



# Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LXIX, No. 11

NOVEMBER 1961  
Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

BRITISH LIBRARY  
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OF POLITICAL AND  
PRICE 2s 6d NET  
Annual subscription 34s. 0d  
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## The Shorter Working Week

SINCE the end of 1945 there have been two general movements 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 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 2½ years there have been further reductions which in many cases have amounted to 2 to 2½ 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 some of the more important industries and services in Great 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, 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 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.

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 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 workers in the general printing industry were reduced from 43½ 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. Agreements in many other industries and services were concluded 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 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 introduced in railway workshops on 30th October 1961 the question of a shorter working week for conciliation staff on the railways 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.





## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### Safety in the Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Industry

The first National Conference on Industrial Safety to be convened 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 shipbuilding, ship-repairing and marine engineering from all parts 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. 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 contribution towards improved safety, if proper attention were given to them by all concerned.

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 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 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 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

and promised to support strict observance of them. He called for safety committees on which workers would be represented to be set up in every establishment to enquire into the cause of accidents and enable the practical knowledge and advice of workpeople to be made available on safety problems and thus relate accident prevention policy to the particular circumstances of each yard. Such 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.

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 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 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 Disinfecting 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.

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 payments, 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

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.

#### Increments of Retirement Pension for Certain Widows

The provision relating to increments will improve the total retirement 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 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 contributions 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.

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

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. increments will also be payable to women who become widows and receive retirement pensions on their own insurance. The improvements will, as the Advisory Committee's Report pointed out, be in 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 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

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 otherwise 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 unemployment supplement will not be affected by earnings up to £104 a year (instead of £52 as at present).

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.

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.

## 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 Recommendation and a number of Resolutions adopted by the Conference. Information is given below about the main points covered in the Report.

#### Workers' Housing

A Recommendation on this subject, which was carried unanimously, 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 handicapped 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 living environment are made available to all workers and their 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 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 international 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

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

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

#### 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 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 Government 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 Government, particularly in those industries in which relations were not 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 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 International 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.

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

## Working Conditions in the Benelux Countries

## 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 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

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.

## 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 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 permissible 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 Sunday.

## 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 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 employment 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, vary between eight and 18 days according to size of establishment and length of service. Workers under 18 years of age and apprentices 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 penny.

Country	Average Hourly Earnings								
	Belgium			Luxembourg			Netherlands		
	Date of Review			Date of Review			Date of Review		
	April 1961			October 1959			October 1959		
	Exchange Rate			Exchange Rate			Exchange Rate		
	140 B.francs = £1			140 L.francs = £1			10.64 glds. = £1		
	Men	Women	All Workers	Men	Women	All Workers	Men	Women	All Workers
Textiles (Woolen) ..	s. d. 4 3	s. d. 3 2	s. d. 3 8	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 2 8	s. d. 3 3	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 2 3	s. d. 3 4
Footwear ..	4 2	3 0	3 7	3 9	2 8	3 0	3 3	2 1	3 1
Clothing ..	4 3	2 8	2 11	4 10	2 8	3 4	3 3	2 1	2 6
Tanning ..	4 0	3 0	3 10	4 8	3 8	4 2	3 3	1 11	3 2
Rubber ..	4 7	3 2	4 3	5 10	—	5 10	3 8	2 3	3 7
Paints, Varnish, etc. ..	4 5	3 1	4 1	3 10	—	3 10	3 4	2 1	3 3
China ..	4 5	2 7	3 7	4 1	2 11	3 6	3 2	2 1	3 1
Cement Goods ..	4 3	—	4 3	5 2	2 10	5 1	3 4	—	3 4
Engineering—General ..	4 11	3 4	4 8	4 11	—	4 11	3 6	2 3	3 6
Mechanical Engineering ..	5 0	3 7	4 11	5 1	—	5 1	3 7	2 4	3 7
Chemical Bleaching and Dyeing ..	4 2	2 9	3 1	4 1	2 10	3 0	3 4	2 1	3 0
All Manufacturing Industries ..	4 10	2 11	4 4	6 5	2 9	6 4	3 6	2 2	3 5

## 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 approximately £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.

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.

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.

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment\* in Great Britain in September

## GENERAL SUMMARY

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.

The Employment Exchanges filled 190,000 vacancies in the 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 number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,951,000. In the same week, the estimated number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 71,000.

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

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in October was 1.6 per cent.; it was 1.4 per cent. in September and 1.5 per cent. in October 1960. The number of 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† at the end of 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 end-August and end-September 1961 are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-September 1960.

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

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

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

‡ Amended figure.

§ End of month estimates.

(84001)

## ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Industry or Service	(End of Month)				
	Sept. 1960	July 1961	August 1961	Sept. 1961	Change during Sept. 1961
Agriculture and Fishing ..	999	954	956	956	—
Mining and Quarrying ..	750	727	726	724	- 2
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	838	844	846	848	+ 2
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	539	544	546	546	...
Metal Manufacture ..	630	631	631	631	...
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	2,095	2,131	2,147	2,164	+ 17
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	249	242	242	244	+ 2
Vehicles ..	925	907	909	911	+ 2
Metal Goods ..	565	563	565	566	+ 1
Textiles ..	849	836	838	837	- 1
Clothing and Footwear ..	587	585	590	591	+ 1
Other Manufactures ..	1,653	1,637	1,649	1,656	+ 7
Total in Manufacturing Industries ..	8,930	8,920	8,963	8,994	+ 31
Construction ..	1,582	1,589	1,600	1,597	- 3
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	373	376	378	379	+ 1
Transport and Communication ..	1,669	1,693	1,696	1,693	- 3
Distributive Trades ..	3,301	3,330	3,341	3,326	- 15
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services ..	4,984	5,065	5,078	5,073	- 5
National Government Service ..	505	511	511	514	+ 3
Local Government Service ..	742	751	751	752	+ 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.

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 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 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.

Table with columns for Industry, Great Britain (Wholly unemployed, Temporarily stopped, Total), and United Kingdom (all classes). Rows include Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Services sectors.

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—continued

Table with columns for Industry, Great Britain (Wholly unemployed, Temporarily stopped, Total), and United Kingdom (all classes). Rows include Construction, Transport, and Public Administration sectors.

\* 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).



## 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 occupational 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 Classification of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office, and to provide information about a greater number of individual occupations than has previously been done. The grouping of occupations has accordingly been completely revised. As a result the published analysis for men now contains 26 groups and 105 occupations, whereas previously there were 12 groups and 62 occupations listed. For women there are now 25 groups and 66 occupations, where previously there were 8 groups and 29 occupations.

The basis of the 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 International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners have been included among woodworkers and plumbers and pipe fitters have been included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again following the International Standard Classification all pattern makers have been included among woodworkers.

Figures for 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 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
<b>Men</b>			<b>Men—continued</b>		
Farm workers, Fishermen, etc.	3,357	1,682	Paper and Printing Workers	277	435
Regular farm, market garden workers	1,496	795	Paper and paper products workers	65	145
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	616	824	Printing workers	212	290
Forestry workers	67	51	Building Materials Workers	78	189
Fishermen	1,178	12	Brick and tile production workers	43	85
Miners and Quarrymen	494	10,575	Other building materials workers	35	104
Colliery workers	402	10,184	Makers of Products not Elsewhere Specified	248	614
Other miners and quarrymen	92	391	Rubber workers	47	224
Gas, Coke and Chemicals Makers	165	574	Plastic workers	77	189
Glass Workers	77	153	Other workers	124	201
Pottery Workers	80	68	Construction Workers	1,686	5,571
Furnace, Forge, Foundry, Rolling Mill Workers	684	1,367	Bricklayers	345	3,467
Moulders and coremakers	379	807	Masons	80	222
Smiths, forgemen	99	234	Slaters	76	86
Other workers	206	326	Plasterers	157	762
Electrical and Electronic Workers	1,691	4,794	Others	1,028	1,034
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	567	1,487	Painters and Decorators	1,779	3,843
Electricians	839	1,738	Painters	1,398	3,374
Electrical fitters, etc.	285	1,569	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	381	469
Engineering and Allied Trades Workers	10,292	28,532	Drivers, etc., of Stationary Engines, Cranes, etc.	1,350	669
Constructional fitters and erectors	495	116	Transport and Communication Workers	12,578	16,199
Platers	297	725	Railway workers	140	4,390
Riveters and caulkers	387	60	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	9,088	2,968
Shipwrights	344	114	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	279	7,483
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	398	79	Seamen	2,423	73
Sheet metal workers	400	1,196	Harbours and docks workers	141	172
Welders	925	852	Other transport workers	170	276
Coppersmiths	73	112	Communications workers	337	837
Toolmakers	70	507	Warehousemen, Packers, etc.	2,450	1,271
Press tool makers	49	315	Warehouse workers	1,989	849
Mould makers	13	144	Packers, bottlers	461	422
Precision fitters	846	3,569	Clerical Workers	17,837	4,674
Maintenance fitters, erectors	580	1,787	Clerks	16,376	3,730
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	1,259	3,136	Book-keepers, cashiers	1,343	856
Turners	168	2,470	Other clerical workers	118	88
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	481	6,216	Shop Assistants	3,105	3,459
Machine-tool operators	915	1,738	Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	7,764	6,883
Electro platers	58	101	Police, etc.	368	1,400
Plumbers, pipe fitters	499	1,517	Kitchen staff	798	1,090
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,305	1,423	Bar staff	534	402
Watch makers and repairers	91	67	Waiters, etc.	403	537
Instrument makers and repairers	97	768	Others	543	709
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	12	43	Hairdressers	168	229
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	159	560	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	64	184
Aircraft body building	115	519	Domestics	117	165
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	256	398	Attendants	1,874	726
Woodworkers	1,287	7,010	Porters, messengers	1,292	841
Carpenters, joiners	810	5,618	Entertainment workers	1,240	841
Cabinet makers	123	421	Others	363	573
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	164	493	Administrative, Professional, Technical Workers	12,199	8,329
Pattern makers	51	186	Laboratory assistants	233	552
Other woodworkers	139	292	Draughtsmen	426	2,182
Leather Workers	450	297	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	11,540	5,595
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	65	100	Labourers	110,834	19,471
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	385	197	General labourers (heavy)	42,654	3,017
Textile Workers	546	848	General labourers (light)	42,813	270
Textile spinners	94	172	Factory hands	9,339	1,783
Textile weavers	47	246	Other labourers	16,028	14,401
Other textile workers	405	430			
Clothing, etc., Workers	723	873			
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	136	76			
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	292	407			
Other clothing workers	98	229			
Upholstery workers, etc.	197	161			
Food, Drink and Tobacco Workers	529	520			
Workers in food manufacture	487	482			
Workers in drink manufacture	21	16			
Workers in tobacco manufacture	21	22			
			<b>Total</b>	<b>192,560</b>	<b>128,900</b>

Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled
<b>Women</b>			<b>Women—continued</b>		
Farm Workers, etc.	197	370	Construction Workers	2	8
Gas, Coke and Chemicals Makers	191	111	Painters and Decorators	85	150
Glass Workers	95	58	Drivers, etc., of Stationary Engines, Cranes, etc.	15	17
Pottery Workers	96	440	Transport and Communication Workers	1,306	1,355
Furnace, Forge, Foundry, Rolling Mill Workers	93	112	Motor driver (except P.S.V.)	256	132
Electrical and Electronic Workers	81	277	P.S.V. driver, conductor	160	588
Engineering and Allied Trades Workers	2,117	6,224	Other transport workers	127	225
Welders	27	71	Communications workers	763	410
Machine-tool operators	686	1,665	Warehouse Workers, Packers, etc.	1,878	2,662
Miscellaneous engineering workers	848	2,848	Warehouse workers	163	292
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	556	1,640	Packers, bottlers	1,715	2,370
Woodworkers	49	179	Clerical Workers	11,190	14,173
Leather Workers	209	890	Clerks	7,133	4,084
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	85	420	Book-keepers, cashiers	1,282	1,885
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	124	470	Shorthand typists	1,258	4,296
Textile Workers	1,834	4,681	Typists	1,004	2,847
Textile spinners	220	815	Office machine operators	513	1,061
Textile weavers	247	1,029	Shop Assistants	7,420	7,978
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	83	420	Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	13,747	24,134
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	349	603	Hotels and catering:		
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	248	520	Kitchen staff	2,917	5,118
Other workers	687	1,294	Bar staff	1,220	3,206
Clothing, etc., Workers	2,130	11,747	Waitresses, etc.	1,848	3,051
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	113	250	Others	1,509	3,747
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	604	4,405	Hairdressers	241	552
Light clothing machinists	638	4,327	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	685	1,922
Other light clothing workers	379	1,180	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	4,228	5,314
Hat makers	56	170	Attendants	459	983
Other clothing workers	198	774	Entertainment workers	482	5
Upholstery workers, etc.	142	641	Other workers	158	236
Food, Drink and Tobacco Workers	655	2,324	Administrative, Professional, Technical Workers	2,117	1,266
Workers in food manufacture	610	2,178	Laboratory assistants	154	145
Workers in drink manufacture	8	17	Draughtsmen, tracers	105	120
Workers in tobacco manufacture	37	129	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	1,858	1,001
Paper and Printing Workers	498	1,511	Other Workers	22,352	11,986
Paper and paper products workers	286	1,163	Factory hands	15,190	4,101
Printing workers	212	348	Charwomen, cleaners	4,047	5,552
Building Materials Workers	32	22	Miscellaneous unskilled workers	3,115	2,333
Makers of Products not Elsewhere Specified	196	1,098			
Rubber workers	33	420	<b>Total</b>	<b>68,585</b>	<b>93,773</b>
Plastics workers	29	243			
Other workers	134	435			

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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.

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

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.

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 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.

Industry Group	Placings during five weeks ended 11th October 1961					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 11th October 1961				
	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
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>5,959</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>5,155</b>
Mining and Quarrying	959	769	45	23	1,796	12,422	1,968	54	53	14,497
Coal Mining	775	733	27	14	1,549	12,027	1,902	17	18	13,964
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco</b>	<b>3,248</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>5,124</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>10,046</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>8,176</b>
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1,642	519	968	409	3,538	1,189	1,256	4,732	4,732	4,732
Metal Manufacture	2,074	701	370	173	3,318	2,328	911	443	288	3,970
Engineering and Electrical Goods	8,888	3,210	5,181	1,191	18,470	16,390	3,748	7,043	2,971	30,152
Engineering, including Scientific Instruments, etc.	5,963	2,054	1,868	560	10,445	11,342	2,784	2,577	1,387	18,090
Electrical Goods and Machinery	2,925	1,156	3,313	631	8,025	5,048	964	4,466	1,584	12,062
<b>Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering</b>	<b>4,059</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4,614</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,708</b>
Vehicles	2,428	730	761	171	4,090	7,231	748	1,186	341	9,506
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2,751	1,224	1,845	466	6,286	2,232	1,747	2,226	1,553	7,838
Textiles	2,019	540	1,939	933	5,431	1,598	1,883	5,797	5,420	14,698
Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres (Spinning and Weaving)	489	101	489	185	1,264	432	450	1,772	1,321	3,975
Woolen and Worsted	546	89	473	120	1,228	370	562	1,730	1,275	3,937
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>1,677</b>
Clothing and Footwear	532	394	2,458	1,462	4,846	818	1,063	10,076	6,781	18,738
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	1,834	465	549	198	3,046	1,349	866	871	855	3,941
Timber, Furniture, etc.	1,819	1,069	553	189	3,630	1,906	1,295	640	667	4,508
Paper, Printing and Publishing	1,008	572	1,427	713	3,720	1,044	1,051	1,690	2,744	6,529
Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods	700	212	903	348	2,163	563	415	1,153	1,336	3,467
Printing and Publishing	308	360	524	365	1,557	481	636	537	1,408	3,062
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>4,474</b>
<b>Total, All Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>34,238</b>	<b>11,276</b>	<b>23,096</b>	<b>7,208</b>	<b>75,818</b>	<b>40,937</b>	<b>15,886</b>	<b>37,281</b>	<b>26,543</b>	<b>120,647</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>26,724</b>	<b>2,879</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>30,137</b>	<b>15,906</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>19,992</b>
Gas, Electricity and Water	1,423	276	101	87	1,887	1,100	351	96	95	1,642
Transport and Communication	5,215	873	878	422	7,388	18,076	1,918	1,582	674	22,250
Distributive Trades	8,378	4,738	8,361	5,753	27,230	6,551	9,686	12,792	13,801	42,830
Insurance, Banking and Finance	332	367	453	778	1,930	1,123	946	804	1,745	4,618
Professional and Scientific Services	1,216	582	3,069	987	5,854	2,812	1,763	5,625	2,070	12,270
Miscellaneous Services	7,368	1,933	13,977	1,732	25,010	6,528	2,842	19,302	5,482	34,154
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	517	110	463	84	1,174	315	264	731	214	1,524
Catering, Hotels, etc.	4,142	283	9,024	361	13,810	2,011	549	8,648	1,046	12,254
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	355	333	1,046	371	2,105	212	272	1,644	1,193	3,321
<b>Public Administration</b>	<b>4,162</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>7,352</b>	<b>7,119</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>11,174</b>
National Government Service	1,864	359	1,256	305	3,784	4,700	283	1,852	411	7,246
Local Government Service	2,298	429	494	347	3,568	2,419	459	822	228	3,928
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>91,968</b>	<b>25,133</b>	<b>55,324</b>	<b>17,936</b>	<b>190,361</b>	<b>114,294</b>	<b>41,229</b>	<b>81,782</b>	<b>51,924</b>	<b>289,229</b>

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:—

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

## 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.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment . . . . .	37,416	5,513	42,929
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions* . . . . .	4,090	504	4,594
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>41,506</b>	<b>6,017</b>	<b>47,523</b>

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 sheltered employment.

## Nursing Appointments Service

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

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st July 1961, to 30th September 1961, are given below.

