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Earnings and Hours in April, 1960

(NOTE.—In compiling the figures for industry groups and separate industries quoted in this article, the establishments have been classified according to the revised (1958) Standard Industrial Classification prepared for use in all Government Statistical Departments.)

IN April, 1960, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual workers employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for February, 1960; the results of the October, 1959, enquiry re-calculated on the basis of the revised (1958) Standard Industrial Classification were published in the April, 1960, issue).

In the enquiry of April, 1960, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 1,000 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of manual workers at work in the last pay-week in April, 1960, their aggregate earnings in that week, and the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, aged 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As in the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all those at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. From April, 1960, onwards the figures include canteen workers employed in canteens provided by employers but not canteen workers employed in canteens conducted by the employees themselves or by independent contractors. Where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike, or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The earnings shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in operation in April, 1960, or to be employing no operatives

within the scope of the enquiry) was about 64,500, of which approximately 62,310 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of workers (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and their earnings in the week was nearly 7 million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of manual workers employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries and in some cases were much more and in others less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in April, 1960, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 318 and 319 together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week and the average hourly earnings in that week are shown on pages 320 and 321.

Weekly Earnings in April, 1960

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1960, in all the industries combined, in the manufacturing industries as a whole and in each of 20 broad groups of industries. The average earnings for industry groups, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all the industries covered by the enquiry taken together have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each separate industry by the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries in April, 1960. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of workers covered by the returns received in the different industries.

The figures in the Tables which follow are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results; on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period

has been used for the calculation. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1960*

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and Boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Food, drink and tobacco	260	8	123	3	138	10	70 4
Chemicals and allied industries	286	8	134	1	139	3	69 0
Metal manufacture	316	2	143	0	147	5	74 4
Engineering and electrical goods	294	2	114	2	154	8	79 2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	279	11	116	8	137	0	63 10
Vehicles	350	3	129	5	175	2	78 0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	294	2	124	2	141	4	73 6
Textiles	258	6	124	3	143	3	71 0
Leather, leather goods and fur	252	7	123	7	136	9	71 8
Clothing and footwear	251	5	119	10	140	5	77 10
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	285	9	141	5	135	11	74 10
Timber, furniture, etc.	269	0	118	5	155	3	76 9
Paper, printing and publishing	328	9	132	5	150	2	76 6
Other manufacturing industries	291	0	128	0	140	5	72 3
All manufacturing industries	296	4	124	0	145	2	74 2
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	271	3	157	3	142	10	§ 76 8
Construction	267	11	127	5	128	6	§ 57 1
Gas, electricity and water	253	10	133	1	144	7	§ 65 6
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	274	1	144	1	195	6	70 11
Certain miscellaneous services	237	0	96	0	124	0	64 7
Public administration¶	215	6	127	4	149	0	60 5
All the above, including manufacturing industries	282	1	123	1	145	0	72 6

Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in April, 1960

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and Boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	
Food, drink and tobacco	48.9	45.3	42.1	21.5	44.1	44.1	44.1
Chemicals and allied industries	47.5	43.2	41.0	21.6	41.2	41.2	41.2
Metal manufacture	47.1	42.6	39.9	21.2	40.9	40.9	40.9
Engineering and electrical goods	47.0	42.7	40.8	21.7	41.0	41.0	41.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	46.4	42.6	40.3	22.0	40.7	40.7	40.7
Vehicles	47.0	42.6	40.6	20.7	40.7	40.7	40.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	47.7	43.8	39.8	21.7	41.0	41.0	41.0
Textiles	48.3	44.9	41.1	21.1	42.4	42.4	42.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	47.0	44.6	40.2	22.2	42.1	42.1	42.1
Clothing and footwear	44.2	43.1	39.5	23.0	41.5	41.5	41.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	50.0	44.8	40.0	21.9	41.8	41.8	41.8
Timber, furniture, etc.	46.8	44.1	40.1	21.5	42.0	42.0	42.0
Paper, printing and publishing	47.0	43.9	41.5	21.7	42.1	42.1	42.1
Other manufacturing industries	48.3	44.4	41.0	22.0	41.7	41.7	41.7
All manufacturing industries	47.4	43.5	40.6	21.7	41.9	41.9	41.9
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	51.0	45.9	40.6	§	§	§	§
Construction	49.4	46.4	40.3	17.9	40.1	40.1	40.1
Gas, electricity and water	48.0	44.5	39.3	19.6	§	§	§
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	50.7	46.3	45.3	21.6	§	§	§
Certain miscellaneous services	47.1	44.4	41.5	22.2	42.0	42.0	42.0
Public administration¶	46.1	44.4	42.2	19.2	§	§	§
All the above, including manufacturing industries	48.0	44.2	40.8	21.6	41.9	41.9	41.9

Weekly Hours worked in April, 1960

The average hours worked in each individual industry in the last pay-week in April, 1960, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 320 and 321. The above Table shows the averages for each of the 20 main groups of industries, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 320 and 321 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in April, 1960, ranged between 45 and 50, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 42 and 46, while those worked by full-time women and girls were mostly between 39 and 43; those worked by part-time women were mostly between 20 and 23.

Hourly Earnings in April, 1960

The following Table shows for each of the 20 main groups of industries covered by the enquiry, for manufacturing industries as a whole, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1960, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 320 and 321.

Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1960

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and Boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
Food, drink and tobacco	64.0	32.6	39.6	39.3	25.6	25.6	25.6
Chemicals and allied industries	72.4	37.2	40.8	38.3	26.4	26.4	26.4
Metal manufacture	80.6	40.3	44.3	42.1	28.2	28.2	28.2
Engineering and electrical goods	75.1	32.1	45.5	43.8	27.6	27.6	27.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	72.4	32.9	40.8	34.8	§ 7	§ 7	§ 7
Vehicles	89.4	36.5	51.8	45.2	31.7	31.7	31.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	74.0	34.0	42.6	40.6	26.8	26.8	26.8
Textiles	64.2	33.2	41.8	40.4	28.3	28.3	28.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	64.5	33.3	40.8	38.7	25.9	25.9	25.9
Clothing and footwear	68.3	33.4	42.7	40.6	26.1	26.1	26.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	68.6	37.9	40.8	41.0	26.4	26.4	26.4
Timber, furniture, etc.	69.0	32.2	46.5	42.8	27.0	27.0	27.0
Paper, printing and publishing	83.9	36.2	43.4	42.3	25.5	25.5	25.5
Other manufacturing industries	72.3	34.6	41.1	39.4	27.4	27.4	27.4
All manufacturing industries	75.0	34.2	42.9	41.0	26.8	26.8	26.8
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	63.8	41.1	42.2	§	§ 22.9	§ 22.9	§ 22.9
Construction	65.1	33.0	38.3	38.3	22.9	22.9	22.9
Gas, electricity and water	63.5	35.9	44.1	40.1	§	§	§
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	64.9	37.3	51.8	39.4	§	§	§
Certain miscellaneous services	60.4	25.9	35.9	34.9	23.8	23.8	23.8
Public administration¶	56.1	34.4	42.4	37.8	§	§	§
All the above, including manufacturing industries	70.5	33.4	42.6	40.3	26.7	26.7	26.7

* The averages for men have been calculated by applying the estimated total numbers of men employed in each industry in the group to the average earnings of men covered by the returns received for that industry, and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 318 to 321, the number shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 91s. 8d. in April, 1960, and the hours worked averaged 16.6.

‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those women normally working over 30 hours a week.

§ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

¶ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 319 and 321. Corresponding figures for October, 1959, were as follows:—(a) Average Weekly Earnings—Men 22s. 0d., Youths and Boys 9s. 2d., Full-time Women 11s. 2d., Part-time Women 6s. 3d., Girls 8s. 7d.; (b) Average Hours worked—Men 47.0, Youths and Boys 44.6, Full-time Women 40.8, Part-time Women 21.9, Girls 41.6; (c) Average Hourly Earnings—Men 58.5d., Youths and Boys 25.1d., Full-time Women 35.0d., Part-time Women 34.1d., Girls 23.2d.

¶ Industrial employees in national government service have, where possible, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, construction, transport and communication, and only those employees who could not be assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "Public administration".

Earnings and Hours in April, 1960, compared with Earlier Years

The Table below shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries at various dates between April, 1956, and April, 1960, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1956 April	235 4	100 6	119 9	59 10	78 4
October	237 11	102 4	123 3	61 4	81 4
1957 April	241 6	105 0	126 0	62 4	83 11
October	251 7	108 4	129 9	64 2	85 2
1958 April	253 2	109 7	131 4	65 6	85 7
October	256 8	112 0	134 1	66 5	86 9
1959 April	262 11	114 0	137 1	67 8	87 4
October	270 9	117 6	140 8	68 9	90 4
1958 Standard Industrial Classification	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1959 October	271 1	117 6	140 11	69 0	90 10
1960 April	282 1	123 1	145 0	72 6	93 1

The average level of weekly earnings rose between April, 1956, and April, 1960, by 20 per cent. for all men covered by the enquiries and by 21 per cent. for all full-time women. During the half-year October, 1959, to April, 1960, the rise was 4 per cent. for men, about 3 per cent. for full-time women and nearly 4 per cent. for juveniles.

The changes in average weekly earnings over the period covered by the above Table represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in minimum, or standard, hourly or weekly rates of wages and in rates for overtime, week-end, etc., working; (b) increases or decreases in the number of hours actually worked per week and in the proportion of such hours paid for at overtime, week-end, night-shift, etc., rates; (c) extensions of systems of payment by results and increased output by workers so paid; and (d) changes in the relative numbers of workers employed in different industries. The changes in average hourly earnings given in a later Table also reflect most of these factors.

As regards the first of these factors, an estimate of the effect of increases in minimum, or standard, rates of wages is available from the index of rates of wages which measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services (see page 338 of this GAZETTE). The representative industries and services for which changes in rates are taken into account in this index include a number not represented in the statistics of average earnings given in the main part of this article, the most important of which are agriculture, coal mining, railway service and the distributive and catering trades. It is estimated, however, that if these industries and services were omitted from the index of weekly rates of wages, the result would show that between April, 1956, and April, 1960, the average level of weekly rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work in the industries covered by these half-yearly earnings enquiries had risen by 13 per cent. for men and 14½ per cent. for women. The difference between these figures and the rise of 20 per cent. for men and 21 per cent. for full-time women in actual weekly earnings over the same period represents the net effect of the other factors referred to in the preceding paragraph. Between October, 1959, and April, 1960, there was a rise of rather more than 1½ per cent. for men and 2½ per cent. for women, in weekly rates of wages compared with 4 per cent. for men and 3 per cent. for full-time women in actual earnings in the same industries.

Between April, 1956, and April, 1960, the average level of hourly earnings in the industries covered by these enquiries rose by 21 per cent. for men and 22½ per cent. for full-time women compared with a rise of 15½ per cent. for men and 17½ per cent. for women in hourly wage rates.

As regards working hours, the next Table shows the average weekly hours worked by the operatives covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries from April, 1956:—

Average Weekly Hours Worked

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1956 April	48.6	45.0	41.3	21.6	42.4
October	48.5	44.9	41.3	21.7	42.5
1957 April	48.5	44.9	41.3	21.6	42.4
October	48.2	44.5	41.0	21.4	42.1
1958 April	48.0	44.5	41.0	21.5	42.1
October	47.7	44.6	41.0	21.5	42.2
1959 April	48.0	44.6	41.3	21.5	42.3
October	48.5	44.9	41.4	21.6	42.4
1958 Standard Industrial Classification	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1959 October	48.5	45.0	41.4	21.6	42.4
1960 April	48.0	44.2	40.8	21.6	41.9

The next Table shows the average hourly earnings at the same dates:—

Average Hourly Earnings

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1956 April	58.1	26.8	34.8	33.2	22.2
October	58.9	27.3	35.8	33.9	23.0
1957 April	59.8	28.1	36.6	34.6	23.8
October	62.6	29.2	38.0	36.0	24.3
1958 April	63.3	29.6	38.4	36.6	24.4
October	64.6	30.1	39.2	37.1	24.7
1959 April	65.7	30.7	39.8	37.8	24.8
October	67.0	31.4	40.8	38.2	25.6
1958 Standard Industrial Classification	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1959 October	67.1	31.3	40.8	38.3	25.7
1960 April	70.5	33.4	42.6	40.3	26.7

Percentage increases since April, 1956, in (a) average weekly earnings and (b) average hourly earnings are given in the following Tables for all operatives covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries.

Percentage Increase in Average Weekly Earnings since April, 1956

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women		Girls	All* workers
			Full-time	Part-time		
1956 October	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1957 April	1	4	3	3	4	2
October	7	8	8	7	9	7
1958 April	8	9	10	9	9	8
October	9	11	12	11	11	10
1959 April	12	13	14	13	11	12

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time	
1948 Standard Industrial Classification	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1956 April	60.3	26.3	34.8	33.7	22.3
October	61.1	26.9	35.8	34.3	23.1
1957 April	62.1	27.6	36.6	35.2	23.9
October	65.3	29.0	38.0	36.4	24.3
1958 April	65.9	29.1	38.5	37.2	24.4
October	67.3	29.7	39.3	37.6	24.8
1959 April	68.5	30.2	39.9	38.3	24.8
October	70.0	31.0	40.9	38.9	25.7
1958 Standard Industrial Classification					
1959 October	70.8	31.7	41.0	39.1	25.9
1960 April	75.0	34.2	42.9	41.0	26.8

Percentage Increase in Average Weekly Earnings since April, 1956 (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women		Girls	All* workers
			Full-time	Part-time		
1956 October	1	2	3	3	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	5	7	4
October	8	9	9	8	9	8
1958 April	8	10	10	10	9	9
October	10	12	12	12	11	10
1959 April	12	14	15	14	12	13
October	16	18	18	16	15	17
1960 April	21	24	21	19	18	21

Percentage Increase in Average Hourly Earnings since April, 1956 (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women		Girls	All Workers*
			Full-time	Part-time		
1956 October	1	2	3	2	4	2
1957 April	3	5	5	4	7	4
October	8	10	9	8	9	9
1958 April	9	11	11	10	9	10
October	12	13	13	12	11	12
1959 April	14	15	15	14	11	14
October	16	18	18	15	15	16
1960 April	23	27	23	21	19	23

At April, 1960, the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 21 per cent. higher for both men and full-time women than in April, 1956; the increase in the average level of weekly rates of wages in these industries over the same period was about 12½ per cent. for men and 15½ per cent. for women. During the period October, 1959, to April, 1960, the corresponding increases in earnings were 4½ per cent. for men and 2½ per cent. for full-time women, and in rates nearly 1½ per cent. and nearly 2½ per cent. respectively.

The average level of hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in April, 1960, was 23 per cent. higher for both men and full-time women than in April, 1956, compared with increases in hourly rates of wages of 16½ per cent. for men and 17½ per cent. for women.

Changes in Rates of Wages since April, 1960

Since the enquiry was made in April, 1960, there have been few changes in weekly rates of wages. Consequently there has only been a small increase in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the industries covered by the enquiry although in a number of industries there has been a reduction in the normal weekly hours of work without loss of pay.

Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry

The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in agriculture, coal mining, and for dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

Calculations are now made at regular intervals to ascertain what would have been the effect of combining the earnings in respect of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers and dock workers with those of the Ministry's normal enquiries in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly earnings of manual wage-earners. Results of the calculations in respect of April, 1958, which were published in the July, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE (page 251) showed that combining these figures made little difference to the percentage increases over April, 1952.

Dock Labour

The figures relating to port and inland water transport given on pages 319 and 321 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that the earnings of all classes of registered dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements were as follows at the dates shown:—

* Excluding part-time workers.

Date	Average Weekly Earnings†	Three-monthly Periods		Average Weekly Earnings†
		1956 April-June	1957 April-June	
Last Pay-week in:—	s. d.			s. d.
1956 April	269 7	262 10	262 2	262 10
October	270 9	258 10	258 10	258 10
1957 April	265 7	273 0	273 0	273 0
(Second Pay-week)				
October	285 4	279 5	279 5	279 5
1958 April	271 11	264 2	264 2	264 2
October	265 8	278 3	278 3	278 3
1959 April	290 11	285 10	285 10	285 10
October	279 11	300 10	300 10	300 10
1960 April	309 3	315 5	315 5	315 5

Agriculture

Information about agricultural workers is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. The average weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain are shown in the following Table. They are total earnings, including overtime, piece-work, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnings over complete years or half-years, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.

Date‡	Average Weekly Earnings		
	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and Girls
Great Britain			
Half-yearly periods			
1956 April -1956 September	s. d. 174 2	s. d. 101 10	s. d. 111 7
1956 October-1957 March	174 11	103 0	114 3
1957 April -1957 September	184 10	109 6	116 9
1957 October-1958 March	183 5	111 9	120 1
1958 April -1958 September	195 7	116 6	124 2
1958 October-1959 March	193 9	118 0	126 2
1959 April -1959 September	204 1	120 7	129 0
1959 October-1960 March	195 2	118 8	127 2
Yearly periods			
1956 April -1957 March	174 7	102 5	112 11
1957 April -1958 March	184 2	110 7	118 5
1958 April -1959 March	194 8	117 3	125 2
1959 April -1960 March	199 7	119 7	128 1

The following Table shows the percentage distribution of hired regular whole-time men in Great Britain according to the average weekly earnings received in the year April, 1959, to March, 1960, when the average earnings for all these workers were 199s. 7d. per week.

Earnings Group	Per cent. of All Hired Regular Whole-time Men	
	Great Britain	
Less than 150s.	1.6	
150s.—159s. 11d.	9.4	
160s.—169s. 11d.	12.9	
170s.—179s. 11d.	12.8	
180s.—189s. 11d.	11.7	
190s.—199s. 11d.	10.6	
200s.—209s. 11d.	9.1	
210s.—219s. 11d.	7.6	
220s.—229s. 11d.	6.0	
230s.—239s. 11d.	4.8	
240s.—249s. 11d.	3.7	
250s.—259s. 11d.	2.6	
260s. and over	7.2	

Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in England and Wales are set out below and in the next column. The figures of average weekly hours include hours paid for but not actually worked. These figures are divided into total weekly earnings to give average hourly earnings.

Date‡	Average Weekly Hours		
	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and Girls
England and Wales			
Half-yearly periods			
1956 April -1956 September	52.4	50.8	48.8
1956 October-1957 March	51.3	49.8	47.8
1957 April -1957 September	53.0	51.1	49.0
1957 October-1958 March	50.9	49.8	48.1
1958 April -1958 September	52.8	50.6	48.3
1958 October-1959 March	51.1	49.9	48.5
1959 April -1959 September	53.1	51.2	48.1
1959 October-1960 March	50.4	49.0	48.0
Yearly periods			
1956 April -1957 March	51.8	50.3	48.3
1957 April -1958 March	51.9	50.5	48.6
1958 April -1959 March	52.0	50.3	48.4
1959 April -1960 March	51.7	50.1	48.0

† Inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances.

‡ For details of earnings for periods prior to April, 1956, see the August, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE.

Date‡	Average Hourly Earnings		
	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (Under 20 years)	Women and Girls
England and Wales			
Half-yearly periods			
1956 April -1956 September	d. 39.8	d. 23.9	d. 27.4
1956 October-1957 March	40.9	24.6	28.8
1957 April -1957 September	41.7	25.2	28.4
1957 October-1958 March	43.2	26.8	30.0
1958 April -1958 September	44.3	27.3	31.0
1958 October-1959 March	45.3	28.1	31.7
1959 April -1959 September	46.2	28.3	32.2
1959 October-1960 March	46.3	29.0	31.8
Yearly periods			
1956 April -1957 March	40.4	24.3	28.1
1957 April -1958 March	42.5	26.0	29.2
1958 April -1959 March	44.8	27.7	31.4
1959 April -1960 March	46.3	28.6	32.0

Coal Mining

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 3s. 7d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 3s. 8d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 61s. 4d. in the week ended 30th April, 1960. For the weeks ended 17th October, 1959, and 25th April, 1959, the corresponding cash earnings were 60s. 4d. and 60s. 1d. respectively.

The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 307s. 3d. in the week ended 30th April, 1960, 301s. 8d. in the week ended 17th October, 1959, and 299s. 0d. in the week ended 25th April, 1959.

For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind at half-yearly intervals since 1956 are set out in the following Table:—

Date	Men (21 years and over)	
	Average Weekly Cash Earnings (excluding value of allowances in kind)	Value of allowances in kind
Week ended:—		
1956 28th April	s. d. 294 11	s. d. 14 5
27th October	306 11	14 11
1957 13th April	319 9	15 9
26th October	326 4	16 4
1958 26th April	324 3	18 3
25th October	308 3	17 0
1959 25th April	312 6	18 5
17th October	314 1	16 8
1960 30th April	319 3	19 2

‡ See footnote on previous page.

Tables giving average earnings and weekly hours worked in individual industries in April, 1960, are set out on the following pages (318 to 321).

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 327 to 345.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during June by 70,000 (+28,000 males and +42,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,593,000. The main changes were increases of 17,000 in manufacturing industries, 5,000 in construction, 23,000 in financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services, 10,000 in agriculture and fishing, 5,000 in transport and communication and 16,000 in distributive trades and a decrease of 6,000 in mining and quarrying. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have increased by 43,000 from 24,358,000 to 24,401,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain fell from 297,158 to 281,707 between 13th June and 11th July, 1960, and the number registered as temporarily stopped rose from 7,969 to 10,244. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 7,230 among males and 5,946 among females.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 31st July, 1960, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100) were 120.1, 98.0 and 122.6 respectively as compared with 119.9, 98.0 and 122.3 respectively at the end of June. The previously published figure for weekly rates for June has been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

(80593)

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It is estimated that changes in rates of wages and hours of work reported to the Department as having come into operation during July resulted in about 631,000 workpeople receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £191,000, whilst 256,000 workpeople had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours, without loss of pay. The principal increases in rates of wages affected apprentices and young workers in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry and in the engineering and allied industries, staff of licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants and of licensed non-residential establishments, workers employed in glass container manufacture and Post Office engineering, motor transport and supplies grades. The principal reductions in hours of work affected workpeople employed in Government industrial establishments (engineering, "X" and dockyard-rated employees), stamped or pressed metal wares, paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture, the Birmingham gold, silver and jewellery trades, bacon curing, and seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture.

