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## Numbers, Membership, Transactions, etc., of Co-operative Societies in 1959

THE particulars given in this article in respect of the numbers, membership, transactions, etc., of co-operative societies in 1959 have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from statutory returns furnished to his Department, and relate, in general, to those societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts that operate on a co-operative basis.

### Retail Societies

The Table below shows the principal transactions of co-operative societies mainly engaged in retail distribution, including general supply stores and others, for the years 1959, 1958 and 1957 and their financial position at the end of those years. The figures cover all the activities of the societies including the productive and the distributive activities.

	1959	1958	1957
Number of Societies .. .. .	982	1,015	1,045
Membership .. .. .	12,585 <i>Thousands</i>	12,420 <i>Thousands</i>	12,148 <i>Thousands</i>
Sales .. .. .	998,936 <i>£000's</i>	976,318 <i>£000's</i>	954,290 <i>£000's</i>
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	126,338	124,083	117,178
Surplus .. .. .	63,909	63,814	66,594
Allocated from Surplus—			
Share Interest .. .. .	7,414	7,242	7,119
Dividends on Sales .. .. .	49,108	49,935	51,366
Liabilities—			
Share Capital .. .. .	252,932	251,751	249,454
Due to Depositors and Loan-holders .. .. .	103,965	57,190	57,669
Other .. .. .	48,413	91,702	85,975
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves .. .. .	64,742	59,345	59,959
Assets—			
Stocks .. .. .	90,254	87,757	82,425
Investments .. .. .	202,316	216,075	225,377
Other .. .. .	177,483	156,175	145,256
Total Assets .. .. .	470,053	460,007	453,058

The number of employees engaged in retail distribution in 1959 was 211,903 (102,727 males aged 18 years and over, 73,672 females aged 18 years and over and 35,504 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £93,544,000.

### Wholesale Societies

The Table which follows shows the principal transactions and the financial position in the years 1959, 1958 and 1957 of the societies mainly engaged in wholesale distribution and production. The figures cover all the activities of the societies, including the distributive and the productive activities.

	1959	1958	1957
Number of Societies .. .. .	161	166	172
Membership .. .. .	54 <i>Thousands</i>	55 <i>Thousands</i>	56 <i>Thousands</i>
Sales .. .. .	602,708 <i>£000's</i>	600,504 <i>£000's</i>	588,013 <i>£000's</i>
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	41,455	46,535	39,621
Surplus .. .. .	17,647	17,111	17,352
Allocated from Surplus—			
Share Interest .. .. .	1,966	1,939	1,885
Dividends on Sales .. .. .	8,461	8,417	10,282
Liabilities—			
Share Capital .. .. .	42,005	41,875	40,600
Due to Depositors and Loan-holders .. .. .	81,431	91,020	103,476
Other .. .. .	40,682	45,965	42,195
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves .. .. .	45,561	35,359	32,550
Assets—			
Stocks .. .. .	50,125	47,910	44,669
Investments .. .. .	21,761	17,523	16,595
Other .. .. .	137,794	148,786	157,557
Total Assets .. .. .	209,679	214,219	218,821

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

It should be borne in mind that the sales of the wholesale societies, in the main, are made to the retail societies and any aggregation of figures would be misleading.

The number of employees engaged in wholesale distribution in 1959 was 20,442 (12,874 males aged 18 years and over, 5,520 females aged 18 years and over and 2,048 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £10,066,398.

## Production

Both retail and wholesale societies are engaged in production, and during 1959 there were 693 such societies whose activities included the production of commodities.

The number of persons employed in production was 90,823, of whom 58,464 were males aged 18 years and over, 24,627 were females aged 18 years and over, and 7,732 were persons under 18 years of age; the amount paid as salaries and wages was £46,680,000 and the value of productions (including materials) was £321,834,000. The figures do not include those relating to the tea estates in India and Ceylon of the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. In 1959, the wholesale value of goods produced on these plantations was £1,475,000, the number of employees (including natives) was 15,820, and they were remunerated partly in cash and partly by the provision of housing accommodation and other services.

In the Table below, the productive work undertaken by co-operative societies in 1959 is analysed by industry. The wholesale value of the productions includes the cost of materials used. Totals are also given for the years 1958 and 1957.

Industry	Number of Employees	Wholesale Value of Productions				
		Salaries and Wages	Retail Societies			All Societies
			C.W.S., S.C.W.S., E. & S.J., C.W.S.*	Other Societies	All Societies	
Food and Tobacco†	36,653	£000's 19,321	£000's 91,799	£000's 117,285	£000's 28,818	£000's 237,902
Farming and Dairy- ing†	2,488	1,272	1,243	2,689	—	3,931
Clothing .. .. .	15,495	6,302	2,646	11,689	3,671	18,006
Textiles .. .. .	4,369	1,753	48	8,114	242	8,403
Building and Wood- working .. .. .	16,804	9,923	11,481	12,392	607	24,480
Metal and Engineer- ing .. .. .	4,031	2,201	2,056	4,007	605	6,668
Miscellaneous‡ (in- cluding Transport for Productive De- partments) .. .	10,983	5,908	798	18,251	3,396	22,444
<b>Totals for 1959</b>	<b>90,823</b>	<b>46,680</b>	<b>110,069</b>	<b>174,427</b>	<b>37,340</b>	<b>321,834</b>
Corresponding Totals for: 1958	94,645	46,591	112,970	173,772	38,104	324,846
1957	96,756	45,669	118,966	177,106	37,545	333,618

## Services

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

### Banking

The Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited has a banking department that provides all banking services and conducts the banking business of a considerable number of the societies in the co-operative movement in England and Wales. Figures relating to the society's banking activities in the years 1959, 1958 and 1957 are given in the next Table.

	1959	1958	1957
Number of Accounts—			
Co-operative Societies ..	1,011	1,041	1,062
Trade Unions .. .. .	17,436	17,711	17,517
Clubs .. .. .	2,578	2,557	2,519
Miscellaneous Organisations	29,790	29,096	28,477
Individuals .. .. .	122,187	117,133	113,835
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>173,002</b>	<b>167,538</b>	<b>163,410</b>
Deposit Balances—	£	£	£
C.W.S. Trade Department	43,329,047	51,598,638	61,335,718
Other Accounts .. .. .	47,468,215	49,402,185	47,592,830
Current Account Balances—			
C.W.S. Trade Department..	8,007,554	6,605,901	6,734,603
Other Accounts .. .. .	54,148,488	46,970,877	59,274,476
Investments .. .. .	104,940,576	109,749,668	121,062,136
<b>Total Assets .. .. .</b>	<b>177,827,166</b>	<b>176,137,140</b>	<b>195,166,399</b>

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited established a separate banking department in 1948. Figures for the years 1959, 1958 and 1957 are given in the next Table.

	1959	1958	1957
Deposit Balances—	£	£	£
S.C.W.S. Trade Department	6,835,677	8,135,676	9,787,126
Other Accounts .. .. .	7,830,056	8,220,072	6,631,723
Current Account Balances—			
S.C.W.S. Trade Department..	720,737	685,283	785,214
Other Accounts .. .. .	1,559,284	902,221	1,112,838
Investments .. .. .	17,441,618	19,138,391	18,473,618
<b>Total Assets .. .. .</b>	<b>18,558,258</b>	<b>20,178,813</b>	<b>19,966,043</b>

### Insurance

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

\* The initials represent the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, respectively.

† As from 1956, milk processing is included in Food and Tobacco and not in Farming and Dairying as formerly.

‡ From 1957, Papermaking, Printing, etc., is included in Miscellaneous.

business in all the main branches of insurance, with the exception of marine risks. Figures of the work of this society in 1959, 1958 and 1957 are shown in the next Table.

	1959	1958	1957
Premiums—	£	£	£
Industrial Branch .. .. .	26,482,587	25,161,696	23,682,920
Collective Life Branch .. .	1,551,608	1,541,611	1,477,872
Other Branches .. .. .	23,821,668	20,999,354	18,532,128
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>51,855,863</b>	<b>47,702,661</b>	<b>43,692,920</b>
Interest on Shares .. .. .	2,625	2,625	2,625
Dividends on Premiums .. .	281,999	234,491	189,070
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	2,951,179	2,717,368	2,449,117
Commission .. .. .	8,258,922	7,631,537	6,987,260

### Laundering

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

	1959	1958	1957
Number of Employees .. .	10,753	11,235	11,334
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	£ 3,880,089	£ 3,868,287	£ 3,750,557
Charges for Work Done .. .	7,372,199	7,420,554	7,268,185

### Miscellaneous

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

	1959	1958	1957
Number of Employees .. .	11,008	12,453	11,776
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	£ 4,507,485	£ 5,200,220	£ 4,716,936
Charges for Work Done .. .	19,851,186	19,210,348	18,141,326

## Agriculture and Fishing

The next Table gives particulars of the transactions of trading societies in agriculture and fishing for the years 1959, 1958 and 1957. The trading societies, all of which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, are divided into three groups:

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

	1959	1958	1957
Requirements and Produce Societies—			
Number of Societies .. .. .	366	367	377
Number of Members .. .. .	333,906	326,174	311,166
Sales .. .. .	£000's 183,455	£000's 178,022	£000's 170,164
Surplus on Year .. .. .	4,695	4,272	3,798
Farming and Growing Societies—			
Number of Societies .. .. .	25	25	26
Number of Members .. .. .	847	916	1,032
Sales .. .. .	£000's 189	£000's 206	£000's 227
Surplus on Year .. .. .	-6 (loss)	11	16
Fishermen's Societies—			
Number of Societies .. .. .	51	51	49
Number of Members .. .. .	2,613	2,533	2,366
Sales .. .. .	£000's 891	£000's 783	£000's 674
Surplus on Year .. .. .	25	21	21
All Trading Societies—			
Number of Societies .. .. .	442	443	452
Number of Members .. .. .	337,366	329,623	314,564
Sales .. .. .	£000's 186,536	£000's 179,011	£000's 171,065
Surplus on Year .. .. .	4,715	4,304	3,835

At the end of 1959, there were also 631 *service societies*, which supplied their members with some service connected with agriculture, such as the provision of smallholdings and allotments, credit, threshing and crop drying facilities, and cattle insurance. The majority of societies were registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts but some were registered under the Friendly Societies Acts.

The registration was effected in 1959 of 308 new societies for the destruction of rabbits under the scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, making a total of 429 societies on the register at the end of the year. Some of the new societies were not required to render annual returns in respect of 1959 and the transactions of others covered less than a full year. The figures available from 235 societies at the end of the year showed 16,103 members and a surplus of £5,012.

## 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 431 to 452.

### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during September by 33,000 (+14,000 males and +19,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,809,000. The main changes were increases of 40,000 in manufacturing industries, 10,000 in agriculture and fishing and 3,000 in construction and decreases of 12,000 in distributive trades, 10,000 in financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services and 3,000 in mining and quarrying. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have increased by 36,000 from 24,594,000 to 24,630,000.

### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain rose from 297,965 to 313,211 between 12th September and 10th October, 1960, and the number registered as temporarily stopped rose from 7,226 to 15,292. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 19,157 among males and 4,155 among females.

### Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 31st October, 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 120.7, 97.3 and 124.0 respectively as compared with 120.7, 97.6 and 123.8 (as revised) respectively at the end of September.

Changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation in October resulted in about 618,000 workers receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £177,000 in their full-time weekly wages, and 632,000 workers a decrease of £204,000, whilst

749,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of two hours. The principal increases in rates affected workers in unlicensed places of refreshment, the workshops of British Railways and the building brick and allied industries in England and Wales, London Transport drivers and conductors and, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, furniture manufacture and textile finishing. The decreases resulted from sliding-scale arrangements in the iron and steel and other industries, and from the introduction of a 44-hour week all the year round with unchanged standard hourly rates for building trade workers in England and Wales which means that in certain areas the 46½-hour week worked during the summer period is reduced to 44 hours with consequential loss of normal pay. Other reductions in hours but without loss of pay included Government industrial establishments ("M-rated" workers), local authorities (Scotland), shirt, etc. making and soap, etc. manufacture.

### Retail Prices

At 18th October, 1960, the retail prices index was 111 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 110 at 13th September and with 109 at 13th October, 1959. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of coal, milk and eggs.

### Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during October 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 79,900. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 397,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 256, and, in addition, 29 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

## THE UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

An analysis of persons who register for work at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain is made once a quarter showing separately those who receive unemployment benefit, those who receive unemployment benefit and national assistance, those who receive national assistance only, and those who receive no payment. Statistics which have been kept since May, 1958, indicate that, on average, about one-quarter of all registrants are not in receipt of either payment.