	Men	Women
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

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
Midwives . . . . .	1,009	Pupil Nurses . . . . .	1,937

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 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.

Vacancies outstanding at 12th September . . . . .	5,696
„ notified during period . . . . .	571
„ filled during period . . . . .	124
„ cancelled or withdrawn . . . . .	662
„ unfilled at 16th October . . . . .	5,481

\* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 456 to 461.

† These figures include 444 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

## Professional and Executive Register

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

At 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 employment). 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

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 30th Sept. 1961	Increase (+) or decrease (–) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 26th Aug. 1961	5 weeks ended 1st Oct. 1960
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) . . . . .	36,800	– 100	– 2,300
Durham . . . . .	84,900	– 100	– 4,300
North Eastern . . . . .	115,700	– 100	– 4,900
North Western . . . . .	41,400	+ 100	– 3,300
East Midlands . . . . .	90,900	+ 100	– 2,600
West Midlands . . . . .	41,700	– 100	– 2,800
South Western . . . . .	81,900	– 200	– 3,800
South Eastern . . . . .	5,600	– 100	– 100
England and Wales . . . . .	498,900	– 600	– 24,100
Scotland . . . . .	69,500	– 200	– 1,700
<b>Great Britain . . . . .</b>	<b>568,400</b>	<b>– 800</b>	<b>– 25,800</b>

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of September about 6,480 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about

## 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)

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	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 ..	84.7	75.7	87.3	3.5	3.3	3.5
Remainder .. .. .	73.1	65.9	74.0	3.4	3.3	3.1
Eastern .. .. .	44.5	40.1	45.4	2.2	2.1	2.0
Southern .. .. .	33.2	31.0	33.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
South-Western .. .. .	51.5	47.9	52.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Midland .. .. .	78.1	71.8	77.7	4.6	4.5	4.6
North Midland .. .. .	54.8	50.0	53.4	5.3	5.1	5.1
East and West Ridings ..	83.3	76.9	82.9	8.4	8.1	8.2
North-Western .. .. .	154.3	144.7	153.1	8.1	7.8	7.7
Northern .. .. .	66.0	61.4	66.2	8.0	7.5	7.3
Scotland .. .. .	116.9	110.0	113.7	9.4	9.3	8.9
Wales .. .. .	68.4	64.2	66.5	8.1	8.1	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 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† .. .. .	48,261	1,719	4,756	54,736
Double Day Shift‡ .. .. .	20,281	891	1,414	22,586
Long Spells .. .. .	10,009	287	1,232	11,528
Night Shifts .. .. .	3,748	859	—	4,607
Part-time Work§ .. .. .	5,191	—	—	5,191
Saturday Afternoon Work ..	452	18	—	470
Sunday Work .. .. .	1,431	95	119	1,645
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,490	49	41	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.

## 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 1960.

### 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. Persons wholly unemployed at 19th August are estimated at 301,000 or 4.8 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 333,000 or 5.2 per cent. at 22nd July, and 322,000 or 5.3 per cent. at 20th August 1960.

### 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 1.4 per 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 1960.

### 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 corresponding 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 Employment 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 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.

## 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 apples and tomatoes.

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

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 17th OCTOBER 1961 (17th January 1956 = 100)	
	INDEX FIGURE	WEIGHT
<b>I. Food:</b>		
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes .. .. .	126	52
Meat and bacon .. .. .	103	89
Fish .. .. .	126	9
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat .. .. .	79	19
Milk, cheese and eggs .. .. .	110	53
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. .. .. .	98	22
Sugar, preserves and confectionery .. .. .	105	39
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned .. .. .	106	33
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned .. .. .	122	19
Other food .. .. .	106	15
Total—Food .. .. .	108.0	350
<b>II. Alcoholic drink .. .. .</b>	108.0	71
<b>III. Tobacco .. .. .</b>	123.6	80
<b>IV. Housing .. .. .</b>	139.8	87
<b>V. Fuel and light:</b>		
Coal and coke .. .. .	120	28
Other fuel and light .. .. .	125	27
Total—Fuel and light .. .. .	122.8	55
<b>VI. Durable household goods:</b>		
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings .. .. .	108	35
Radio, television and other household appliances .. .. .	88	21
Pottery, glassware and hardware .. .. .	106	10
Total—Durable household goods .. .. .	101.2	66
<b>VII. Clothing and footwear:</b>		
Men's outer clothing .. .. .	108	20
Men's underclothing .. .. .	110	7
Women's outer clothing .. .. .	106	22
Women's underclothing .. .. .	108	6
Children's clothing .. .. .	106	11
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials .. .. .	100	21
Footwear .. .. .	111	19
Total—Clothing and footwear .. .. .	106.3	106
<b>VIII. Transport and vehicles:</b>		
Motoring and cycling .. .. .	106	30
Fares and other transport .. .. .	141	38
Total—Transport and vehicles .. .. .	125.6	68
<b>IX. Miscellaneous goods:</b>		
Books, newspapers and periodicals .. .. .	149	16
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc. .. .. .	125	26
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. .. .. .	110	17
Total—Miscellaneous goods .. .. .	127.0	59
<b>X. Services:</b>		
Postage and telephones .. .. .	129	6
Entertainment .. .. .	130	23
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning .. .. .	128	29
Total—Services .. .. .	128.8	58
<b>ALL ITEMS .. .. .</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>1,000</b>

The "all items" index figure at 17th October was therefore 115.7, taken as 116.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

#### Food

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.

#### Housing

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 month.

#### 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 1½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 126, compared with 124 in the previous month.

#### Miscellaneous Goods

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.

#### Services

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

#### Other Groups

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

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

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

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

### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics"), is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d. including postage). This booklet consists of three main sections, dealing with (a) the scope and structure of the index, including the "weighting" basis, (b) the methods of collecting prices, and (c) the calculation and presentation of the index figures. There are also appendices giving (a) the groups and sections into which the index is divided, together with the weights of these groups and sections, and listing in detail the items priced in each, and (b) particulars of the localities from which information is collected for the purpose of the index.

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

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 479 of this GAZETTE.

### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information

received relating to changes in retail prices in

overseas countries is given on page 476.

## WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

#### 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		
	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 movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United

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

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

#### Weekly Rates of Wages\*

##### I—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly averages	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0
1960 September	120.4	121.3	125.0	120.8
October	120.3	121.5	124.8	120.7
November	120.6	121.8	125.4	121.0
December	121.9	122.7	126.3	122.2
1961 January	123.2	123.5	128.4	123.5
February	123.4	123.6	128.8	123.7
March	123.6	124.0	129.0	123.9
April	123.9	124.2	129.2	124.2
May	124.2	124.8	129.8	124.5
June	124.5	125.6	130.6	125.0
July	124.6	125.8	130.7	125.1
August	124.7	126.1	130.8	125.2
September	124.9	126.4	131.1	125.4
October	125.8	126.4	131.7	126.2

#### Index of Normal Weekly Hours

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

#### Normal Weekly Hours\*

##### III—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1958	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
1959	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
1960	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0
1960 September	97.4	97.9	97.6	97.6
October	97.1	97.8	97.3	97.3
November	97.0	97.7	97.2	97.2
December	97.0	97.7	97.1	97.1
1961 January	96.3	96.7	96.5	96.4
February	96.3	96.7	96.5	96.4
March	96.3	96.5	96.4	96.3
April	96.3	96.3	96.4	96.3
May	96.1	95.9	96.0	96.1
June	96.0	95.6	95.7	95.9
July	96.0	95.6	95.7	95.9
August	96.0	95.5	95.7	95.8
September	95.9	95.4	95.6	95.8
October	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.4

#### Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

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

##### II—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly averages	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4
1960 September	119.4	120.6	125.3	119.9
October	119.6	120.7	125.5	120.0
November	120.1	120.9	125.8	120.5
December	122.4	122.4	127.5	122.7
1961 January	123.1	123.2	128.3	123.3
February	123.1	123.3	128.5	123.4
March	123.4	124.0	128.9	123.8
April	123.5	124.1	129.0	123.9
May	123.6	124.1	129.2	124.0
June	123.8	124.1	129.3	124.1
July	123.9	124.4	129.6	124.3
August	124.0	124.4	129.6	124.3
September	124.3	124.9	130.1	124.6
October	124.4	124.9	130.2	124.7

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

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1960	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
1960 September	96.5	97.1	96.8	96.7
October	96.5	97.0	96.7	96.7
November	96.4	96.8	96.6	96.5
December	96.3	96.8	96.5	96.5
1961 January	95.7	95.3	95.7	95.6
February	95.7	95.3	95.7	95.6
March	95.7	95.3	95.6	95.6
April	95.7	95.2	95.6	95.5
May	95.6	95.2	95.5	95.5
June	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.5
July	95.5	95.1	95.4	95.4
August	95.5	95.1	95.4	95.4
September	95.5	95.1	95.3	95.4
October	95.4	95.1	95.2	95.3

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.