Retail Prices

At 12th July, 1960, the retail prices index was 111 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 14th June, compared with 109 at 14th July, 1959.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during July in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 37,800. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 123,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 127, and, in addition, 37 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

A*

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1960

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.)

Industry*	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received				Average earnings† in the last pay-week in April, 1960					
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 and over)‡		Girls	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 and over)‡		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)										
Stones and Slate Quarrying and Mining ..	13,157	638	37	16	2	261 6	141 8	—	—	—
Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction ..	8,814	568	42	21	2	282 0	171 11	—	—	—
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	8,778	695	496	57	90	276 0	157 7	145 2	—	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco										
Grain Milling ..	22,347	1,368	3,149	597	383	262 4	144 8	137 8	66 8	103 10
Bread and Flour Confectionery ..	40,625	5,443	12,117	4,769	2,495	260 9	117 9	131 11	68 5	88 8
Biscuits ..	11,479	1,271	13,391	9,397	2,483	265 4	128 3	137 8	70 10	92 10
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products ..	15,383	2,081	10,006	2,613	1,197	242 8	125 0	132 1	63 3	92 11
Milk Products ..	9,456	740	3,257	1,048	400	267 7	134 11	140 8	70 7	89 6
Sugar ..	9,317	619	2,277	449	292	286 11	167 2	164 0	75 4	127 9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	24,206	2,263	24,026	11,824	4,181	270 1	119 9	138 11	73 0	84 6
Fruit and Vegetable Products ..	13,789	1,004	16,196	3,856	1,331	253 0	124 9	128 9	66 1	92 7
Animal and Poultry Products ..	6,898	285	765	172	106	277 4	151 11	129 7	76 8	—
Food Industries not elsewhere specified ..	9,464	534	5,175	2,174	513	294 9	150 0	146 6	69 4	98 3
Brewing and Malting ..	43,885	2,674	6,837	1,055	462	250 6	131 7	132 3	63 4	91 9
Other Drink Industries ..	16,341	3,586	8,741	1,253	1,101	242 10	104 7	131 6	66 0	93 2
Tobacco ..	11,140	742	15,223	3,296	2,883	286 5	141 7	171 2	84 1	113 10
Chemicals and Allied Industries										
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel ..	12,050	398	28	33	2	273 8	146 4	—	—	—
Mineral Oil Refining ..	19,870	965	997	470	29	299 0	149 7	156 4	81 5	—
Lubricating Oils and Greases ..	2,324	160	280	74	12	268 0	—	145 1	—	—
Chemicals and Dyes ..	88,976	5,097	8,272	3,011	746	293 7	133 1	137 3	66 11	84 3
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations ..	11,395	1,019	12,973	3,390	2,488	253 9	126 2	132 7	66 7	88 1
Explosives and Fireworks ..	29,080	1,442	6,907	647	971	275 8	116 0	165 5	88 1	110 0
Paint and Printing Ink ..	15,233	1,090	3,288	1,014	159	262 5	127 8	129 3	66 7	—
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents ..	17,378	847	4,518	1,410	527	299 3	142 0	146 0	69 9	95 4
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials ..	13,220	516	682	360	48	301 11	145 7	142 9	70 0	—
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc. ..	3,836	238	1,471	515	375	273 11	133 8	144 10	79 1	94 8
Metal Manufacture										
Iron and Steel (General)§ ..	192,146	15,984	4,836	1,325	180	331 9	153 1	144 8	74 4	—
Steel Tubes ..	29,730	1,997	2,433	789	148	294 9	136 8	148 2	75 0	—
Iron Castings, etc.¶ ..	82,071	7,114	5,503	933	387	294 3	126 8	145 3	70 6	90 10
Light Metals ..	34,401	1,909	5,051	1,084	288	313 4	154 0	154 6	78 8	111 0
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals ..	42,311	2,949	5,222	1,152	295	307 2	126 6	145 4	73 2	85 3
Engineering and Electrical Goods										
Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors) ..	15,988	2,693	660	234	63	256 7	99 11	131 9	68 5	—
Metal-working Machine Tools ..	38,829	6,401	2,964	849	187	314 4	120 9	152 9	66 10	—
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges ..	17,791	2,748	4,395	763	292	316 4	112 4	143 0	69 9	79 7
Industrial Engines ..	24,723	2,596	1,830	307	50	305 9	130 3	153 11	72 8	—
Textile Machinery and Accessories ..	32,807	3,945	3,175	575	181	276 7	108 0	143 4	64 11	—
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery ..	13,310	1,306	442	113	53	305 0	125 10	126 9	71 6	—
Mechanical Handling Equipment ..	20,868	3,432	574	194	13	290 5	112 6	140 5	60 5	—
Office Machinery ..	16,236	1,410	5,623	582	143	295 8	114 3	160 9	72 6	—
Other Machinery ..	135,312	18,053	15,619	2,649	893	290 0	113 5	164 10	71 0	87 7
Industrial Plant and Steelwork ..	73,252	8,349	2,203	1,055	64	299 9	115 10	132 6	67 2	—
Ordnance and Small Arms ..	23,816	1,425	4,561	655	126	267 5	108 1	157 5	72 1	—
Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified ..	82,960	8,355	16,382	2,928	1,094	306 2	117 11	161 1	77 0	104 10
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. ..	34,880	5,980	15,392	2,553	1,529	281 4	116 0	150 2	72 5	93 8
Watches and Clocks ..	2,873	379	3,188	198	59	291 6	118 5	166 5	84 8	100 6
Electrical Machinery ..	88,464	14,906	23,086	3,385	2,083	293 9	110 1	155 6	79 10	88 9
Insulated Wires and Cables ..	23,679	1,681	8,549	2,945	730	303 6	126 8	150 5	78 8	94 0
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ..	20,829	1,977	13,564	2,151	1,211	282 5	110 5	155 6	81 1	88 11
Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus ..	45,353	6,240	44,864	10,868	4,876	278 2	111 6	148 0	82 11	95 0
Domestic Electric Appliances ..	18,451	1,294	8,100	901	615	307 7	133 0	162 9	77 0	97 7
Other Electrical Goods ..	33,766	3,279	25,487	6,547	2,218	299 9	111 1	159 9	86 2	94 7
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	127,834	17,169	1,367	386	80	280 9	119 0	138 2	65 6	—
Marine Engineering ..	53,015	9,387	749	162	19	277 6	111 7	134 7	59 9	—
Vehicles										
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing ..	251,276	14,970	20,934	3,577	1,191	380 5	139 8	189 1	81 0	114 11
Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing ..	18,634	2,278	5,120	906	427	295 4	129 5	158 6	76 7	99 10
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing ..	131,593	11,896	10,714	1,516	393	319 11	122 3	160 5	71 7	94 1
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment ..	10,266	1,383	685	173	78	279 7	110 3	156 5	72 10	—
Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams ..	15,469	1,717	552	99	15	279 10	119 8	170 0	—	—
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc. ..	2,135	454	866	382	117	269 3	115 7	143 9	78 8	—
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified										
Tools and Implements ..	7,794	1,112	3,503	467	266	270 10	110 9	140 6	77 2	79 7
Cutlery ..	2,958	381	3,165	499	410	288 8	107 4	126 8	78 10	77 8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. ..	16,271	2,128	8,402	2,901	526	302 0	126 9	154 3	84 0	93 6
Wire and Wire Manufactures ..	21,224	2,174	3,999	747	341	304 7	128 3	142 10	73 9	93 8
Cans and Metal Boxes ..	7,828	897	9,207	4,859	1,314	285 3	123 8	135 11	66 5	86 9
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals ..	6,393	924	4,622	938	743	283 4	121 0	128 2	76 1	88 4
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified ..	122,548	14,096	44,714	10,515	4,377	294 8	124 11	142 10	73 5	95 4

* Based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. See the article on pages 143 to 148 of the April, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE.
 † Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
 ‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those women normally working over 30 hours a week.
 § Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel.
 || Excluding railway workshops.

Table I.—Numbers of Workers Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in April, 1960—continued

Industry*	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received				Average earnings† in the last pay-week in April, 1960					
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 and over)‡		Girls	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 and over)‡		Girls
			Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time	
					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Textiles										
Production of Man-made Fibres ..	22,994	1,057	4,882	709	512	284 0	133 9	144 8	73 6	100 0
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres ..	30,801	4,201	53,468	9,818	5,723	236 9	126 8	146 8	70 7	109 0
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres ..	32,534	3,127	47,063	4,482	4,633	247 11	120 2	154 4	69 11	101 2
Woolen and Worsted ..	60,753	5,352	58,696	11,475	8,384	256 1	123 5	144 3	67 3	106 4
Jute ..	6,668	526	6,720	840	479	230 11	122 5	144 3	70 7	101 4
Rope, Twine and Net ..	2,676	561	4,413	681	774	250 0	111 2	127 2	67 10	90 3
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods ..	21,559	2,782	48,507	6,684	12,180	297 9	125 1	146 5	81 1	98 0
Lace ..	2,988	380	3,210	621	322	237 11	124 7	119 3	67 3	88 5
Carpets ..	12,247	1,754	8,790	1,088	2,453	283 7	119 6	155 7	79 0	104 2
Narrow Fabrics ..	3,463	512	7,353	1,465	1,251	247 6	117 8	132 10	69 0	93 4
Made-up Textiles ..	2,804	615	10,289	874	1,766	230 6	110 4	114 5	69 7	83 4
Textile Finishing ..	38,018	3,425	13,424	1,433	1,645	250 11	127 6	130 6	65 10	98 7
Other Textile Industries ..	8,473	677	2,733	556	209	292 0	141 11	142 11	68 8	99 7
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellemonery ..	15,727	1,874	3,285	380	284	250 5	131 5	138 10	69 10	92 1
Leather Goods ..	3,005	704	6,484	1,064	1,260	249 5	112 6	133 4	69 8	90 4
Fur ..	1,800	192	1,505	219	169	269 1	—	150 11	82 2	—
Clothing and Footwear										
Weatherproof Outerwear ..	2,345									

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1960

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.)

Table with columns for Industry*, Average number of hours worked (Men, Youths and Boys, Women, Girls), and Average hourly earnings (Men, Youths and Boys, Women, Girls).

* Based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. See the article on pages 143 to 148 of the April, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE.

† Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those women normally working over 30 hours a week.

§ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel.

|| Excluding railway workshops.

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in April, 1960—continued

Table with columns for Industry*, Average number of hours worked (Men, Youths and Boys, Women, Girls), and Average hourly earnings (Men, Youths and Boys, Women, Girls). Continuation of Table II from page 320.

*†† See footnotes on previous page.

§ The figures include permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

|| Mainly postal and wireless telecommunications but including also some returns for storage.

¶ These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication.

** Excluding police and fire service.

EDUCATION IN 1959

The Report of the Ministry of Education for the year 1959 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 1088), price 14s. 6d. net (15s. 3d. including postage). Besides the usual record of facts and figures it contains a special review of post-war educational building and describes the progress with three main building programmes: the five-year programme for schools, one aim of which is to complete the reorganisation of all-age schools; the five-year programme of technical college building, to which a supplementary three-year programme has been added; and the plans to expand training colleges.

The Education Act of 1959, states the Report, was a logical development of the 1944 settlement to meet new conditions and provided an extended system of grants for voluntary school building.

The Report says that as far as educational building is concerned the "battle of the bulge" has been won and that during the last ten years "we have built more new schools more quickly than ever before in our history. . . . but tasks no less challenging lie ahead. Reorganisation has still to be completed in some areas; the worst of the old schools must be replaced; the country's large stock of sound but out-of-date school buildings needs remodelling to modern standards; a vast expansion of technical colleges and teacher training colleges is taking place; and for the first time a specific programme of building for the Youth Service has been begun."

The raising of the school leaving age in 1947 meant that large numbers of extra school places were needed quickly. Immediate problems were the scarcity of labour and materials, the running down of authorities' architectural and administrative staffs during the war, and steadily rising costs.

In 1949 it was estimated that at least two million new school places would be needed by 1961. Before long the estimate had to be revised. An enlarged housing programme, new towns and new communities brought an even stronger demand and by the end of last year school places had been increased by 2,600,000.

To-day, new school buildings are only half as expensive in real terms as they were in 1949, which is a major achievement in itself. In 1949, the cost-per-place of primary schools was about £190, and of secondary schools about £320. To-day, the same schools on a similar basis would cost about £330 and £550 per place respectively, but in fact average costs-per-place in 1959 were £148 for primary and £259 for secondary schools.

Some 475 new schools were occupied last year. Together with extensions to existing premises they provided about 246,000 new places. Schools now under construction will provide another 203,000 places, about three-quarters of them in secondary schools.

Good progress has been made in the building programme outlined in the 1958 Command Paper "Secondary Education For All". Local education authority programmes for two years ahead were compiled last year. A third of the total work involved is for the improvement or replacement of existing schools, mostly secondary, with special emphasis on projects for the improvement of science teaching facilities. Another quarter provides for the reorganisation of All-age schools. The number of children in these schools has been falling steadily and the projects approved last year will provide proper secondary education for about three-quarters of the senior children in All-age schools.

By the end of 1959 final plans for two-thirds of the 363 projects comprising the Government's five-year plan for extension of technical colleges had been approved. The number of new colleges and extensions to existing colleges actually completed in the course of the year was 65. To maintain the momentum the Minister announced a further three-year building programme costing £45 million to follow the five-year one, thus enabling the target figure for accommodation of students set out in the 1956 Command Paper "Technical Education" to be raised.

Primary and Secondary Schooling

In January, 1959, there were over 6,900,000 children in the schools maintained and assisted by local education authorities in England and Wales, a rise of 60,000 over the 1958 total. Within that general increase significant figures of the change in distribution between junior and senior children are revealed; the number of infants and juniors declined by three times as many as in 1957, but the number of seniors on the registers increased by nearly 240,000, the greatest rise yet recorded. This increase included nearly 11,000 more sixth form pupils. The total number of pupils aged sixteen and seventeen rose by almost 22,000, compared with the rise of 3,500 the previous year.

Teachers

The net increase in the teaching force of approximately 5,500 to 264,700 did little more than match the increase in the general school population. An improvement in staffing standards in primary schools was offset by some deterioration in secondary schools. The percentage of pupils under 11 years old in classes of over 40 dropped from 29.7 to 24.2, while the percentage of pupils aged 11 and over in classes of over 30 rose from 62.1 to 64.2.

The number of mathematics and science graduates teaching senior children in primary and secondary schools rose to 12,730, the net increase, 612, being twice as large as that of the previous year.

The shortages of teachers in some areas was sufficiently serious to warrant the retention of the Quota system of distribution—the arrangement for securing a fair spread of the teachers available in the country. The system again proved generally effective last year, though a number of areas remained short of teachers.

Rapid progress was made in the programme for the expansion of teacher training colleges by 12,000 places. By the end of 1959 plans had been approved for about three-quarters of the 70 projects involved, and in some cases buildings had already started. The Minister announced in June, 1959, that a further 4,000 places were to be made available by 1964. Plans for rebuilding and enlarging the three technical teacher training colleges continued, and the Minister agreed in principle to establish a fourth college in the West Midlands.

The number of full-time teachers in major establishments of further education, other than art establishments, trebled during the ten years from 1948 to 1958. The Report says it is encouraging that the rate in increase since 1957 has kept pace with the estimates for future needs made by the Willis Jackson Committee on the supply and training of teachers for technical colleges, but adds that some staff still had excessively long hours of teaching and that there were "acute difficulties in filling the most senior posts and in finding teachers for certain branches of engineering and science".

Further Education

The number of students completing advanced courses at technical colleges in 1959 rose from the previous year's total of 11,500 to 12,500. The increase was largely due to the greater output from part-time courses, but current enrolment figures suggest there will soon be a swing towards full-time and sandwich courses.

Inquiries made during the year into the type of schools previously attended by students following advanced courses revealed the substantial intake to technical education from the grammar schools. No less striking, says the Report, is the high proportion of students successful on advanced courses who came from non-selective secondary schools. In one college of advanced technology over 20 per cent. of the students taking sandwich courses came from schools other than grant-aided and independent grammar schools.

It was decided during the year to establish facilities for advanced courses in two new fields, automobile engineering and the training of civil air pilots.

Special Schools

The number of children in Special Schools increased by 2,000 to just over 64,000. Twenty-two new Special Schools were brought into use. The number of children awaiting places fell by 1,300, but there were still nearly 16,000 children on local education authorities' lists. Of these, more than three-quarters were educationally sub-normal.

Two Ministry circulars issued during the year implemented recommendations of the Committee on Maladjusted Children. One was designed to secure a sound basis for a comprehensive child guidance service in every area, and called for progress reports from local education authorities by mid-1960. The other circular endorsed the committee's view that maladjusted children should, if possible, continue to live at home during treatment. Authorities were asked to consider the need for more day special schools or classes, and to review the adequacy of the boarding provision available.

Wales

The total school population rose by 2,500 to nearly 442,000, but in spite of this increase the pupil-teacher ratio again improved slightly to 23.3, compared with the ratio in England of 26.4. About 12,000 new school places were provided during the year, bringing the total since 1945 to nearly 126,000.

The Welsh share of the general expansion of teacher training colleges by 16,000 places amounted to 1,245 places. All permanent colleges were invited to increase their capacity.

Commonwealth Education

The first Commonwealth Conference to be held for nearly thirty years took place at Oxford in July last year. Some 140 delegates from Commonwealth countries, including 16 Colonial territories, took part. A programme of expenditure totalling £10 million over the first five years was worked out, which included the provision of 1,000 scholarships and fellowships. Help for the developing countries will include the provision of places in teacher training institutions and technical colleges, and the encouragement of teachers to accept appointment overseas. The United Kingdom will provide £6 million out of the £10 million. By the end of the year plans were well under way for this country to take its full share in implementing the conference recommendations.

Statistics

The Report includes the usual comprehensive statistical information concerning education in England and Wales, but this year the statistics of Further Education have been considerably revised to produce a more useful and up-to-date picture of students following courses leading to a particular qualification. To obtain the figures more quickly, returns have been collected at the beginning of the year, instead of waiting until the end of the session.

Separate information is now available on the number of students studying for degrees, National Certificates and Diplomas, City and Guilds and other examinations, and details are given of those following full-time or sandwich courses or attending part-time in the day or evening.

WORKSHOPS FOR THE BLIND

Appointment of Working Party

On 29th June the Minister of Labour announced in the House of Commons that he has appointed a Working Party to review the facilities provided in the workshops for the blind, and to recommend what changes may be needed to enable them to fulfil their role efficiently and economically under modern conditions. Mr. J. G. Stewart, C.B., C.B.E., Under-Secretary, Ministry of Labour, is to be chairman. The other members are: Mr. E. M. Amphlett, C.B.E., M.C., chairman of the Blind Persons Committee, National Advisory Council on the Employment of the Disabled; Mr. C. H. Beckett, National Industrial Officer, National Union of General and Municipal Workers; Mr. A. Brown, manager of the Glasgow Workshops for the Blind, Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind, member of the Joint Industrial Council for Scottish Workshops for the Blind; Mr. J. C. Colligan, O.B.E., Secretary-General, Royal National Institute for the Blind; Miss M. O'Connor, O.B.E., chairman of the Children and Welfare Committee, County Councils Association; Mr. R. A. Joseph, B.Sc., M.I.E.E., managing director, Midland Electric Installation Company, Wolverhampton; Mr. W. H. Pascoe, secretary, National Association of Workshops for the Blind; Mr. T. H. Smith, M.B.E., general secretary, National League of the Blind; Mrs. D. M. Kent, Ministry of Labour.

The secretary of the Working Party is Mr. A. E. Wilson, M.B.E., Ministry of Labour. The Working Party will hold its first meeting soon, and any person or organisation wishing to give evidence should communicate with its secretary at 32 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. (Telephone, WHItEhall 6200.)

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Accidents: How they happen and how to prevent them

The July issue (No. 44) of "Accidents: how they happen and how to prevent them" gives particular prominence to accidents in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries. It describes nineteen typical accidents in these industries which have been notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories and which cover a wide range of risks and hazards: falls, collapse of structures, explosions, welding, inadequate lighting or wiring, etc. As in previous issues, the accidents described are illustrated with drawings and diagrams. It is hoped that these examples will stimulate interest in the problem of accidents in the shipbuilding industry and that as a result more effective precautions will be taken to prevent similar accidents happening in the future.

Attention is also drawn in this issue to three accidents involving machine tools, three accidents on building and construction work, two transport accidents, and three cases where men were injured as a result of working in unsafe places.

This quarterly publication of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 7d. including postage).

Industrial Health Service Development: Gift by Nuffield Foundation

The Minister of Labour, in a recent statement about industrial health services, told the House of Commons that the Trustees of the Nuffield Foundation had decided to allocate £250,000 for the further development of group industrial health services and industrial hygiene services. The Minister said he had been considering with his Industrial Health Advisory Committee how best to develop those services. Legal requirements safeguarding the health of industrial workers were contained in the Factories Acts and regulations, and these were being constantly revised and extended.

"Many firms", he went on, "voluntarily provide medical and nursing services. To encourage more employers to do this I am publishing later this year a booklet about some of these services giving details of their cost, together with the views of management and workpeople about them."

"As well as such services by individual firms, group schemes have operated successfully in a few places with special circumstances, such as Slough and Harlow. We must explore the possibilities of establishing group schemes in areas of a different kind."

"Another need is for industrial hygiene services to carry out chemical, physical and biological tests where special hazards exist or are suspected. I hope that awareness of the need for such testing will be stimulated by the booklet I have published recently on toxic substances in factory atmospheres" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1960, page 150). "I am arranging for an organisation to be set up to collect information on a regular basis and make it available to employers."

"I have discussed further action with the Nuffield Foundation, which has had considerable experience in promoting industrial health schemes. I am happy to say that the Trustees of the Foundation have decided to allocate the sum of £250,000 for the further development of group industrial health services and industrial hygiene services. The money will be applied to assist practical schemes which promise to be self-supporting after an initial period of development. In selecting such schemes, the Foundation will work in close co-operation with my Department."

Draft First-aid (Revocation) Regulations, 1960

Various orders and regulations made before section 45 of the Factories Act, 1937, came into force, contained particular requirements for first-aid equipment in certain industries. These have been reviewed in the light of new standards required in all factories by the First-aid Boxes in Factories Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 906).