The great majority of workers qualify for unemployment benefit when they lose their employment, but there are some groups who do not. They include married women who have chosen not to pay contributions, young people and people from abroad who have not yet paid the minimum number of contributions needed to qualify for benefit, and those men and women over pensionable age who have taken their retirement pension but are still looking for work. Other unemployed workers not receiving benefit include those who have drawn all the benefit to which they were entitled; those whose claims have been disallowed by the adjudicating authorities because they do not satisfy all the conditions; those who have only just claimed benefit and are waiting for their claims to be decided and those who before registering as unemployed have been working on their own account or have not been gainfully employed. The Ministry of Labour pays unemployment benefit on behalf of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and national assistance on behalf of the National Assistance Board to those recipients of it who are registered for employment.

Four times a year, on the first Mondays of February and May, on the last Monday in July and on the first Monday in November, returns are prepared at all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices analysing the title to unemployment benefit of the registered unemployed. The analysis covers all persons on the unemployed register on those particular days whether or not they claim unemployment benefit. It includes the wholly unemployed, temporarily stopped workers and unemployed casual workers. It distinguishes: (a) those with claims rated for unemployment benefit on the day of the count, i.e., those who satisfy all the conditions for the receipt of benefit, and since November, 1959, shows separately those for whom an order to pay national assistance in supplementation of benefit is held; (b) those who do not satisfy all the conditions for receipt of unemployment benefit; and (c) those not claiming benefit: distinguishing for (b) and (c) those for whom an order to pay national assistance is held.

## ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED, MAY, 1958, TO AUGUST, 1960, SHOWING THOSE RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT AND THOSE RECEIVING NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ONLY.

	May, 1958	August, 1958	November, 1958	February, 1959	May, 1959	August, 1959	November, 1959	February, 1960	May, 1960	August, 1960
Receiving unemployment benefit	277	261	339	405	298	225	239	254	177	141
Receiving national assistance only .. .. .	62	67	76	84	82	79	84	89	79	73
Others registered for work .. .. .	109	118	121	120	101	123	108	107	85	107
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>321</b>

(Thousands)

(Continued overleaf)

From May, 1958, to August, 1960, the average number in receipt of unemployment benefit was 262,000. The biggest fluctuation in the period under review occurs in this group, which varies in number between 141,000 in August, 1960, and 405,000 in February, 1959. The average number receiving only national assistance was 77,000. Persons not receiving any payment varied in the period under review between 85,000 and 123,000 and on average numbered 110,000—about a quarter of the total number registering for work.

#### Entitlement to Benefit as in August, 1960

The following Table\* contains an analysis of the most recent figures, relating to August, 1960; it shows the number of men, married women, other women and young persons in the various categories.

#### ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED ON 15th AUGUST, 1960, SHOWING THOSE RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT AND THOSE RECEIVING NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

	(Thousands)				
	Men	Single Women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married Women	Boys and Girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	79	12	19	3	113
Receiving unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance	26	2	—	—	28
Total receiving unemployment benefit	105	14	20	3	141
Receiving national assistance only	61	9	1	2	73
Others registered for work	37	11	19	40	107
Total	203	34	40	44	321

For the reasons stated earlier the proportion of registrants receiving no payment was very much higher among boys and girls and married women than it was among men and single women.

The total number of registrants fell by 106,000 in the year from August, 1959, to August, 1960. This was made up of a fall of 84,000 among those receiving unemployment benefit, of 6,000 among those receiving national assistance but no unemployment benefit, and of 16,000 among those receiving neither benefit nor assistance.

#### Future Publication of Statistics

Estimates on the lines of the second Table will, in future, be published at regular quarterly intervals. The next estimates will relate to November, 1960, and it is expected that they will be published in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1961.

### DIRECTORY OF ORGANISATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND WORKPEOPLE

A new edition of the Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., corrected up to September, 1960, has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour, and is now available from H.M. Stationery Office. The Directory is in loose-leaf form, and the price, including the provision of a stiff cover and ring binder, is 21s. (22s. 4d. including postage). An optional amendment service is also being provided, and the subscription for the six amendment lists to be issued in the first twelve months after publication of the Directory is 5s.

The Directory contains the title, and name and address of the secretary of every organisation in the United Kingdom which is known to the Ministry of Labour, and which includes among its objects the negotiation of, or making recommendations on, wages and working conditions, or which provides representatives on organisations which are so concerned.

Separate sections cover organisations of employers, employees, and employers and workpeople jointly. Within these sections, each of which is provided with a separate index, the organisations are grouped according to the industries in which they function. The groupings follow closely those shown in the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification, and therefore differ materially from those adopted in the previous edition of the Directory. In the case of trade unions, an indication is given of those which are affiliated to the Trades Union Congress and the Scottish Trades Union Congress, and those which are registered under the Trade Union Acts.

Copies of the Directory may be ordered from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 459 of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller.

\* Figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand, and the sum of the constituent items in consequence may differ slightly from the total as shown.

### RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

#### Building Brick and Allied Industries

The National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries was reconstituted on 30th June, 1960, from which date the old Council, constituted on 14th March, 1946, ceased to exist.

The undertakings within the scope of the activities of the Council are those related to the building brick and allied industries in England and Wales engaged in the manufacture of the following products:—

- (1) Building and engineering bricks, excluding Fletton bricks and bricks manufactured by companies within the scope of the Midland Clay Industries Joint Industrial Council.
- (2) Hollow clay blocks.
- (3) Clay roofing tiles.
- (4) Clay floor quarries and cable covers.
- (5) Clay chimney pots and finials.
- (6) Clay agricultural drain pipes and tiles.

The most important changes effected by the reconstituted Council are:—

1. Provision is made in the national agreement for overtime rates and conditions and for piece workers' rates, both of which were formerly the responsibility of the appropriate Sectional Councils.

2. The former Southern Counties Brick and Tile Joint Industrial Council and the Joint Industrial Council for the Stock Brick Industry will continue to function as Sectional Councils within specific provisions of the new Constitution, and the Regional Joint Council for the Clay Industry will cease to function as a Sectional Council. (The Sandlime Brick Manufacturers are also parties to the Council and its settlements.)

3. Minimum differential rates which were established by the Sectional Councils continue to apply to workers employed at undertakings which were parties to the appropriate Sectional agreement and details are reproduced in appendices to the new agreement. Sectional or Area Councils will deal with new questions of occupational differentials referred to them by the National Council.

4. Sectional or Area Councils or Sub-Committees will deal with local disputes.

The first agreement on wages and working conditions made by the new Council on 13th September, 1960, became operative from the beginning of the first full pay period following 15th October, 1960.

### INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

#### New Unit Opened at Perivale

The work of Ministry of Labour Industrial Rehabilitation Units, where over 10,000 men and women of all ages are each year given courses to restore their working fitness after accident or illness and to help them find their place in the hurly-burly of modern industry, was praised by the Minister of Labour when he opened a new Unit, the sixteenth, in Perivale, Middlesex, on 20th October.

"Of all the jobs we do in the Ministry there can be few more rewarding than this one in terms of its effect on the happiness and well-being of individual men and women", the Minister said. "The Units have no exact parallel anywhere else in the world. Most people who suffer illness or injury can return to their old job or take up a new one as soon as their medical treatment has been completed. Some, however, need further assistance. They need help to fit them for employment and to restore confidence in their ability to do a full day's work. The Units bridge the gap. They do not have a set course; they work out a course for each individual, designed either to enable him to return to his old job or to make him fit enough to take another. Then, working in conjunction with the Employment Exchange, they help him to obtain it, if necessary after training in a new trade at a Government Training Centre."

The Minister explained that since the first Unit opened at Egham in 1943, another 15, providing places in all for 1,800 people at one time, had been opened in different parts of the country. Next year it was hoped to open the seventeenth Unit near Liverpool. "The aim of the Units is to get people back into the right jobs as soon as possible," he continued. "Their record in the comparatively short period since we began this experiment is most encouraging. Last year, for example, over 83 per cent. of the people admitted completed courses satisfactorily. Of these about two-thirds were in employment or had entered training within three months of leaving the Units. Indeed one-quarter went straight into employment or training on leaving. We should, of course, like to see this proportion increase until the majority go straight into a job. That is where employers can help."

The Perivale Unit, which is housed in buildings attached to the existing Government Training Centre, is equipped to accommodate 100 men, women and young people and it serves an area covered by 22 employment exchanges in North-West London. There are over 50 hospitals within a seven mile radius of the Unit and the majority of the applicants for courses come on recommendations from these hospitals or from doctors. The Unit is non-residential.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND

#### Integrated Training Centre to be Considered

The Scottish Technical Education Consultative Council, consisting of 16 members drawn equally from industry and education, was set up in May, 1959, its object being to secure the widest possible measure of consultation on vocational further education in Scotland between employers, employees, and those responsible for its provision, and to advise on, and generally to promote the development of, such education.

Reporting to the Secretary of State for Scotland on its first year of activity, the Council refers to the possibility of establishing an experimental training centre to integrate further education and technical training and says that a centre on the lines of a French "centre d'apprentissage" has been considered. The primary object of such an experiment would be to ascertain the value of integrated training and education for the purpose of raising standards of craftsmanship. A secondary objective would be to relieve to a very small extent the strain on industrial training facilities during the "bulge" period. It had been agreed that before specific recommendations were made members representative of the two sides of industry should explore with their constituent organisations the possibility of support for a single experiment. The Council suggests that it might cover some 20 apprentice turner/fitters whose apprenticeship period would include a three years' course at a training centre, of not less than 40 weeks' duration in each of the three years.

The Council has also recommended that a newly evolved pre-vocational course for intending entrants into retail distribution should be brought to the attention of education authorities and all interested bodies in the retail distributive trade.

Following discussions initiated by the Council between the National Committee (Scotland) for Commercial Certificates and major professional bodies on the possibility of passes in subjects included in the courses leading to the senior certificates of the National Committee being recognised by those bodies as exempting qualifications, agreement was reached in principle, and further discussions are taking place as to the detailed implementation of the agreement. This is a move to clear the way towards the provision of courses for commercial students aiming at a variety of professional qualifications.

The Council has sponsored the issue of two leaflets emphasising the importance of technical education; one is entitled "Getting ahead in Industry" and is being distributed to all school leavers, whilst the other, "Technical Education: an Investment", has been widely distributed to industrial and commercial firms, employers' associations and trade unions.

### DIGEST OF SCOTTISH STATISTICS

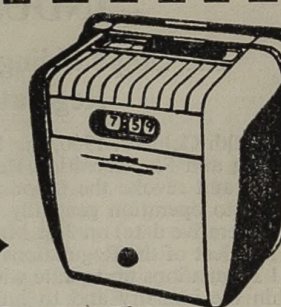
The 16th issue (October, 1960) of the half-yearly "Digest of Scottish Statistics" has recently been published. It contains 52 Tables arranged in seven sections relating to industrial activity (18 Tables), transport and communication (9), labour (6), population and vital statistics (3), the social services (8), finance (4) and miscellaneous (4).

The labour section is contributed almost in its entirety by the Ministry of Labour. The six Tables are: distribution of total manpower; insured employees 1953-58 analysed by industry under the old Standard Industrial Classification (1948); insured employees in 1959 similarly analysed under the revised Standard Industrial Classification (1958); industrial stoppages; employment vacancies; and unemployment.

In the industrial activity section there is published for the first time a new quarterly Index of Industrial Production in Scotland which, like the corresponding United Kingdom Index, is based on the pattern of industry in 1954 as disclosed by the full Census of Production taken for that year. The Scottish index shows that in the second quarter of this year total output was running at 10 per cent. above the average for 1954. This equalled the performance in the fourth quarter of 1959, the highest ever recorded. The figure of 10 per cent., however, conceals a wide variation in performance as between different industrial groups. Thus the construction industry's output was 17 per cent. better than the 1954 average whilst that of mining and quarrying was 14 per cent. less. Within manufacturing industries (which account for 70 per cent. of the Index) the best performances were by chemicals and allied industries (37 per cent. up) and by the food, drink and tobacco group and the metal goods group (both 26 per cent. up). Engineering and electrical goods were up by 19 per cent. and the textiles, leather and clothing group by 6 per cent. Manufacturing industries showing no increase in output over their 1954 averages were metal manufacture (no change), vehicles (6 per cent. down), the timber, furniture, etc., group (14 per cent. down) and a group which in Scotland is proportionately of greater importance than in Great Britain as a whole—shipbuilding and marine engineering (16 per cent. down).

The "Digest of Scottish Statistics" is prepared by the Scottish Statistical Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. (5s. 5d. including postage).

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### EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE FIRST HALF-YEAR OF 1960

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the first half-year of 1960 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast workings and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. In the first half of 1960 licensed mines produced about 1.3 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

#### Earnings in the First Half of 1960

	Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Average Earnings (All Ages):						
(i) Per Man-shift worked—						
At the Face	77	8 0	4	1 7	81	9 7
All Underground	66	0 6	3	9 5	69	10 1
Surface	44	10 5	3	3 5	48	2 0
All Workers	61	6 6	3	8 2	65	2 8
(ii) Per Wage-earner per week—						
At the Face	344	2	18	5	362	7
All Underground	314	0	18	0	332	0
Surface	239	5	17	7	257	0
All Workers	299	7	17	11	317	6

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the 20 wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the half-year per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 59s. 7 6d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire and 60s. 0 2d. in Cumberland to 71s. 0 1d. in Kent and 72s. 10 4d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 292s. 7d. in North Staffordshire and 293s. 2d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 342s. 1d. in Kent and 353s. 1d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the first half of 1960 amounted to 67s. 8d. per man-shift worked and 330s. 5d. per week.