### Hourly Rates of Wages\* VI—Manufacturing Industries only

V—All Industries and Services					VI—Manufacturing Industries only				
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly averages	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	1956 Monthly averages	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1	1957	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3	1958	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	117.3	117.7	119.4	117.4	1959	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5	1960	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1960 September	123.6	123.9	128.1	123.8	1960 September	123.8	124.2	129.5	124.0
October	123.9	124.2	128.2	124.0	October	123.9	124.3	129.7	124.2
November	124.3	124.7	129.0	124.5	November	124.6	124.8	130.3	124.8
December	125.7	125.6	130.0	125.9	December	127.1	126.6	132.1	127.1
1961 January	127.8	127.8	133.1	128.0	1961 January	128.5	129.2	134.1	129.0
February	128.1	127.9	133.5	128.3	February	128.6	129.3	134.4	129.0
March	128.3	128.5	133.9	128.6	March	129.0	130.2	134.9	129.5
April	128.7	129.0	134.1	129.0	April	129.1	130.3	135.0	129.6
May	129.2	130.2	135.1	129.6	May	129.3	130.4	135.3	129.8
June	129.7	131.5	136.4	130.4	June	129.5	130.5	135.4	130.0
July	129.8	131.6	136.6	130.5	July	129.7	130.7	135.8	130.2
August	129.9	132.1	136.7	130.7	August	129.7	130.7	135.9	130.3
September	130.2	132.5	137.0	131.0	September	130.2	131.4	136.5	130.7
October	131.8	132.5	138.2	132.2	October	130.4	131.4	136.7	130.9

#### General

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

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

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

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

## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

#### Changes in October

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 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.

In the building industry in Great Britain, agreements made earlier in the year to reduce normal weekly hours of work from 44 to 42 and to increase the standard rates by 6d. an hour came into operation at the beginning of the month. A similar increase in hourly rates became payable to adult workers engaged in civil engineering construction as a result of the agreement reached in February by the Conciliation Board for the industry. Hourly-paid operatives employed by the Ford Motor Company received increases of 1½d. an hour with effect from 14th October and two weeks later their normal weekly hours of work were reduced from 41½ to 40, without loss of pay. Minimum hourly rates agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Glass Container Industry were increased by 3d. for men and 2½d. for women, and at the same time normal weekly hours of work were reduced from 43 to 42. Workers employed in the manufacture of surgical dressings received increases in minimum weekly rates of 7s. 6d. for men and 5s. 6d. for women. In railway workshops controlled by British Railways, normal weekly hours of work were reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of pay, and a similar reduction became operative for workers employed by river authorities in England and Wales.

Through the operation of sliding-scale arrangements, based on the official index of retail prices, increases of varying amounts became payable to workers in a number of industries, including iron and steel manufacture, furniture manufacture and associated 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 workers. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time or of overtime.

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

#### Changes in January–October 1961

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

Industry Group	Weekly Rates of Wages		Normal Weekly Hours of Work	
	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Increases‡	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Reductions †	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
		£		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing..	621,500	259,600	11,000	21,800
Mining and Quarrying ..	386,500	175,800	596,000	762,400
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 ..				
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	541,500	211,800	179,000	328,500
Vehicles ..				
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..				
Textiles ..	400,000	170,400	457,000	1,066,100
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..			56,000	110,300
Clothing and Footwear ..	101,000	56,600	124,000	249,100
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, 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	

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Rye 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.
Freestone and Sandstone Quarrying	Yorkshire (8)	First full pay week commencing on or after 2 Oct.	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. 3½d. an hour, 2, 5s. 2d., 3, 5s. 0½d., labourers 4s. 4½d., ordinary machinemen (after 4 years' service) 5s. 3½d., kerb machinemen (after 1 year's service) 5s. 2½d.; young learners—1s. 4d. at 15 rising to 4s. 7½d. at 20.*
Granite	Cornwall and Devon (9)	2 Oct.	Male workers ..	Increase of 6d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 5s. 6d. an hour, carborundum sawyers 5s. 4d., polishers 5s. 2½d., power crane drivers 5s. 1d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 5s., labourers 4s. 10½d.*
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. 10½d.*
	Yorkshire (North Riding)	2 Oct.	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1d. a shift (8s. 10d. to 8s. 11d.) for workers 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 5d. to 4s. 5½d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland (14)	2 Oct.	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1½d. a shift (11s. to 11s. 1½d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0-6d. (5s. 6d. to 5s. 6½d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	1 Oct.	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 3-8d. to 9s. 5-1d.) for men, by 0-97d. (6s. 11-85d. to 7s. 0-82d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 7-9d. to 4s. 8-55d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying and Limestone Quarrying	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	1 Oct.	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living payment increased† 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.
Flour 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.
Milk 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 (spray drying) and spray drying operatives (except 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 carrying capacity, Belfast area 193s. 6d., Provincial areas 188s. 6d.
Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving	Northern Ireland.. (26) (254)	24 Oct.	All workers ..	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for male workers 21 or over; of 1½d. for female workers 18 or over, of amounts ranging from ½d. to 4½d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d. for younger female workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 2½d. for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—male workers 1s. 4½d. an hour at under 16 rising to 3s. 9½d. at 21 or over, female workers 1s. 3½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 7d. at 18 or over; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 11½d., female workers 2s. 8d.‡
Pot Still Malt Distilling	Scotland .. (32)	Pay week ending 7 Oct.	Adult male workers ..	Increase in basic wage of 3d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: men on day shifts 4s. 3½d. an hour, on three shifts or alternate day and night shifts 4s. 6½d., on constant night shifts 4s. 7½d.
Coke Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland	1 Oct.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	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 for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. (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' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland   (42)	1 Oct.	Workers employed at blastfurnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	do. do.
	Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northants.† (42)	1 Oct.	Workers employed at blastfurnaces (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.
	West of Scotland** (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Oct.	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 4d. to 9s. 5d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Certain districts in England™ and Wales and certain works in Scotland   (43)	1 Oct.	Workers, other than roll turners and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1-3d. a shift (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. (6s. 11-85d. to 7s. 0-82d.) or by 0-119d. an hour (10-481d. to 10-6d.) for youths and girls 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.
		1 Oct.	Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	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, and by 0-083d. (6-987d. to 7-07d.) for apprentices under 18.
		1 Oct.	Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	do. do.
		1 Oct.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	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.

\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

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

‡ These increases were agreed in September with retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 479 of this GAZETTE.