As a result of this review the draft First-aid (Revocation) Regulations, 1960, were published on 5th August. These Regulations revoke all the requirements as to the marking and contents of first-aid boxes and cupboards contained in the various instruments set out in the Schedule, since these requirements are no longer necessary.

Comments are invited on these draft Regulations and should be sent in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, on or before 2nd September, 1960.

Work in Compressed Air

On 26th July the Minister of Labour made the Work in Compressed Air (Amendment) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1307). These Regulations, which came into operation on 14th August, 1960, extend the scope of the Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations, 1958, so as to make those Regulations apply not only to work in compressed air carried out in works of engineering construction but also to work in compressed air carried out in any factory and in any other premises or place to which the Factories Act, 1937, applies.

Washing Facilities in Factories

On 18th July the Minister of Labour made the Washing Facilities (Miscellaneous Industries) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1214).

A number of Orders and Regulations made under the Factories Acts contain detailed requirements as to the washing facilities to be provided in certain industries or processes, but in some respects they fall short of the new requirement in section 18 of the Factories Act, 1959, to provide a supply of clean running hot and cold or warm water. Section 18 of the Factories Act, 1959, came into force on 1st August, 1960* and these Regulations, which came into operation on the same day, bring the various Orders and Regulations into line with the new requirement.

Copies of the Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

The Agriculture (Threshers and Balers) Regulations, 1960


On 14th July the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Scotland made the Agriculture (Threshers and Balers) Regulations, 1960, under the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956. These Regulations will come into force on 1st August, 1961, and will apply throughout Great Britain to stationary threshers, hullers, balers and trussers. They are complementary to the Stationary Machinery Regulations (S.I. 1959 No. 1216) which were made in July, 1959, and come into full operation on 14th July, 1961.

Guards must be fitted to protect workers from contact with dangerous parts of the machines, and the deck of every thresher and huller from which a worker is liable to fall more than 5 feet must have a guard rail. Such guards must not be removed except in certain specified circumstances. Machines, guards and belts must be properly maintained. Means of quickly stopping machinery are also prescribed and there must be adequate light.

Workers must not be in certain dangerous positions while working at these machines, and pointed hooks or spikes must not be used for the attachment of a sack to a thresher. An explanatory leaflet will be issued in due course.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1960 No. 1199) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

* (Factories Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 2) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960, No. 1028, C.8)).



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NATIONAL INSURANCE

Minor Amendments in Conditions for Contracting Out in Public Services

On 27th June, the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Non-participation—Benefit and Schemes) Amendment Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1104). The Regulations came into operation on 5th July. A preliminary draft had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 191) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 237 (Session 1959-60). The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft.

The effect of the Regulations is to amend the National Insurance (Non-participation—Benefit and Schemes) Regulations, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1959, page 336), by allowing the recognition of certain pension schemes or arrangements for the purposes of the National Insurance Act, 1959, notwithstanding that their benefits may be terminated under the Forfeiture Act, 1870, or suspended during employment in public or local government service. Provision is also made for recognising the pension arrangements of the staff of the Houses of Parliament.

Copies of the Regulations and of the Report can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage) and 6d. net (8d. including postage) respectively.

Graduated Pension Scheme Commencement Order

On 18th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance Act, 1959 (Commencement) (No. 2) Order, 1960. The Order provides that the flat rate contributions under the Scheme for employees over 18 who are not contracted-out will start to be paid from 3rd April, 1961, and the graduated contributions from 6th April, 1961. Seven sets of Regulations dealing with the assessment and collection of graduated contributions, contracting-out and the preservation of equivalent pension rights for those contracted-out had previously been made by the Minister.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1960 No. 1215 (C.10)) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (4d. including postage).

Graduated Contributions : Married Women

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has laid before Parliament the National Insurance (Married Women) Amendment Regulations 1960. These Regulations which will come into operation on 3rd April, 1961, will amend the National Insurance (Married Women) Regulations, 1948, so that married women will be treated in the same way as other persons for graduated contribution purposes. The preliminary draft of the Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee and approved by them in their Report which has been published as House of Commons Paper No. 282 (Session 1959-60).

Copies of the Regulations and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. and 4d. net (5d. and 6d. including postage) respectively.

National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations

On 25th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1960. The effect of these Regulations, which came into operation on 1st August, is to enable in certain circumstances, people getting or those who will get a reduced pension because they did not pay contributions for the last year of the old contributory pensions scheme July, 1947, to July, 1948, to pay their back contributions for that year and so qualify for a higher rate of pension.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1960, No. 1226) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d net (5d. including postage).

Pension Increases for Postponing Retirement : Review of Arrangements for Married Women and Widows

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to review the conditions on which bigger retirement pensions can be earned for married women and widows because they or their husbands continue to work and pay full contributions beyond the minimum pension age (65 for men, 60 for women).

The full terms of reference to the Committee are:—"To review the conditions on which increases of retirement pension can be awarded under Sections 20(4) and 21(3) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, to married women and widows in respect of contributions paid after pensionable age by them or by their husbands".

The Committee will consider representations on this question. Representations should be made in writing and should be sent before 31st October, 1960, to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2.

Graduated Contributions and Non-participating Employments : Miscellaneous Provisions

On 25th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Graduated Contributions and Non-participating Employment—Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1960. The Regulations were approved in draft by the National Insurance Advisory Committee whose Report has been published as a House of Commons Paper No. 265 (Session 1959-60) (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1960, page 243).

These Regulations, together with those already made on the assessment and collection of graduated contributions, complete the general structure of the contributions arrangements for the graduated pension scheme which is to start in April, 1961. The special arrangements for certain groups of employees, such as seamen, will however be the subject of further Regulations.

The Regulations deal with such matters as the refund of graduated contributions wrongly paid; and the liability for flat-rate contributions where a person has two employments in the same week, in one of which he has been contracted-out of the graduated scheme as a member of an approved occupational pension scheme. They also set out which contribution provisions in the Regulations of the present flat-rate scheme are to apply to graduated contributions.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1960, No. 1210) price 6d. net (8d. including postage), and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee (H.C. No. 265), price 4d. net (6d. including postage), can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

Long-Term Hospital Patients

On 25th July the following Regulations were made, viz.: the National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1282), the National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Amendment Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1283), the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1286), the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1284), and the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1285).

The Regulations, which will come into force on 19th September, 1960, have been approved by the National Insurance Advisory Committee and the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council in their Reports which have been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Papers Nos. 275, 276 and 277 (Session 1959-60).

The Regulations provide that mentally disordered people who are committed by the courts to legal custody in hospital are to be treated for National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Insurance in the same way as other mentally and physically ill patients and will no longer be disqualified for national insurance benefits or contribution credits. Those transferred to hospital from prison or other penal institutions while undergoing sentence will continue to be qualified until the effective end of their sentence.

Other provisions include:—(a) arrangements to give contribution credits for past periods of detention to patients who would have been entitled to them but for the disqualification; (b) an extension of the circumstances in which benefit can be paid for periods of custody on remand; (c) reduction of pocket money payments to some long-term hospital patients where a doctor certifies that the money cannot be used for the patients' personal comfort or enjoyment; (d) the establishment for sickness and industrial injury benefit purposes of a general earnings limit of 40s. a week for work which is therapeutic in character. This replaces the present limit of 20s. or 40s. according to circumstances.

The Ministry, with the co-operation of the hospital authorities, will be reviewing the position of in-patients at present disqualified, in the light of the changes.

Copies of the Regulations and of the Reports can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office. Prices are listed on page 351 of this GAZETTE.

War Pensions Committees Extension Order

On 11th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the War Pensions Committees (Extension) Order, 1960, extending the period of office of existing members of War Pensions Committees up to 31st December, 1965, subject to the right of nominating organisations to change their representatives by notifying the Minister to that effect before 31st December, 1960.

There are 155 War Pensions Committees, with a total membership of 3,660. They include representatives of disabled ex-Servicemen, and widows and dependants of such men, local authorities, local employers, workmen in industry and voluntary associations. Each Committee is constituted for a particular area, and its main functions are: (i) to consider and make recommendations to the Minister as to the administration of war pensions in the area; (ii) to hear and consider complaints made to it by pensioners or applicants and to make such representations to the Minister as it thinks fit; (iii) to enquire into any matters referred to it by the Minister. Members of Committees also play an important part in the War Pensioners' Welfare Service, for example, by visiting the more severely disabled pensioners in their homes and, in suitable instances, by encouraging them to take up some form of recreational homecraft.

Copies of the Order can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Engineering Industry in France

The information contained in this article is based on statistics published by the French Ministry of Labour and the National Institute of Statistical and Economic Studies supplemented by information from trade union and other sources. The Ministry of Labour conduct a quarterly enquiry into hours of work, rates of wages, etc., in commerce and industry. The enquiry is based on replies to questionnaires furnished by some 30,000 firms, employing at least 10 workers each and one-third of the total labour force in the aggregate.

In France a system of provincial differentiation operates and wage rates vary geographically. In applying the statutory minimum wage, Paris is Zone A (100 per cent.); Zone B, minus 2.22 per cent.; Zone C, minus 4.44 per cent.; Zone D, minus 6.67 per cent.; and Zone E, minus 8.0 per cent. (In practice, wage rates in the

engineering industry in the lowest paid areas are as much as 28 per cent. below the Paris rates.) Subject to the over-riding consideration that no wage may be below the statutory minimum, wage rates are negotiated by collective bargaining on a regional, district or individual firm basis. The most important agreement is that which concerns the engineering industry in the Greater Paris area, and covers some 600,000 workers.

The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average basic hourly wage rates, expressed in shillings and pence, at 1st April, 1960, in the engineering industry generally and in the main branches of the industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling the Exchange Rate of 13.82 New francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Men (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I

Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled
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All Branches of the Engineering Industry

Zone	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled Class II	Highly Skilled Class I	Highly Skilled Class I
A	3 0	3 2	3 6	4 2	5 1	3 9
B	2 7	2 9	2 11	3 4	3 11	3 2
C	2 6	2 8	2 10	3 3	4 0	3 1
D	2 4	2 6	2 8	3 1	3 8	2 10
E	2 4	2 6	2 8	3 0	3 8	2 8

Foundries, Boilermaking, Mechanical Motors and Pumps

Zone	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled Class II	Highly Skilled Class I	Highly Skilled Class I
A	3 0	3 2	3 6	4 1	4 10	3 9
B	2 6	2 8	2 11	3 4	3 11	3 2
C	2 5	2 8	2 10	3 3	3 11	—
D	2 4	2 6	2 8	3 1	3 8	2 9
E	2 3	2 5	2 7	2 11	3 7	—

Miscellaneous Metal Goods, Precision Instruments, Watchmaking and Optical Instruments

Zone	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled Class II	Highly Skilled Class I	Highly Skilled Class I
A	3 1	3 3	3 7	4 3	5 3	3 9
B	2 7	2 9	2 10	3 4	4 0	3 0
C	2 6	2 8	2 10	3 3	4 2	3 0
D	2 4	2 5	2 7	3 0	3 7	2 9
E	2 4	2 6	2 8	3 0	3 11	2 8

Shipbuilding, Machinery, Automobiles, Cycles and Aircraft

Zone	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled Class II	Highly Skilled Class I	Highly Skilled Class I
A	3 1	3 3	3 7	4 2	5 0	3 10
B	2 7	2 9	2 11	3 4	3 11	3 2
C	2 6	2 8	2 10	3 3	3 10	3 1
D	2 5	2 7	2 9	3 2	3 9	—
E	2 4	2 6	2 8	3 1	3 6	—

Electrical Engineering

Zone	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled Class II	Highly Skilled Class I	Highly Skilled Class I
A	2 11	3 0	3 3	4 0	5 1	3 8
B	2 8	2 10	3 0	3 6	4 1	3 4
C	2 5	2 7	2 9	3 3	4 1	3 2
D	2 4	2 6	2 8	3 2	3 10	—
E	2 4	2 6	2 9	3 2	4 5	—

In the industry as a whole women workers account for approximately 14 per cent. of the total labour force. In transformation of metals the figure is 7 per cent. while in general engineering it is 16 per cent.

The average working weeks for the various branches of the industry at the beginning of April, 1960, were:—

Metal Manufacture	46.7 hours
Mechanical Engineering	46.6 hours
Construction of Machinery and Vehicles	47.2 hours
Electrical Engineering	46.5 hours

There are enhanced rates for night, Sunday and continuous-shift working.

The Table in the next column summarises the supplementary labour costs paid by employers, expressed as a percentage of the total wages bill. It must be emphasised that these estimates represent an overall average and there will be marked differences between one branch of the industry and another and even between individual firms, e.g., the industrial injuries scheme contribution rate for ship building is considerably higher than that for machine-tool manufacture.

(80593)

Supplementary Labour Costs	Per cent.
Social Security General Scheme	11.0
Social Security Family Allowance Scheme	12.0
Social Security Industrial Injuries Scheme	3.0
Pay Roll Tax	5.0
Paid annual holidays	7.5
Paid public holidays	0.7
Housing Tax	0.7
Apprenticeship Tax	0.4
Medical Services	0.3
Unemployment Insurance Benefit Scheme	0.8
Supplementary Pensions Scheme:	
Senior Staffs	1.5
Others	2.0
Non-obligatory social charges	2.0
Total	47.7

Paid annual holidays are for a legal minimum of three weeks for a complete year of service (4 weeks for persons under 18 years of age) with additional days for long service. The only statutory paid public holiday is May 1st, but women workers and young persons under 18 are entitled to have the ten legal public holidays without pay. Most workers are granted five paid public holidays per annum on the basis of one in each quarter plus May Day.

A**

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc. in the Engineering Industry in Germany

The following particulars, relating to the engineering industry in the German Federal Republic, were obtained from the report for November, 1959, on the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal Statistical Office.

The Tables show, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. The terms "Male workers" and "Female workers" include boys and girls respectively; female workers comprise approximately 20 per cent. of the labour force. The term "Average Weekly Hours of Work" relates to actual hours spent at the work bench, excluding time off for meal breaks, company or union meetings, visits to the doctor, etc.

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
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All Branches of the Engineering Industry

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers:			
Skilled	44.0	4 9	222 3
Semi-skilled	43.9	4 5	206 3
Unskilled	43.4	3 9	173 4
Average	43.9	4 6	211 3
Female workers:			
Skilled	42.3	3 7	158 11
Semi-skilled	41.7	3 2	141 11
Unskilled	40.8	3 0	132 2
Average	41.2	3 1	136 5
Average all workers	43.4	4 3	196 4

Machinery

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers:			
Skilled	43.7	4 8	218 2
Semi-skilled	43.9	4 4	201 11
Unskilled	43.6	3 9	175 7
Average	43.7	4 6	209 0
Female workers:			
Skilled	41.2	3 7	158 3
Semi-skilled	41.4	3 5	149 6
Unskilled	40.1	3 0	128 2
Average	40.7	3 2	137 4
Average all workers	43.5	4 5	203 0

Motor Vehicles and Aircraft

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers:			
Skilled	43.3	5 1	234 10
Semi-skilled	43.1	4 9	215 8
Unskilled	42.9	4 1	185 11
Average	43.2	4 11	224 10
Female workers:			
Skilled	42.8	4 0	177 4
Semi-skilled	42.3	3 9	165 9
Unskilled	40.9	3 8	157 11
Average	41.5	3 8	161 9
Average all workers	43.1	4 10	221 1

Electrical Engineering

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers:			
Skilled	43.7	4 6	210 4
Semi-skilled	43.7	4 3	195 11
Unskilled	43.2	3 7	164 11
Average	43.7	4 4	199 4
Female workers:			
Skilled	41.8	3 7	159 0
Semi-skilled	41.6	3 2	139 7
Unskilled	40.9	3 1	133 10
Average	41.2	3 1	136 4
Average all workers	42.6	3 10	173 8

Iron, Steel, Lead and Metal goods

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers:			
Skilled	44.8	4 9	226 3
Semi-skilled	44.3	4 7	215 7
Unskilled	43.6	3 10	177 0
Average	44.4	4 6	213 5
Female workers:			
Skilled	42.6	3 3	149 2
Semi-skilled	41.6	3 1	136 8
Unskilled	40.8	2 11	127 11
Average	41.1	3 0	131 3
Average all workers	43.5	4 2	191 9

Steel Construction

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers:			
Skilled	44.3	4 9	221 5
Semi-skilled	44.1	4 3	198 8
Unskilled	42.3	3 7	163 3
Average	44.0	4 6	208 7
Female workers:			
Skilled	37.6	3 5*	137 8*
Semi-skilled	42.5	3 1	140 6
Unskilled	40.4	2 10	124 6
Average	40.7	2 11	127 9
Average all workers	43.9	4 5	206 5

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
<i>Shipbuilding</i>			
Male workers:			
Skilled	46.9	4 9	237 8
Semi-skilled	47.2	4 3	212 4
Unskilled	44.5	3 6	165 10
Average	46.8	4 7	229 5
Female workers:			
Skilled	43.1	4 1*	181 2*
Semi-skilled	42.2	3 8	164 9
Unskilled	43.0	3 0	139 11
Average	42.9	3 1	143 1
Average all workers	46.8	4 7	228 11

Motor Cars and Motor Car Engines Only

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers:			
Skilled	42.7	5 3	239 9
Semi-skilled	42.0	4 10	215 3
Unskilled	42.1	4 4	195 11
Average	42.4	5 1	228 11
Female workers:			
Skilled	40.9	4 11	216 1
Semi-skilled	41.0	4 4	188 3
Unskilled	40.3	4 0	173 11
Average	40.6	4 2	180 1
Average all workers	42.3	5 0	225 10

Precision Engineering and Optical Instruments

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers:			
Skilled	43.6	4 8	213 11
Semi-skilled	43.7	4 1	189 6
Unskilled	43.8	3 5	159 1
Average	43.7	4 4	200 7
Female workers:			
Skilled	43.3	3 5	157 2
Semi-skilled	42.3	3 3	142 8
Unskilled	41.2	2 11	127 8
Average	41.8	3 1	136 9
Average all workers	42.9	3 10	175 4

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment and family allowances. There is no uniform rate of contribution as the actual contributions may vary from employer to employer according to industrial or actuarial risk. On average the total contribution is about 15 per cent. of wages.

In addition to these statutory payments, employers may contribute to other schemes. According to returns made by employers for the International Labour Office enquiry of 1955, the results of which were published in *Labour Costs in European Industry* (obtainable from the Branch International Labour Office, 38-39 Parliament Street, S.W.1, price 7s. 6d.), the amounts paid by German employers in respect of non-obligatory social security benefits, direct benefits and subsidies represented 10 per cent. of basic wages.

With regard to annual holidays, the legal minimum in most of the Länder (Provinces) is 12 days, but more generous provision may exist under collective agreements. Fifteen days would appear to be granted, on average, for workers over the age of 18 years. Paid public holidays, granted additionally, vary from 10 to 13 days, according to the predominant religious belief in the area concerned.

ORGANISATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Seminar on Training in Mechanical Engineering

The European Productivity Agency propose to organise an international seminar on accelerated vocational training in selected occupations in mechanical engineering. The seminar will discuss and compare in detail the content of training syllabuses for two chosen skilled occupations; the methods of revising syllabuses from time to time so as to keep pace with the development of technology and of teaching methods, and will arrange practical demonstrations of teaching methods. It is planned to last three days in late autumn this year. Details and place will be available later.

Participants should be experienced instructors in accelerated vocational training in the field of mechanical engineering. One participant from each country should be prepared to give a short practical demonstration of teaching methods applied in his country.

The Agency will bear the cost of organising the seminar. Travel and subsistence expenses will have to be borne by participants or their sponsoring organisation. A participation fee of 30 new French francs per person will be charged.

Enquiries, suggestions and applications for participation, which should be made before 15th September, should be addressed to: Miss G. N. Ellis, Ministry of Labour, 19, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. Telephone, WHITEhall 6200, Extension 186.

* Sample figure.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in June

GENERAL SUMMARY

During June the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 70,000 to 23,593,000. The largest increases were in food, drink and tobacco, catering, hotels, etc., and the distributive trades; the main reductions were in coalmining, textiles, shipbuilding and marine engineering and clothing and footwear.

The Employment Exchanges filled 156,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 6th July. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 6th July was 380,000; this was 19,000 more than in June.

The number of operatives working short time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 25th June was 29,700, which was 1,100 fewer than at the end of May.

There were 292,000 persons registered as unemployed on 11th July, of whom 282,000 were wholly unemployed and 10,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 13th June and 11th July, unemployment fell by 13,000, there being a decrease of 15,000 in the wholly unemployed and an increase of 2,000 in the temporarily stopped.

The main reductions were 4,300 in manufacturing industries, 2,700 in distribution, 2,600 in miscellaneous services (including 1,200 in catering, hotels, etc.), and 2,400 in construction. The number of boys and girls not previously in employment who were registered as unemployed increased by 3,300.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in July was 1.3 per cent.; in June it was 1.4 per cent., and in July, 1959, it was 1.8 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 163,200—58 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of June was 24,401,000, an increase of 43,000 compared with the end of May.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-May and end-June, 1960, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-June, 1959.

(End of Month)

	June, 1959	April, 1960	May, 1960	June, 1960	Changes during June, 1960
Number in Civil Employment	23,197	23,420	23,523‡	23,593	+ 70
Men	15,308	15,396	15,450‡	15,478	+ 28
Women	7,889	8,024	8,073	8,115	+ 42
Wholly Unemployed§	379	355	314	290	- 24
Temporarily Stopped§	24	9	8	8	...
Total Registered Unemployed§	403	364	322	298	- 24
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	565	521	521	518	- 3
Men	550	506	506	503	- 3
Women	15	15	15	15	...
Total Working Population†	24,145	24,296	24,358‡	24,401	+ 43
Men	16,137	16,153	16,180‡	16,191	+ 11
Women	8,008	8,143	8,178	8,210	+ 32

* The figures of employment for all dates after June, 1959, are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1960.

† 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, together with an estimate of the number of ex-service men and women on release leave not yet in employment (this estimate is included in the figures on the grand total line, but is not shown separately in the Table). Part-time workers are counted as full units.

‡ Amended figure.

§ End of month estimates. Persons classed as temporarily stopped are included in the totals of persons in civil employment. (See footnote † above.)

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

An analysis by broad industrial groups of the total numbers in civil employment for recent months and for June, 1959, is given in the Table below.