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### The Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Regulations, 1960

On 20th October, 1960, the Minister of Labour made the Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Regulations, 1960. The Regulations replace and revoke the Shipbuilding Regulations, 1931, and will come into operation generally (certain of the Regulations have a later operative date) on 31st March, 1961.

The effect of the Regulations is to bring the requirements of the 1931 Regulations up to date with methods and conditions of work within the industry and to introduce some important additional provisions. The scope of the Regulations has been extended to include work on the repair of ships afloat in public wet docks and harbours and also to include work on ships between 100 and 150 feet in overall length, which had previously been excluded. This last provision will bring a considerable number of vessels within the scope of the Regulations for the first time.

Regard has been taken of the great increase in the number of tankers and the Regulations include requirements for precautions to be taken against fire and explosion.

The large number of accidents which have occurred due to falls of persons have led to the inclusion of provisions for the fencing of dry docks, means of access and staging. In order that employers may have time to make the necessary arrangements to meet these new requirements, the coming into operation of certain of the Regulations is being delayed until the expiration of specified periods after the making of the Regulations.

Copies of the Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Regulations, 1960, (S.I. 1960 No. 1932) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d. including postage).

### Safety : Construction Work

#### The Draft Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations

#### The Draft Construction (General Provisions) Regulations

On 28th October the Minister of Labour published statutory drafts of two Codes of Regulations affecting the safety of work-people employed in the building and civil engineering construction industries.

The Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations impose requirements about the construction, use and examination of lifting appliances, lifting gear and lifting tackle used for the purposes of building operations and works of engineering construction.

The Construction (General Provisions) Regulations impose requirements for the protection of persons employed both above and below ground in building operations and works of engineering construction, including the appointment of safety officers by contractors and employers having more than 50 workers employed by them on the types of work specified in the Regulations, and requirements as to the secure fencing of all prime movers and other dangerous machinery, whether driven by mechanical power or not; it is also made an offence to sell or let on hire such machinery which is not so fenced.

The publication of the draft regulations (obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s., or 1s. 2d. including postage, and 9d. or 11d. including postage, respectively) provides an opportunity for organisations and individuals concerned to consider the requirements and to raise any points they may have with the Ministry. Representations should be sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, not later than 29th November, 1960.

### Safety in Mines Research in 1959

The 38th Annual Report on Safety in Mines Research, covering the year 1959, has recently been issued by the Safety in Mines Research Establishment of the Ministry of Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d. including postage).

A detailed account of the work in progress at the Safety in Mines Research Establishment is contained in sections of the Report on explosives and blasting devices, explosion hazard, rescue apparatus, fire hazard, engineering and metallurgical research, investigation of mining incidents and examination of equipment after mine service, and dust measurement and the pneumoconiosis hazard. A further section describes the various testing services and facilities which form a basis for the official certification and approval of mine explosives and blasting devices, flameproof and intrinsically safe electrical and other apparatus, etc.; in addition to the testing of mine equipment and routine analyses of samples of mine air and dust, tests are made for H.M. Factory Inspectorate, Ministry of Labour, as a basis for the issue of certificates of intrinsic safety for electrical apparatus proposed for use in premises where the Factories Acts apply. The Report contains also synopses of current publications, a list of references and an Appendix of publications and research reports of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment, and is illustrated by a number of photographs, charts and diagrams.

An introductory section to the Report draws attention to some of the more interesting features of the work being undertaken at the Establishment, for example, the problem of firedamp roof layers the importance of which has been emphasised in the Report of the Sub-Committee on Mining Explosions of the Coal Industry National Consultative Council, published in 1959; study of the problem since 1958 has produced a sound understanding of the phenomenon of the formation of layers as governed by a combination of the rate of emission of firedamp, the size and slope of the roadway, and the speed of ventilation, and it is thought that the layering number described in the Report, or some modification of it, may well become an essential part of the knowledge of ventilating

engineers. During 1959 an Incidents Section has been set up to co-ordinate work at the Establishment concerned with the investigations of actual incidents and to provide men specially trained in scientific aspects of mine disasters. Comment is made on the prominence in the engineering research section of problems associated with haulage and suspension gear, work on the stresses in detaching hooks being cited as illustrating that the specification of ultimate strength of components as being not less than so many times the working static load is an unreliable method if unsupported by detailed stress calculations, because failure may be by fatigue and not by simple static loading. In the study of pneumoconiosis much interest is being taken in the development of a gravimetric sampler for measurement of the mass concentration of respirable dust which may ultimately prove more useful and convenient than the current practice of measuring the particle-number concentration.

The Report acknowledges the assistance of foreign workers in all fields of research and says that a particularly valuable exchange of ideas took place at the Tenth International Conference of Directors of Safety in Mines Research in Pittsburgh. The Establishment was also represented at conferences abroad dealing separately with the subjects of pneumoconiosis, dust science, precision X-ray diffraction measurements and micro X-ray methods, illumination, intrinsically safe and flameproof apparatus, stress analysis, aerosols, and fire research. In addition, members of the staff took part in working parties and commissions within the European Coal and Steel Community concerned with basic silicosis research, winding ropes and guides, and research on and technical measures against mine dust, and another member went to Geneva to assist in setting up, within the International Labour Organisation, an International Documentation Centre for Occupational Safety and Health. There were also visits to foreign research stations. The Safety in Mines Research Advisory Board held four meetings during 1959 at which it examined the research programmes on safety in mines of the National Coal Board and the Safety in Mines Research Establishment; it discussed also the design of stone-dust barriers, the safety of multi-shot exploders, methanometry, methane layering, progress in explosives research, and a report from the industry's joint working party on the inflammability of hydraulic fluids.

### Conditions of Work in Cotton Mills

The Joint Advisory Committee of the Cotton Industry has recently presented to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories the Fourth Interim Report of its Dust Sub-Committee. The Report is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. (2s. 2d. including postage) under the title "Dust in Card Rooms".

The present Joint Advisory Committee is the successor to the Joint Advisory Committee on Conditions of Work in the Cotton Trade appointed in November, 1944, to consider and advise on practicable methods of implementing certain provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, and other problems. Three Interim Reports were subsequently published incorporating the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Dust in Card Rooms which had been set up to study the problem of dust control. The First Report, published in 1946, suggested methods of improving control and the Second Report, published in 1952, reviewed at length the progress made along those lines. The Third Interim Report, published in 1957, gave an account of the development of the Shirley Pressure Point system of extracting dust from the main dust-producing points on carding engines, and recommended this system as affording a practicable means of implementing the requirements of Section 47 of the Factories Act, 1937 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1957, page 332). Reconstituted in 1958, with re-defined terms of reference, the Joint Advisory Committee of the Cotton Industry endorsed the continuance of these activities by the Sub-Committee under its new title of Dust Sub-Committee. The Fourth Interim Report, now presented, describes the completed laboratory and mill tests carried out on another local exhaust ventilating system (the Selrow device).

The Selrow device, which was submitted for the Dust Sub-Committee's consideration by D. Howarth and Son Limited, Rochdale, consists basically of three sets of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter tubes connected to exhaust ducting and placed to provide suction points across the width of the card, to extract dust liberated in the working processes. The results of a laboratory-style test on a single card and tests in a mill card room are detailed in Appendices to the Report which fully describe the conditions in which the tests were taken, with the rate of air exhausted, the type of cotton used and the carding rate. Consideration of these results and the fact that the device has now been successfully in use under ordinary mill conditions for some months, demonstrating an overall efficiency of about 62 per cent., and without interfering with the normal working of the card, has led the Sub-Committee to the unanimous conclusion that the Selrow device should be recommended as a practicable method by which the provisions of Section 47 of the Factories Act, 1937, could be implemented in card rooms.

Commenting on other aspects of the dust problem, the Sub-Committee emphasises that local exhaust ventilating systems such as the Shirley Pressure Point system and the Selrow device are designed to remove the dust liberated during the carding of cotton and make no claim to control dust generated during the stripping of the card or the removal of waste. The use of vacuum equipment for these purposes as recommended in earlier reports remains necessary, and the value of this equipment is in no way diminished by the fitting of local exhaust appliances. The two types of equipment are to be regarded as complementary in the effective control of dust in card rooms, and the suppression of dust in earlier processes in opening and blowing rooms to reduce the amount released during carding, and also the systematic maintenance and testing of all dust-removing appliances, remain of the utmost importance.

### Report of Advisory Committee on the Examination of Steam Boilers in Industry

The Report of the Advisory Committee on the Examination of Steam Boilers in Industry has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Labour and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 1173), price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d. including postage).

The Committee was set up by the Minister of Labour in May, 1958, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. C. Honeyman, C.B.E., Q.C., to consider "the existing legal provisions relating to the examination of steam boilers in industry in the light of modern developments in design and construction, the size of units installed and the use of nuclear reactors as a source of heat, and to advise him on any changes which appear desirable". (See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1958, page 295.)

Section 29 of the Factories Act, 1937, contains detailed provisions relating to the design, operation and examination of steam boilers, including a requirement that every such boiler shall be thoroughly examined by a competent person at least once every 14 months. During the war this provision was relaxed by means of an Order made under Defence Regulation 59 to permit examination, in the case of specified classes of boiler, at intervals not exceeding 18 months, and after the war a limited number of individual relaxations continued to be granted under the same Regulation. Section 8 (1) of the Factories Act, 1959, made since the appointment of the Committee but not yet brought into operation, gives the Minister of Labour power to make special regulations requiring boilers to be examined at such intervals and in such manner as he may specify in the regulations. The main issue for consideration by the Committee was therefore whether, in the light of modern developments in design, operating conditions and maintenance, any change in the period of 14 months appeared to be justified. Evidence heard on this question included evidence on the metallurgical problems encountered in modern coal and oil-fired boilers working at high temperatures, and also on the special problems of the examination of boilers associated with nuclear reactors.

The Report says that the Committee were impressed by the evidence in support of the view that it was no longer necessary to require a thorough examination every 14 months, but discarded a short extension to 18 to 20 months as being of limited value to industry. It seemed preferable to confine any relaxation to boilers which could with safety be allowed an interval not exceeding 26 months so that the examinations could still be fitted into the period of the annual shut down. They were, however, unable to agree on the criterion by which these boilers could be identified.

Three members, and the chairman, were of the opinion that, from past experience, larger water tube boilers with fusion welded or solid forged drums or headers were very much safer than many

other types of boilers and needed to be examined at less frequent intervals. In their view a convenient and valid criterion would be one based on evaporative capacity. Accordingly they recommend that every boiler should be examined between eight and 14 months after being taken into use; that the period of subsequent examinations should be every 14 months after the first, except for water tube boilers with fusion welded or solid forged drums or headers with an evaporative capacity of 50,000 lbs. or more of steam an hour, when the period should be 26 months for the first 21 years of their operation after which it should be 14 months. Similar recommendations are made for a group of these types of boilers on a single site where the evaporative capacity of each boiler is 25,000 lbs. or more an hour or the total capacity of the group 100,000 lbs. an hour or more, and for waste heat boilers which are an integral part of a catalytic cracking plant or other large chemical or oil refinery processing plant. These members also recommend that any stationary steam boiler which has previously been used should be examined before it is taken into use in another factory.

One member of the Committee, whilst agreeing that some boilers in the classes defined by his colleagues could with safety be subject to the extended period, considered that no boiler owner should be allowed to adopt it until the Factory Inspectorate had given their approval, in which case the period should be 26 months; otherwise it should be 14 months. The other members of the Committee saw no objection to these proposals on the grounds of safety but regarded them as unnecessarily elaborate and restrictive. They acknowledged that it might be held that the inherent safeguards offered by an owner's economic interest did not justify the assumption in any particular case that a boiler could be regarded as safe to run for 26 months between examinations. They did not agree that this difficulty would be overcome by requiring an examination by the Inspectorate at a particular date.

The Committee also recommend that for boilers associated with nuclear reactors there should be full consultation between the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Power and other interested bodies such as the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority before the issue of a licence for a nuclear installation; about the terms of that licence relating to examination of heat exchangers; that for those heat exchangers which can be isolated from the reactor vessel the first examination should be within 14 months and subsequently once every 26 months; and for other heat exchangers the period and nature of the examination should be specified in the licence.

A further recommendation by the Committee is that the "competent person" who would be required to carry out examinations of steam boilers should be an independent person, who has no personal interest in, and is not employed in or about the management of, the factory in which the boiler he examines is used.

