27th October, for amending the provisions relating to the weekly short day and to the payment of tutory minimum remuneration to temporary shop Managers and

Jute Wages Council.—Proposal J. (103), dated 31st October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

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

#### Wages Regulation Orders

During October the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders\*:-

The Wages Regulation (General Waste Reclamation) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 1926 dated 9th October and effective from 1st January 1962. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the General Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britan), scribes revised statutory minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers, and reduces from 44 to  $42\frac{1}{2}$  the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 1927 dated 9th October and effective from 1st January 1962. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Industrial and Staff Canteen Wages Council, prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and reduces from 45 to 44 the number of hours on which minimum weekly remuneration is based

The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 1928 dated 9th October and effective from 1st January 1962. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Road Haulage Wages Council, prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers employed on work in connection with A. or B. licensed vehicles, and reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours on which minimum weekly remuneration is based hours on which minimum weekly remuneration is based.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (England and Wales) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 2072 dated 26th October and effective from 4th December 1961. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals sub-mitted by the Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for temporary shop managers and manageresses and to workers employed in off-licences and amends the provisions relating to the weakly short day. weekly short-day.

The Wages Regulation (Sack and Bag) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 2080 dated 27th October and effective from 2nd April 1962. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Sack and Bag Wages Council prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) Order, 1961: S.I. 1961 No. 2081 dated 27th October and effective from 1st January 1962. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Council, prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female weakers.

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

#### **Notices of Proposals**

During October notices of intention to submit wages regula-tion proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance were issued by the following Wages Councils:— Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.286) dated 20th October for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom

of the City of Behast and in Sintes studied while a radial statute miles therefrom. Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.287) dated 20th October for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County

remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry. *Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).*—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.288) dated 20th October for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.

of Londonderry. Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.289) dated 20th October for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.290) dated 20th October for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry

The City of Londonderry. Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.291) dated 20th October for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City

Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).— Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.88) dated 20th October for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.168) dated 27th October for fixing revised statutory N.I.H.H.G. (N.168) dated 27th October for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade and for reducing from 44 to 43 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable. Further information regarding the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, 2.

#### Wages Regulation Orders

During October the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposal made by the Wages Councils concerned:---The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1961. No. 195) dated th October and operative on 24th October. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male

and female workers in the trade.—See page 468. *The Road Haulage Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland)*, 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961, No. 202) dated 26th October and operative on 28th November. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers in the trade.

#### **OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\***

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 6. Pottery. 3rd edition. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.); No. 95. Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.); No. 105. Iron and Steel. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.). Ministry of Labour

Census of Production.—Report on the Census of Production, 1958. Part 28. Chemicals (General). Board of Trade. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.). Colonies.—Colonial Office Quarterly Digest of Statistics. No. 51. October 1961. Price 7s. 6d. (8s.).

Family Expenditure.—Family Expenditure Survey. Report for 1957-59. Ministry of Labour. Price 12s. 6d. (13s. 1d.).—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 409.

Friendly Societies.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1960. Part 3. Industrial and Provident Societies. Price 6s. (6s. 4d.); Part 4. Trade Unions. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.).

International Labour Conference.-International Labour Con-International Labour Conference.—International Labour Conference, 45th Session, Geneva, 7th to 29th June 1961. Report by the Delegates of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Cmnd. 1514. Ministry of Labour. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See page 451.

Progress in Industry.—Problems of Progress in Industry. No. 11. Money for Effort. Price 1s. 9d. (2s.); No. 12. Human Sciences. Aid to Industry. Price 2s. (2s. 3d.). Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Scotland.—Digest of Scottish Statistics. No. 18. October 1961. Scottish Statistical Office. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.).

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

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

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Ist also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the Instrument costs 3d. (6d. including postage). The Wages Regulation (General Waste Materials Reclamation) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1926; 8d. (11d.)), dated 9th October; The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1927; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), dated 9th October; The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1928; 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)), dated 9th October; The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (England and Wales) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/2072; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), dated 26th October; The Wages Regulation (Sack and Bag) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/2080; 4d. (7d.)), dated 27th October; The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/2071; 2s. (2s. 3d.)), dated 27th October. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 478. The Work in Compressed Air (Prescribed Leaflet) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1932), made on 9th October by the Minister of Labour under the Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations, 1958. This Order, which came into operation on 23rd October, prescribes the leaflet containing advice as to precautions to be taken in con-nection with work in compressed air which leaflet is to be supplied

This Order, which came into operation on 23rd October, prescribes the leaflet containing advice as to precautions to be taken in con-nection with work in compressed air, which leaflet is to be supplied, in accordance with Regulation 16 of the above-mentioned Regula-tions, by an employer to any person in his employment when he commences to employ that person in compressed air for the first time in that employer's employment. The leaflet prescribed (Form 754) is in substitution for that prescribed by the Order dated 12th March 1958, which is revoked.

The Anthrax Prevention (Goat Hair and Shaving Brushes) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/2040; 4d. (7d.)), made on 24th October by Her Majesty in Council under the Anthrax Prevention Act, 1919.—See page 450.

The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) (Amendment) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/2107; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 1st Novem-ber by the Minister of Labour under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1946.—See page 449.

Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See this page. The Royal Ulster Constabulary Pay Order, 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961/200; 4d. (7d.)); The Royal Ulster Constabulary (Women Members) Pay Order, 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961/201; 4d. (7d.)). These Orders were made on 11th October by the Minister of Home Affairs under the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1919, and the Constabulary Act (Northern Ireland), 1922; they authorise changes in the rates of pay for the various ranks. Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See this page.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES Annual subscription 34s. 0d. Annual subscription 34s. 0d. All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of this GAZETTE should be addressed to H.M. Stationery office at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast, 1. Communications with regard to the contents of the

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of Employment) Act, 1946.—See page 449. The Census of Production (1962) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/2098), made on 31st October by the Board of Trade under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. This Order prescribes the matters to which returns for the purpose of the Census of Production being taken in 1962 may relate and exempts from the obligation to furnish such returns any person carrying on an undertaking in the field of production of coal, gas, electricity, oil shale, crude or refined petroleum or shale oil products.

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1961/195), dated 4th October; The Road Haulage Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1961 (S.R. & O. 1961/202; 5d. (8d.)), dated 26th October. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Courselie Act (Northern Ireland), 1945. See this page

#### NOTICE

Bristol, 1; 50 Chichester Street, Benast, 1. Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Watford 28500.)

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Advertisement Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Telephone: City 9876, extensions 147 and 148.) The Government accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services advertised therein have received official approval.

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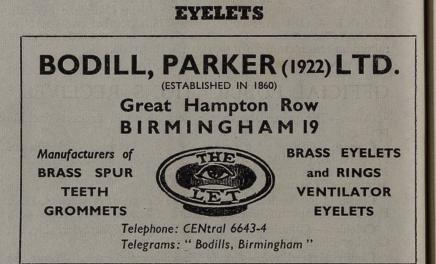
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