(End of Month)

	June, 1959	April, 1960	May, 1960	June, 1960	Change during June, 1960
Thousands					
Agriculture and Fishing	999	943	961	971	+ 10
Mining and Quarrying	826	776	771	765	- 6
Food, Drink and Tobacco	818	801	812	830	+ 18
Chemicals and Allied Industries	520	530	531	532	+ 1
Metal Manufacture	576	614	618	620	+ 2
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,938	2,043	2,052	2,056	+ 4
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	264	257	255	252	- 3
Vehicles	869	915	918	918	...
Metal Goods	519	548	550	551	+ 1
Textiles	851	868	867	863	- 4
Clothing and Footwear	565	583	581	578	- 3
Other Manufactures	1,557	1,631	1,633	1,634	+ 1
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,477	8,790	8,817	8,834	+ 17
Construction	1,523	1,509	1,536*	1,541	+ 5
Gas, Electricity and Water	374	372	371	370	- 1
Transport and Communication	1,672	1,643	1,647	1,652	+ 5
Distributive Trades	3,209	3,237	3,249	3,265	+ 16
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services	4,874	4,910	4,931	4,954	+ 23
National Government Service	505	504	502	501	- 1
Local Government Service	738	736	738	740	+ 2
Total in Civil Employment	23,197	23,420	23,523*	23,593	+ 70

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 June, 1959, and April, May and June, 1960. 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 below, are omitted from the Table.

* Amended figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	June, 1959			April, 1960			May, 1960			June, 1960		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	736.6	19.5	756.1	686.9	19.5	706.4	681.4	19.5	700.9	675.4	19.5	694.9
Food, Drink and Tobacco	447.6	356.3	803.9	442.9	343.6	786.5	445.2	351.7	796.9	452.1	363.4	815.5
Grain Milling	32.2	8.2	40.4	31.7	8.0	39.7	31.7	8.0	39.7	31.6	8.0	39.6
Bread and Flour Confectionery	79.9	52.7	132.6	80.5	54.5	135.0	81.0	55.4	136.4	82.1	56.0	138.1
Biscuits	20.2	39.4	59.6	19.5	36.9	56.4	19.4	37.5	56.9	19.5	38.7	58.2
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	35.2	31.1	66.3	34.9	30.4	65.3	35.1	31.1	66.2	35.9	32.6	68.5
Milk Products	26.6	13.3	39.9	25.4	12.4	37.8	26.6	13.1	39.7	27.0	13.3	40.3
Sugar	13.4	4.6	18.0	13.0	4.4	17.4	12.8	4.5	17.3	12.8	4.5	17.3
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	39.8	60.4	100.2	39.5	63.3	102.8	39.5	64.0	103.5	39.5	64.4	103.9
Fruit and Vegetable Products	31.3	59.8	91.1	29.0	46.9	75.9	29.1	49.7	78.8	31.4	57.1	88.5
Animal and Poultry Products	16.0	4.2	20.2	15.9	4.0	19.9	15.8	4.0	19.8	15.7	4.0	19.7
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	20.9	17.1	38.0	21.6	17.9	39.5	21.6	18.0	39.6	21.9	17.6	39.5
Brewing and Malting	75.3	20.1	95.4	75.6	20.0	95.6	76.1	20.4	96.5	76.9	20.8	97.7
Other Drink Industries	38.4	22.6	61.0	38.4	22.0	60.4	38.7	22.8	61.5	39.8	23.1	62.9
Tobacco	18.4	22.8	41.2	17.9	22.9	40.8	17.8	23.2	41.0	18.0	23.3	41.3
Chemicals and Allied Industries	374.4	143.6	518.0	379.4	148.4	527.8	380.3	148.9	529.2	381.0	149.3	530.3
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	18.2	0.6	18.8	18.1	0.6	18.7	18.2	0.6	18.8	18.2	0.6	18.8
Mineral Oil Refining	33.5	7.3	40.8	33.3	7.3	40.6	33.4	7.4	40.7	33.4	7.4	40.8
Lubricating Oils and Greases	6.7	2.4	9.1	6.8	2.3	9.1	6.8	2.3	9.1	6.9	2.4	9.3
Chemicals and Dyes	173.2	44.8	218.0	177.2	46.4	223.6	177.7	46.4	224.1	178.0	46.5	224.5
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	28.6	37.9	66.5	28.6	39.9	68.5	28.8	40.2	69.0	28.8	40.3	69.1
Explosives and Fireworks	23.5	12.5	36.0	23.6	12.2	35.8	23.5	12.2	35.7	23.5	12.1	35.6
Paint and Printing Ink	34.0	14.5	48.5	34.0	15.0	49.0	34.1	15.0	49.1	34.2	15.0	49.2
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc.	31.2	14.5	45.7	30.5	14.6	45.1	30.4	14.7	45.1	30.3	14.8	45.1
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	18.2	4.6	22.8	19.7	5.3	25.0	19.8	5.3	25.1	20.0	5.3	25.3
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	7.3	4.5	11.8	7.6	4.8	12.4	7.6	4.9	12.5	7.6	4.9	12.5
Metal Manufacture	503.9	70.9	574.8	537.4	76.1	613.5	540.7	76.5	617.2	542.3	76.7	619.0
Iron and Steel (General)	251.1	23.0	274.1	268.9	24.3	293.2	274.0	24.5	298.5	271.4	24.6	296.0
Steel Tubes	42.8	8.2	51.0	44.9	8.7	53.6	45.2	8.7	53.9	45.3	8.7	54.0
Iron Castings, etc.	104.9	14.4	119.3	111.0	15.2	126.2	111.6	15.2	126.8	111.8	15.3	127.1
Light Metals	43.8	12.6	56.4	47.0	13.8	60.8	47.3	13.9	61.2	47.4	13.9	61.3
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	61.3	12.7	74.0	65.6	14.1	79.7	66.2	14.2	80.4	66.4	14.2	80.6
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,410.3	502.0	1,912.3	1,469.4	547.6	2,017.0	1,474.6	551.1	2,025.7	1,476.8	552.7	2,029.5
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors)	31.9	4.8	36.7	32.6	5.0	37.6	32.5	5.0	37.5	32.3	4.9	37.2
Metal-working Machine Tools	71.9	13.7	85.6	74.6	14.6	89.2	74.9	14.7	89.6	75.0	14.7	89.7
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	33.7	10.4	44.1	35.9	11.2	47.1	36.2	11.2	47.4	36.3	11.2	47.5
Industrial Engines	30.6	5.1	35.7	32.0	5.4	37.4	32.0	5.4	37.4	32.0	5.4	37.4
Textile Machinery and Accessories	41.2	7.0	48.2	45.5	8.2	53.7	45.7	8.3	54.0	45.6	8.3	53.9
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	20.0	3.3	23.3	21.0	3.5	24.5	21.1	3.5	24.6	21.2	3.5	24.7
Mechanical Handling Equipment	42.5	15.7	58.2	42.8	15.7	58.5	43.0	15.7	58.7	43.1	15.7	58.8
Office Machinery	37.1	15.9	53.0	37.9	16.8	54.7	38.2	16.8	55.0	38.3	17.0	55.3
Other Machinery	258.4	57.5	315.9	267.4	62.1	329.5	268.9	62.5	331.4	269.8	62.5	332.3
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	130.2	16.2	146.4	132.0	17.3	149.3	133.1	17.4	150.5	133.5	17.4	150.9
Ordnance and Small Arms	28.7	7.8	36.5	29.6	7.9	37.5	29.4	7.9	37.3	29.1	7.8	36.9
Other Mechanical Engineering	141.7	41.0	182.7	151.2	45.7	196.9	152.0	46.4	198.4	152.6	46.9	199.5
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	74.8	40.2	115.0	76.2	42.8	119.0	76.2	43.0	119.2	76.2	43.2	119.4
Watches and Clocks	7.5	7.0	14.5	7.5	7.4	14.9	7.6	7.8	15.4	7.6	7.8	15.4
Electrical Machinery	156.5	51.7	208.2	159.0	55.0	214.0	158.8	55.0	213.8	158.6	55.0	213.6
Insulated Wires and Cables	40.0	19.7	59.7	40.2	21.5	61.7	40.1	21.7	61.8	40.2	21.7	61.9
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	37.1	19.8	56.9	37.7	22.6	60.3	37.7	22.9	60.6	37.8	23.0	60.8
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	116.7	97.2	213.9	126.0	106.6	232.6	126.7	107.6	234.3	127.2	107.8	235.0
Domestic Electric Appliances	37.0	21.0	58.0	40.4	23.5	63.9	40.3	23.4	63.7	39.9	23.5	63.4
Other Electrical Goods	72.8	57.0	129.8	79.8	64.4	144.2	80.2	64.8	145.0	80.4	65.2	145.6
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	249.8	12.8	262.6	243.4	12.5	255.9	241.3	12.5	253.8	238.0	12.6	250.6
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	179.1	8.7	187.8	174.9	8.4	183.3	172.9	8.4	181.3	170.0	8.5	178.5
Marine Engineering	70.7	4.1	74.8	68.5	4.1	72.6	68.4	4.1	72.5	68.0	4.1	72.1
Vehicles	744.8	116.7	861.5	782.8	125.3	908.1	784.9	126.3	911.2	784.9	126.3	911.2
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	332.9	52.8	385.7	377.1	60.4	437.5	380.1	61.0	441.1	381.1	61.2	442.3
Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufacturing	25.9	10.4	36.3	27.9	11.5	39.4	28.1	11.7	39.8	28.1	11.7	39.8
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	241.6	42.0	283.6	238.7	42.1	280.8	238.1	42.2	280.3	237.6	42.1	279.7
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	66.4	4.9	71.3	64.1	4.9	69.0	63.9	4.9	68.8	63.7	4.9	68.6
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	73.3	3.9	77.2	70.4	3.9	74.3	70.1	3.9	74.0	69.9	3.9	73.8
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	4.7	2.7	7.4	4.6	2.5	7.1	4.6	2.6	7.2	4.6	2.6	7.2
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	326.3	181.5	507.8	341.1	195.7	536.8	341.8	197.1	538.9	342.2	198.0	540.2
Tools and Implements	15.1	7.4	22.5	15.7	8.0	23.7	15.7	8.1	23.8	15.6	8.1	23.7
Cutlery	4.3	5.6	9.9	4.4	6.1	10.5	4.4	6.1	10.5	4.4	6.0	10.4
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	24.0	16.4	40.4	25.6	18.5	44.1	25.8	18.6	44.4	25.8	18.8	44.6
Wire and Wire Manufactures	31.5	10.4	41.9	32.6	10.8	43.4	33.1	10.7	43.8	33.2	10.9	44.1
Cans and Metal Boxes	14.4	19.8	34.2	14.7	21.1	35.8	14.8	21.4	36.2	14.9	21.7	36.6
Jewellery, Plate and Precious Metals Refining	15.9	12.5	28.4	16.4	13.0	29.4	16.4	13.1	29.5	16.3	13.0	29.3
Other Metal Industries	221.1	109.4	330.5	231.7	118.2	349.9	231.6	119.1	350.7	232.0	119.5	351.5
Textiles	373.4	468.6	842.0	379.4	479.3	858.7	379.4	478.8	858.2	378.6	475.6	854.2
Production of Man-made Fibres	29.0	9.3	38.3	31.8	10.0	41.8	31.7	10.0	41.7	32.0	10.1	42.1
Spinning of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc.	47.9	88.8	136.7	44.8	87.3	132.1	44.6	87.1	131.7	44.2	86.0	130.2
Weaving of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc.	46.7	76.0	122.7	45.4	72.6	118.0	45.7	73.0	118.7	45.5	72.5	118.0
Woolen and Worsted	91.5	107.6	199.1	93.0	112.5	205.5	92.8	112.2	205.0	92.4	111.5	203.9
Jute	8.0	8.9	16.9	8.6	9.9	18.5	8.6	9.9	18.5	8.5	9.7	18.2
Rope, Twine and Net	5.1	8.0	13.1	5.1	8.0	13.1	5.1	8.0	13.1	5.1	8.0	13.1
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	33.7	80.5	114.2	35.3	85.8	121.1	35.3	85.6	120.9	35.2	85.3	120.5
Lace	3.9	5.0	8.9	4.1	5.2	9.3	4.1	5.3	9.4	4.1	5.3	9.4
Carpets	17.6	15.1	32.7	18.4	15.5	33.9	18.5	15.6	34.1	18.4	15.5	33.9
Narrow Fabrics	7.6	13.9	21.5	8.4	14.7	23.1	8.4	14.7	23.1	8.5	14.5	23.0
Made-up Textiles	9.7	20.9	30.6	9.9	21.6	31.5	10.1	21.3	31.4	10.1	21.3	31.4
Textile Finishing	55.0	25.9	80.9	55.9	27.3	83.2	55.7	27.2	82.9	55.7	27.1	82.8
Other Textile Industries	17.7	8.7	26.4	18.7	9.0	27.7	18.8	9.1	27.9	18.9	9.1	28.0
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	36.6	26.5	63.1	36.2	27.0	63.2	35.9	27.2	63.1	35.9	27.2	63.1
Leather (Tanning, etc.) and Fellmongery	24.2	6.9	31.1	24.0	7.1	31.1	23.8	7.1	30.9	23.8	7.2	31.0
Leather Goods	8.2	14.8	23.0	8.3	15.2	23.5	8.3	15.4	23.7	8.3	15.4	23.7
Fur	4.2	4.8	9.0	3.9	4.7	8.6	3.8	4.7	8.5	3.8	4.6	8.4
Clothing and Footwear	148.0	397.4	545.4	150.5	412.5	563.0	149.8	411.5	561.3	149.6	408.3	557.9
Weatherproof Outerwear	7.8	21.7	29.5	7.7	21.6	29.3	7.6	21.6	29.2	7.6	22.0	29.6
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	33.0	92.3	125.3	33.3	95.1	128.4	33.5	95.6	129.1	33.6	95.0	128.6
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	18.7	46.8	65.5	18.8	46.8	65.6	18.4	46.5	64.9</			

Unemployment at 11th July, 1960

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 13th June and 11th July, 1960, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
13th June	212,658	7,446	80,743	4,280	305,127
11th July	203,858	9,016	73,495	5,582	291,951
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	- 8,800	+ 1,570	- 7,248	+ 1,302	- 13,176

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 11th July represented 1.3 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 13th June was 1.4.

The total of 291,951 at 11th July includes 41,399 married women. Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of the normal seasonal movement estimates published in the March, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 11th July was 276,452, consisting of 202,265 males and 74,187 females.

An analysis of the unemployment figures for 11th July according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)					Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Total		
Men 18 and over ..	39,881	35,877	120,770	196,528	7,330	203,858	
Boys under 18 ..	5,041	1,949	1,933	8,923	93	9,016	
Women 18 and over ..	13,958	17,313	39,478	70,749	2,746	73,495	
Girls under 18 ..	3,333	1,174	1,000	5,507	75	5,582	
Total	62,213	56,313	163,181	281,707	10,244	291,951	

Region	Males					Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Total		
London and S.E. ..	7,984	5,974	15,684	29,642	1,627	31,269	
Eastern and Southern ..	4,069	2,709	8,311	15,089	1,022	16,111	
South-Western ..	2,606	1,867	6,734	11,207	147	11,354	
Midland ..	2,776	1,866	4,543	9,185	202	9,387	
North-Midland ..	1,693	1,540	5,599	8,832	226	9,058	
E. and W. Ridings ..	2,490	2,187	8,003	12,680	376	13,056	
North-Western ..	7,860	6,228	20,533	34,621	804	35,425	
Northern ..	4,110	4,067	14,274	22,451	569	23,020	
Scotland ..	8,500	9,164	30,055	47,719	1,990	49,709	
Wales ..	2,834	2,224	8,967	14,025	460	14,485	
Great Britain ..	44,922	37,826	122,703	205,451	7,423	212,874	

Region	Females					Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Total		
London and S.E. ..	3,414	3,130	2,365	8,909	261	9,170	
Eastern and Southern ..	1,211	1,172	1,965	4,348	151	4,499	
South-Western ..	777	956	2,030	3,763	76	3,839	
Midland ..	1,336	1,390	1,746	4,472	231	4,703	
North-Midland ..	752	761	1,730	3,243	164	3,407	
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,075	1,032	2,452	4,559	129	4,688	
North-Western ..	3,122	3,463	8,334	14,919	611	15,530	
Northern ..	1,407	1,707	4,151	7,265	226	7,491	
Scotland ..	3,331	3,658	11,615	18,604	939	19,543	
Wales ..	866	1,218	4,090	6,174	33	6,207	
Great Britain ..	17,291	18,487	40,478	76,256	2,821	79,077	

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 11th July, 1960.

Region	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 11th July, 1960			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E. ..	31,269	9,170	40,439	0.9	0.4	0.7
Eastern and Southern ..	16,111	4,499	20,610	1.0	0.6	0.9
South-Western ..	11,354	3,839	15,193	1.4	0.9	1.2
Midland ..	9,387	4,703	14,090	0.7	0.6	0.6
North-Midland ..	9,058	4,688	13,746	0.9	0.7	0.8
E. and W. Ridings ..	13,056	4,688	17,744	1.1	0.7	0.9
North-Western ..	35,425	15,530	50,955	1.9	1.4	1.7
Northern ..	23,020	7,491	30,511	2.5	1.9	2.3
Scotland ..	49,709	19,543	69,252	3.6	2.5	3.2
Wales ..	14,485	6,207	20,692	2.1	2.2	2.1
Great Britain ..	212,874	79,077	291,951	1.5	1.0	1.3
Northern Ireland ..	21,426	7,094	28,520	7.1	4.1	6.0

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

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 11th July, 1960, was 320,471, including 224,382 men, 9,918 boys, 80,275 women and 5,896 girls. Of the total, 309,733 (including 7,045 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 10,738 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 11th July, 1960, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)					
London and S.E. ..	28,714	928	8,381	528	38,551
Eastern and Southern ..	14,613	476	3,992	356	19,437
South-Western ..	10,918	289	3,531	232	14,970
Midland ..	8,902	283	4,284	188	13,657
North-Midland ..	8,600	232	3,052	191	12,075
E. and W. Ridings ..	12,294	386	4,287	272	17,239
North-Western ..	33,113	1,508	14,067	852	49,540
Northern ..	21,511	940	6,748	517	29,716
Scotland ..	44,292	3,427	16,735	1,869	66,323
Wales ..	13,571	454	5,672	502	20,199
Great Britain ..	196,528	8,923	70,749	5,507	281,707
Northern Ireland ..	20,246	902	6,566	312	28,026
United Kingdom ..	216,774	9,825	77,315	5,819	309,733
Temporarily Stopped					
London and S.E. ..	1,623	4	260	1	1,888
Eastern and Southern ..	1,013	9	145	6	1,173
South-Western ..	147	—	70	6	223
Midland ..	200	2	224	7	433
North-Midland ..	220	6	157	7	390
E. and W. Ridings ..	373	3	124	5	505
North-Western ..	797	7	596	15	1,415
Northern ..	559	10	208	18	795
Scotland ..	1,938	52	931	8	2,929
Wales ..	460	—	31	2	493
Great Britain ..	7,330	93	2,746	75	10,244
Northern Ireland ..	278	—	214	2	494
United Kingdom ..	7,608	93	2,960	77	10,738
Total Registered as Unemployed					
London and S.E. ..	30,337	932	8,641	529	40,439
Eastern and Southern ..	15,626	485	4,137	362	20,610
South-Western ..	11,065	289	3,601	238	15,193
Midland ..	9,102	285	4,508	195	14,090
North-Midland ..	8,820	238	3,209	198	12,465
E. and W. Ridings ..	12,667	389	4,411	277	17,744
North-Western ..	33,910	1,515	14,663	867	50,955
Northern ..	22,070	950	6,956	535	30,511
Scotland ..	46,230	3,479	17,666	1,877	69,252
Wales ..	14,031	454	5,703	504	20,692
Great Britain ..	203,858	9,016	73,495	5,582	291,951
Northern Ireland ..	20,524	902	6,780	314	28,520
United Kingdom ..	224,382	9,918	80,275	5,896	320,471

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1960

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in 1939, in 1946 to 1959, and monthly figures for 1960.

Year	Great Britain					United Kingdom: Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900
1947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400
1952	196,100	132,600	31,300	33,800	414,300	462,500
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200
1958	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900
1959	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100
1960:—						
11th Jan. ..	327,508	120,751	9,165	3,193	460,617	497,636
15th Feb. ..	310,467	120,793	15,093	3,610	449,963	487,628
14th Mar. ..	287,038	114,703	8,350	3,097	413,188	449,169
11th Apr. ..	268,788	112,427	6,831	3,157	391,203	426,847
16th May ..	236,303	96,792	5,665	2,416	341,176	372,904
13th June ..	214,254	82,904	5,850	2,119	305,127	334,683
11th July ..	205,451	76,256	7,423	2,821	291,951	320,471

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas at present designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 11th July, 1960, and the percentage rate of unemployment.

Region	Numbers of persons on Registers at 11th July, 1960					Percentage rate of unemployment*	Numbers of persons on Registers at 11th July, 1960					Percentage rate of unemployment*	
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		
Principal Towns (By Region)													
London and South-Eastern	22,587	6,818	1,030	30,435	1,811	0.7	Margate and Ramsgate	518	71	20	609	1	2.1
Greater London ..	1,473	269	58	1,800	1	2.0	Sheerness ..	237	119	5	361	—	4.8
Brighton and Hove ..	504	252	67	823	1	1.3	Eastern and Southern						
Chatham ..	158	78	20	256	—	0.6	Isle of Wight ..	275	68	12	355	16	1.2
Bournemouth ..	1,082	166	18	1,266	—	1.4	Southwold ..	93	7	3	103	—	3.3
Cambridge ..	153	42	6	201	—	0.3	South Western						
Ipswich ..	436	111	30	577	—	1.1	Cornwall (excluding Bude, Gunnislake, Launceston, St. Austell, Saltash and Truro) ..	1,691	310	53	2,054	12	3.4
Luton ..	197	40	8	245	—	0.3	Iffracombe ..	37	3	2	42	—	1.4
Norwich ..	1,000	178	35	1,213	4	1.4	Plymouth, Devonport, Gunnislake, Saltash and Torpoint ..	1,207	712	62	1,981	12	2.3
Oxford ..	187	59	29	275	—	0.3	North Midland						
Portsmouth ..													