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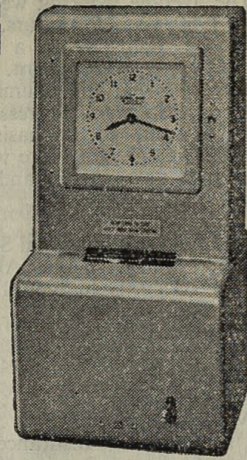
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With regard to paid holidays, annual holidays are fixed by collective agreement and usually vary from 12 to 18 days with pay according to seniority. In addition, there are between five and seven paid public holidays a year.

### Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the Engineering Industry in Sweden

Details of work and wage rates in various industries, based on returns from affiliated firms, are compiled each year by the Swedish Employers' Confederation. The information given below relates to the second quarter of 1960. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 14.50 kronor=£1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

On 1st January, 1960, the working week was reduced from 46 hours to 45 hours with no reduction in total wages. Very little overtime is worked. Approximately 93 per cent. of the labour force are men.

Hourly wage rates are: adult males, time rate 7s., piece rate 8s. 4d.; adult females, time rate 4s. 10d., piece rate 6s. About 75 per cent. of all work in the industry is on piece rates and the average hourly wage rate, including both time and piece work, is 8s. for adult males and 5s. 10d. for adult females.

Employers pay contributions to funds covering sickness insurance, including maternity benefit and industrial injuries. These contributions amount to approximately 2 per cent. of earnings. In addition, employers pay, as from 1st January, 1960, a contribution of 1.9 per cent. of earnings under the new Statutory Supplementary Pensions Scheme. This contribution will rise by 0.6 to 0.7 per cent. annually to 4.5 per cent. in 1964.

There is statutory provision for 18 days' paid holiday a year for workers aged 18 and over, and 24 for workers under 18. Certain categories, *e.g.*, workers exposed to radiation, are entitled to a longer holiday. The number of paid public holidays is fixed by collective agreement; it appears to be the general practice to pay for 11 such holidays.

### Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Engineering Industry in Denmark

Information concerning wages is published by the Statistical Department in the annual Statistical Yearbook of Denmark. The data on which the Tables are based are obtained from various sources, including the Danish Employers' Confederation. The details of earnings given below, relating to the first quarter of 1960, have been supplied by the Danish Employers' Confederation. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 19.34 kronor=£1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the engineering industry in Denmark are 45 a week.

Average hourly earnings in the engineering industry in the first quarter of 1960 were as follows:—engineering other than transport equipment, men 6s. 3d., women 4s. 3d.; transport equipment, men 6s. 5d., women 3s. 11d.

Employers' contributions to social security schemes in Denmark are very low. Insurance against employment injuries, which is compulsory, is administered mainly through approved insurance companies. Employers also pay approximately 39s. 4d. a year in respect of each worker into the Unemployment Insurance Fund. In addition, there is a voluntary sick-pay scheme, set up jointly by the employers and the trade unions, to which the employers contribute approximately 1s. a week in respect of each worker.

There is statutory provision for 18 days' paid holiday a year. Paid public holidays are fixed by collective agreement and usually number nine-and-a-half days a year.

## INCREASE IN PRICE OF THE "MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE"

It is regretted that, owing to increased production costs, it has become necessary to raise the price of this GAZETTE.

Beginning with the issue for January, 1961, the price will be 2s. 6d. a copy (2s. 10d. including postage). The annual subscription rate will be 34s., including postage.

Current subscriptions will continue at the old rate until they expire; renewals will be at the new rate.

# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment\* in Great Britain in September

### GENERAL SUMMARY

During September the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 33,000 to 23,809,000. The largest increases were in engineering and electrical goods manufacture and in agriculture. The main reductions were in catering, hotels, etc., and in the distributive trades.

The Employment Exchanges filled 161,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 5th October. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 5th October, was 324,000; this was 14,000 less than in September.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 24th September was 40,500 which was 9,500 more than at the end of August.

There were 328,000 persons registered as unemployed on 10th October, of whom 313,000 were wholly unemployed and 15,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 12th September and 10th October, unemployment rose by 23,000; there were increases of 15,000 in the number wholly unemployed and 8,000 among the temporarily stopped. The main changes in unemployment were increases of 5,600 in catering, hotels, etc., 5,400 in transport and communication, 4,100 in fishing, 3,900 in shipbuilding and 2,600 in motor vehicle manufacture and a decrease of 8,300 in school-leavers.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in October was 1.5 per cent.; in September it was 1.4 per cent., and in October, 1959, it was 1.9 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 151,200—48 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of September was 24,630,000 an increase of 36,000 compared with the end of August.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

(End of Month)

	Thousands				
	Sept., 1959	July, 1960	August, 1960	Sept., 1960	Change during Sept., 1960
Number in Civil Employment ..	23,375	23,662	23,776*	23,809	+ 33
Men .. .. .	15,389	15,517	15,584*	15,598	+ 14
Women .. .. .	7,986	8,145	8,192	8,211	+ 19
Wholly Unemployed§ ..	402	299	305	308	+ 3
Temporarily Stopped§ ..	11	9	7	12	+ 5
Total Registered Unemployed§	413	308	312	320	+ 8
H.M. Forces and Women's Services .. .. .	551	516	513	513	...
Men .. .. .	536	501	498	498	...
Women .. .. .	15	15	15	15	...
Total Working Population ..	24,329	24,477	24,594*	24,630	+ 36
Men .. .. .	16,216	16,234	16,300*	16,317	+ 17
Women .. .. .	8,113	8,243	8,294	8,313	+ 19

\* The figures of employment for all dates 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.)

(81286)

Industry or Service	Sept., 1959	July, 1960	August, 1960	Sept., 1960	Change during Sept., 1960
Agriculture and Fishing ..	1,028	979	986	996	+ 10
Mining and Quarrying ..	812	760	757	754	- 3
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	825	842	846	847	+ 1
Chemicals and Allied Industries	525	535	537	539	+ 2
Metal Manufacture .. .. .	588	622	627	631	+ 4
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,977	2,056	2,075	2,092	+ 17
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering .. .. .	266	251	250	248	- 2
Vehicles .. .. .	877	918	923	925	+ 2
Metal Goods .. .. .	529	550	556	560	+ 4
Textiles .. .. .	861	861	865	867	+ 2
Clothing and Footwear ..	571	575	581	584	+ 3
Other Manufactures .. .. .	1,594	1,638	1,652	1,659	+ 7
Total in Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	8,613	8,848	8,912	8,952	+ 40
Construction .. .. .	1,531	1,533	1,551*	1,554	+ 3
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	374	370	371	373	+ 2
Transport and Communication	1,665	1,660	1,660	1,660	...
Distributive Trades .. .. .	3,219	3,288	3,294	3,282	- 12
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	4,888	4,981	5,000	4,990	- 10
National Government Service	506	502	504	506	+ 2
Local Government Service ..	739	741	741	742	+ 1
Total in Civil Employment ..	23,375	23,662	23,776*	23,809	+ 33

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of September, 1959, and July, August and September, 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.

A\* 4















PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER

(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 (Decreases in italics)
Limestone Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	17 Oct.	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.
Ironstone Mining	Yorkshire (North Riding)	3 Oct.	Male workers . . . . .	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1d. a shift (8s. 4d. to 8s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 2d. to 4s. 1½d.) for boys under 18.
	Cleveland . . . . . (14)	3 Oct.	Male workers . . . . .	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1.2d. a shift (10s. 4.8d. to 10s. 3.6d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (5s. 2.4d. to 5s. 1.8d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-Ore Mining	Cumberland . . . . . (14)	17 Oct.	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 ½d. (4s. 6½d. to 4s. 7d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	2 Oct.	Male workers . . . . .	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 6.7d.) for men, by 0.98d. (6s. 6d. to 6s. 5.02d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 3.35d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying and Limestone Quarrying	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	2 Oct.	Male workers . . . . .	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1.36d. a shift (8s. 6d. to 8s. 4.64d.) for men, by 1.02d. (6s. 4½d. to 6s. 3.48d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.63d. (4s. 3d. to 4s. 2.32d.) for boys under 18.
Flour Milling	Great Britain (certain areas) (16)	3 Oct.	Carpenters, joiners and other ancillary building tradesmen	Increase of 1s. 10d. for a 42-hour week as a result of the abolition of the outer London rate and the upgrading of all areas remaining in grade A1 to A.†
Baking	England and Wales (19)	11 Sept.	Workers employed by co-operative societies in the baking industry	Increases in minimum rates of amounts varying from 5s. 7d. to 9s. 7d. a week, according to age and occupation, for male workers, and from 6s. 8d. to 9s. 11d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 21 and over—foremen, Metropolitan area 238s. 4d. a week, Provinces 227s. 4d., foremen despatch and first hands 225s. 4d., 216s. 4d., doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 218s., 209s., divider hands 210s. 8d., 201s. 8d., confectioners 207s., 198s., table hands, plant operatives, charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) and slicing and wrapping operatives 203s. 4d., 194s. 4d., bakery workers 196s., 187s., other workers 192s. 7d., 183s. 4d.; youths and boys 88s. 2d. or 86s. 2d. at 15 rising to 186s. 4d. or 183s. 4d. at 20½ and under 21; female workers 21 and over—forewomen 177s. 6d., 170s. 6d., first hands 166s. 6d., 159s. 6d., ovenwomen 159s. 2d., 152s. 2d., confectioners 151s. 10d., 144s. 10d., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 150s., 143s., bakery workers 140s. 10d., 133s. 10d., other workers 138s. 8d., 130s. 2d.; girls 86s. 4d. or 84s. 4d. at 15 rising to 133s. 2d. or 130s. 2d. at 20½ and under 21.‡
Coke Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§	2 Oct.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 6.7d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.16d. an hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 0.84d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and youths employed on men's work, by 0.98d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 5.02d.) or by 0.12d. an hour (9.75d. to 9.63d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 4d. to 4s. 3.35d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (6.5d. to 6.42d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§ (42)	2 Oct.	Workers employed at blast-furnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	do. do.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northants.‖ (42)	2 Oct.	Workers employed at blast-furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 6.7d. for men and youths employed on men's work, by 0.98d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 5.02d.) or by 0.12d. an hour (9.75d. to 9.63d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 4d. to 4s. 3.35d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland¶ (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Oct.	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 7d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and certain works in Scotland§ (43)	2 Oct.	Workers, other than roll turners and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 6.7d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.16d. an hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 0.84d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and youths, by 0.98d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 5.02d.) or by 0.12d. an hour (9.75d. to 9.63d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 4d. to 4s. 3.35d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (6.5d. to 6.42d.) for those under 18.
	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and certain works in Scotland§ (43)	2 Oct.	Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0.16d. an hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 0.84d.) for craftsmen, by 0.12d. (9.75d. to 9.63d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0.08d. (6.5d. to 6.42d.) for apprentices under 18.
	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and certain works in Scotland§ (43)	2 Oct.	Fully skilled maintenance craftsmen, and apprentices, employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	do. do.
	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and certain works in Scotland§ (43)	2 Oct.	Semi-skilled maintenance craftsmen, 21 and over, employed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0.16d. an hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 0.84d.).
	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire and certain works in Scotland§ (43)	2 Oct.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 0.16d. an hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 0.84d.) for men 21 and over, by 0.12d. (9.75d. to 9.63d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.08d. (6.5d. to 6.42d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.** (43)	30 Oct.	Workers other than maintenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (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.