|| 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.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.* (43)	1 Oct.	Workers other than maintenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 3-8d. to 9s. 5-1d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-975d. (6s. 11-85d. to 7s. 0-825d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 7-9d. to 4s. 8-55d.) for those under 18.
	Staffs., Ches., Teeside, South Wales and Mon. and Glasgow† (43)	2 Oct.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 3-8d. to 9s. 5-1d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-97d. (6s. 11-85d. to 7s. 0-82d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 7-9d. to 4s. 8-55d.) for those under 18.
	South-West Wales§ (43)	1 Oct.	Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, employed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (6s. 3d. to 6s. 4½d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d.) for youths under 18.
	West of Scotland   (43)	Pay period beginning 2 Oct.	Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1-4d. a shift (9s. 11d. to 10s. 0-4d.) or by 0-18d. an hour (1s. 2-75d. to 1s. 2-93d. for six-shift workers) for men, by 1-05d. a shift (7s. 5-25d. to 7s. 6-3d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (11-06d. to 11-19d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-7d. a shift (4s. 11-5d. to 5s. 0-2d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (7-38d. to 7-46d.) for boys under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire¶ (43)	1 Oct.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1-2d. a shift (7s. 3-6d. to 7s. 4-8d. for skilled craftsmen, and 8s. 6-6d. to 8s. 7-8d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0-6d. (3s. 7-8d. to 3s. 8-4d. or 4s. 3-3d. to 4s. 3-9d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	1 Oct.	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (9s. 4d. to 9s. 6d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (7s. to 7s. 1½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	2 Oct.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 3-8d. to 9s. 5-1d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-97d. (6s. 11-85d. to 7s. 0-82d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 7-9d. to 4s. 8-55d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport ..	1 Oct.	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1-16d. a shift (9s. 0-46d. to 9s. 1-62d.) for men, by 0-773d. (6s. 0-275d. to 6s. 1-048d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-58d. (4s. 5-07d. to 4s. 5-65d.) for boys.
Engineering	Sheffield and Rotherham	2 Oct.	Building trade operatives employed in engineering establishments and steel works	Increases in the existing "all-in" rate of 11s. 6d. a week for skilled craftsmen, of 12s. 7d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices on the basis of the existing percentage scale. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 230s. 6d. a week, skilled bricklayers', masons', slaters' and plasterers' labourers and navvies 200s. 11d.; apprentices 57s. 8d. at 15 rising to 201s. 8d. at 20.
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (50)	Third pay day in Oct.	All workers ..	Increases† of 2s. a week for adult workers, and of 1s. for apprentices, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 202s. 10d. a week, lesser skilled 190s., labourers 180s. 3d.; women 18 and over 147s. 3d.
Shuttle Manufacture	Lancs. and Yorks. (50)	Pay day in week commencing 2 Oct.	Journeyman and apprentices ..	Increases† in minimum day work rate of 1½d. an hour; for pieceworkers, basic price "plus percentage" increased by ½ per cent., and the further percentage addition by 2 per cent. Minimum rates after change: day workers—Lancashire 6s. 1½d. an hour, Yorkshire 6s. 3½d.; pieceworkers—basic price (double piecework list prices, plus 20½ per cent., plus 116 per cent.).
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 radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district—patent glaziers 5s. 7½d. an hour, assistants 5s., grade A districts 5s. 6d., 4s. 10½d.**
Motor Vehicle Manufacture	Great Britain ..	14 Oct.	Hourly-paid operatives employed by the Ford Motor Co., Ltd.	Increase of 1½d. an hour.
		28 Oct.	do.	New rates agreed, consequent upon the reduction in normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows: skilled men 7s. 9½d. an hour, semi-skilled 7s. 1½d., unskilled 6s. 2d.; women 5s. 7d.††
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. 9d. to 1s. 10d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change include: journeymen 21 and over, London 5s. 5d., Provinces 5s. 3d.; journeywomen 20 and over 4s. 1d., 3s. 11½d.
Chain and Anchor Manufacture	Cradley Heath and district, Chester, St. Helens and Pontypridd	First full pay week in Oct.	Chain makers and strikers, anchorsmiths, chain joiners	Cost-of-living increase† of 5 per cent. (10 to 15 per cent.) on the amended price lists dated 1st May 1961.
Surgical Dressings Manufacture	Great Britain (80)	First pay day on or after 16 Oct.	All workers ..	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 5s. 6d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of 2d. an hour (6d. to 8d.) in the allowance paid to permanent night workers, of 1d. (4½d. to 5½d.) for shift workers engaged on a continuous process worked day and night, and of ½d. (3d. to 3½d.) for day-shift workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 69s. 6d. at 15 rising to 170s. 6d. at 21 and over, female workers 66s. 6d. at 15 rising to 122s. at 18 and over.
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	2 Oct.	Building trade operatives ..	Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 3d. for labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen 5s. 6d. an hour, labourers 4s. 10½d.
	West of England.. (84-85)	Pay day in week ending 13 Oct.	Certain male workers ..	New individual minimum gross earnings agreed for certain operatives and re-classification of maintenance workers as follows:—head overlookers and head loom tuners 239s. a week, senior overlookers 223s. 9d., loom tuners 213s. 9d. or 223s. 9d., according to experience, overlookers 213s. 9d., key personnel class 1, 239s., class 2, 223s. 9d., class 3, 213s. 9d.; maintenance workers class IA 239s., class IB 223s. 9d., class IC semi-skilled 213s. 9d.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rosendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Oct.	All workers ..	Increases† of 1s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of 1s. for female workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: male workers 21 and over 178s. 8d. a week, female workers 18 and over—felt production processes 132s. 2d., cutting and stitching 121s. 9d.
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Oct.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase† of 3 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (65 to 68 per cent. on basic rates).

\* Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

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

‡ Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

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

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

¶ Agreements between the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

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

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

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Yorkshire, 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.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (95)	Working week commencing in period 17-22 Apr.	Building trade craftsmen	Increase of 3d. an hour (5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.).
	Scotland (96)	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.
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.
Calico Printing	United Kingdom	do.	Block printers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3s. 4d. a week (45s. 8d. to 49s.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, 186s. a week.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland	do.	Skilled engravers and apprentices	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.
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.
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.
Felt Hat Manufacture	Lancashire, Cheshire and Carlisle	1 Oct.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 110 to 112½ per cent. on basic earnings.
Glass Container Manufacture	Great Britain (129)	First full pay period following 30 Sept.	Workers other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Concurrently with the reduction of normal weekly hours, basic minimum time rates increased by 3d. an hour for adult male workers, 2½d. 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., batch mixers, boilermen or stokers 4s. 4d., sorters 4s. 3½d., founders, gas makers and furnacemen 4s. 3½d. or 4s. 4½d. according to daily melting capacity of furnace; women 21 and over 3s. 0½d. London rates are higher by 1½d. an hour for men and by 1½d. for women.†
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	2 Oct.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 6d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen—London and Merseyside 5s. 7½d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 6d.; chargehand labourers 5s. 3½d., 5s. 2d., labourers 5s. 0½d., 4s. 10½d.†
	Aberdeen	2 Oct.	Male workers employed in the monumental section of the granite industry	Increases of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 4½d. for labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen—masons 5s. 7½d. an hour, polishers 5s. 6d., leading sawmen 5s. 4½d.; labourers 4s. 9d.
Mastic Asphalt Manufacture	Great Britain	2 Oct.	Workers other than craftsmen and transport workers	Increase of 6d. an hour. Rates after change: London 5s. an hour, Provinces 4s. 10½d.†
Limestone Masonry	Portland	2 Oct.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 6d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 5s. 6d. an hour, labourers 4s. 10½d.†
Sawmilling	Manchester (136)	2 Oct.	Workers employed in sawmills and steam joinery shops	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 of 12s. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include: woodcutting machinists 5s. 6d. an hour, timber yard labourers 4s. 10½d., slingers (regularly employed as such) 5s. 0½d., power driven crane drivers 5s. 1½d., fork lift truck drivers—carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. 4s. 11½d., 30 cwt. and over 5s. 2½d., female labourers 19 and over 4s. 2½d.; lorry drivers 220s. to 237s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 18 and over 223s. 6d.†
Furniture Manufacture (including Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture)	Great Britain (138)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	All 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 younger male workers and female workers.
Furniture Manufacture	Northern Ireland (139)	do.	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeymen and apprentices.
Educational and Allied Woodworking	Great Britain	do.	All workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 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.
Upholstery and Bedding Filling Materials Trade	Great Britain	do.	All 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 younger male workers and female workers.
Bedding and Mattress Making	Great Britain	do.	All 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 younger male workers and female workers.
Screen Printing and Display Production	England and Wales	First full pay week in Oct.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	New minimum rates agreed, resulting in increases of varying amounts, 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. 4½d., 5s. 2½d., adult screen printer trainees, first 6 months 4s. 11½d., 4s. 9½d., second 6 months 5s. 2d., 5s., auxiliary workers 4s. 9½d., 4s. 7½d.; female auxiliary workers—commencing rate 3s. 6½d., 3s. 4½d., after 1 year's service 3s. 8½d., 3s. 6½d., after 2 years 3s. 10½d., 3s. 8½d.†
	Scotland	First full pay week in Oct.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	New minimum rates agreed, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to occupation. Minimum rates after change include: male workers—production artists 6s. 0½d. an hour, display writers, etc. 5s. 9½d., poster writers and stencil makers 5s. 6d., screen printers 5s. 2½d., adult screen printer trainees, first 6 months 4s. 9½d., second 6 months 5s., thereafter 5s. 2½d., auxiliary workers 4s. 7½d.; female auxiliary workers, beginners 3s. 4½d., after 1 year's service 3s. 6½d., after 2 years 3s. 8½d.†