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 11th July, 1960. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped

(*i.e.*, persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	8,300	1,071	1,029	107	9,329	1,178	10,507	12,503	1,275	13,778
Agriculture and Horticulture	6,420	1,044	131	104	6,551	1,148	7,699	9,467	1,243	10,710
Forestry	282	13	1	—	283	13	296	385	14	399
Fishing	1,598	14	897	3	2,495	17	2,512	2,651	18	2,669
Mining and Quarrying	5,803	199	11	—	5,814	199	6,013	5,959	200	6,159
Coal Mining*	5,089	154	6	—	5,095	154	5,249	5,100	155	5,255
Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	359	4	5	—	364	4	368	471	4	475
Chalk, Clay, Sand, and Gravel Extraction	166	4	—	—	166	4	170	194	4	194
Other Mining and Quarrying	189	37	—	—	189	37	226	190	37	235
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,977	4,313	23	76	6,000	4,389	10,389	6,503	4,941	11,444
Grain Milling	330	64	2	1	332	65	397	374	69	443
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,158	597	4	2	1,162	599	1,761	1,240	650	1,890
Biscuits	377	438	1	—	378	438	816	382	435	817
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	402	376	2	5	404	381	785	457	444	901
Milk Products	374	177	—	—	374	179	553	394	208	602
Sugar	201	75	1	—	202	75	277	214	75	289
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	414	599	1	6	415	605	1,020	431	600	1,031
Fruit and Vegetable Products	560	986	9	30	569	1,016	1,585	752	1,231	1,983
Animal and Poultry Foods	263	35	1	3	264	38	302	276	40	316
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	186	198	—	26	186	224	410	196	229	425
Brewing and Malting	772	204	2	—	774	204	978	787	210	997
Other Drink Industries	610	398	—	1	610	399	1,009	656	409	1,065
Tobacco	330	166	—	—	330	166	496	344	293	637
Chemical and Allied Industries	3,218	1,286	2	6	3,220	1,292	4,512	3,317	1,301	4,618
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	253	—	—	—	253	—	255	253	3	256
Mineral Oil Refining	263	39	—	—	263	39	302	265	39	304
Lubricating Oils and Greases	47	—	—	—	47	—	49	49	2	51
Chemicals and Dyes	1,315	305	1	2	1,316	307	1,623	1,382	308	1,690
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	163	233	—	—	163	233	399	165	238	403
Explosives and Fireworks	398	406	—	—	398	406	804	406	814	814
Paint and Printing Ink	295	70	—	1	295	71	366	300	73	373
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents	288	161	—	—	288	161	449	298	162	460
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	87	37	—	—	87	37	124	88	38	126
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	109	31	—	1	109	32	141	109	32	141
Metal Manufacture	4,133	611	622	23	4,755	634	5,389	4,817	643	5,460
Iron and Steel (General)	1,829	225	323	—	2,152	225	2,377	2,175	225	2,400
Steel Tubes	351	41	104	—	455	41	496	459	42	501
Iron Castings, etc.	1,206	187	152	20	1,358	207	1,565	1,381	208	1,589
Light Metals	275	80	42	3	317	83	400	318	85	403
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	472	78	1	—	473	78	551	484	83	567
Engineering and Electrical Goods	8,951	3,741	782	495	9,733	4,236	13,969	10,432	4,439	14,871
Agricultural Machinery (except tractors)	237	31	15	—	252	31	283	256	32	288
Metal-working Machine Tools	423	98	2	—	425	98	523	432	91	523
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	185	74	6	—	191	74	265	193	79	272
Industrial Engines	147	30	—	—	147	30	177	156	31	187
Textile Machinery and Accessories	266	52	—	5	268	57	325	331	72	403
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	113	8	—	—	113	8	121	117	11	128
Mechanical Handling Equipment	357	27	8	1	365	28	393	375	28	403
Office Machinery	180	101	—	—	180	101	281	182	108	290
Other Machinery	2,025	406	30	4	2,055	410	2,465	2,093	416	2,509
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	880	72	3	—	883	72	955	892	72	964
Ordnance and Small Arms	263	119	—	—	263	119	382	263	120	383
Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified	923	217	6	—	929	217	1,146	1,039	219	1,258
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	110	174	1	—	111	174	485	326	203	529
Watches and Clocks	65	131	1	—	66	131	197	67	134	201
Electrical Machinery	612	310	530	340	1,142	650	1,792	1,182	658	1,840
Insulated Wires and Cables	325	142	—	—	325	142	467	337	144	481
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	195	258	—	—	195	258	453	201	261	462
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	617	781	7	—	624	781	1,405	971	845	1,816
Domestic Electric Appliances	422	291	170	143	592	434	1,026	600	454	1,054
Other Electrical Goods	406	419	1	2	407	421	828	419	449	868
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	11,373	230	336	4	11,709	234	11,943	12,141	242	12,383
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	10,604	171	323	4	10,927	175	11,102	11,273	183	11,456
Marine Engineering	769	59	13	—	782	59	841	868	59	927
Vehicles	3,013	637	47	11	3,060	648	3,708	3,364	706	4,070
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	1,091	272	13	3	1,104	275	1,379	1,158	279	1,437
Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	145	61	14	5	159	66	225	165	67	232
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	1,074	253	19	3	1,093	256	1,349	1,333	292	1,625
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	322	18	—	—	322	18	340	323	18	341
Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	310	12	—	—	311	12	323	313	13	326
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	71	21	—	—	71	21	92	72	37	109
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	3,211	1,596	338	219	3,549	1,815	5,364	3,612	1,834	5,446
Tools and Implements	192	74	3	—	195	74	269	201	75	276
Cutlery	58	71	1	3	59	74	133	59	74	133
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	157	117	11	1	168	118	286	168	119	287
Wire and Wire Manufactures	238	102	—	—	238	102	342	243	102	345
Cans and Metal Boxes	134	184	—	—	134	184	318	139	195	334
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	90	55	3	—	93	55	148	94	57	151
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,342	993	318	215	2,660	1,208	3,868	2,708	1,212	3,920
Textiles	5,659	6,377	297	422	5,956	6,799	12,755	6,699	8,268	14,967
Production of Man-made Fibres	193	99	1	—	194	99	293	210	110	320
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	1,868	1,959	16	107	1,884	2,066	3,950	2,176	2,552	4,728
Woolen and Worsted	1,049	1,828	3	39	1,052	1,867	2,919	1,245	2,146	3,391
Jute	786	661	55	16	841	677	1,518	865	729	1,594
Rope, Twine and Net	438	165	24	8	462	173	635	464	176	640
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	101	202	3	—	101	205	306	121	278	399
Lace	220	440	95	96	315	536	851	339	605	944
Carpets	33	33	11	—	33	44	77	34	63	97
Narrow Fabrics	105	211	4	54	109	265	374	142	324	466
Made-up Textiles	77	76	3	—	77	76	157	86	80	166
Textile Finishing	144	263	1	25	145	288	433	175	630	805
Other Textile Industries	505	385	89	58	594	443	1,037	694	515	1,209
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	462	236	30	16	492	252	744	533	278	811
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	274	66	30	8	304	74	378	336	93	429
Leather Goods	139	144	5	—	139	149	288	148	154	302
Fur	49	26	—	3	49	29	78	49	31	80

* The figures for coal mining include all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				Total
Clothing and Footwear	1,489	2,855	432	371	1,921	3,226	5,147	1,955	3,845	5,800
Weatherproof Outerwear	137	166	7	14	144	180	324	145	193	338
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	242	695	13	25	255	720	975	261	780	1,041
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	474	389	279	131	753	520	1,273	754	530	1,284
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	83	300	—	36	83	336	419	93	693	786
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	112	667	10	54	122	721	843	127	825	952
Hats, Caps and Millinery	45	54	84	60	129	114	243	132	135	267
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	70	252	—	4	70	256	326	71	290	361
Footwear	326	332	39	47	365	379	744	372	399	771
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	3,251	862	148	140	3,399	1,002	4,401	3,606	1,	

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 8th June and 6th July, 1960, the numbers of 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 8th June, 1960		Four weeks ended 6th July, 1960		Total Number of Placings, 3rd Dec., 1959, to 6th July, 1960 (31 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over ..	82,920	133,547	87,665	134,364	639,757
Boys under 18	11,542	49,950	10,817	59,817	124,826
Women aged 18 and over	41,447	110,829	49,071	111,474	318,143
Girls under 18	8,187	66,554	8,371	74,120	108,439
Total	144,096	360,880	155,924	379,775	1,191,165

The figures of vacancies filled 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 vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 6th July, 1960, 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 6th July, 1960.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 6th July, 1960					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th July, 1960				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2,283	430	6,701	48	9,462	1,916	2,105	804	463	5,288
Mining and Quarrying	479	189	24	3	695	5,881	1,540	36	67	7,524
Coal Mining	251	166	14	1	432	5,361	1,429	12	27	6,829
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,616	781	6,194	540	12,131	2,671	1,418	5,502	3,254	12,845
Chemicals and Allied Industries	2,162	125	817	141	3,245	2,651	967	2,011	1,285	6,914
Metal Manufacture	2,602	210	318	70	3,200	3,698	1,867	912	619	7,096
Engineering and Electrical Goods	7,495	836	3,316	515	12,162	18,873	7,000	9,202	4,390	39,465
Engineering including Scientific Instruments, etc.	5,448	607	1,544	255	7,854	12,999	5,065	3,646	2,239	23,949
Electrical Goods and Machinery	2,047	229	1,772	260	4,308	5,874	1,935	5,556	2,151	15,516
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	3,094	103	81	12	3,290	1,422	306	60	65	1,853
Vehicles	2,063	187	537	61	2,848	7,810	1,474	1,683	707	11,674
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2,726	527	1,512	236	5,001	4,003	3,253	3,668	2,446	13,370
Textiles	1,898	369	1,372	483	4,122	2,464	2,622	7,738	7,496	20,320
Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres (Spinning and Weaving)	409	64	388	104	965	675	565	2,945	1,680	5,865
Woolen and Worsted	517	69	325	101	1,012	748	825	2,062	1,646	5,281
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	214	47	133	43	437	217	425	525	704	1,871
Clothing and Footwear	460	168	1,467	634	2,729	936	1,441	10,554	8,672	21,603
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	1,897	255	461	69	2,682	1,944	1,066	1,063	1,355	5,428
Timber, Furniture, etc.	1,606	531	345	78	2,560	2,095	1,854	802	735	5,486
Paper, Printing and Publishing	1,036	213	977	382	2,608	1,364	1,419	2,283	3,381	8,447
Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods	718	105	631	215	1,669	682	549	1,463	1,608	4,302
Printing and Publishing	318	108	346	167	939	682	870	820	1,773	4,145
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,269	204	1,020	209	2,702	1,599	957	2,356	1,504	6,416
Construction	24,064	1,317	263	103	25,747	22,579	4,629	519	674	28,401
Gas, Electricity and Water	1,098	33	105	14	1,250	1,243	184	180	234	2,334
Transport and Communication	5,810	348	596	181	6,935	18,652	2,558	2,129	969	24,308
Distributive Trades	7,389	2,419	6,276	2,804	18,888	10,043	12,968	17,039	21,457	61,507
Insurance, Banking and Finance	286	62	393	232	973	1,203	1,419	2,184	6,388	6,388
Professional and Scientific Services	958	138	2,072	322	3,490	3,377	2,348	6,830	2,968	15,523
Miscellaneous Services	7,956	1,192	12,817	1,061	23,026	9,985	4,435	30,991	7,635	53,046
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	679	123	449	40	1,297	664	394	1,132	393	2,633
Catering, Hotels, etc.	4,782	256	8,911	344	14,293	3,768	749	17,782	1,908	24,207
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	407	218	1,028	233	1,886	395	468	2,705	1,600	5,168
Public Administration	4,204	133	1,274	130	5,741	7,738	956	3,164	910	12,768
National Government Service	1,483	59	930	64	2,536	4,364	352	2,287	401	7,404
Local Government Service	2,721	74	344	66	3,205	3,374	604	877	509	5,364
Grand Total	87,665	10,817	49,071	8,371	155,924	134,364	59,817	111,474	74,120	379,775

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 6th July, 1960, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern	23,055	38,064	2,445	16,416	16,157	40,319	1,185	19,533	42,842	114,332
Eastern and Southern	10,784	21,457	1,111	7,397	5,856	14,408	816	8,227	18,567	51,489
South-Western	5,531	9,262	652	3,546	2,408	6,297	608	3,944	9,199	23,049
Midland	7,067	18,555	869	9,441	3,134	9,834	628	9,141	11,698	46,971
North-Midland	5,144	9,864	473	4,710	2,622	6,455	390	7,092	8,629	28,121
East and West Ridings	6,332	9,553	807	6,451	2,957	7,018	583	6,579	10,679	29,601
North-Western	12,449	13,337	1,416	6,076	7,106	16,310	990	9,909	21,961	45,632
Northern	5,082	3,712	679	1,250	2,359	2,763	611	2,562	8,731	10,287
Scotland	7,364	3,970	1,779	2,460	4,335	5,234	1,979	5,273	15,457	16,937
Wales	4,857	6,590	586	2,070	2,137	2,836	581	1,860	8,161	13,356
Great Britain	87,665	134,364	10,817	59,817	49,071	111,474	8,371	74,120	155,924	379,775

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

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

- (a) wholly unemployed adult workers;
(b) notified vacancies remaining unfilled.

The figures for 13th June, 1960, are given in the Table below. This Table differs from that given every month under the heading "Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges" in that it gives an analysis by occupation and not by industry, and relates to adults only. For the sake of convenience, however, occupations have, in the majority of cases, been listed under the industries, or groups of industries, in which they are most commonly found.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational Analysis of Adult Workers Wholly Unemployed, and of Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges and Remaining Unfilled at 13th June, 1960

Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled			
Men								
Men:—continued								
Draughtsman, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant	349	2,484	Transport Occupations					
Construction Occupations			Railway occupations	144	4,359			
General foreman	222	124	Motor driver (not public service vehicle)	9,007	4,189			
Carpenter, joiner	743	5,583	Public service vehicle driver, conductor	200	6,125			
Bricklayer	396	3,816	Shop Assistant	3,556	4,838			
Mason	91	193	Hotel and Catering Service Occupations	2,408	3,647			
Slaters	104	53	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing					
Plasterer	197	746	Regular farm, market garden worker	1,816	885			
Painter	1,446	3,824	Forestry occupations	87	70			
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	1,948	2,273	Labourer					
Shipbuilding, Boilermaking, Engineering Occupations			Light labourer	47,812	369			
Plater	360	537	Other labourer	69,995	24,775			
Riveter	230	32	All other Occupations	42,346	21,337			
Iron Caulker	70	10	Total	202,239	132,909			
Shipwright	359	118	Women					
Pattern maker	30	205	Draughtsman, Tracer, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant	128	125			
Moulder	342	1,108	All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive processes in:—					
Forgeman, smith	113	256	Mechanical and electrical engineering	1,904	5,667			
Welder	939	1,139	Metal manufacture	37	45			
Coppersmith	63	106	Metal goods making	245	678			
Electrician	887	1,773	Pottery	95	456			
Toolmaker (other than press-tool)	75	385	Food, drink and tobacco	1,046	3,884			
Press-tool maker	40	304	Radio valve, electric lamp making	34	169			
Mould maker	19	76	Boot and shoe manufacture	169	436			
Precision fitter (other than tool room fitter)	949	3,267	Textiles Manufacture:—					
Maintenance fitter, erector	607	1,556	Spinner	581	1,209			
Filter (not precision)	1,236	3,188	Weaver	1,529	1,158			
Electrical fitter	325	1,239	Other occupations	710	1,290			
Turner	231	1,775	Woodworking, cane and cork working	101	122			
Machine-tool setter, setter-operator	462	1,775	Retail bespoke tailoring	124	251			
Electronic equipment installer, tester	498	1,318	Wholesale heavy clothing manufacture	859	4,263			
Other constructional engineering, boilermaking and shipbuilding occupations (excluding labourers)	1,229	204	Light clothing manufacture	991	5,334			
Other mechanical and electrical engineering occupations (excluding labourers)	3,768	6,335	Transport Occupations					
Vehicle Building Occupations			Motor driver	236	246			
Vehicle body builder	127	761	Public service vehicle conductor	208	742			
Airframe builder	125	431	Other transport occupations not elsewhere specified	87	323			
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	154	381	Shop Assistant	9,081	10,852			
Woodworking, Cane and Cork working Occupations			Hotel and Catering Service Occupations					
Sawyer, woodcutting machinist	203	451	Kitchen staff	3,581	6,742			
Cabinet maker	169	286	Barmaid, service hand	1,509	5,180			
Cooper	14	28	Waitress	2,265	5,324			
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	346	436	Hairdresser	165	614			
All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive processes in:—			Office Occupations					
Mining and quarrying	1,084	4,227	Clerk	7,457	5,454			
Metal manufacture	167	397	Book-keeper, cashier	1,498	2,240			
Metal goods manufacture	536	1,286	Heavy chemicals	222	1,069			
Building materials manufacture	116	317	Typist	847	3,501			
Pottery manufacture	87	92	Office machine operator	545	1,104			
Glass manufacture	77	214	All other Occupations	41,867	41,910			
Food, drink and tobacco	676	815	Total	78,968	115,156			
Other chemicals and allied trades	114	402						
Textiles manufacture:								
Spinner	496	198						
Weaver	228	376						
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	740	648						
Clothing manufacture	852	641						
Printing and book-binding	192	345						

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 19th July, 1960, and the corresponding figures for 21st June, 1960, and 21st July, 1959. 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.

Region	Thousands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	19th July, 1960	21st June, 1960	21st July, 1959	19th July, 1960	21st June, 1960	21st July, 1959
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex ..	73.0	76.2	74.5	3.2	3.3	3.1
Remainder	64.1	66.8	65.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
Eastern	38.9	39.4	39.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
Southern	30.3	30.8	29.9	1.5	1.4	1.5
South-Western	46.3	47.6	46.9	2.1	2.1	2.3
Midland	68.8	72.0	69.2	4.4	4.2	4.7
North Midland	48.7	50.2	48.0	5.2	4.9	5.4
East and West Ridings ..	74.1	74.9	75.2	7.9	7.6	8.4
North-Western	138.7	142.4	138.2	7.7	7.7	7.6
Northern	58.7	60.6	57.5	6.7	7.0	7.2
Scotland	103.7	108.2	103.3	9.6	9.1	9.5
Wales	61.3	62.3	60.6	8.6	7.7	8.8
Total, Great Britain ..	806.5	831.5	807.8	61.7	59.9	63.3

The proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work owing to sickness remains fairly constant at between 65 and 66 per cent., except in epidemic periods, when it may rise to about 69 per cent. In the totals for industrial injury the proportion remains constant throughout the year at about 88 per cent.

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 19th July, 1960, represented 4.1 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 July, 1960, 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†	34,340	1,066	2,922	38,328
Double Day Shifts‡	17,831	683	1,231	19,745
Long Spells	9,292	300	1,214	10,806
Night Shifts	5,051	739	—	5,790
Part-time Work§	4,499	—	—	4,499
Saturday Afternoon Work ..	1,030	16	8	1,054
Sunday Work	531	65	4	600
Miscellaneous	550	5	26	581
Total	73,124	2,874	5,405	81,403

* 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 1,730 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 in the Coal Mining Industry in June

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in June 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 2nd July, 1960, was 605,900, compared with 612,500 for the four weeks ended 28th May, and 668,400 for the five weeks ended 4th July, 1959.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in June, together with the increase or decrease in each case compared with May, 1960, and June, 1959. 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 2nd July, 1960	Increase (+) or decrease (–) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 28th May, 1960	5 weeks ended 4th July, 1959
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	39,900	– 500	– 4,100
Durham	90,800	– 600	– 5,700
North Eastern	121,800	– 1,200	– 11,700
North Western	45,800	– 500	– 7,100
East Midlands	94,600	– 800	– 6,300
West Midlands	46,000	– 800	– 8,600
South Western	88,400	– 1,200	– 9,000
South Eastern	5,900	– 100	– 1,100
England and Wales ..	533,200	– 5,700	– 53,600
Scotland	72,700	– 900	– 8,900
Great Britain	605,900	– 6,600	– 62,500

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of June about 2,270 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 9,170; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 6,900. During the four weeks of May there was a net decrease of 5,030.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in June and in May, 1960, and June, 1959. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (due mainly to sickness). The figures show the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage

	June, 1960	May, 1960	June, 1959
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary	8.55	7.57	7.76
Involuntary	9.05	8.97	8.47
All workers:			
Voluntary	6.20	5.52	5.69
Involuntary	8.60	8.85	8.09

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.93 tons in June, compared with 3.98 tons in the previous month and 3.74 tons in June, 1959.†

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.38 tons in June; for May, 1960, and June, 1959, the figures were 1.41 tons and 1.35 tons, respectively.‡

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 11th April, 1960 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 691,724, compared with 695,337 at 19th October, 1959.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 18th July, 1960, was 47,278, of whom 41,227 were males and 6,051 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	37,334	5,576	42,910
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions§	3,893	475	4,368
Total	41,227	6,051	47,278

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

† From the beginning of 1960 output per man-shift relates to National Coal Board mines only and is calculated from "revenue" output and man-shifts. The figures for 1959 have been adjusted to the new basis.

‡ These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the preceding Tables.

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil employment, viz., the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, the National Service Act, 1948, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, was given in the issue of this Gazette for February, 1958 (page 73).

The following table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during six months ended 30th June, 1960, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944.

	Six months ended 30th June, 1960	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	6	1,784
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	12	1,055
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	10	2,275
Total of orders made	28	5,114
No orders made against the employers concerned	13	4,877
Total of cases determined	41	9,991

Of the total of 9,991 cases determined since 1st August, 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 1,308 under the National Service Act, 1948, 50 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. All the cases determined during the half-year ended 30th June, 1960, were dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948.

Appeals against seven determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the half-year. Of these, two were confirmed, one varied and four reversed.

No reinstatement cases were determined during the half-year by Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire either in Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man.

During the half-year, there were no applications before Reinstatement Committees or appeals before the Umpire for compensation under Section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, which prohibits the dismissal of employees by reason of liability for part-time service under the Act.

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 6th July the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,097, consisting of 14,230 men and 867 women (of whom 8,631 and 474, respectively, were in employment). During the period 9th June to 6th July, 1960, the number of vacancies filled was 495. The number of vacancies unfilled at 6th July was 4,060.

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 April to 30th June, 1960, are given below.