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 † The previous inner London rate now applies to all operatives in the London area (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross); the areas upgraded from A1 to A are too numerous to specify.  
 ‡ These increases were agreed between the National Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd., and the trade unions concerned.  
 § Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.  
 ¶ Agreements between the Midland Merchant Blastfurnace Owners' Association and the trade unions concerned.  
 †† Agreements of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Pig Iron Trade of Scotland.  
 \*\* Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

Principal changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district* (43)	3 Oct.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 6.7d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.98d. (6s. 6d. to 6s. 5.02d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 3.35d.) for those under 18.
	South-West Wales‡ (43)	2 Oct.	Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, employed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 2d. a shift (7s. 8d. to 7s. 6d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (5s. 9d. to 5s. 7½d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 10d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths under 18.
	West of Scotland§ (43)	Pay period beginning 31 Oct.	Workers, other than six-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.4d. a shift (9s. 1.2d. to 9s. 2.6d.) for men, by 1.05d. (6s. 9.9d. to 6s. 10.95d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.7d. (4s. 6.6d. to 4s. 7.3d.) for boys under 18.
			Six-shift workers . . . . .	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 1.52d. to 1s. 1.7d.) for men, by 0.14d. (10.14d. to 10.284d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.09d. (6.76d. to 6.85d.) for boys under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire‖ (43)	2 Oct.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 8.4d. to 6s. 7.2d.) for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 11.4d. to 7s. 10.2d. for other men for men and women 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 4.2d. to 3s. 3.6d. or 3s. 11.7d. to 3s. 11.1d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	2 Oct.	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 2d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 6d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (6s. 6d. to 6s. 4½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 3d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	3 Oct.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 6.7d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.98d. (6s. 6d. to 6s. 5.02d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 3.35d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport . . . . .	2 Oct.	Male workers . . . . .	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1.16d. a shift (8s. 5.5d. to 8s. 4.34d.) for men, by 0.773d. (5s. 7.637d. to 5s. 6.864d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (4s. 1.58d. to 4s. 1.01d.) for boys.
Patent Glazing	Great Britain (certain areas)	3 Oct.	Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work	Increase of ½d. an hour as a result of the abolition of the outer London rate and the upgrading of all areas remaining in grade A1 to A.†
Admiralty Dockyards and Establishments	United Kingdom (excluding South Wales)	Beginning of pay week containing 25 July**	Apprentices and other juvenile workers paid at dockyard rates	Increases in minimum time rates of 4s. 6d. to 17s. a week for apprentices under 20, according to year of apprenticeship, and of 3s. 10d. to 14s. for other juvenile workers under 20, according to age. For workers employed on payment-by-results schemes related to basic rates of pay, existing bonus rates increased by amounts ranging from 6s. 1d. to 20s. 9d. a week for apprentices under 20, according to year of apprenticeship, and from 5s. to 17s. for junior apprentices and yard boys under 20, according to age.
Railway Workshops (British Railways)	Great Britain (excluding Great Central Section of the former L.N.E.R.) (58-59)	11 Jan.††	Male timeworkers . . . . .	Increases in the additions to base rates of 5s. to 9s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, and of 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys. Increases in the London allowance of 3s. (3s. to 6s.) for men, and of 2s. (2s. to 4s.) for apprentices, youths and boys. Rates after change (base rates plus additions) include: men 21 and over employed outside the London area—craft grades 199s. to 216s. a week, according to occupation; other grades, Group 1 occupations 190s. 6d., 2 186s. 6d., 3 181s., 4 178s. 6d., 5 173s. 6d., 6 168s. 6d., clothiers, boilers (steel sheet) 186s. 6d.; apprentices, youths and boys 55s. 6d. at 15 rising to 141s. 6d. at 20. London rates (within 10 miles of Charing Cross) are 6s. a week higher for men, and 4s. for apprentices, youths and boys, than the rates quoted.
			Female timeworkers . . . . .	Increases in the additions to base rates of 4s. or 4s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for women 21 and over, and of 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., according to age, for girls. Increase in the London allowance of 2s. (2s. to 4s.). Rates after change (base rates plus additions) include: women 21 and over employed on women's work outside the London area—Group 1 occupations 146s. 6d. a week, 2 143s., 3 140s. 6d., 4 138s., 5 135s. 6d., labourers 132s. 6d.; girls 52s. 6d. at 15 rising to 117s. at 20. London rates (within 10 miles of Charing Cross) are 4s. a week higher than the rates quoted.
			Payment-by-results workers (except Work Study schemes)	Flat-rate additions to earnings increased by the amounts quoted above for timeworkers (no changes in piecework prices or other payment-by-results calculations or in lieu rates involved).
	London . . . . .	11 Jan.††	Male and female workers . . . . .	Increases for adult male workers of 9s. 3d. a week for skilled workers, of 7s. 7d., 7s. 8d. or 8s. 2d., according to grade, for semi-skilled workers, of 6s. 7d. for unskilled workers, of 6s. 7d. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and youths. Rates after change include: male workers—skilled 208s. a week, semi-skilled, starred 194s. 6d., grade I 187s., grade II 182s., unskilled 174s. 6d.; handywomen 21 and over 147s.
Cutlery Manufacture	Great Britain (249)	3 Oct.	Male and female workers . . . . .	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—male workers 21 or over—timeworkers 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9½d. an hour, according to occupation, pieceworkers 3s. 9d. to 4s. 4½d.; younger male workers—timeworkers 1s. 3½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 6½d. at 20, pieceworkers 1s. 8d. to 2s. 11d.; female workers employed on production—timeworkers 1s. 4d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 3½d. at 21 or over, pieceworkers 1s. 6½d. to 2s. 10½d., as warehouse workers 1s. 3½d. to 2s. 4½d., 1s. 6d. to 2s. 8½d.‡§
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Trade	Great Britain . . . . .	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Male and female workers . . . . .	Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change include: journeymen 21 and over, London 5s. 3½d., Provinces 5s. 1½d.; journeywomen 20 and over 4s., 3s. 10½d.
Cotton Spinning	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (72-74)	Pay day in week commencing 3 Oct.	Adult male labourers and other unskilled workers employed in cotton spinning and doubling establishments	Basic minimum rate increased from 145s. 6d. to 162s. 5d. a week with consequential smaller increases on a sliding-scale basis for earnings in excess of minimum. Basic minimum rates after change: card, blowing and ring room, ancillary and sundry labourers 162s. 5d. a week; head cotton room men, first year of service 162s. 5d., second year 169s. 5d., third year 179s. 1d. (unchanged), assistant cotton room men 162s. 5d.; mule spinning room, assistant spinners 21 and over on adult jobs 157s. 5d. to 168s. 6d., according to length of mules, mule cleaners 162s. 5d.; carriers, sett removers, cleaners, oilers, truckers and yarn conditioners 162s. 5d.

\* Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.  
 † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 ‡ Agreements of the South Wales Siemens Steel Trade Conciliation Board.  
 § Agreements of the Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board.  
 ¶ Agreements between the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and the trade union concerned.  
 †† Under an agreement between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Plumbers' Trades Union, these workers are paid Building Trade rates but work to Engineering conditions. The previous inner London rate now applies to all operatives in the London area (within 15 miles of Charing Cross); the areas upgraded from A1 to A are too numerous to specify.  
 \*\* These increases were announced in October with retrospective effect to the date shown.  
 ††† These increases were agreed in October with retrospective effect to the date shown, and are additional to those effective from the same date agreed in April (see page 209 of the May issue of this GAZETTE). Similar increases have been agreed for workshop staff of British Transport Docks.  
 †††† These increases were agreed in October with retrospective effect to the date shown.  
 ††††† These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 418 of the October issue of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Cotton Weaving	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (73-74)	Pay day in week commencing 30 May	Tape labourers, weftmen, general warehousemen and loom sweepers	Basic minimum rates increased from 155s. 9d. to 165s. 9d. a week for tape labourers and weftmen, and from 152s. 5d. to 162s. 5d. for general warehousemen and loom sweepers, with consequential smaller increases on a sliding-scale basis for earnings in excess of minimum.
			Clothlookers	Basic minimum rate increased from 172s. 7d. to 187s. 7d. a week, with consequential smaller increases on a sliding-scale basis for earnings in excess of minimum. (The basic rate for workers paid under an alternative system is increased from 152s. 4d. to 155s. 5d. plus incentive bonus of 27 per cent. of the basic rate, i.e., 42s.; fall back wage increased from 172s. 7d. to 187s. 7d.).
Wool Textile	Leicester (83)	First pay day in Oct.	Workers employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1d. in the shilling (3d. to 2d.) on basic wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good time-keeping bonus, include: able-bodied men 21 and over—skilled 165s. 2d. a week, unskilled 158s. 3d.; able-bodied women 18 and over—skilled 105s. 8d.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Oct.	Male and female workers	Decreases* of 1s. 6d. a week for men, and of 1s. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 and over 169s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over—felt production processes 126s. 2d., cutting and stitching 115s. 9d.
Rope, Twine and Net Making	Great Britain (87) (251)	28 Oct.	Timeworkers	General minimum time rates increased by 3d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, and of amounts ranging from 1½d. to 2½d., according to age, for younger male workers, and 1½d. to 2d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over 3s. 6½d. to 3s. 8½d. an hour, according to occupation; female workers 18 or over 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7½d.†
			Pieceworkers	Piecework basis time rates increased by 3d. an hour for male workers, and 2½d. for female workers; new general minimum piece rates introduced.† Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 9½d. an hour, according to occupation, female workers 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 7½d.†
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Ayrshire and Glasgow	First full pay week after 15 Sept.	Auxiliary workers	New minimum rates agreed, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to age and occupation. Minimum rates after change: male workers—spoolers, warpers and cardmen, first 6 months 2s. 4-5½d. an hour (106s. 4d. a week of 45 hours), thereafter 2s. 6-6d. (115s.), other workers 11-87d. (44s. 6d.) at 15 rising to 2s. 6-6½d. (115s.) at 21 and over; female workers—regular drawers 67s. 6d. a week at 19, 69s. 6d. at 21 and 72s. 6d. at 22, winders and darners 19 and over 1s. 7-33d. an hour (72s. 6d. a week), other workers 11-87d. (44s. 6d.) at 15 rising to 1s. 6d. (67s. 6d.) at 19. Plus cost-of-living bonus of 60 per cent. on basic rates in each case.
Sack and Bag Manufacture	Great Britain (251)	3 Oct.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, and of amounts ranging from 1½d. to 2½d., according to age, for younger male workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 or over employed in certain specified occupations 3s. 6½d. an hour (3s. 5½d. during first 6 months for new entrants), all other workers 21 or over 3s. 3½d., younger male workers 1s. 7½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 0½d. at 20 and under 21 (for new entrants 18 or over, during the first 2 months, ½d. an hour less than the minimum rate otherwise payable);‡
			Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for female workers 18 or over, and of amounts ranging from 1½d. to 1½d., according to age, for younger female workers; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for workers of all ages. General minimum time rates after change: female workers 18 or over employed in certain specified occupations 2s. 6½d. an hour (2s. 5½d. during first 6 months for new entrants), all other workers 18 or over 2s. 4½d., younger female workers 1s. 7d. at under 16 rising to 1s. 11½d. at 17 and under 18 (for new entrants 16 or over, during the first 2 months, ½d. an hour less than the minimum rate otherwise payable); piecework basis time rate for workers employed in specified occupations 2s. 7½d., all other workers 2s. 6½d.‡
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (95)	Pay day in week commencing 23 May	Boilerfiremen	Increase in standard rate of 7s. 6d. a week. Minimum weekly inclusive rate after change 186s. 1½d.
			Male and female workers	Increases* in the cost-of-living payments of 1s. 5d. a week (49s. to 50s. 5d.) for adult male workers, of 1s. (35s. 4d. to 36s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: timeworkers—boilerfiremen 187s. 6½d. a week, other adult male workers 159s. 5d., adult females 112s. 4d.; pieceworkers—adult males 176s. 5d., adult females 123s. 2d.
Silk Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Scotland (96)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Oct.	Male and female workers	Increases* in cost-of-living payments of 1s. 5d. a week (49s. to 50s. 5d.) for adult male workers, of 1s. (35s. 4d. to 36s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: timeworkers—adult males 159s. 5d. a week, adult females 112s. 4d.; pieceworkers—adult males 176s. 5d., adult females 123s. 2d.
			Boilerfiremen	Increase in standard rate of 7s. 6d. a week. Minimum weekly inclusive rate after change 186s. 1½d.
Calico Printing	United Kingdom	do.	Machine calico printers	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1s. 10d. a week (59s. 11d. to 61s. 9d.) for journeymen and apprentices.
			Block printers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. 8d. a week (40s. 8d. to 42s. 4d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices.
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts) (97)	First pay day in Oct.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living wage increased* by 1s. 8d. a week (59s. 2d. to 60s. 10d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living wage and guaranteed minimum bonus, 213s. 4d. or 215s. 4d. a week, according to occupation.
			Male and female workers	Decrease* of 1 per cent. (11 to 10 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Fellmongering	Scotland (102)	First pay day following 10 Mar.	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men and women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of 4 per cent. on piece rates. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—skilled 4s. 1½d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 3s. 11d., (dry) 3s. 10d.; women 21 and over (wet) 3s. 3d., (dry) 3s. 2d.