\* Under sliding-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.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
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. 9d. to 1s. 10d.) for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.
Basket Making	United Kingdom (140)	First pay day in Oct.	All workers	Increases in minimum hourly time rates ranging from ¼d. to 2d., according to age and occupation, for male workers, and from ¼d. to 1½d. for female workers; piecework rates increased by 5 per cent. (5 to 10 per cent. on basic piece rates); new rates agreed for apprentices, consequent upon the shortening of apprenticeship from 4 to 3 years; cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2½ per cent. (32½ to 35 per cent.). Minimum time rates after change: journeymen 3s. 10d. an hour, skilled fitters 3s. 6½d., labourers 3s. 4½d., female workers 19 and over, after 1 year's employment 2s. 8½d.; apprentices, first 9 months 60s. a week, second 9 months 85s., third 9 months 110s., fourth 9 months 140s. or four-fifths of piecework earnings whichever is the greater; plus cost-of-living bonus of 35 per cent. in each case.
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.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Wallpaper Manufacture	England (146-147)	1 Oct.	All workers	Increase of 2½ per cent. in hourly rates. Rates after change: male workers 21 and over—skilled, London 5s. 4½d. to 6s. 4½d. an hour, according to occupation, Provinces 5s. 1½d. to 6s. 2d., semi-skilled 4s. 10½d. to 5s. 7½d., 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., semi-skilled 3s. 8½d. to 3s. 11½d., 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9½d., unskilled 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d., 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 6½d.†
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (160)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	All 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 younger male workers and female workers.
Organ Building	United Kingdom (159)	1 Oct.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases* of 1d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for improvers and apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: London, Liverpool and Manchester 5s. 6½d. an hour, other districts 5s. 3½d.
Animal Gut Trade	England and Wales	Pay day in week commencing 18 Sept.	All workers	Increases of 10s. a week for male workers 19 and over, of 7s. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—foremen (where more than 5 are employed) 223s. 6d. a week, (5 or less) 213s. 6d., qualified gutmen 20 and over 186s., 19 and under 20, 181s., all other gutmen 173s. 6d., youths and boys 96s. at 16 rising to 139s. at 18; female workers—qualified gutwomen 20 and over 130s., 19 and under 20, 126s., all other gutwomen 118s., girls 85s. at 16 rising to 102s. 6d. at 18.†
Building	England and Wales (162-163)	2 Oct.	Building operatives	Increases of 6d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers, young women and girls. Rates after change include: men—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsmen 5s. 7½d. an hour, labourers 5s., grade A districts 5s. 6d., 4s. 10½d.; women—on craft processes (after 6 months' probation) 4s. 7½d., on other than craft processes 4s. 3½d.‡
			Watchmen	Increase of 3s. a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 30s. 6d. a shift (day or night), Provinces 29s. 3d.
	England and Wales (163)	2 Oct.	Road haulage workers	Increase of 12s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles; future increases under the cost-of-living agreement will be at the rate of 1s. 10d. a week (previously 2s.) for every 4d. an hour change in the rate for craftsmen. Rates after change: motor drivers, London 231s. 6d. to 250s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 1 districts 228s. to 245s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 236s. 6d., 231s. 6d., tractor drivers (steam and I.C.) London only 249s. 6d.‡
	Scotland (164-165)	2 Oct.	Building operatives	Increases of 6d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: men—craftsmen 5s. 6d. an hour, labourers 4s. 10½d.; women—on craft operations (after 6 months' probation) 4s. 10½d., on other than craft operations 4s. 4½d.‡
			Certain operatives	Extra wages payable for foul or dirty work such as repair, replacement or renewal of main sewers and main sewer manholes, foul or dirty work in chemical works, dirty ceiling with soot content or verminous material, etc., increased by 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.).
Building and Civil Engineering Construction	England and Wales (244)	2 Oct.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increases of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 4d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsmen 5s. 7½d. an hour, labourers 5s., grade A districts 5s. 6d., 4s. 10½d.
	Scotland (247)	2 Oct.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increases of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 3½d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 5s. 6d. an hour, labourers 4s. 10½d.
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 for juveniles. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London super grade and Liverpool grade 5s. 7½d. an hour, class 1 districts 5s. 6d.; navies and labourers—London super grade 5s., class 1 districts 4s. 10½d.
			Watchmen	Increase of 3s. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 30s. 6d. a shift (day or night), class 1 districts 29s. 3d.
Demolition	Great Britain (165)	2 Oct.	Male workers	Increases of 6d. an hour for workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: London and Liverpool district 5s. an hour, grade A districts 4s. 10½d., Scotland 4s. 10½d.‡
Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain (171)	2 Oct.	Male workers	Increases of 6d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: charge hands, London area and Merseyside 6s. 2½d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 1d., spreaders 5s. 8½d., 5s. 7d., mixermen 5s. 3½d., 5s. 2½d., potmen 5s. 2½d., 5s. 1½d., classified labourers 5s. 0½d., 4s. 11½d.‡
Glazing	England and Wales	9 Oct.	Apprentices	New percentage scales agreed for apprentices of all ages as follows:—aged 15 to 16, 40 per cent. of the skilled glazier's rate, 16 to 17, 50 per cent., 17 to 18, 65 per cent., 18 to 19, 80 per cent., 19 to 20, 90 per cent., 20 to 21, 95 per cent.
Painting	Scotland	2 Oct.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 6d. an hour (5s. to 5s. 6d.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.‡
Refractory Setting and Repair	Great Britain	2 Oct.	Firebrick bricklayers and masons, and labourers employed by refractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increases of 6d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Basic rates after change include: London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsmen 5s. 7½d. an hour, labourers 5s., grade A districts 5s. 6d., 4s. 10½d.‡

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

† See entry and also footnote ‡ on page 357 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ 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".

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
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 4½d. in basic hourly rate (4s. 6d. to 4s. 10½d.) and weight differentials eliminated.
Terrazzo and Mosaic Laying	Great Britain	2 Oct.	Layers, polishers and apprentices	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. 8½d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 7d., polishers—dry 5s. 6½d., 5s. 5d., wet and hand 5s. 5½d., 5s. 4d.*
Tile Fixing	London	2 Oct.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 6d. an hour (5s. 3½d. to 5s. 9½d.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.*
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. 1½d. an hour, Provincial zone A 6s., Provincial zone B 5s. 11d.; repair work, London 6s. 3½d., A 6s. 2d., B 6s. 1d.; chimney work, London 6s. 1½d. to 6s. 6½d., according to height, A 6s. to 6s. 5d., B 5s. 11d. to 6s. 4d.
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 services 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 20s. 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.†
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 28 Sept.	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £23 19s. 6d. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 2s. 6d. a week (12s. 6d. to 15s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. 8d. (8s. 4d. to 10s.) for younger workers.
	Great Britain	First pay day in Oct.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers§ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 1s. 6d. a week (51s. 6d. to 53s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (34s. 4d. to 35s. 4d.) for younger workers.
River Authorities	England and Wales (248)	Commencement 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. 5½d., other areas 4s. 3½d.*
Health Services	Great Britain	2 Oct.	Building trade craftsmen and labourers employed in hospitals, etc.	Increases of 3½d. 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. 7½d. an hour, labourers 5s., grade A districts and Scotland 5s. 6d., 4s. 10½d.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING OCTOBER

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Freestone and Sandstone Quarrying	Yorkshire (8)	First full pay week commencing on or after 2 Oct.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 42.
Granite	Cornwall and Devon (9)	2 Oct.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.
Limestone Quarrying	Portland (10)	2 Oct.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.
Motor Vehicle Manufacture	Great Britain	28 Oct.	Hourly-paid operatives employed by the Ford Motor Co., Ltd.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 41½ to 40.
Railway Workshops (British Railways)	Great Britain (58-59)	30 Oct.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.¶
Railway Workshops (London Transport Executive)	London	30 Oct.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Glass Container Manufacture	Great Britain (129)	First full pay period following 30 Sept.	Workers other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	2 Oct.	Craftsmen and labourers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.
Mastic Asphalt Manufacture	Great Britain	2 Oct.	Workers other than craftsmen and transport workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.
Limestone Masonry	Portland	2 Oct.	Craftsmen and labourers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.
Sawmilling	Manchester (136)	2 Oct.	Workers employed in sawmills and steam joinery shops	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46½ to 44 for transport workers, and from 44 to 42 for other workers.
Building	England and Wales (162-163)	2 Oct.	Building operatives	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 (45 to 42½ for craftsmen and labourers engaged regularly and exclusively at night on repair, maintenance or re-decoration work).
	England and Wales (163)	2 Oct.	Road haulage workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46½ to 44.
	Scotland (164-165)	2 Oct.	Building operatives	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.
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.

\* 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, chargehand painters, 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.

Principal Changes in Hours of Work Reported during October—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Painting	Scotland	2 Oct.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*
Refractory Setting and Repair	Great Britain	2 Oct.	Firebrick bricklayers and masons, and labourers employed by refractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*
Terrazzo and Mosaic Laying	Great Britain	2 Oct.	Layers, polishers and apprentices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*
Tile Fixing	London	2 Oct.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*
Road Passenger Transport (London Transport Executive)	London and the adjacent country zones (182-183)	30 Oct.	Semi-skilled and unskilled maintenance staff on middle dock and night shifts employed in garages and depots	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
River Authorities	England and Wales (248)	Commencement of first pay period in Oct.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF OCTOBER

The following changes, operative from a future date, have been notified: inland waterways (normal weekly hours of work reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay, 4th November); glass processing (increase of 4d. in the standard hourly rates of men, 8th November); furniture manufacture and associated industries (increases of 4d. for journeymen and 3d. for labourers, 18th December); building brick and allied industries in England and Wales (minimum hourly rates increased by 2½d. for men and 2d. for women, 30th December); and boot and shoe manufacture (normal weekly hours of work reduced from 43½ to 42½ with increases of 5s. a week for men and women, 1st March 1962).

Decreases in rates of wages operative in November, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected the following industries: hosiery finishing in the Midlands, basket making, cinematograph film production, pressed felt manufacture in the Rossendale Valley, tinplate manufacture, and steel manufacture.

Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act authorised the following changes, 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 42½ with increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 3½d. an hour for men and of 3d. for women, 1st January 1962); industrial and staff canteens (normal 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 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 1½d. for men and 1¼d. for women, 2nd April 1962); and toy manufacture (normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42 with increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 3½d. or 3d. an hour for men and of 3½d., 3d. or 2½d. for women, 2nd April 1962).