	Men	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 31st March	3,267	19,857
„ filled during period	203	2,070*
„ outstanding at 30th June	3,541	20,031

The total of 23,572 vacancies outstanding at 30th June included 3,514 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 20,058 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Trained Nurses	6,750	Pupil Midwives	558
Student Nurses	7,468	Assistant Nurses	2,609
Midwives	929	Pupil Assistant Nurses ..	1,744

* These figures include 335 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register of the Ministry of Labour operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26-28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, WH1tehall 6200), but it also has a representative at 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

The Register provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturalists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The normal qualification for enrolment is a university degree in science or engineering or membership of a recognised professional institution. A Higher National Certificate in engineering subjects, 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 11th July was 4,042; this figure included 3,168 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 874 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 14th June and 11th July, 1960 (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 14th June	5,256
„ notified during period	587
„ filled during period	81
„ cancelled or withdrawn	443
„ unfilled at 11th July	5,319

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 3,025,600 in March, an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 3.0 per cent. compared with March, 1959.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment in April, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.5 per cent. higher than in the previous month but 0.8 per cent. lower than in April, 1959. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in April showed little change compared with the previous month but was 0.6 per cent. lower than in April, 1959.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during May was 103,718, compared with 115,049 in the previous month and 117,462 in May, 1959. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 44,181 working days. The total number of working days lost in May by persons wholly unemployed was 2,906,021, while 1,233,967 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of July was 108,126, of whom 31,580 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 124,824 and 36,204 at the beginning of the previous month and 116,980 and 34,878 at the beginning of July, 1959.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of June was 134,382 compared with 153,161 at the end of the previous month and about 259,000 at the end of June, 1959. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 28,176, 31,403 and 55,134.

SWEDEN

The total number of persons registered as unemployed at the middle of May was 20,508, compared with 30,727 in April and 34,182 in May, 1959. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for May numbered 16,388, or 1.2 per cent. of all members, compared with 1.9 per cent. in the previous month and 1.2 per cent. in May, 1959.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of June who were wholly unemployed was 400 or 0.2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 488 or 0.3 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 1,120 or 0.7 per thousand at the end of June, 1959.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 31st JULY, 1960
(31st January, 1956 = 100)

At 31st July, 1960, 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
1960 June	119.9	98.0	122.3	119.1	97.2	122.6
1960 July	120.1	98.0	122.6	119.4	97.1	122.9

Note.—The June figures have been revised where necessary to include changes having retrospective effect.

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 1959 inclusive and the monthly figures since July, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and June, 1959, 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
1959 July	116.9	117.0	119.0	117.4
August	117.0	117.2	119.1	117.3
September	117.0	117.7	119.4	117.3
October	117.1	117.7	119.5	117.3
November	117.2	117.8	119.6	117.4
December	117.3	118.0	119.7	117.5
1960 January	118.0	118.9	120.4	118.3
February	118.2	119.1	120.7	118.4
March	118.7	120.0	121.2	119.0
April	119.3	120.4	121.8	119.6
May	119.5	120.7	122.0	119.8
June	119.6	120.7	122.0	119.9
July	119.7	121.0	124.1	120.1

Index of Normal Weekly Hours

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

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
1959 July	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
August	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.6
September	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
October	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
November	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
December	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
1960 January	99.5	99.3	99.6	99.4
February	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.2
March	98.2	98.6	98.5	98.3
April	98.1	98.5	98.4	98.2
May	97.9	98.4	98.2	98.0
June	97.8	98.4	98.2	98.0
July	97.8	98.4	98.1	98.0

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
1959 July	116.5	116.0	117.1	116.4
August	116.7	116.3	117.5	116.6
September	116.8	117.1	118.0	116.9
October	116.8	117.2	118.0	116.9
November	116.9	117.4	118.2	117.1
December	117.1	117.7	118.4	117.3
1960 January	117.4	118.3	118.9	117.6
February	117.5	118.4	118.9	117.7
March	118.3	119.5	119.7	118.6
April	118.5	119.7	120.1	118.8
May	118.7	119.9	120.3	119.0
June	118.8	119.9	120.4	119.1
July	118.9	120.0	124.7	119.4

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 1959 inclusive and the monthly figures since July, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and June, 1959, 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
1959 July	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7
August	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
September	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
October	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
November	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
December	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
1960 January	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.3
February	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.2
March	97.0	98.2	97.7	97.4
April	96.9	98.0	97.5	97.2
May	96.8	98.0	97.4	97.2
June	96.8	98.0	97.4	97.2
July	96.7	97.9	97.3	97.1

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 1959 inclusive and the monthly figures since July, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and June, 1959, 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*

V—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	117.3	117.7	119.3	117.4
1959 July	117.3	117.6	119.2	117.4
August	117.5	117.9	119.5	117.7
September	117.6	118.4	119.8	117.8
October	117.6	118.4	119.8	117.8
November	117.7	118.6	119.9	117.9
December	117.8	118.7	120.1	118.1
1960 January	118.6	119.8	120.8	118.9
February	119.1	120.1	121.4	119.4
March	120.9	121.7	123.0	121.0
April	121.7	122.2	123.8	121.8
May	122.1	122.6	124.2	122.2
June	122.2	122.6	124.3	122.3
July	122.4	123.0	126.5	122.6

General

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

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

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

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

VI—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1959 July	116.9	116.3	117.4	116.8
August	117.3	116.7	117.9	117.2
September	117.4	117.6	118.5	117.4
October	117.4	117.6	118.5	117.4
November	117.5	117.9	118.7	117.6
December	117.7	118.2	118.9	117.8
1960 January	118.3	119.0	119.5	118.4
February	118.4	119.2	119.7	118.6
March	121.9	121.8	122.6	121.7
April	122.3	122.1	123.2	122.1
May	122.6	122.4	123.6	122.4
June	122.8	122.4	123.6	122.6
July	123.0	122.6	128.1	122.9

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Statistics of changes in actual *weekly* and *hourly earnings* (as distinct from changes in *rates of wages*) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1956, to April, 1960, are given in an article on pages 313 to 321 of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual *weekly earnings* (all workers) between April, 1956, and April, 1960, in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 19½ per cent., as compared with an average increase of 13¼ per cent. during the same period in the level of *weekly rates of wages* in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual *hourly earnings* was 21½ per cent. as compared with an average increase of 16 per cent. in *hourly rates of wages*. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 20½ per cent. for *weekly earnings*, 13 per cent. for *weekly rates of wages*, 22½ per cent. for *hourly earnings* and 16¼ per cent. for *hourly rates of wages*.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Changes in July

It is estimated that changes in rates of wages and hours of work reported to the Department as having come into operation in the United Kingdom during July resulted in about 631,000 workpeople receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £191,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, whilst 256,000 workpeople had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours.†

The principal increases in rates of wages affected apprentices and young workers in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry and in the engineering and allied industries, staff of licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants and of licensed non-residential establishments, workers employed in glass container manufacture and Post Office engineering, motor transport and supplies grades. Industries in which normal weekly hours were reduced without loss of pay included Government industrial establishments (engineering, "X" and dockyard-rated employees, 44 to 42), stamped or pressed metal wares (44 to 42), paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture (44 to 42), the Birmingham gold, silver and jewellery trades (45 to 42½), bacon curing (45 to 43½) and seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture (day work 44 to 42).

Increases for apprentices and other juvenile workers in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry ranged generally from 4s. to 16s. a week, according to year of apprenticeship or age, and for apprentices, youths and boys in the engineering and allied industries from 3s. 10d. to 17s. Statutory minimum remuneration affecting licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants was increased by 3s. a week for all service workers, by 7s. or 6s., according to occupation, for other male workers and by 5s. 6d. or 4s. 6d. for other female workers; for staff of licensed non-residential establishments the increases were 6s. for men, and 4s. for barmaids 21 or over and other female workers 18 or over. Rates agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Glass Container Industry were increased by 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women. Revised pay scales were authorised for Post Office engineering, motor transport and supplies grades, consequential increases having retrospective effect to 1st March, 1959.

Of the total increase of £191,000 about £112,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions; £62,000 from Orders made under Wages Councils Acts; £11,000 from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; £4,000 from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices; and the remainder from arbitration awards.

Changes in January–July, 1960

The Table opposite shows, by industry group, for this period, the numbers of workpeople affected (a) by net 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.

Details of principal changes reported during July are given on the following pages.

† The statistics relate to wage-earners only and exclude clerical workers for whom sufficient information is not available. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time or of overtime.

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

Industry Group	Weekly Rates of Wages		Normal Weekly Hours of Work	
	Approximate Number of Work-people affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages £	Approximate Number of Work-people affected by Reductions ‡	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	650,500	127,700	631,000	634,800
Mining and Quarrying ..	72,000	21,400	3,000	6,300
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	298,000	93,200	198,500	270,000
Chemicals and Allied Industries	70,500	23,300	156,000	311,700
Metal Manufacture ..	156,000	4,100	118,500	237,000
Engineering and Electrical Goods				
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	359,500	162,700	2,509,500	5,028,600
Vehicles ..				
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	569,500	209,100	39,000	84,700
Textiles ..	48,000	15,000		
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	206,000	66,900	96,000	115,300
Clothing and Footwear ..				
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. ..	123,000	49,400	72,000	113,800
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	188,000	69,900	111,500	222,600
Paper, Printing and Publishing	329,000	49		

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, 1ST APRIL, 1960," on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Limestone Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	25 July	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased* by 0.143d. an hour (1s. 3.714d. to 1s. 3.857d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0.071d. (7.857d. to 7.928d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-ore Mining	Cumberland (14)	25 July	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased* by 1d. a shift (9s. 1d. to 9s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ¼d. (4s. 6¼d. to 4s. 7d.) for boys under 18.
Grain Distilling	Scotland (32)	First full pay period following 19 June	Workers employed in bottling and blending warehouses and in grain distilling section of the Distillers Company, Ltd., and associated companies	Increases in minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for male workers 20 and over, of 1½d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 20 and over 4s. 1½d. an hour, female workers 18 and over 3s. 0½d.
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (certain firms) (37)	First full pay week following 1 July	Craftsmen and semi-skilled men and apprentices employed on maintenance work by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.†	Increases in standard rates of 2½d. an hour for fully skilled craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for semi-skilled workers and apprentices. Rates after change include: boilermakers, angle-iron smiths, platers, riveters, welders (platers), patternmakers, template makers, chemical workers 5s. 3d. an hour, fitters, turners, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, copper-smiths, brass finishers, brass moulders, moulders, welders, electricians, sheet-iron workers, building trade craftsmen 5s. 2d., holders-up 5s. 1d.; machinemen—borers, universal millers, turret hands 5s. 2d., millers (V and H), surface grinders, planers, slotters, shapers, radial drillers, key seaters 5s. 1d., cold sawyers, air, hand or pillar drillers, strikers 4s. 9½d., screwers, cockgrinders, cutting-off machinists 4s. 5½d.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.‡ (43)	31 July	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 6.7d. to 8s. 8d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.975d. (6s. 5.025d. to 6s. 6d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 3.35d. to 4s. 4d.) for those under 18.
Engineering	United Kingdom (254)	Normal starting time on 25 July	Apprentices under 21 and all other junior male manual workers in engineering and allied industries except those whose rates of wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Uniform wage increase at each age of amounts ranging from 3s. 10d. a week at 15 to 17s. at 20, to be added as a flat amount without changing the existing age percentages. For timeworkers this establishes a new flat rate addition for inclusion (as previously) in the consolidated time rate; for workers on payment by results the addition is to the existing piecework supplement paid in addition to piecework earnings; and for workers in receipt of additional emoluments such as lieu rates, compensatory rates or other bonuses an increase in remuneration appropriate to age. Where the rate paid to apprentices under 21 is related to the year of service and not to age, the increase will be that appropriate to the year of service. Minimum consolidated time rates after change for workers other than foundry workers (new flat rate addition bracketed): age 15, 5s. 4d. (9s. 4d.), 16 6s. 3d. (10s. 11d.), 17 7s. 8d. (14s.), 18 10s. 3d. (19s. 3d.), 19 12s. 1d. (24s. 1d.), 20 14s. 8d. (28s.).
Dentistry	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 28 May	Dental technicians and apprentices	Increases in minimum rates of 20s. a week for technicians, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change: technicians, grade I 24s. a week, grade II 210s.; apprentices 52s. 6d. during first year rising to 136s. 6d. during fifth year.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	United Kingdom (254)	Beginning of first full pay week following 7 July	Apprentices and other juvenile workers employed in federated shipbuilding and ship repairing centres, except those whose rates of wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases in national uniform time rates of 5s. to 16s. a week, according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentices (except apprentice tracers who receive three-quarters of these amounts), and of 4s. to 16s., according to age, for other juvenile workers. The new time rates also apply to workers paid incentive or bonus payments in addition to time rates or any other form of payment by results, who continue to receive existing incentive or bonus payments. For workers paid piecework prices or lieu rates the advance is added to the pieceworkers' national bonus. National uniform time rates after change for new work: apprentices (excluding tracers but including female french polishers and upholsteresses) 68s. 1d. a week in first year of apprenticeship rising to 146s. in fifth year, other juvenile workers 56s. 3d. at 15 rising to 146s. at 20. For repair work the national rates are 1s. 6d. a week higher.¶
Gold, Silver and Jewellery Trades	Birmingham (60)	First full pay week in July	Male and female workers	New minimum rates agreed consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay (involving adjusting increases not exceeding 3½d. on weekly rates of certain adult workers) as follows: men 21 and over—class 1, skilled 4s. 3½d. an hour, 18s. 9d. a week (same) (casemakers 4s. 1½d., 17s. 4d.), class 2, semi-skilled 3s. 8½d., 15s. 1d., class 3, unskilled 3s. 4½d., 14s. 1d.; women 19 and over—class 1, skilled 2s. 5½d., 10s. 1½d., class 2, semi-skilled 2s. 1½d., 9s. 2½d., class 3, unskilled 1s. 11½d., 8s. 8d.¶
	Birmingham (254) (262)	First full pay week in July	Certain juvenile workers	Increases in the percentage proportion of the adult rate ranging from 2½ per cent. to 10 per cent., according to age and occupation, for male workers, and from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: indentured apprentices 40 per cent. of adult rate at 15 rising to 97½ per cent. at 20, approved trainees and other boys 37½ per cent. to 95 per cent., female workers 52½ per cent. at 15 to 95 per cent. at 18.
Stamped or Pressed Metal-ware	Great Britain (67) (251)	29 July	Male and female workers, other than male polishers, braziers, burnishers, drop-stampers, dippers who are also bronzers, dippers or annealers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates (bracketed) fixed on a weekly basis, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—male workers 21 or over 154s. (163s. 2d.) a week, youths and boys 5s. 4d. (53s. 2d.) at under 16 rising to 127s. 5d. (133s. 10d.) at 20; female workers employed as polishers or drop-stampers—during first 12 months employment after 18 124s. 8d. (132s.), thereafter 128s. 4d. (132s.), first employed at or over 18, during first 2 months, 120s. 1d. (131s. 1d.), younger workers 63s. 3d. (95s. 4d.) at under 16 rising to 98s. 1d. (109s. 1d.) at 17 and under 18; female workers employed as hand brush japanners, hand brush lacquerers, blow pipe braziers, solderers and dippers—during first 12 months employment after 18 120s. 1d. (128s. 4d.), thereafter 124s. 8d. (128s. 4d.), first employed at or over 18, during first 2 months, 116s. 5d. (127s. 5d.), younger workers 58s. 8d. (91s. 8d.) at under 16 rising to 94s. 5d. (105s. 5d.) at 17 and under 18; other female workers—56s. 10d. (60s. 6d.) at under 16 rising to 118s. 3d. (123s. 9d.) at 18 or over.**

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

† Excluding the Metals Division but including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay.

‡ Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

§ Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed in non-ferrous metal manufacture and rolling, drop forging, and the hollow-ware, spring, tube and wire trades. In addition, the increases apply to workpeople employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, lift erection and lift maintenance and typewriter servicing and repairing, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making (including service adjusters in the scale repairing trade).

¶ These increases apply also to a number of workers employed on boat building and boat repairing.

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

** This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 349 of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Card Clothing Manufacture	Lancs., Yorks. and Somerset	First full pay week in March	Card dressers and card carriers	Increase in basic wage of 7s. 6d. a week (199s. to 206s. 6d.).
		First full pay week in April*	Card setting machine tenters	Increase in basic wage of 13s. 3d. a week (236s. 9d. to 250s.).*
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in July	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2½ per cent. (67½ to 70 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men 21 and over 158s. 1d. a week, women 20 and over 105s. 5d.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (91)	First pay day in July	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2½ per cent. (67½ to 70 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. and £4 10s. increased from 57½ to 60 per cent.
Linens and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Great Britain (94) (250)	6 July	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 11s. 3d. a week (or 3d. an hour) for male workers 21 or over, of 7s. 6d. (or 2d.) for female workers 18 or over except late entrants, and of proportional amounts for younger workers and late entrants; increase in piecework basis time rate for female workers of 7s. 6d. (or 2d.). General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 or over 153s. 6d. a week (3s. 4.93d. an hour), younger male workers 51s. (1s. 1.91d.) at under 16 rising to 127s. 3d. (2s. 9.93d.) at 20; female workers 18 or over except late entrants 101s. (2s. 2.93d.), younger female workers 48s. 3d. (1s. 1.16d.) at under 16 rising to 77s. 6d. (1s. 8.67d.) at 17, late entrants 65s. 6d. (1s. 5.47d.) during first 3 months' service rising to 86s. 3d. (1s. 11d.) during fourth 3 months; piecework basis time rate for female workers of all ages 108s. 6d. (2s. 4.93d.).‡
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts) § (97)	Pay day in first full pay period following 18 July	Male and female timeworkers	Increases in current minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for adult male productive workers and of 8½d. or 7½d. for non-productive workers, of 2d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 and over—trimmers 4s. 2d. an hour, dyers, bleachers and scourers (non-productive workers) 3s. 9d. (productive) 4s., auxiliary dry workers and strippers and leggers (non-productive) 3s. 7d., (productive) 3s. 10d.; female workers 19 and over—auxiliary workers 2s. 7½d., menders 2s. 10d., plus cost-of-living allowance of 10 per cent. in each case.¶
			Male trimmers engaged on piecework	Piece rates for trimmers to be such as to yield to an average worker 6s. an hour (previously 4s. 3½d.), plus cost-of-living allowance of 10 per cent.¶
Glass Container Manufacture	Great Britain (129)	First full pay period following 8 July	Workers other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases in basic minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for adult male workers, of 1½d. for adult female workers, of 1d. for male and female workers 18 and under 21, and of ¼d. for those under 18. Minimum provincial hourly rates for day workers after change: men 21 and over, general labourers 3s. 11d. an hour, Lister or similar truck drivers 4s., batch mixers, boilermen or stokers 4s. 1d., sorters 4s. 0½d., founders, gas makers and furnacemen 4s. 0½d. or 4s. 1½d. according to daily melting capacity of furnace; youths and boys 1s. 11½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 5d. at 20; women 21 and over 2s. 10d., girls 1s. 9½d. at 15 rising to 2s. 7d. at 20. London rates are higher by 1½d. an hour for male workers 18 and over, 1½d. for female workers 18 and over, and 1d. for workers under 18.
Sawmilling	Widnes (136)	1 May	Sawmill labourers and timber-yard workers	Increase of 2½d. an hour. Rates after change: sawmill labourers 4s. an hour, timberyard workers 4s. 2d.
Pitwood Trade	Bo'ness and Grange-mouth (137)	Beginning of first full pay period following 19 June	Male and female workers employed in pitwood yards	Increases of 2d. an hour for male workers 19 and over, and of 1d. for female workers 19 and over—single bench sawyers 4s. 2d. an hour, double bench sawyers and saw sharpeners 4s. 1d., drawers off and mill and motor cross-cutters 3s. 11½d., mill loaders, tallymen and men selecting timber from stacks 3s. 11½d., labourers 3s. 11d.; female workers 19 and over 2s. 6d.
Window Blind Manufacture	Great Britain (138)	Beginning of first full pay week after 1 July	Male and female workers	Increases in current minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles; further increases¶ in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 2½d. an hour (1s. 5¼d. to 1s. 8d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and special allowance, include: men 21 and over—bench hands, London district 5s. 3d. an hour, provinces 5s. 1d., fixers 5s. 2d., 5s. fixers' mates (after third 6 months) 4s. 10d., 4s. 8d., labourers 4s. 7½d., 4s. 6d.; women 20 and over—journeywomen (sewers and sewing machinists) 3s. 11½d., 3s. 10d., labourers 3s. 6d., 3s. 4½d. (women on men's work to be paid the minimum hourly payment for adult male workers on a similar class of work).**
Button Manufacture	Great Britain (158) (249)	8 July	Male and female workers (other than female homeworkers)	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3½d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of 2½d. for female workers 18 or over, of amounts varying from 2d. to 3½d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 2d. or 2½d. for younger female workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 4d. an hour (3s. 6½d. to 3s. 10½d.) for male workers, and of 2½d. (2s. 4d. to 2s. 6½d.) for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 or over 3s. 4½d. an hour, younger male workers 1s. 8d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 0½d. at 20 and under 21; female workers 18 or over 2s. 5½d., younger female workers 1s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 2s. at 17 and under 18.††
Building	England and Wales (162-163)	4 July	Certain building operatives	Extra payment (2d. an hour) previously granted to operatives whilst employed on foul or dirty work, to apply from the start of the "dirty work" until finishing time for the day; new extra payment of 1d. an hour granted to operators of mechanical loaders to concrete mixers.
Road Passenger Transport	Northern Ireland	16 May	Male workers employed in the Road Passenger Transport Section of the Ulster Transport Authority	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: drivers (after 12 months) 191s. 6d. a week, conductors (after 12 months) 187s. 6d.; washers, cleaners and greasers 172s. 9d., shunters 182s. 3d., tyre men 181s. 3d., fuel issuers (full-time) 181s. 9d.††

* This increase was the result of an award (No. 2791) of the Industrial Court, dated 18th July, 1960, with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 349 of this GAZETTE.

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

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 308 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

§ Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton, Nottingham district and Derby.

¶ These increases were the result of an award (No. 2789) of the Industrial Court. See page 349 of this GAZETTE.