\* 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 456 of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

‡ A list of the new rates is contained in the Order.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 418 of the October issue of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

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

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	Northern Ireland (105) (252)	4 Oct.	Male and female workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—general minimum time rates—male workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 19, measure cutters 4s. 2d. an hour, stock cutters, knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists (other than plain machinists) and passers 4s., under-pressers and plain machinists 3s. 8d., warehousemen (24 years' experience) 3s. 10d., (23 years with 1 year's experience) 3s. 8d., (22 years with less than 1 year's experience) 3s. 6½d., packers (24 years with 2 years' experience) 3s. 9d., (23 years with 1 year's experience) 3s. 7½d., (22 years with less than 1 year's experience) 3s. 6½d., porters and other workers 22 or over 3s. 6½d.; female workers—conveyor belt machinists 2s. 8½d., other workers except learners 2s. 7½d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers 4s. 5d. or 4s. 7d., according to occupation, female workers 2s. 10½d.*
Shirt, Collar, Tie, etc., Making	Great Britain (108)	17 Oct. or beginning of first pay period following that date	Male and female workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—general minimum time rates—male workers, special or measure cutters, pattern cutters or pattern takers (with not less than 3 years' employment after 18), and tie cutters 22 or over (with not less than 5 years' experience) 4s. 3½d. an hour, cutters and tie cutters 21 or over (with not less than 4 years' experience) 4s. 1½d., other workers 21 or over 3s. 9½d., youths and boys 1s. 7d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 1½d. at 20; female workers—conveyor belt machinists 2s. 10d., other workers except learners 2s. 8½d., learners 1s. 5½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 3½d. during third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers 4s. 5d. or 4s. 7d., according to occupation, female workers of any age 2s. 11½d.†
Corset Manufacture	Great Britain (114)	17 Oct. or beginning of first full pay period following that date	Male and female workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—general minimum time rates—male workers employed in cutting, marking-out (other than process working), hand pressing, matching-up or shading (with not less than 5 years' experience after 18) 4s. 2½d. an hour, (less than 5 but not less than 3 years' experience after 18) 4s. 0½d., workers employed in folding, hand-fitting, parting, separating or making-up (with not less than 3 years' experience after 18) 4s. 0½d., warehousemen or packers 21 or over (with not less than 2 years' experience) 3s. 11½d., other workers (including process workers) 21 or over after 1 year's employment 3s. 10d., youths and boys 1s. 7d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 1½d. at 20; female workers other than learners 2s. 9½d., learners 1s. 5½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 3½d. during third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers on specified occupations 3½d. an hour higher than the adult general minimum time rates, warehousemen or packers 3½d. higher, other workers 3½d. higher, female workers of any age 3s. 0½d. an hour.‡
Building Brick and Allied Industries	England and Wales (120) (122) (124)	Beginning of first full pay period following 15 Oct.	Workers employed in the making of building and engineering bricks, etc.	New minimum basic rates agreed representing increases of 2½d. an hour for able-bodied men 21 and over, of 2d. for female workers 18 and over, and of 1½d. for juvenile workers over the rates hitherto agreed by the previous Council:—able-bodied male labourers 21 and over 3s. 11½d. an hour, male juvenile workers 2s. 1d. at 15 rising to 3s. 6½d. at 20; female workers 2s. 3d. at 16 and under, 2s. 7d. at 17, and 3s. at 18; kiln burners and boiler firemen employed on continuous shift work (inclusive of differential of 2½d. an hour and shift allowance of 3d.) 35s. 6d. a shift.§
Glass Processing	Great Britain (128)	5 Oct.	Workers employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Consequent upon reduction in normal weekly hours, new standard rates of wages established by compensatory hourly increases of 3d. for adult male workers in Groups 1 and 2, and of 2½d. for those in Group 3, with proportional amounts for younger male workers, apprentices, women and girls; plus, in individual cases, any additional adjusting amount necessary to offset any resultant loss in normal weekly wages of more than 1s. a week. Rates after change inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: male workers 20 and over—(group 1) brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers, sandblasters and kilnfiremen, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 5s. 9d. an hour, Provincial area 5s. 7d.; (group 2) bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers and specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives 1st grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 5s. 4½d., 5s. 2½d. (leaded light workers, Scotland 5s. 7d.), silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller process) 5s. 1½d., 4s. 11½d., embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 5s. 0½d., 4s. 10½d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 4s. 11½d., 4s. 9½d.; (group 3) leaded light centerers and packers 4s. 9½d., 4s. 7½d., general labourers, loaders, sandwashers and cleaners-up, London 4s. 8½d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 4s. 6½d.; women 20 and over 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9d.¶
Cement Manufacture	United Kingdom (130)	Beginning of first full pay week commencing on or after 1 Oct.	Male workers other than maintenance craftsmen	Compensatory flat increases in basic wage rates of 2½d. an hour for all adult male workers and of proportional amounts for younger workers, together with revisions to occupational differentials and shift-work allowances consequent on the reduction of the basic week from 44 to 42 hours. Hourly rates after change: able-bodied adult male general labourers—group 1 works 4s. 3-3½d., group 2 4s. 2-5d.; occupational differential rates—2-0d. (previously 1-9d.), 2-5d. (2-4d.), 2-8d. (2-7d.), 3-7d. (3-5d.), 5-0d. (4-8d.), 6-0d. (5-7d.), 7-8d. (7-5d.), and 9-4d. (9-0d.); shift-work allowances—4-9d. (previously 4-7d.), 2-7d. (2-6d.)
General Stoneware Manufacture	Great Britain (132)	29 Aug.	Male and female workers	New minimum rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay for day workers; as follows:—bigware throwers and turners (over 10-quart sizes) 4s. 10d. an hour, unskilled men 21 and over 3s. 9d., women 21 and over 2s. 6d. For kiln firemen, boiler firemen, continuous kiln personnel and other shift workers—such hourly or shift rates as will secure earnings of not less than 23s. (previously 214s. 8d.) for a week of 56 hours, including payment for week-end work.
Slag Production	Great Britain	31 Oct.	Male workers	New minimum hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—labourers 4s. 1d. an hour, plant attendants 4s. 2d., tar mixer attendants 4s. 3d.¶
Furniture Manufacture	Northern Ireland (139)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Journeymen, journeymen and male and female apprentices	Increases   in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeymen and apprentices. Minimum hourly payments after change include: journeymen 4s. 8½d. an hour, journeymen 3s. 1½d.
			Journeymen, journeymen and male and female apprentices	Increases in current minimum time rates of 1d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeymen and apprentices; supplementary payment increased by ½d. an hour (3½d. to 4d.) and further increases** in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 2½d. an hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 8½d.) for journeymen and of proportional amounts for journeymen and apprentices. Minimum hourly payments after change include: journeymen 5s. 0½d. an hour, journeymen 3s. 4½d.¶

\* These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 457 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

† These changes were agreed between the Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers; see also under "Changes in Hours of Work". An Order issued under the Wages Councils Act, giving statutory effect to these changes, came into effect on 4th November, 1960.

‡ These changes were agreed between the Corsetry Manufacturers' Association and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers; see also under "Changes in Hours of Work". An Order issued under the Wages Councils Act, giving statutory effect to these changes, came into effect on 4th November, 1960.

§ These rates apply to workers within the purview of the reconstituted National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries (see article on page 424 of this GAZETTE) employed in the manufacture of building and engineering bricks (excluding Fletton bricks and bricks manufactured by companies within the scope of the Midland Clay Industries Joint Council), hollow clay bricks, clay roofing tiles, clay floor quarries and cable covers, clay chimney pots and finials, and clay agricultural drain pipes and tiles.

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

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

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

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Furniture Manufacture (including Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture)	Great Britain (138)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Male and female workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change include: men 21 and over—journeymen, London district 5s. 3½d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 1½d., qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 4s. 11d., 4s. 9½d., labourers and porters 4s. 9d., 4s. 7½d.; women 20 and over—journeymen 4s., 3s. 10½d., labourers, porters and other women on non-productive work 3s. 7d., 3s. 6d.
Educational and Allied Woodworking	Great Britain (138)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Male and female workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change include: men 21 and over—journeymen, London district 5s. 3½d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 1½d., qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 4s. 11d., 4s. 9½d., labourers and porters 4s. 9d., 4s. 7½d.; women 20 and over—journeymen 4s., 3s. 10½d., labourers, porters and other women on non-productive work 3s. 7d., 3s. 6d.
Upholstery and Bedding Filling Materials Trade	Great Britain (138)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Male and female workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change include: men 21 and over—journeymen, London district 5s. 3½d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 1½d., qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 4s. 11d., 4s. 9½d., labourers and porters 4s. 9d., 4s. 7½d.; women 20 and over—journeymen 4s., 3s. 10½d., labourers, porters and other women on non-productive work 3s. 7d., 3s. 6d.
Bedding and Mattress Making	Great Britain (138)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Male and female workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change include: men 21 and over—journeymen, London district 5s. 3½d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 1½d., qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 4s. 11d., 4s. 9½d., labourers and porters 4s. 9d., 4s. 7½d.; women 20 and over—journeymen 4s., 3s. 10½d., labourers, porters and other women on non-productive work 3s. 7d., 3s. 6d.
Window Blind Manufacture	Great Britain (138)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Male and female workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change include: men 21 and over—bench hands, London district 5s. 3½d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 1½d., fixers 5s. 2½d., 5s. 0½d., fixers' mates (after third 6 months) 4s. 10½d., 4s. 8½d., labourers 4s. 8d., 4s. 6½d.; women 20 and over—journeymen (sewers and sewing machinists) 4s., 3s. 10½d., labourers 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5½d. (women on men's work to be paid the minimum hourly payment for adult male workers on a similar class of work).
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (140)	First pay day following 3 Oct.	Day workers	Decreases* in national minimum daywork rates of 1d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 4s. 10d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 9d.
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (160)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Male and female workers	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.) for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change include: men 21 and over—journeymen 5s. 3½d. an hour, packers, labourers and porters 4s. 10½d.; women 20 and over 3s. 8½d., 3s. 10½d. or 4s. according to occupation.
Organ Building	United Kingdom (159)	1 Oct.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases in minimum rates of 4d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for improvers and apprentices; further increase* of ½d. an hour for journeymen and proportional amounts for improvers and apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: London, Liverpool and Manchester 5s. 5d. an hour, other districts 5s. 4d.†
Thermal Insulation	England and Wales	3 Oct.	Thermal insulation engineers and other workers employed on land contracts	New minimum day rates fixed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—thermal insulation engineers 5s. an hour, trainee engineers 1st year 4s. 3d., 2nd year 4s. 6d., 3rd year 4s. 9d., apprentices 1s. 10½d. in first year rising to 4s. 4½d. in fifth year, labourers 4s.†
Building	England and Wales (certain areas) (162-163)	3 Oct.	Building operatives	Increase of ½d. an hour as a result of the abolition of the outer London rate and the upgrading of all areas remaining in grade A1 to Grade A.§
Building and Civil Engineering Construction	England and Wales (certain areas) (242)	3 Oct.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	do. do.¶
Demolition	Great Britain (certain areas) (165)	3 Oct.	Male workers	do. do.¶
Glazing	England and Wales (certain areas)	3 Oct.	Glaziers and wall liners	Increases of ½d. or 1d. an hour for workers in certain areas, consequent on the regrouping of areas for wages purposes. Rates after change: London and South Eastern area (within 30 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 5s. 1d. an hour, Hants., Dorset and Isle of Wight, Manchester, Midlands, North Eastern, Yorkshire and West of England and South Wales 4s. 11½d.†
Gas Supply	Great Britain (172)	2 Oct.	Gasfitters and gasfitters' apprentices	Increase of 2d. an hour, with appropriate adjustments for apprentices. Rates after change include: gasfitters—(2nd class) Metropolitan area 5s. 6½d. an hour, Provincial A area 5s. 3½d., Provincial B area 5s. 2½d., (1st class) 5s. 10d., 5s. 7d., 5s. 5½d.
Water Supply	England and Wales (176)	From and including first full pay week commencing on or after 2 Oct.	Workers other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen	Increase in consolidated labourers' rates of 3½d. an hour (11s. 4½d. a week), with appropriate adjustments for other relevant grades. District hourly rates for adult male labourers after change: Metropolitan (Metropolitan Water Board area) 4s. 9d., Northern, Yorkshire, North Western, Midlands, South Midlands, South Wales and Monmouthshire 4s. 6d., South-Eastern—inner special area 4s. 9d., outer special area 4s. 7½d., other areas 4s. 6d.
			Shift workers other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen	Payment for work on Saturdays falling within the normal shift cycle to be at the rate of time-and-one-half.
Road Passenger Transport (London Transport Executive)	London and the adjacent country zones (180-181)	26 Oct.	Drivers and conductors	Increase of 18s. a week. Weekly rates after change: drivers—central buses and trolleybuses, commencing rate 218s., after 6 months 224s., after 1 year 230s. (maximum), country buses 205s. 6d., 211s. 6d., 217s. 6d., single-deck coaches, commencing rate 217s., after 1 year 223s. 6d. (maximum); conductors—central buses and trolleybuses, commencing rate 216s., after 6 months 221s., after 1 year 226s. (maximum), country buses and single-deck coaches 202s. 6d., 207s. 6d., 212s. 6d. Drivers and conductors of double-deck service coaches receive central bus rates of pay.†
Coal and Coke Distribution	London Region (218)	24 Oct.	Transport and other workers	Increase in the over-riding minimum wage to which earnings derived from tonnage rates and output bonus are subject of 6s. a day (29s. to 35s., Saturday 14s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.), and of 17s. 6d. a week (200s. to 217s. 6d.) for drivers of mechanical vehicles, horse carmen, trolleyman and loaders.
Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap	Great Britain (218)	3 Oct.	Male workers (other than lorry drivers)	New national minimum hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—workers 21 and over 4s. an hour plus 8d. a week (London Metropolitan Police District 4s. 1½d. an hour plus 11d. a week); burner-cutters receive a minimum of 2½d. an hour above the national minimum rate.†

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

† Piecework rates to be calculated by adding at least 50 per cent. to the existing piecework prices before the addition of the current piecework plussage.