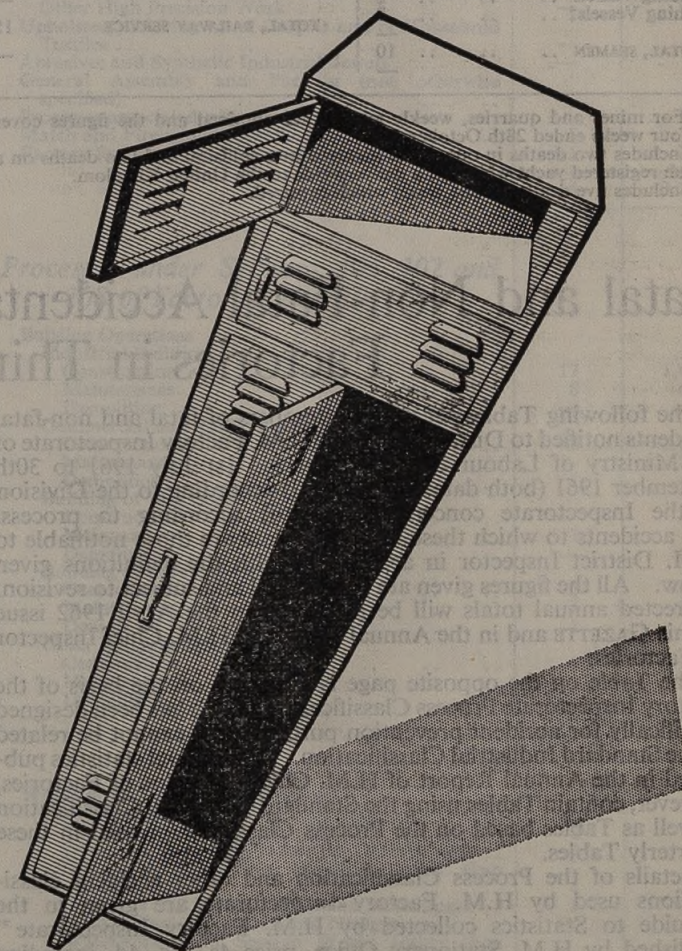
Full details of these changes will be published in the appropriate issues of this GAZETTE.

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

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## ACCIDENT STATISTICS

### Fatal Industrial Accidents

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.

	September 1961	October 1961
Places under the Factories Acts	55	46
Mines and Quarries*	21	17
Seamen	6†	10‡
Railway Service	7	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	October 1961	Mines and Quarries*	Seamen	Railway Service
Textile and Connected Processes	1			
Clay, Pottery, Cement, etc.	2			
Metal Extraction, Refining and Conversion	1			
Metal Casting	1			
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging	1			
Shipbuilding and Repairing	2			
Locomotive and Railway Equipment	1			
Non-rail Vehicles and Aircraft	3			
Electrical Engineering	1			
Woodworking Processes	1			
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fuel	3			
Paper and Printing	1			
Milling	1			
Food	1			
Electricity Generation	1			
Other Factory Processes	2			
Works and Places Under s.s.105, 107 and 108 of Factories Act, 1937	12			
Building Operations	7			
Works of Engineering Construction	7			
Docks and Warehouses	3			
<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS</b>	<b>46</b>			
Underground	13			
Other Stratified Mines	1			
Quarries	3			
<b>TOTAL, MINES &amp; QUARRIES</b>	<b>17</b>			
Trading Vessels	2			
Fishing Vessels†	8			
<b>TOTAL, SEAMEN</b>	<b>10</b>			
Permanent Way Men	3			
Porters	1			
Shunters	1			
Other Grades	9			
Contractors' Servants	1			
<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b>	<b>15</b>			

\* 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 Factories in Third Quarter of 1961

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.

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

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

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

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

### Industrial Diseases

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.

I. Cases	II. Deaths
Lead Poisoning	6
Aniline Poisoning	1
Compressed Air Illness	2
Epitheliomatous Ulceration	14
Chrome Ulceration	7
<b>Total, Cases</b>	<b>30</b>
	NIL

### 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	Number of Persons Killed during 13 weeks ended			Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended		
	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	—	—	4	—	—	6
Falls of ground	20	21	26	149	146	132
Haulage	10	17	15	88	110	87
Misc. (including shaft accidents)	9	15	10	74	62	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>277</b>
Surface:						
All causes	6	8	6	43	36	28
<b>Total, underground and surface</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>305</b>

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

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

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

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

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

Division	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Northern	14	4,046
East and West Ridings (Leeds)	9	2,176
East and West Ridings (Sheffield)	10	3,230
North Midland	11	2,522
Eastern and Southern	13	3,882
London (North)	18	3,415
London (South)	14	3,325
South Western	8	2,285
Wales	16	2,856
Midland (Birmingham)	5	2,237
Midland (Wolverhampton)	4	2,372
North Western (Liverpool)	15	4,737
North Western (Manchester)	8	2,980
Scotland	14	5,017
<b>Totals</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>45,080</b>

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

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents	Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
<b>Textile and Connected Processes</b>					
Cotton Spinning Processes	—	653			
Cotton Weaving Processes	2	346			
Weaving of Narrow Fabrics	—	24			
Woolen Spinning Processes	—	184			
Worsted Spinning Processes	—	278			
Weaving of Woolen and Worsted Cloths	1	122			
Flax, Hemp and Jute Processing	—	164			
Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Lace Manufacture	—	98			
Carpet Manufacture	—	155			
Rope, Twine and Net Making	—	62			
Other Textile Manufacturing Processes	—	101			
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	—	292			
Job Dyeing, Cleaning and Other Finishing	—	41			
Laundries	—	132			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,652</b>			
<b>Clay, Minerals, etc.</b>					
Bricks, Pipes and Tiles	—	499			
Pottery	—	240			
Other Clay Products	1	172			
Stone and Other Minerals	1	99			
Lime, Cement, etc.	3	512			
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,522</b>			
<b>Metal Processes</b>					
Iron Extraction and Refining	9	220			
Iron Conversion	2	698			
Aluminium Extraction and Refining	—	91			
Magnesium Extraction and Refining	—	4			
Other Metals Extraction and Refining	1	183			
Metal Rolling:—					
Iron and Steel	4	1,011			
Non-Ferrous Metals	1	167			
Tin and Terne Plate, etc., Manufacture	—	50			
Metal Forging	—	408			
Metal Drawing and Extrusion	1	486			
Iron Founding	4	1,613			
Steel Founding	—	348			
Die Casting	—	93			
Non-Ferrous Metal Casting	—	251			
Metal Plating	—	60			
Galvanising, Tinning, etc.	—	63			
Enamelling and Other Metal Finishing	—	94			
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5,840</b>			
<b>General Engineering</b>					
Locomotive Building and Repairing	—	330			
Railway and Tramway Plant Manufacture and Repair	1	638			
Engine Building and Repairing	—	648			
Boiler Making and similar work	1	340			
Constructional Engineering	—	630			
Motor Vehicle Manufacture	1	946			
Non-power Vehicle Manufacture	1	122			
Vehicle Repairing	4	809			
Shipbuilding and Shipbreaking:—					
Work in shipyards and dry docks	4	1,266			
Work in wet docks or harbours	2	207			
Aircraft Building and Repairing	1	419			
Machine Tool Manufacture	—	268			
Miscellaneous Machine Making	1	1,341			
Cutlery and Tool Manufacture and Repair	—	252			
Miscellaneous Machine Repairing and Jobbing Engineering	3	810			
Industrial Appliances Manufacture	—	551			
Sheet Metal Working	2	600			
Metal Pressing	—	346			
Other Metal Machining	—	617			
Miscellaneous Metal Processes (not otherwise specified)	4	785			
Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture (not otherwise specified)	—	486			
Railway Running Sheds	—	13			
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12,424</b>			
<b>Electrical Engineering</b>					
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 Manufacture	—	143			
Cable Manufacture	—	284			
Electric Light Bulb and Radio Valve Manufacture and Repair	—	92			
Other Electrical Equipment Manufacture and Repair	2	388			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,753</b>			
<b>Wood and Cork Working Processes</b>					
Saw Milling	2	422			
Plywood Manufacture	—	24			
Chip and Other Building Board Manufacture	—	18			
Wooden Box and Packing Case Making	—	41			
Coopering	—	41			
Wooden Furniture Manufacture and Repair	—	257			
Spraying and Polishing of Wooden Furniture	—	4			
Engineers Pattern Making	—	24			
Joinery	—	490			
Other Wood and Cork Manufacture and Repair	2	252			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,628</b>			
<b>Chemical Industries</b>					
Heavy Chemicals	3	290			
Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals	1	200			
Other Chemicals	—	260			
Synthetic Dyestuffs	—	169			
Oil Refining	1	55			
Explosives	—	117			
Plastic Material and Man-made Fibre Production	1	179			
Soap, etc.	—	83			
Paint and Varnish	1	129			
Coal Gas	1	446			
Coke Oven Operation	1	206			
Gas and Coke Oven Works by-product Separation	1	64			
Patent Fuel Manufacture	—	40			
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,238</b>			
<b>Wearing Apparel</b>					
Tailoring	—	136			
Other Clothing	—	143			
Hatmaking and Millinery	—	3			
Footwear Manufacture	1	138			
Footwear Repair	—	21			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>441</b>			
<b>Paper and Printing Trades</b>					
Paper Making	1	691			
Paper Staining and Coating	—	115			
Cardboard, Paper Box and Fibre Container Manufacture	—	287			
Bag Making and Stationery	—	142			
Printing and Bookbinding	1	488			
Engraving	—	17			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,740</b>			
<b>Food and Allied Trades</b>					
Flour Milling	—	147			
Coarse Milling	—	129			
Other Milling	—	23			
Bread, Flour Confectionery and Biscuits	1	659			
Sugar Confectionery	—	409			
Food Preserving	—	632			
Milk Processing	1	308			
Edible Oils and Fats	1	93			
Sugar Refining	—	114			
Slaughter Houses	—	105			
Other Food Processing	—	660			
Alcoholic Drink	—	683			
Non-Alcoholic Drink	1	150			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4,112</b>			
<b>Miscellaneous</b>					
Electrical Stations	2	546			
Plant using Atomic Reactors	—	45			
Other use of Radioactive Materials	—	150			
Tobacco	—	109			
Tanning	—	29			
Manufacture and Repair of Articles made from Leather (not otherwise specified)	—	29			



## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

## 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 .. .. .	1,127	963	2,090
Technical and Commercial Colleges .. .. .	78	407	485
Employers' Establishments .. .. .	5	25	30
Residential (Disabled) Centres, etc. .. .. .	—	466	466
<b>Total in training .. .. .</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>3,071</b>
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 17.6 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 compared 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 41.5 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 48.2 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.