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

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

†† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 308 of the July issue of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

‡‡ The agreement also provides for a reduction in normal weekly hours from 44 to 42, without loss of pay, on and from 8th August, 1960.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—*continued*

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Road Haulage Contracting	Northern Ireland	16 May	Male workers employed in the Road Freight Section of the Ulster Transport Authority	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: drivers of vehicles of 2 tons and under carrying capacity, Belfast and Londonderry 173s. 6d. a week, Provinces 171s. 6d.; over 2 tons 181s. 179s. (plus 1s. a day extra for drivers of lorries with trailers, and drivers of 6 or 8-wheeled heavy vehicles); assistants on lorries 172s., 166s., loaders (Belfast Quay) 177s., porters 168s., 166s., checkers 180s. 6d., 171s. 6d., mobile crane drivers—lifting capacity 8½ tons (Belfast and Londonderry) 181s.; juniors, Belfast and Londonderry 67s. 3d. at 15 rising to 130s. 6d. at 20, Provinces 64s. 3d. to 127s. 6d.; youths engaged as Lister truck drivers receive 10s. a week more than other juniors.
Post Office	United Kingdom (195)	1 March, 1959*	Engineering, motor transport and supplies grades	Increases† ranging from £10 to £15 a year for salaried staff, from 2s. to 13s. a week for other adult male workers, from 4s. 6d. to 6s. a week for adult female workers, and from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. a week for juvenile grades. Current adult rates for engineering grades after change: labourers, London 185s. a week, Provinces 178s. 6d., technicians Class IIB, London—on entry 196s., after 1 year's adult service 206s., then by annual increments to 216s., 227s., Provinces 188s., 198s., 208s., 219s., technicians Class IIA, London—on entry 210s., after 1 year's adult service 220s., then by annual increments to 230s., 242s., Provinces 202s., 212s., 222s., 233s., technicians Class I, London 276s. 6d., Provinces 267s. 6d., technical officers, London £600 to £850 a year, Provinces £578 to £822 10s.
Licensed Residential Establishments and Licensed Restaurants	Great Britain (228-229) (250)	18 July	Male and female workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration for workers other than service workers of 7s. or 6s. a week, according to occupation, for male workers 21 or over, of 5s. 6d. or 4s. 6d. for female workers 21 or over, and of proportional amounts for apprentice cooks, trainee cooks and other young workers; increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 3s. a week for all service workers.‡ Minimum rates of remuneration for workers other than "agreement" service workers§ include: where no lodging or meals are supplied—male workers 21 or over, public barmen area A 150s. a week, area B 148s., area C 145s., head barmen 160s., 158s., 155s., chefs or head cooks 211s., 209s., 206s., chefs de cuisine 291s., 289s., 286s., clerks or receptionists 171s., 169s., 166s., head clerks or receptionists 191s., 189s., 186s., cloakroom and toilet attendants 130s., 128s., 125s., cooks 181s., 179s., 176s., assistant cooks 160s., 158s., 155s., lift attendants 150s., 148s., 145s., stillroom men 155s., 153s., 150s., house, basement, cellar, store or kitchen porters 150s., 148s., 145s., porters (hall or floor) or boots 130s., 128s., 125s., night porters 145s., 143s., 140s., platemen, pantrymen or crockery attendants 150s., 148s., 145s., salad hands 160s., 158s., 155s., service dispensers 155s., 153s., 150s., telephone operators 155s., 153s., 150s., waiters 140s., 138s., 135s., head waiters 180s., 178s., 175s., second head waiters 160s., 158s., 155s., other workers (not specified) 150s., 148s., 145s.; female workers 21 or over, railway refreshment establishment attendants 129s., 127s., 124s., barmaids 124s., 122s., 119s., head barmaids 135s., 133s., 130s., dining-room and restaurant cashiers, linen and sewing maids 122s., 120s., 117s., chambermaids 112s. 6d., 110s. 6d., 107s. 6d., head cooks 168s., 166s., 163s., cleaners, housemaids, kitchen, scullery or vegetable maids, staff maids or attendants 114s. 6d., 112s. 6d., 109s. 6d., clerks or receptionists 138s., 136s., 133s., head clerks or receptionists 158s., 156s., 153s., cloakroom and toilet attendants 99s. 6d., 97s. 6d., 94s. 6d., cooks 145s. 6d., 143s. 6d., 140s. 6d., assistant cooks 127s., 125s., 122s., lift attendants 114s. 6d., 112s. 6d., 109s. 6d., stillroom maids 119s. 6d., 117s. 6d., 114s. 6d., plate and pantrywomen or crockery attendants 114s. 6d., 112s. 6d., 109s. 6d., salad hands 127s., 125s., 122s., service dispensers 119s. 6d., 117s. 6d., 114s. 6d., telephone operators 130s. 6d., 128s. 6d., 125s. 6d., waitresses 112s., 110s., 107s., head waitresses 127s., 125s., 122s., second head waitresses 122s., 120s., 117s., other workers (not specified) 114s. 6d., 112s. 6d., 109s. 6d.¶
Licensed Non-Residential Establishments	Great Britain (230) (250)	3 July	Workers other than managers, manageresses, club stewards or stewardesses	Increases in minimum time rates of 6s. a week for male workers 21 or over, of 4s. for head barmaids and barmaids 21 or over and for other female workers 18 or over, of 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 3s. 6d. for barmaids under 21 and for other female workers under 18. Minimum rates after change: where the employer does not supply any board, meals or lodging—male workers, cellarmen (England and Wales) area A 157s. 6d. a week, area B 154s. 6d., head barmen, barmen-in-charge or first hands (England and Wales) 154s. 6d., 151s. 6d., first hands (Scotland) grade I 156s. 6d., grade II 151s. 6d., second hands (Scotland) 151s. 6d., barmen or barmen-waiters (England and Wales) A 149s. 6d., B 146s. 6d., barmen (Scotland) 146s. 6d., other workers (Great Britain) A 86s. 6d. at under 18 rising to 147s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 83s. 6d. to 144s. 6d.; female workers (Great Britain), head barmaids A 127s., B 124s., barmaids 100s. 6d. at under 19 rising to 122s. at 21 or over, 97s. 6d. to 119s., other female workers 108s. at 18 or over (both areas), 90s. 6d. at under 18. Where the employer supplies full board and lodging, remuneration is 40s. a week less in each case, and intermediate rates are paid, according to provisions made by the employer in respect of board, meals or lodging. Where on one day in a week the employer does not supply the same number of meals as he normally supplies on each of the other days, the rates applicable to the workers are to be increased by 1s. for each meal not supplied on that day, subject to a maximum of 3s.¶
Cemeteries	London (Metropolitan Area)	First pay day in week commencing 16 May	Workers employed in non-municipal cemeteries	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change: gravediggers 201s. 2d. a week, assistant gravediggers 189s. 6d., foremen or head gardeners or propagating gardeners 198s. 6d., deputy foremen or assistant head gardeners or first class gardeners 193s. 6d., second class gardeners 188s., general labourers 184s., youths and boys 84s. at 15 rising to 166s. at 20; women gardeners three-fourths of the appropriate adult male rate for a 44-hour week.
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (240-241)	First full pay period after 6 July	Street lighting employees	Increase of 3s. 8d. a week (7s. 4d. for certain lamp lighters) consequent on revision of grouping as follows:—public lamp attendants from group II to group III (designation also to include lamp lighters from group I except in smaller areas where lighting and extinguishing of lamps are still done manually), public lamp maintenance attendants from group III to group IV, public lamp fitters and erectors from group V to group VI.
River Authorities	England and Wales (246)	Commencement of first full pay period on or after 1 July	Male workers	Increases in minimum wage rates for workers 20 and over of 7s. a week for those employed in the Greater London Area and of 7s. 2d. for those employed in other areas, with proportional amounts for youths. Minimum rates after change for workers 20 and over: Greater London Area 187s. a week, other areas 179s. 8d.

* These changes in rates or scales of pay were authorised in July, 1960, with retrospective effect to the date shown and are the result of an agreement between the Post Office and the Post Office Engineering Union, arising from the bringing up to date of Civil Service Pay Research Unit Reports on the work of some of the grades concerned.

† For Provincial staff the increases are applied to rates current for the period 1st March, 1959, to 31st December, 1959, and thereafter to enhanced rates operative from 1st January, 1960, as the result of the second biennial revision of provincial deductions from London pay (see page 79 of the February issue of this GAZETTE).

‡ This category now includes chambermaids for whom new rates have been fixed according to conditions of service.

§ For specified categories of service workers rates lower by 23s. a week for male workers 21 or over and 17s. 6d. for female workers 21 or over (10s. for chambermaids) are applicable where there is an agreement under which the employer undertakes to make up gratuities in any week in which they fall short of these amounts.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 308 of the July issue of this GAZETTE. Lower rates are prescribed where workers are supplied with such meals as are normally available in an establishment during the time they are on duty or where full board and lodging is supplied on seven days a week.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 308 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING JULY

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Bacon Curing	Great Britain (24)	Week commencing 25 July	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43½, without loss of pay.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufacture	United Kingdom (39)	Beginning of first full pay period in July	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (40)	4 July	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 for day workers, from 43 (average) to 40 for two-shift workers, and from 42 (average) to 40 for three-shift workers, without loss of pay.
			Electricians	Normal weekly hours for day workers reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Gold, Silver and Jewellery Trades	Birmingham (60)	First full pay week in July	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42½.*
Stamped or Pressed Metal-wares	Great Britain (67) (251)	29 July	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
Window Blind Manufacture	Great Britain (138)	Beginning of first full pay week after 1 July	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.*
Button Manufacture	Great Britain (158) (249)	8 July	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 42 for those under 16.‡
Government Industrial Establishments	United Kingdom (236-237)	3 July	Engineering, "X" and Dock-yard-rated workers§	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.

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

† This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 349 of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

‡ These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 308 of the July issue of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

§ The agreement reached on the Joint Co-ordinating Committee for Government Industrial Establishments also provides for this reduction in hours to be applied in the case of Miscellaneous-rated workers on 2nd October, 1960.

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INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 12th JULY, 1960

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 111

At 12th July, 1960, the retail prices index was 111 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 14th June, compared with 109 at 14th July, 1959.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 12th JULY, 1960

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 12th July, 1960, 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 12th JULY, 1960 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food:		
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	121	52
Meat and bacon	109	89
Fish	118	9
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	85	19
Milk, cheese and eggs	108	53
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	99	22
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	104	39
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	111	33
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	119	19
Other food	103	15
Total—Food	108.8	350
II. Alcoholic drink	98.2	71
III. Tobacco	113.1	80
IV. Housing	132.2	87
V. Fuel and light:		
Coal and coke	110	28
Other fuel and light	115	27
Total—Fuel and light	112.4	55
VI. Durable household goods:		
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	105	35
Radio, television and other household appliances	88	21
Pottery, glassware and hardware	100	10
Total—Durable household goods	98.8	66
VII. Clothing and footwear:		
Men's outer clothing	105	20
Men's underclothing	105	7
Women's outer clothing	103	22
Women's underclothing	106	6
Children's clothing	104	11
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials	98	21
Footwear	109	19
Total—Clothing and footwear	103.9	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles:		
Motoring and cycling	106	30
Fares and other transport	129	38
Total—Transport and vehicles	118.6	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods:		
Books, newspapers and periodicals	131	16
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	112	26
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	103	17
Total—Miscellaneous goods	114.8	59
X. Services:		
Postage and telephones	132	6
Entertainment	116	23
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	119	29
Total—Services	119.3	58
ALL ITEMS	111.1	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 12th July was therefore 111.1 taken as 111.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Food

Decreases in the average prices of potatoes, fresh peas, tomatoes and cabbage were largely offset by increases in the average prices of eggs, apples and butter. The average level of prices for the food group as a whole fell slightly, but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained at 109.

Durable Household Goods

Mainly as the result of a rise in the average level of prices of furniture and floor coverings, the index for the durable household goods group as a whole rose by rather more than one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 99, compared with 98 in the previous month.

Transport and Vehicles

Increases in road passenger transport fares in some areas, and a rise in the average level of charges for repair and maintenance of cars were partly offset by a fall in the average price of second-hand cars and a reduction in the prices of some grades of petrol. For the transport and vehicles group as a whole the average level of prices and charges rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 119, compared with 118 in the previous month.

Services

There were some increases in charges for admission to cinemas and rises in the average levels of charges for domestic help, hairdressing and laundering. As a result, the index for the services group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained at 119.

Other Groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO JULY, 1960

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	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	110	110
1960	110	110	110	110	111	111	111	—	—	—	—	—

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. net (2s. 8d. including postage). This booklet consists of three main sections, dealing with (a) the scope and structure of the index, including the "weighting" basis, (b) the methods of collecting prices, and (c) the calculation and presentation of the index figures. There are also appendices giving (a) the groups and sections into which the index is divided, together with the weights of these groups and sections, and listing in detail the items priced in each, and (b) particulars of the localities from which information is collected for the purpose of the index.

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

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 351 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 348.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JULY

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in July, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 127. In addition, 37 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during July at the establishments where these 164 stoppages occurred is estimated at 37,800. This total includes 7,800 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 30,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in July, 26,300 were directly involved and 3,700 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 123,000 working days lost during July included 29,000 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 July 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	15	57	72	8,800	16,000
Chemicals	—	2	2	1,900	10,000
Engineering	6	9	15	3,200	10,000
Shipbuilding	2	3	5	900	9,000
Motor Vehicles	3	6	9	10,400	16,000
Bricks, Glass, etc.	2	1	3	300	6,000
Construction	3	16	19	1,600	7,000
Transport, etc.	1	13	14	7,300	41,000
All remaining industries and services	5	20	25	3,500	9,000
Total, July, 1960	37	127	164	37,800	123,000
Total, June, 1960	33	240	273	64,500	218,000
Total, July, 1959	21	119	140	157,200	2,677,000

Causes of Stoppages

The following Table classifies stoppages beginning in July according to the principal cause of the stoppages:—

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	35	10,700
—other wage disputes	38	5,200
Hours of labour	—	—
Employment of particular classes or persons	15	2,500
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	34	7,000
Trade union status	4	400
Sympathetic action	1	500
Total	127	26,300

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
CHEMICALS:— Workers employed in the manufacture of chemicals—Cheshire (one firm)	1,745	—	21 July	28 July	Dissatisfaction with a recent pay award	Work resumed pending negotiations.
SHIPBUILDING AND MARINE ENGINEERING:— Workers employed in shipbuilding—Aberdeen (one firm)	45	395	23 May	26 July	To support a demand for a pay increase, which the employer's counter-offer did not satisfy	Work resumed. Certain workers awarded an increased bonus.
Plumbers employed in shipbuilding—Barrow-in-Furness (one firm)	265	—	27 June	8 Aug.	Dismissal of workers who refused to perform certain duties or work overtime following a disagreement over the rate to be paid for a specific job	Workers resumed pending negotiations.
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Dagenham (one firm)	3,075	3,060	14 July	18 July	To protest against the re-allocation of certain workers to another department	Work resumed.
GLASS:— Electricians employed in the glass industry—St. Helens (various firms)	280	—	16 May	—	In protest against the removal of an inspection cover by a crane driver and, subsequently, to support a demand for a wage increase	No settlement reported.
SEA TRANSPORT:— Seamen employed in the sea transport industry—various ports in the United Kingdom	5,000§	—	6 July	21 July	In protest against disciplinary action being taken against a small number of ships' stewards for alleged insubordination and, subsequently, to support an earlier national claim for a 44 hour working week and a £4 per month increase in basic wages for seamen	Work resumed pending the outcome of national negotiations on the claim.

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days. The sums of the constituent items do not, therefore, necessarily agree exactly with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ A stoppage which began in April involved apprentices in many industry groups, but was counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

§ About 200 seamen at Liverpool were originally involved, but the number increased to 5,000 by the middle of July as the dispute spread to other ports.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the thirteen weeks ended 13th June, 1960.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,597 and 3,208 persons were in training at the end of the period; of the latter figure 2,049 were disabled persons. During the period 1,249 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Total Males and Females
Applicants admitted to training during period:	
Able-bodied	530
Disabled	1,067
Total	1,597
Number of Persons in Training at end of period at:	
Government Training Centres:—	
Able-bodied	1,103
Disabled	1,038
Technical and Commercial Colleges:—	
Able-bodied	47
Disabled	491
Employers' Establishments:—	
Able-bodied	9
Disabled	30
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	490
Total	3,208
Trainees completed training during period:	
Able-bodied	449
Disabled	822
Total	1,271
Trainees placed in Employment during period:	
Able-bodied	445
Disabled	804
Total	1,249

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 13th June, 1960, the number of trainees placed in employment was 146,530.

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 2nd July, 1960, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain was 121, compared with 72 in the 13 weeks ended 2nd April, 1960, and 71 in the 13 weeks ended 4th July, 1959. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 382, 441 and 440.

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		
	2nd July, 1960	2nd April, 1960	4th July, 1959	2nd July, 1960	2nd April, 1960	4th July, 1959
Underground:						
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	45*	—	6	2	—	2
Falls of ground .. .	28	41	33	159	174	176
Haulage	20	15	18	102	123	141
Miscellaneous (including shaft accidents)	17	7	8	71	84	71
Total	110	63	65	334	381	390
Surface:						
All causes	11	9	6	48	60	50
Total, underground and surface	121	72	71	382	441	440

* All 45 persons in this category were killed in the disaster at Six Bells Colliery, Monmouthshire on 28th June, 1960.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in July, 1960, 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.

	June, 1960	July, 1960
Mines and Quarries	32	71
Places under the Factories Acts	60	56
Railway Service	10	13
Seamen	4	13

Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for July, 1960. The figures under the heading "Factories" are based on a "Process Classification" which was introduced on 1st January, 1959. The figures are provisional.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Coal Mines:	Coal Gas Coke Ovens and
Underground 65	Patent Fuel 2
Surface 4	Paper and Paper Coating 1
Other Stratified Mines	Food 1
Miscellaneous Mines	Other Processes 1
Quarries 2	
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 71	
Factories	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Brick Making and other Clay Products (except Pottery) 1	Building Operations 14
Lime, Cement and other Minerals 1	Works of Engineering Construction 8
Iron Extraction and Conversion 1	Docks, Warehouses and Ships 2
Metal Casting 1	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS 56
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging 2	
Engine-building and Repairing 1	Railway Service
Non-rail Vehicles (Manufacture and Repair) 2	Brakemen and Goods Guards 1
Shipbuilding and Repairing and Ship Breaking 1	Labourers 1
Other Metal Manufacture and Repair 3	Permanent Way Men 5
Saw Milling and Plywood and Boards 1	Other Grades 5
Other Woodwork and Cork 1	Contractors' Servants 1
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture 12	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 13
	Seamen
	Trading Vessels 11
	Fishing Vessels 2
	TOTAL, SEAMEN 13

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in:	Pitch and Tar 13
Smelting of Metals	Mineral Oil 1
Shpbreaking 1	TOTAL 14
Other contact with Molten Lead 1	Chrome Ulceration
Electric Accumulator Works 1	Manuf. of Bichromates 11
Other Industries	Chromium Plating 5
TOTAL 3	Other Industries
	TOTAL 16
Mercurial Poisoning	Total, Cases 33
Aniline Poisoning	
Compressed Air Illness	II. Deaths
Anthrax	Nil

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 30th July, 1960.