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

§ The previous inner London rate now applies to all operatives in the London area (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross); the areas upgraded from A1 to A are too numerous to specify. See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

¶ The grading of districts is in accordance with that for the building industry. The previous inner London rate now applies to all operatives in the London area (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross); the areas upgraded from A1 to A are too numerous to specify.

‡ The agreement also provides for certain improvements in conditions of service.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 29 Sept.	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 18s. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (9s. 6d. to 8s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (6s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.) for younger workers.
		25 July†	Workers employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus previously paid to technicians and trainees whose normal salaries did not exceed £21 18s. a week, consolidated with basic rates†, and new minimum rates agreed for all workers resulting in increases of varying amounts. Minimum rates after change include: live action dept., £10 19s. 10d. to £38 1s. 11d. or £12 1s. 10d. to £41 18s. 2d. a week, according to occupation and conditions of service, cartoon and diagram dept., £9 0s. 3d. to £21 14s. 3d. or £9 18s. 6d. to £23 18s.†
		25 July†	Workers employed in the production of cinema and television advertising films	New minimum rates agreed as follows:—cartoon and diagram dept., £9 18s. 6d. to £23 18s. or £10 18s. 5d. to £26 5s. 10d. a week, according to occupation and conditions of service; advertising filmlet copy assembly and breaking down, charge hands £13 5s. or £14 11s. 6d., assemblers £11 16s. 10d. or £13 0s. 7d., breakers down £9 11s. 8d. or £10 10s. 10d.†
	Great Britain	First pay day in Oct.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (50s. to 48s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (33s. 4d. to 32s. 4d.) for younger workers.
Unlicensed Places of Refreshment§	Great Britain (224) (251)	3 Oct.	Workers other than managers, manageresses and occasional workers	New hourly minimum rates of remuneration fixed, resulting in increases ranging from 1½d. to 2½d. an hour, according to area, occupation or hours of work, for male workers 21 or over, from 1d. to 2d. for female workers 21 or over, with proportional increases for younger workers. Minimum rates other than on a Sunday or rest day, where the employer supplies the worker with meals whilst on duty: male workers 21 or over—assistant managers, London area 3s. 6½d. an hour, Provincial A area 3s. 5½d., Provincial B area 3s. 4½d., assistants-in-charge 3s. 5d., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2½d., floor supervisors 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10½d., clerks 3s. 1½d., 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11d., cashiers or clerical assistants 3s., 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d., waiters 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., chefs 4s. 2d., 4s. 0½d., 3s. 11½d., head cooks 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9d., 3s. 7½d., cooks 3s. 6d., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3½d., assistant cooks 3s. 1½d., 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11d., service cooks 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11d., 2s. 9½d., other workers (unspecified) 2s. 11d., 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8½d.; female workers 21 or over—assistant manageresses 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8d., assistants-in-charge 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7d., 2s. 5½d., floor supervisors 2s. 4½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 2½d., hostesses, receptionists or seaters 2s. 3d., 2s. 1½d., 2s. 0½d., clerks 2s. 5d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 2½d., cashiers, clerical assistants or shop assistants 2s. 2½d., 2s. 1d., 1s. 11½d., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 2s. 1½d., 2s. 0½d., 1s. 11½d., waitresses 1s. 11½d., 1s. 10d., 1s. 8½d., chefs 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2½d., head cooks 3s. 1½d., 3s., 2s. 10½d., cooks 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5d., assistant cooks 2s. 3½d., 2s. 2½d., 2s. 1d., service cooks 2s. 2½d., 2s. 1½d., 2s., other workers (unspecified) 2s. 1½d., 2s. 1s. 10½d. Additional payments are made to these rates for all time worked between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.¶
	England and Wales (227)	3 Oct.	Female workers in civic restaurants	Increases of 1½d. an hour for helpers or general assistants and assistant cooks, and of 1½d. for cooks. Rates after change: helpers or general assistants—London 2s. 7½d. an hour, Zone A 2s. 5½d., Zone B 2s. 5½d.; assistant cooks 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d.; cooks 3s. 0½d., 2s. 10½d., 2s. 10½d.**
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Northern Ireland (252)	19 Oct.	Pieceworkers	New piecework basis time rates fixed and percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 6½ to 68½ per cent., consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pay. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 3s. 5½d. an hour, female workers 2s. 5d.††
Local Authorities' Services	Scotland (245)	31 Oct.	Engineering craftsmen and apprentices	Consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours, new minimum rates for craftsmen agreed as follows:—group 1 authorities 5s. 4½d. an hour, group 2 5s. 3½d.††

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING OCTOBER

Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manufacture	Great Britain (41)	3 Oct.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 for workers employed at class I firms, and from 44 to 42 for those at class II firms, without loss of pay.
Cutlery Manufacture	Great Britain (249)	3 Oct.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.§§
Tin Box Manufacture	Great Britain (62) (251)	28 Oct.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.
Flax and Hemp Preparing, Spinning and Weaving	Great Britain (75) (249)	5 Oct.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43 for workers 16 or over, and from 44 to 43 for those under 16, without loss of pay.¶¶
Rope, Twine and Net Making	Great Britain (87) (251)	28 Oct.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42½ for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 42½ for those under 16.***

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

† These changes were agreed in October the new rates having retrospective effect to the date shown. Also included in the agreement is a new cost-of-living agreement for workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £23 19s. 6d., and the cash value of each point movement in the index above the basic figure of 110 is 2s. 6d. a week for workers 18 and over and 1s. 8d. for younger workers (previously 1s. 6d. and 1s. respectively). Movements of the index figure below the base of 110 will not affect the minimum rates. See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

‡ Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

§ Unlicensed places of refreshment include cafés, teashops, restaurants, coffee stalls, snack bars and similar places.

¶ The rates in these cases are fixed without reference to age.

¶¶ These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 418 of the October issue of this GAZETTE. Where the employer supplies neither meals nor full board and lodging the minimum rates are to be increased by 4d. an hour for the first 45 hours worked by a worker other than manager or manageress, and by 15s. a week for managers and manageresses; minimum rates at a lower level are also fixed for workers in each occupation who are provided with full board and lodging for seven days a week.

\*\*\* The agreement also provides for a reduction in the normal working week from 44 to 42 hours, without loss of pay, with effect from week commencing 2nd January, 1961.

†† These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 457 of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

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

§§ This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 418 of the October issue of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

|||| This change took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 456 of this GAZETTE. The revised hours and consequential revised minimum rates have, by agreement, been in operation from the first full pay week falling on or after 29th August, 1960, and details were published on pages 379 and 382 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

¶¶ These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 418 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

\*\*\* These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 456 of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

## Principal Changes in Hours of Work Reported during October—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Sack and Bag Manufacture	Great Britain (251)	3 Oct.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43½ for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43½ for those under 16.*
Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	Great Britain (104) (250)	19 Oct.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
	Northern Ireland ..	4 Oct.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.‡
Shirt, Collar, Tie, etc., Making	Great Britain (108)	17 Oct. or beginning of first pay period following that date	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.§
Corset Manufacture	Great Britain (114)	do.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.
Glass Processing	Great Britain (128)	5 Oct.	Workers employed in process- ing plate and sheet glass	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.¶
Cement Manufacture	United Kingdom ..	Beginning of first full pay week commencing on or after 1 Oct.	Male workers other than main- tenance craftsmen	Basic working week reduced from 44 to 42 hours.¶
General Stoneware Manufacture	Great Britain (132)	29 Aug.	Male and female day workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42.¶
Slag Production	Great Britain ..	31 Oct.	Male workers .. .. .	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.¶
Sawmilling	Manchester (136)	3 Oct.	Workers employed in sawmills and steam joinery shops	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46½ to 44.
Furniture Manufacture	Northern Ireland ..	Week commencing 10 Oct.	Journeyman, journeywomen and male and female appren- tices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.¶
Organ Building	United Kingdom ..	1 Oct.	Journeyman and apprentices ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.¶
Thermal Insulation	England and Wales	3 Oct.	Thermal insulation engineers and other workers employed on land contracts	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.¶
Building	England and Wales (certain areas) (162-163)	3 Oct.	Building operatives .. ..	Normal weekly hours during the summer period reduced from 46½ (where worked) to 44.**
Demolition	Great Britain (165)	3 Oct.	Male workers .. .. .	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46½ to 44 during the summer period and from 44½ to 44 during the winter period.¶
Glazing	England and Wales	3 Oct.	Glaziers and wall liners ..	Normal weekly hours during the summer period reduced from 46½ to 44.¶
Terrazzo and Mosaic Laying	Great Britain ..	3 Oct.	Layers, polishers and appren- tices	Normal weekly hours during the summer period reduced from 46½ to 44.
Road Passenger Transport (London Trans- port Executive)	London and adjacent country zones (180-181)	Pay week commencing 12 Oct.	Road services workshop staff and skilled staff in road services garages and depots	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap	Great Britain (218)	3 Oct.	Male workers (other than lorry drivers)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.¶
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain ..	5 Sept.	Workers employed in the pro- duction of specialised films	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.¶
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Northern Ireland ..	19 Oct.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43½ for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 43½ for those under 16, without loss of pay.†
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (236-237)	2 Oct.	Non-skilled workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Local Authorities' Services	Scotland ..	31 Oct.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services††	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
			Engineering craftsmen and appren- tices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.¶

## CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF OCTOBER

In the following industries agreements effective from a future date have been concluded:—basket making (increase of 5 per cent., 1st November), electrical cable making (10s. 1d. to 10s. 10½d. a week, 20th November), ball clay industry (3d. an hour, 12th December), electrical contracting industry in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (1s. an hour, 1st January, 1961), stone carving, wood carving and modelling (reduction in normal weekly hours from 44 to 42, 14th November), textile finishing trade in Great Britain (45 to 42½, 28th November), silk manufacture (45 to 42½, 1st January, 1961), narrow woven fabrics (45 to 42½, 1st January,

1961), and coopering (44 to 42, 1st January, 1961). The majority of iron-ore miners and iron and steel workers received increases under sliding-scale arrangements from the beginning of November, whilst the weekly hours of boot and floor polish workers were reduced from 44 to 42 under a Wages Regulation Order effective from 11th November. The Agricultural Wages Board of England and Wales has made Orders increasing the minimum weekly rate for men 20 and over from 160s. to 169s. as from 2nd January, 1961. Full particulars of these changes will be published in the appropriate issues of this GAZETTE.

\* These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 418 of the October issue of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

† This change took statutory effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 456 of this GAZETTE. The revised hours and consequential revised minimum hourly rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 1st September or beginning of first full pay period following that date, and the details were published on pages 414 and 415 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 457 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

§ This change was agreed between the Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers; see also under "Changes in Rates of Wages". An Order issued under the Wages Councils Act, giving statutory effect to this change, came into effect on 4th November, 1960.

|| This change was agreed between the Corsetry Manufacturers' Association and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers; see also under "Changes in Rates of Wages". An Order issued under the Wages Councils Act, giving statutory effect to the change, came into effect on 4th November, 1960.

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

\*\* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages" and article on page 436 of the December, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE.

†† Excluding engineering craftsmen and apprentices, and building and civil engineering employees.

## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

## INDEX FOR 18th OCTOBER, 1960

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

At 18th October, 1960, the retail prices index was 111 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 110 at 13th September and with 109 at 13th October, 1959. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of coal, milk and eggs.