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

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period .. .. .	765	104	869
Number of persons in attendance at courses 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 overseas countries contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
<b>European Countries</b>				
Austria	1958 = 100 Sept. 1961	107.2	- 0.4	+ 4.5
Food .. .. .		104.2	- 1.3	+ 2.8
Belgium*	1953 = 100 Aug. 1961	111.68	+ 0.23	+ 2.12
Food .. .. .		111.7	+ 0.4	+ 3.1
France (Paris)	1956-57 = 100 Sept. 1961	134.9	+ 0.7	+ 2.8
Food .. .. .		130.8	+ 1.2	+ 4.2
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958 = 100 Sept. 1961	105.3	- 0.2	+ 3.1
Food .. .. .		103.6	- 1.0	+ 3.6
Iceland (Reykjavik)	1959 = 100 Aug. 1961	106	+ 1	+ 2
Food .. .. .		113	+ 1	+ 7
Italy (Large Towns)	1938 = 100 July 1961	70.36	- 0.08	+ 1.68
Food .. .. .		76.35	- 0.34	+ 0.61
Netherlands	1951 = 100 Sept. 1961	129	Nil	+ 1
Food .. .. .		127	Nil	+ 2
Norway	1959 = 100 Aug. 1961	103	Nil	+ 3
Food .. .. .		102	+ 1	+ 4
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49 = 100 July 1961	110.4	+ 0.9	+ 1.3
Food .. .. .		109.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.0
Spain	1958 = 100 Aug. 1961	110.5	+ 0.2	†
Food .. .. .		108.9	+ 0.3	†
Sweden	1949 = 100 Aug. 1961	163	Nil	+ 4
Food .. .. .		181	Nil	+ 7
Switzerland	1939 = 100 Sept. 1961	187.6	+ 0.3	+ 3.0
Food .. .. .		200.0	+ 0.8	+ 1.8
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Canada	1949 = 100 Sept. 1961	129.1	Nil	+ 0.7
Food .. .. .		123.2	- 2.1	+ 0.1
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100 July 1961	104.5	Nil	+ 3.3
Food .. .. .		99.85	+ 0.15	+ 2.19
India*	1949 = 100 Aug. 1961	128	+ 2	+ 2
Food .. .. .		129	+ 3	Nil
Israel	1959 = 100 May 1961	107.6	+ 1.8	+ 6.2
Food .. .. .		104.5	+ 2.6	+ 6.1
Japan	1955 = 100 May 1961	111.2	- 0.7	+ 4.4
Food .. .. .		106.4	- 2.6	+ 2.2
Rhodesia, Northern	1939 = 100 July 1961	221.3	+ 0.7	+ 3.5
Food .. .. .		284.5	Nil	+ 5.2
Rhodesia, Southern	1949 = 100 Aug. 1961	156.4	+ 0.4	+ 5.0
Food .. .. .		191.6	- 2.8	+ 8.4
South Africa, Union (9 Urban Areas)	1958 = 100 June 1961	103.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Food .. .. .		104.5	- 0.4	+ 1.7
United States	1947-49 = 100 Aug. 1961	128.0	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Food .. .. .		121.2	- 0.8	+ 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.

## STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

## 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:—

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages			Stoppages in Progress in Month	
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Coal Mining .. .. .	2	132	134	20,100	35,000
Metal Manufacture .. .. .	2	10	12	16,100	192,000
Engineering .. .. .	6	18	24	5,600	21,000
Motor Vehicles and Cycles .. .. .	6	7	13	8,700	31,000
Construction .. .. .	7	32	39	11,900	75,000
All remaining industries and services .. .. .	3	47	50	9,800	22,000
<b>Total, October 1961 .. .. .</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>72,100</b>	<b>376,000</b>
<b>Total, September 1961 .. .. .</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>81,000</b>	<b>181,000</b>
<b>Total, October 1960 .. .. .</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>80,500</b>	<b>398,000</b>

## Causes of Stoppages

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

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases .. .. .	37	8,800
—other wage disputes .. .. .	78	14,500
Hours of labour .. .. .	3	600
Employment of particular classes or persons	40	7,100
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline .. .. .	77	16,600
Trade union status .. .. .	9	1,000
Sympathetic action .. .. .	2	500
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>49,100</b>

## PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Remarks
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Worksop (one colliery)	790	520	10 Oct.	13 Oct.	Refusal to work split shifts following dissatisfaction with the progress of price list negotiations	Work resumed.
IRON AND STEEL:— Bricklayers and other workers employed in iron and steel industry—Port Talbot (one firm)	2,460§	11,600§	13 Sept. §	28 Oct.	The suspension of three bricklayers for refusing to undertake certain work subsequent to the employer'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.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING:— Drawing office staff employed in electrical engineering—Birmingham (one firm)	400	200	14 Aug.	—	In support of a claim for a wage increase of £4 a week	No settlement reported.
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of car bodies—London (one firm)	930		30 Aug.	—	To protest against possible reduction in staff. . . .	No settlement reported.
CONSTRUCTION:— Workers employed on building sites—many areas in Great Britain	7,000	—	2 Oct.	7 Nov.	A series of stoppages arising from differences of interpretation of the "refreshment breaks" clause within a national agreement on wages and conditions	Work resumed on varying dates, settlements having been negotiated locally.

\* 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.

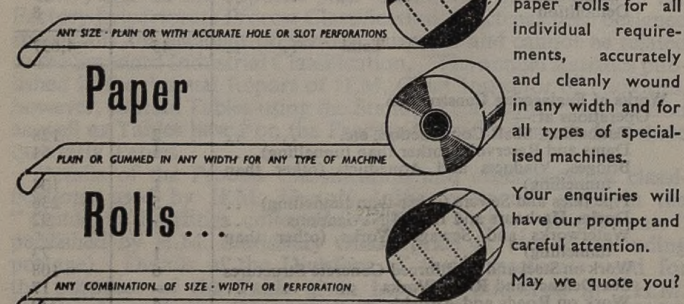
† Less than 500 working days.

‡ 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 together.

§ 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 establishments in the motor vehicle industry have been rendered idle by this stoppage.

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## 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 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.

**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 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 shall be increased by 7½ per cent. and that the scales of all other grades referred to in the Terms of Reference shall be increased by 6½ per cent.; (b) that the assimilation of the existing staff to the new scales shall be by the corresponding points method of assimilation; (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" Opts) 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

£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. 1st 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 £1,390 by £65(1) to £1,455 by £75(1) to £1,530 by £30(1) to £1,560. T.S.O.III £1,085 by £45(1) to £1,130 by £50(2) to £1,230 by £55(1) to £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 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 statutory minimum remuneration to temporary shop Managers and Manageresses.

**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 Britain), prescribes revised statutory minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers, and reduces from 44 to 42½ 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.

**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 submitted 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 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 workers.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

#### Notices of Proposals

During October notices of intention to submit wages regulation 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.

**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 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 a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City 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 statute miles therefrom.

**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.

**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 of Londonderry.

**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 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 4th 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 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. 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. 1961/2081; 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 connection with work in compressed air, which leaflet is to be supplied, in accordance with Regulation 16 of the above-mentioned Regulations, 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 November by the Minister of Labour under the Dock Workers (Regulation 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 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.

### NOTICE

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

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

#### ADVERTISEMENTS

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Advertisement Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Telephone: City 9876, extensions 147 and 148.) 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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\* See footnote \* on page 479.

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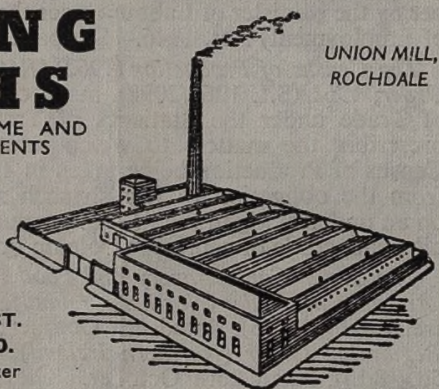
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