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories in Second Quarter of 1960

The Tables below set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the period 1st April, 1960, to 30th June, 1960 (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, 1961, issue of this GAZETTE and in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

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

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

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

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, 107, 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, Second Quarter, 1960, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Divisions	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Northern	14	4,211
East and West Ridings (Leeds)	4	2,298
East and West Ridings (Sheffield)	6	3,246
North Midland	6	2,508
Eastern and Southern	10	3,847
London (North)	22	3,719
London (South)	19	3,265
South Western	10	2,152
Wales	14	2,821
Midland (Birmingham)	4	2,425
Midland (Wolverhampton)	6	2,577
North Western (Liverpool)	14	4,846
North Western (Manchester)	13	2,999
Scotland	17	5,293
Totals	159	46,207

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Great Britain, Second Quarter, 1960, by Process

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Textile and Connected Processes		
Cotton Spinning Processes	2	748
Cotton Weaving Processes	1	408
Weaving of Narrow Fabrics	40	209
Woollen Spinning Processes	1	325
Worsted Spinning Processes	1	169
Weaving of Woollen and Worsted Cloths	—	210
Flax, Hemp and Jute Processing	—	113
Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Lace Manufacture	—	162
Carpet Manufacture	1	73
Rope, Twine and Net Making	—	112
Other Textile Manufacturing Processes	1	331
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	—	46
Job Dyeing, Cleaning and Other Finishing	—	162
Laundries	—	162
Total	6	3,108
Clay, Minerals, etc.		
Bricks, Pipes and Tiles	1	478
Pottery	—	263
Other Clay Products	—	161
Stone and Other Minerals	2	124
Lime, Cement, etc.	4	409
Total	7	1,435
Metal Processes		
Iron Extraction and Refining	3	229
Iron Conversion	7	824
Aluminium Extraction and Refining	—	130
Magnesium Extraction and Refining	—	4
Other Metals Extraction and Refining	—	185
Metal Rolling	4	1,377
Tin and Terne Plate, etc., Manufacture	—	84
Metal Forging	—	367
Metal Drawing and Extrusion	1	583
Iron Founding	3	1,694
Steel Founding	2	305
Die Casting	—	109
Non-Ferrous Metal Casting	—	232
Metal Plating	—	85
Galvanising, Tinning, etc.	—	64
Enamelling and Other Metal Finishing	—	96
Total	20	6,368
General Engineering		
Locomotive Building and Repairing	—	449
Railway and Tramway Plant Manufacture and Repair	—	703
Engine Building and Repairing	4	675
Boiler Making and similar work	1	378
Constructional Engineering	2	622
Motor Vehicle Manufacture	—	1,117
Non-power Vehicle Manufacture	—	156
Vehicle Repairing	1	779
Shipbuilding and Shipbreaking:—		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	7	1,455
Work in wet docks or harbours	1	231
Aircraft Building and Repairing	1	424
Machine Tool Manufacture	—	269
Miscellaneous Machine Making	2	1,245
Cutlery and Tool Manufacture and Repair	—	281
Miscellaneous Machine Repairing and Jobbing	—	869
Engineering	2	595
Industrial Appliances Manufacture	—	688
Sheet Metal Working	—	429
Metal Pressing	—	746
Other Metal Machining	—	880
Miscellaneous Metal Processes (not otherwise specified)	—	880
Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture (not otherwise specified)	2	512
Total	23	13,493
Electrical Engineering		
Electric Motor, Generator, Transformer and Switch-gear Manufacture and Repair	—	516
Electrical Accumulator and Battery Manufacture and Repair	—	56
Radio and Electronic Equipment and Electrical Instrument Manufacture and Repair	—	283
Radio, Electronic and Electrical Component Manufacture	—	157
Cable Manufacture	—	269
Electric Light Bulb and Radio Valve Manufacture and Repair	—	70
Other Electrical Equipment Manufacture and Repair	1	346
Total	1	1,697
Wood and Cork Working Processes		
Saw Milling	3	392
Plywood Manufacture	—	40
Chip and Other Building Board Manufacture	—	18
Wooden Box and Packing Case Making	—	145
Coopering	—	43
Wooden Furniture Manufacture and Repair	2	330
Spraying and Polishing of Wooden Furniture	—	7
Engineers Pattern Making	—	43
Joinery	—	504
Other Wood and Cork Manufacture and Repair	—	300
Total	5	1,822
Chemical Industries		
Heavy Chemicals	1	257
Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals	—	219
Other Chemicals	—	243
Synthetic Dyestuffs	1	47
Oil Refining	2	181
Explosives	1	166
Plastic Material and Man Made Fibre Production	—	184
Soap, etc.	—	82
Paint and Varnish	—	138
Coal Gas	3	529
Coke Oven Operation	1	223
Gas and Coke Oven Works by-product Separation	—	70
Patent Fuel Manufacture	—	34
Total	9	2,383
Wearing Apparel		
Tailoring	—	170
Other Clothing	—	153
Hatmaking and Millinery	—	6
Footwear Manufacture	—	155
Footwear Repair	—	8
Total	—	492
Paper and Printing Trades		
Paper Making	—	770
Paper Staining and Coating	—	104
Cardboard, Paper Box and Fibre Container Manufacture	—	285
Bag Making and Stationery	—	151
Printing and Bookbinding	2	546
Engraving	—	12
Total	3	1,868

Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
Food and Allied Trades		
Flour Milling	—	136
Coarse Milling	—	121
Other Milling	—	11
Bread, Flour Confectionery and Biscuits	1	633
Sugar Confectionery	—	435
Food Preserving	—	530
Milk Processing	—	310
Edible Oils and Fats	—	78
Sugar Refining	—	114
Slaughter Houses	—	61
Other Food Processing	—	586
Alcoholic Drink	—	623
Non-Alcoholic Drink	—	106
Total	1	3,744
Miscellaneous		
Electrical Stations	3	575
Plant using Atomic Reactors	—	38
Other use of Radioactive Materials	—	89
Tobacco	—	106
Tanning	—	27
Manufacture and Repair of Articles made from Leather (not otherwise specified)	—	60
Manufacture and Repair of Articles mainly of Textile Materials (not otherwise specified)	—	531
Rubber	—	109
Linoleum	—	25
Cloth Coating	—	288
Manufacture of Articles from Plastics (not otherwise specified)	—	568
Glass	1	117
Fine Instruments, Jewellery, Clocks and Watches, Other High Precision Work	—	74
Upholstery, Making up of Carpets and of Household Textiles	—	34
Abrasives and Synthetic Industrial Jewels	—	79
General Assembly and Packing (not otherwise specified)	—	21
Processes associated with Agriculture	—	16
Match and Firelighter Manufacture	2	302
Factory Processes not Otherwise Specified	—	—
Total	6	3,061
Processes under Sections 105, 107 and 108 of Factories Act, 1937		
Building Operations		
Industrial Building:—		
Construction	14	1,187
Maintenance	14	287
Demolition	3	100
Commercial and Public Building:—		
Construction	6	815
Maintenance	6	239
Demolition	1	48
Building of Blocks of Flats:—		
Construction	1	213
Maintenance	—	21
Demolition	—	—
Building of Dwelling Houses:—		
Construction	5	655
Maintenance	3	268
Demolition	1	27
Other Building Operations:—		
Construction	2	106
Maintenance	1	44
Demolition	—	21
Total	57	4,031
Works of Engineering Construction		
Operations at:—		
Tunnelling, Shaft Construction etc.	1	77
Dams and Reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	2	40
Bridges, Viaducts and Aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	—	141
Pipe lines and Sewers (other than tunnelling)	7	168
Docks, Harbours and Inland Navigations	—	146
Waterworks and Sewage Works (other than tunnelling)	—	65
*Work on Steel and Reinforced Concrete Structures	—	34
*Sea Defence and River Works	—	7
*Work on Roads and Airfields	4	98
Other Works	—	67
Total	15	843
Work at Docks, Wharves and Quays (other than Shipbuilding)		
	6	1,640
Work at Inland Warehouses		
	—	222
Grand Total	159	46,207

* Accidents under these headings became reportable to H.M. Factory Inspectorate as from 15th May, 1960.

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 18th July, 1960.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	725	114	839
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,243	205	1,448
Number of persons who completed courses during period	648	93	741

Up to 18th July, 1960, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 114,285, including 3,257 blind persons.

Shipbuilding in Second Quarter of 1960

According to Lloyd's register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th June, 1960, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June was 261, with a gross tonnage of 1,866,288 tons. This was 94,363 tons less than at the end of March and was the lowest figure since September, 1946.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 238,835 at the end of June, representing 12.8 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country. These figures compare very poorly with the peak reached in September, 1950 (825,745, or 40.4 per cent.), but are an improvement on March of this year (200,516 or 10.2 per cent.).

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of June amounted to 9,124,175 tons gross, of which 20.5 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of June was 7,257,887, a decrease of 148,436 tons, compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June was 340,195; this was 21,995 tons less than at the end of the previous quarter. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 4,358,613 tons, or 47.8 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 895,175, representing 48.0 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the People's Republic of China, East Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the second quarter of 1960 were 7 steamers, of 111,040 tons, and 62 motorships, of 162,573 tons, a total of 69 vessels, of 273,613 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 10 steamers, of 145,895 tons, and 61 motorships, of 200,063 tons, a total of 71 vessels, of 345,958 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 5 steamers, of 117,468 tons, and 71 motorships, of 260,009 tons, a total of 76 vessels, of 377,477 tons gross.

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

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Austria	1958 = 100			
All Items	June, 1960	104.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.2
Food		105.6	+ 1.5	+ 0.2
Belgium*	1953 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1960	109.79	- 0.1	+ 0.86
Food		109.1	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Finland	1957 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1960	108	+ 1	+ 4
Food		106	+ 1	+ 3
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100			
All Items	June, 1960	122.6	- 0.3	+ 2.6
Food		130.2	- 0.6	+ 4.2
Iceland (Reykjavik)	1959 = 100			
All Items	June, 1960	105	Nil	+ 5
Food		105	+ 4	+ 6
Netherlands	1951 = 100			
All Items	June, 1960	126	Nil	+ 5
Food		122	- 1	+ 2
Norway	1949 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1960	165	+ 1	+ 3
Food		185	+ 1	+ 2
Spain (Large towns)	1936 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1960	875.3	+ 0.6	+ 8.9
Food		1140.6	+ 0.5	+ 5.5
Switzerland	1939 = 100			
All Items	June, 1960	183.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Food		195.3	+ 0.6	+ 4.2
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items	June, 1960	127.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Food		120.8	+ 0.6	+ 1.7
Israel	1959 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1960	101	+ 1	+ 1
Food		98.7	+ 0.7	- 1.5
South Africa, Union (9 Urban Areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Feb., 1960	223.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.6
Food		260.9	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
United States	1947.49 = 100			
All Items	May, 1960	126.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
Food		119.7	+ 0.2	+ 2

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, with small variations in the case of Belgium.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During July the Industrial Court issued nine awards, Nos. 2786 to 2794.* Four of the awards Nos. 2786, 2789, 2791 and 2794 are summarised below; the other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry. Awards Nos. 2787 and 2788 were referred to the Court under Section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959.

Award No. 2786 (1st July).—Parties: Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen and the Steel Company of Wales Limited. **Claim:** To determine the justification of the claim of the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen that the Steel Company of Wales Limited (Steel Division), Port Talbot, should grant a 10 per cent. increase in the salary scales of draughtsmen and tracers in the Company's employ in order to restore the relative position which obtained in July, 1956, as between the salaries being paid to draughtsmen and tracers and the salaries being paid to section leaders and designers, or assistant section leaders, employed in the Company's several Drawing Offices. **Award:** The Court awarded that the claim as set out in the Terms of Reference had not been established.

Award No. 2789 (18th July).—Parties: Workpeople's Side and Employers' Side of the Midland Joint Industrial Council of Hosiery Bleachers, Scourers, Dyers and Finishers. **Claim:** For an increase in minimum time rates and an increase in the target figure for Trimmers on piece rates. **Award:** The Court awarded that as from the pay day in the first full pay period following 18th July, 1960: (1) (a) the current minimum time rates for adult male productive workers shall be increased by 3d. an hour, and for adult females by 2d. an hour, with proportionate increases for juveniles; (b) the current minimum time rates for adult non-productive Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers shall be increased by 8½d. an hour and for adult male non-productive Dry Auxiliaries by 7½d. an hour, with proportionate increases for juveniles; (2) the current target figure of 4s. 3½d. an hour for Trimmers engaged on piece rates shall be increased to 6s. an hour; (3) the Cost of Living allowance from time to time operative shall continue to apply to all the above rates.

Award No. 2791 (18th July).—Parties: Card Setting Machine Tenters' Society and Employers' Federation of Card Clothing Manufacturers. **Claim:** For an increase in wages of 20s. a week of 43½ hours for card setting machine tenters. **Award:** The Court awarded that the current basic rate for card setting machine tenters shall be increased by 13s. 3d. a week of 43½ hours. Effect was to be given to the award as from the first full pay week in April, 1960.

Award No. 2794 (28th July).—Parties: Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers and Multiple Shoe Retailers' Association. **Claim:** To determine the difference between the Union and the Association represented by the proposals of the Association as at 4th February, 1959, and those of the Union as at 3rd July, 1959, relating to wages and other conditions of employment having regard to changes in the rates of wages of the Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council since the latter date. **Award:** The effect of the Court's award was that:— (A) Subject to the provisions of "B" hereof the Agreement into which the parties had agreed to enter respecting the wages and conditions to be applied to employees in the Multiple Retail Footwear Distributive Trade should contain provisions as were set out by the Court. (B) (1) The rates below the terminal age of 22 years for juvenile male and female shop assistants and for juvenile female cashiers, and (2) the Special Rates for first sales assistants, should be the subject of negotiation between the parties and when agreed should be set out in the respective Clauses in the Agreement. The award provided that in the event of the parties failing to reach agreement within a period of six weeks from 28th July, 1960, either party would be at liberty to report such failure to the Court for the determination of the dispute.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

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

Wages Councils Act, 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal O.(65), dated 1st July, for reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

The Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Council. —Proposal U.P.R. (27), dated 5th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During July the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders* :—

The Wages Regulation (Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 1189, dated 13th July and effective from 29th July. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain), reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.—See page 340.

The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 1256, dated 21st July and effective from 8th August. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain), reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.F. (N.58), dated 8th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

* See footnote * on page 351.

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Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 5/60 (15th October, 1959)

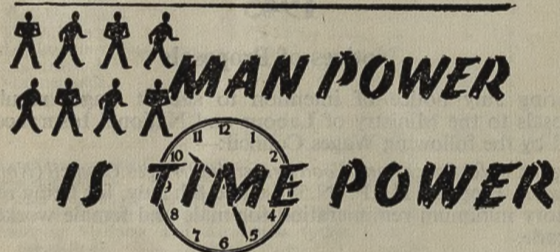
An accountant was employed to make investigations required by the Yarn Spinners' Agreement and was said by his employer to be entitled to a month's notice of termination. He was discharged without notice after the High Court had declared the Yarn Spinners' Agreement to be void by virtue of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956. On discharge he received a payment "in lieu of notice". Held that, as a result of the High Court judgment, the object of the claimant's contract of service was frustrated and the contract was dissolved. The claimant therefore had no legal right to compensation. Applying Decision R(U) 37/53, the payment which he received was gratuitous and did not disentitle him to unemployment benefit.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit for the period from 9th to 28th February, 1959, both dates included is allowed.

"In this case the claimant is appealing from the decision of the local tribunal who affirmed the decision of the local insurance

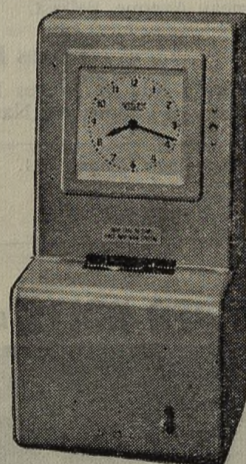
* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 351.



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officer that the claimant was not entitled to unemployment benefit for the period from 9th to 28th February, 1959 (both dates included), by reason of the provisions of regulation 6(1)(d) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277], as amended by the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1954 [S.I. 1954 No. 117], on the ground that although his employment had been terminated, he continued to receive wages or received by way of compensation for the loss of the remuneration which he would have received for those days if the employment had not terminated, payment of an amount which exceeds the amount arrived at by deducting the standard daily rate of unemployment benefit from two-thirds of the remuneration lost in respect of those days.

"The claimant was employed as a cost accountant by a firm of chartered accountants who were appointed under the Yarn Spinners' Agreement to make investigations at the premises of all the signatories to that agreement and to present reports showing the result of such investigations. In reply to a request for a copy of the claimant's contract of service the claimant's employers have furnished a document in the following terms:—

"WHEREAS you are the Accountants appointed under the Yarn Spinners' Agreement and other Agreements, and as such are required to make investigations at the premises of all members of such Agreements and to present Reports (showing the result of such investigations) which are confidential to the Secretary and the Committees of the Agreements and in addition must not disclose the name of any customer of the Member concerned NOW IN CONSIDERATION of your engaging me in your employment for the purpose of making such investigations I the undersigned HEREBY AGREE AND DECLARE that

- (i) I shall treat all figures or other facts obtained by me in and from any investigation as secret and confidential
- (ii) I shall not, except as and when authorised by you either during the continuance of my employment or after its termination, communicate or employ any knowledge or information of any such figures or facts as aforesaid (whether I obtain them as the result of an investigation or I come to hear of them from any other source)
- (iii) I shall not, except as and when authorised by you disclose the fact that I have been concerned in any particular investigation at any particular premises.

And for the consideration aforesaid I further AGREE and DECLARE as a separate undertaking that I shall not, excepting with the consent of the Co-Ordinating Committee of the Yarn Spinners' Association, hold any other position in the Cotton Industry for a period of twelve months from the termination of my employment with you.

Date.....

The employers have also stated that the claimant was entitled to one month's notice and that he was discharged without notice.

"It will be observed that the contract of service provides that the claimant is to be engaged in the employment of the accountants 'for the purpose of making such investigations' that is to say investigations at the premises of firms who were parties to the agreements mentioned in the report. It follows in my opinion that the only employment which the employers were bound or entitled to provide for the claimant under the contract of service was work in investigations under those agreements and the object of such investigations would clearly have been to ascertain whether there had been any breach of the recited agreements. By a judgment of the High Court of Justice delivered on the 26th January, 1959, the Yarn Spinners' Agreement was declared to be void by virtue of the provisions of section 20(3) of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956. See *In re The Yarn Spinners' Agreement* [1959] 1 All E.R. 299.

"As the result of this judgment the object for which the claimant and his employers entered into the contract of service was frustrated since they must be taken to have contracted on the basis that the 'Yarn Spinners' Agreement and other Agreements' mentioned in the contract of service were lawful and enforceable. It is well settled by a long series of decisions of the courts that where the object for which the parties entered into a contract is frustrated because it is declared to be unlawful the contract is dissolved and the parties cease to be under any further legal obligations to each other by virtue of any of the express or implied terms of the contract. See for example *Denny, Mott and Dickson and Co. Ltd. v. Fraser (James B.) and Co. Ltd.* [1944 A.C. 265] cited by the insurance officer now concerned.

"It follows that the claimant had no legal right to any compensation from the accountants for the discontinuance of his employment and that the payment they made to him was gratuitous. As was held in Decision R(U) 37/53 (which is cited by the insurance officer now concerned) the word 'compensation' in regulation 6(1)(d) refers only to compensation which the employer is legally obliged to pay. It follows that the sum received by the claimant was neither wages nor compensation within the meaning of the above-mentioned regulation 6(1)(d) and the claimant was therefore not disentitled to unemployment benefit for the period in question. The fact that if the contract had not been void the claimant would have been entitled to damages if he had been dismissed without notice is immaterial.

"The claimant's appeal is allowed."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the Instrument costs 3d. net (5d. including postage).

The Wages Regulation (Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1189; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 13th July; *The Wages Regulation (Hollow-Ware) Order*, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1256; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 21st July. These Orders were made under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 349.

(i) *The Washing Facilities (Miscellaneous Industries) Regulations*, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1214), dated 18th July; (ii) *The Work in Compressed Air (Amendment) Regulations*, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1307; price 2d. (4d.)), dated 26th July. These Regulations were made by the Minister of Labour (i) under the Factories Act, 1937, and (ii) under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.—See page 323.

The Agriculture (Threshers and Balers) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1199; price 6d. (8d.)), made on 14th July by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Scotland, acting jointly, under the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.—See page 323.

The Coal Mines (Compressed Air Blasting Shells) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1114); *The Coal and Other Mines (Ventilation) (Variation) Regulations*, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1116). These Regulations were made on 28th June by the Minister of Power under the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954. They (i) apply to the use at coal mines of blasting devices which depend for their action on the sudden discharge of air from a chamber into which the air has been previously charged at a high pressure (such blasting devices being referred to in the regulations as "shells"), and (ii) vary the Coal and Other Mines (Ventilation) Regulations, 1956, regarding the determinations of firedamp content required to be made in mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale or fireclay.

(i) *The National Insurance (Non-Participation—Benefits and Schemes) Amendment Regulations*, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1104), dated 27th June; (ii) *The National Insurance (Graduated Contributions and Non-Participating Employments—Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations*, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1210; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 15th July; (iii) *The National Insurance Act, 1959 (Commencement) (No. 2) Order*, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1215 (C.10); price 2d. (4d.)), dated 18th July. These Instruments were made (i) and (iii) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1959, and (ii) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1959, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 324.

The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1226), made on 19th July under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1957.—See page 324.

(i) *The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations*, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1282; price 4d. (6d.)); (ii) *The National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Amendment Regulations*, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1283; price 4d. (6d.)); (iii) *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations*, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1284); (iv) *The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations*, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1285); (v) *The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations*, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1286). These Regulations were made (i), (ii) and (v) by the National Insurance Joint Authority under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and (iii) and (iv) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and the National Insurance Act, 1946, respectively.—See page 324.

The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Finland) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 67; price 6d. (8d.)), made on 11th April by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Ireland under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. This Order gives effect in Northern Ireland to the Convention made between the United Kingdom and Finland (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 105).

(i) *The National Insurance (Non-participation—Appeals and References) Regulations (Northern Ireland)*, 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 85), dated 30th May; (ii) *The National Insurance (Non-participation—Local Government Staffs) Regulations (Northern Ireland)*, 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 100), dated 23rd June; (iii) *The National Insurance (Non-participation—National Health Service) Regulations (Northern Ireland)*, 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 101), dated 23rd June. These Regulations were made (i) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1959, and (ii) and (iii) by the Ministry of Health and Local Government under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1959. They are broadly similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issues of this GAZETTE for January, page 12, and June, page 243).

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

The next Mining Qualifications Board Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 15th, 16th and 17th November, 1960, at Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. Candidates for limited Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will attend the Doncaster Centre.

The Mining Legislation examination for Mechanical Engineer's Certificates, Electrical Engineer's Certificates, Mechanic's Certificates Class I and Electrician's Certificates Class I, will be held at the above Centres on 15th November, 1960.

The written part of the examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the above Centres on 16th November, 1960, and the Oral and Practical Examinations in January, 1961. It should be noted that holders of the Higher National Certificate in Mining Surveying or applicants who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and are, therefore, exempt from the written examination, must submit applications by 28th September.

Intending candidates should apply at once for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above Certificates. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any event be received not later than 28th September, 1960. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Power, Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—Accidents at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. How they happen and how to prevent them. No. 44. July, 1960. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.).—See page 323.

Census of Production.—Census of Production Reports, 1958. Part 2. Coal Mining, Part 16. Magarine, Part 23. Mineral Oil Refining, Part 129. Gas, Part 130. Electricity. Board of Trade. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.).

Careers.—Choice of Careers, No. 16. Architects, 3rd Edition, August, 1960. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.).

Education.—Education in 1959. Report of the Ministry of Education and Statistics for England and Wales. Cmnd. 1088. Ministry of Education. Price 14s. 6d. (15s. 3d.).—See page 322.

National Insurance.—Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee on the preliminary drafts of (i) the National Insurance (Non-participation—Benefits and Schemes) Amendment Regulations, 1960; H.C. 237, price 6d. (8d.); (ii) the National Insurance (Graduated Contributions and Non-participating Employments—Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1960; H.C. 265, price 4d. (6d.); (iii) the National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1960, and the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1960; H.C. 275, price 6d. (8d.); (iv) the National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Amendment Regulations, 1960; H.C. 276, price 4d. (6d.); (v) the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1960; H.C. 277, price 6d. (8d.); (vi) the National Insurance (Married Women) Amendment Regulations, 1960; H.C. 282. Price 4d. (6d.).—See page 324.

Wales.—Employment and Industry in Wales. Welsh Grand Committee, 1st Sitting. Official Report. Price 9d. (1s.).

* 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 below or through any bookseller.

NOTICE

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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.)

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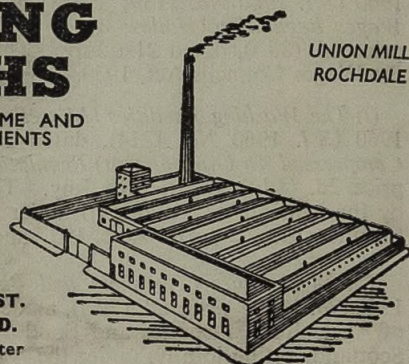
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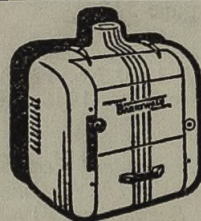


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