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

## DETAILED FIGURES FOR 18th OCTOBER, 1960

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 18th October, 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 18th OCTOBER, 1960 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
<b>I. Food:</b>		
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes .. .. .	121 ..	52
Meat and bacon .. .. .	110 ..	89
Fish .. .. .	123 ..	9
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat .. .. .	84 ..	19
Milk, cheese and eggs .. .. .	118 ..	53
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. ..	98 ..	22
Sugar, preserves and confectionery ..	105 ..	39
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned ..	89 ..	33
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned .. .. .	95 ..	19
Other food .. .. .	103 ..	15
Total—Food .. .. .	107.4 ..	350
II. Alcoholic drink .. .. .	98.3 ..	71
III. Tobacco .. .. .	113.1 ..	80
IV. Housing .. .. .	132.8 ..	87
<b>V. Fuel and light:</b>		
Coal and coke .. .. .	118 ..	28
Other fuel and light .. .. .	117 ..	27
Total—Fuel and light .. .. .	117.6 ..	55
<b>VI. Durable household goods:</b>		
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings .. .. .	106 ..	35
Radio, television and other house- hold appliances .. .. .	88 ..	21
Pottery, glassware and hardware .. ..	101 ..	10
Total—Durable household goods .. ..	99.3 ..	66
<b>VII. Clothing and footwear:</b>		
Men's outer clothing .. .. .	105 ..	20
Men's underclothing .. .. .	107 ..	7
Women's outer clothing .. .. .	104 ..	22
Women's underclothing .. .. .	106 ..	6
Children's clothing .. .. .	105 ..	11
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials .. .. .	98 ..	21
Footwear .. .. .	109 ..	19
Total—Clothing and footwear .. .. .	104.4 ..	106
<b>VIII. Transport and vehicles:</b>		
Motoring and cycling .. .. .	103 ..	30
Fares and other transport .. .. .	132 ..	38
Total—Transport and vehicles .. .. .	119.6 ..	68
<b>IX. Miscellaneous goods:</b>		
Books, newspapers and periodicals ..	134 ..	16
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc. ..	113 ..	26
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. .. .. .	104 ..	17
Total—Miscellaneous goods .. .. .	116.0 ..	59
<b>X. Services:</b>		
Postage and telephones .. .. .	129 ..	6
Entertainment .. .. .	124 ..	23
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry clean- ing .. .. .	121 ..	29
Total—Services .. .. .	123.0 ..	58
ALL ITEMS .. .. .	111.4 ..	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 18th October was therefore 111.4 taken as 111.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

## Food

Increases in the average prices of milk, eggs, some fresh vegetables, butter and fish were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of bacon and some fresh fruit. The rise in the average price of milk followed the increase in the maximum permitted prices on 2nd October. The average level of prices for the food group as a whole rose by rather more than one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 107, compared with 106 in the previous month.

## Fuel and Light

Increases in the average prices of household coal (following a rise in pit-head prices) and coke, together with higher charges for gas in some areas, raised the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group as a whole by about 3½ per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 118, compared with 113 in the previous month.

## Durable Household Goods

Mainly as a result of increases in the average prices of furniture and floor coverings, the index for the durable household goods group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., but, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 99.

## Miscellaneous Goods

Mainly as a result of increases in the prices of some periodicals, the average level of prices for the miscellaneous group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 116 compared with 115 in the previous month.

## Services

Increases in the average levels of charges for most items in the services group raised the group index figure by rather more than one-half of one per cent. Expressed to the nearest whole number, the group index was 123, compared with 122 in the previous month.

## Other Groups

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

## ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO OCTOBER, 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	110	109	109	109	109	109	109	110	110
1960	110	110	110	110	110	111	111	110	110	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. (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 459 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 455.



# STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

## STOPPAGES OF WORK IN OCTOBER

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in October, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 256. In addition, 29 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during October at the establishments where these 285 stoppages occurred is estimated at 79,900. This total includes 21,000 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 58,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in October, 53,200 were directly involved and 5,700 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 397,000 working days lost during October included 219,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in October due to industrial disputes:—

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages			Stoppages in Progress in Month	
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Coal Mining ..	8	154	162	19,900	36,000
Engineering ..	4	16	20	6,000	14,000
Shipbuilding ..	3	7	10	4,300	71,000
Motor Vehicles ..	1	11	12	20,800	108,000
Construction ..	2	26	28	3,100	8,000
Transport, etc. ..	3	5	8	14,400	136,000
All remaining industries and services ..	8	37	45	11,400	23,000
<b>Total, October, 1960 ..</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>79,900</b>	<b>397,000</b>
<i>Total, September, 1960</i> ..	<i>34</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>62,500</i>	<i>259,000</i>
<i>Total, October, 1959 ..</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>52,100</i>	<i>165,000</i>

### Causes of Stoppages

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

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases ..	45	8,900
—other wage disputes ..	79	10,400
Hours of labour ..	11	4,700
Employment of particular classes or persons	27	6,000
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline ..	81	9,300
Trade union status ..	11	4,200
Sympathetic action ..	2	9,700
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>53,200</b>

### PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
<b>SHIPBUILDING:—</b> Welders and other workers employed in shipbuilding—Govan (one firm)	175	410	13 Sept.	25 Oct.	In support of a claim for the abolition of 5 per cent. reductions in piece-work prices in respect of work transferred from the building berth to the pre-fabrication sheds	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Burners, shipwrights and other shipyard workers—Glasgow and Greenock (various firms)	565§	2,500§	15 Sept.	—	The employers' rejection of claims for increased wage rates	Partial resumption only.‡
<b>MOTOR VEHICLES:—</b> Workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicle bodies—Coventry (one firm)	890	—	6 Oct.	4 Nov.	To support a demand that redundancy should be dealt with by short-time working or transfer to other work rather than dismissal	Work resumed.
Workers employed in coach building—London (one firm)	700	—	10 Oct.	28 Oct.	To protest against the issue of redundancy notices to a small number of workers	Work resumed. Workers to whom redundancy notices were issued, were offered a further three weeks' employment.
Workers employed in the motor vehicle industry—various areas in England (various firms)	9,650	—	11 Oct.	17 Oct.	In sympathy with workers involved in the above stoppage	Work resumed.
Inspectors and other workers employed in the motor vehicle industry—Birmingham (one firm)	135	2,000	12 Oct.	11 Nov.	Dissatisfaction with the employer's offer made following negotiations on a pay claim	Work resumed. Employer's offer accepted.

\* 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 160 workers were originally directly involved in the stoppage but a further 405 workers withdrew their labour on 19th September. At the commencement of the stoppage about 500 workers were indirectly involved but by the end of October the number had risen to approximately 2,500. Although some 400 shipwrights and other workers resumed work on 14th November, about 160 burners remained on strike.  
|| On the first day of the stoppage about 500 workers were indirectly involved, but by the end of October the number had risen to approximately 2,000.

### Duration of Stoppages

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

Duration of Stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working Days lost by all Workers involved
Not more than 1 day	86	11,800	10,000
2 days ..	72	9,900	15,000
3 days ..	31	14,300	26,000
4-6 days ..	34	14,400	62,000
Over 6 days ..	27	5,800	272,000
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>56,300</b>	<b>384,000</b>

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1960 AND 1959

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first ten months of 1960 and 1959:—

Industry Group	January to October, 1960			January to October, 1959		
	Number of Stoppages beginning	Workers involved	Working Days lost	Number of Stoppages beginning	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2	300	1,000	1	†	†
Coal Mining ..	1,419	199,800	412,000	1,109	173,100	327,000
All other Mining and Quarrying	3	200	†	4	1,200	3,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	12	6,900	113,000	12	2,400	3,000
Chemicals, etc. ..	22	11,100	51,000	8	4,900	73,000
Metal Mfrs. ..	63	15,700	48,000	36	18,300	54,000
Engineering ..	167	69,100	329,000	93	25,700	78,000
Shipbuilding and Marine Eng. ..	68	39,300	332,000	75	19,300	295,000
Motor Vehicles and Cycles ..	112	165,500	433,000	83	98,900	295,000
Aircraft ..	32	21,400	45,000	25	21,500	119,000
Other Vehicles ..	12	3,800	21,000	8	3,000	10,000
Other Metal Goods ..	44	5,700	21,000	18	2,200	5,000
Textiles ..	22	4,800	15,000	12	4,700	48,000
Clothing and Footwear ..	15	3,800	8,000	10	700	2,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	26	5,300	44,000	15	2,600	5,000
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	16	1,200	18,000	11	600	4,000
Paper and Printing	5	700	1,000	4	120,600	3,504,000
All Other Manufacturing industries	19	10,000	33,000	9	2,100	4,000
Construction ..	174	19,200	94,000	150	18,900	106,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	16	3,500	21,000	2	200	†
Transport, etc. ..	148	116,300	601,000	70	27,000	83,000
Distributive Trades ..	16	2,000	4,000	8	500	4,000
Administrative, Professional, etc., Services ..	11	1,300	2,000	6	1,500	10,000
Miscellaneous Services ..	15	2,200	5,000	8	5,000	12,000
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,427‡</b>	<b>708,800</b>	<b>2,652,000</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>554,800</b>	<b>5,045,000</b>

# MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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## Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the 13 weeks ended 12th September, 1960.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,395 and 2,972 persons were in training at the end of the period; of the latter figure 1,924 were disabled persons. During the period 1,298 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Total Males and Females
<b>Applicants admitted to training during period:</b>	
Able-bodied ..	489
Disabled ..	906
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,395</b>
<b>Number of persons in training at end of period at:</b>	
<b>Government Training Centres:—</b>	
Able-bodied ..	1,002
Disabled ..	976
<b>Technical and Commercial Colleges:—</b>	
Able-bodied ..	43
Disabled ..	456
<b>Employers' Establishments:—</b>	
Able-bodied ..	3
Disabled ..	25
<b>Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations ..</b>	<b>467</b>
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,972</b>
<b>Trainees completed training during period:</b>	
Able-bodied ..	514
Disabled ..	822
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,336</b>
<b>Trainees placed in employment during period:</b>	
Able-bodied ..	503
Disabled ..	795
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,298</b>

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 12th September, 1960, the number of trainees placed in employment was 147,828.

## Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 1st October, 1960, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at coal mines in Great Britain was 61, compared with 121 in the 13 weeks ended 2nd July, 1960, and 94 in the 13 weeks ended 3rd October, 1959. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 306, 382 and 376.

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

Nature of Accident	Number of Persons Killed during 13 weeks ended			Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended		
	1st Oct., 1960	2nd July, 1960	3rd Oct., 1959	1st Oct., 1960	2nd July, 1960	3rd Oct., 1959
<b>Underground:</b>						
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	4	45*	3	6	2	1
Falls of ground ..	25	28	22	134	159	162
Haulage ..	16	20	14	86	102	95
Miscellaneous (including shaft accidents) ..	10	17	55†	52	71	75
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>333</b>
<b>Surface:</b>						
All causes ..	6	11	—	28	48	43
<b>Total, underground and surface ..</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>376</b>

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

† Includes 47 persons killed in the disaster at Auchengeich colliery, Lanarkshire, on 18th September, 1959.

## Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

	September, 1960	October, 1960
Mines and Quarries ..	25	22
Places under the Factories Acts ..	57	39
Railway Service ..	8	9
Seamen ..	10	13

Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for October, 1960. The figures under the heading "Factories" are based on the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification—see "Guide to Statistics Collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). The figures are provisional.

WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937	October, 1960	October, 1959
<b>Coal Mines:</b>		
Underground ..	21	12
Surface ..	1	6
Other Stratified Mines ..	—	—
Miscellaneous Mines ..	—	—
Quarries ..	—	3
<b>TOTAL, MINES &amp; QUARRIES</b> ..	<b>22</b>	<b>39</b>

Factories	October, 1960	October, 1959
<b>Brakemen and Goods Guards ..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Lime, Cement and other Minerals ..	1	1
Iron Extraction and Conversion ..	4	—
Metal Casting ..	1	—
Non-rail Vehicles (Manufacture and Repair) ..	2	—
Shipbuilding and Repairing and Ship Breaking ..	2	2
Miscellaneous Machine Making ..	1	1
Saw Milling and Plywood and Boards ..	1	1
Other Woodwork and Cork ..	2	—
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture ..	1	—
Paper and Paper Coating ..	1	—
Electrical Stations ..	1	—
Other Processes ..	1	—
<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b> ..	<b>9</b>	<b>—</b>

Seamen	October, 1960	October, 1959
Trading Vessels ..	12	—
Fishing Vessels ..	1	—
<b>TOTAL, SEAMEN</b> ..	<b>13</b>	<b>—</b>

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	October, 1960	October, 1959
<b>Aniline Poisoning ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Pitch and Tar ..	17	—
Mineral Oil ..	2	—
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>—</b>

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the five weeks ended 29th October, 1960.



# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

### Industrial Court Awards

During October the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2806 to 2810\*. One award, No. 2809, is summarised below; the other awards did not relate to a substantial part of an industry. Nos. 2806 and 2808 were referred to the Court under Section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959.

**Award No. 2809 (28th October).—Parties:** Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Council "A" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). **Claim:** To determine the salaries which should be paid to social workers employed in psychiatric departments and clinics and certain almoners within the purview of the Professional and Technical Council "A" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). **Award:** The Court found and so awarded that the salary scales of the staffs concerned shall, as from 1st May, 1960, be as follows in the case of staff appointed on or after 1st April, 1946, and who are at present in post: (1) *Social Workers in Psychiatric Departments:* £600 at age 27 (abated by amounts of £20 for each year or part of year below age 27 in the case of new entrants) by £20(3) to £660 by £25(2) to £710 by £30(4) to £830 (for three years) by £30(3) to £920; *Almoners (not registered with the Institute of Almoners, or on the supplementary register of the Institute):* Basic grade—£500 (at age 23; the amount of abatement for new entrants below that age is left for discussion between the parties) by £20(5) to £600 by £30(3) to £690. In Sole Charge—£520 (at age 23; the amount of abatement for new entrants below that age is left for discussion between the parties) by £20(8) to £680 by £25(3) to £755 by £30(1) to £785 (for three years) by £30(2) to £845. (2) The salary scales of the staff in the above-mentioned classes of Social Workers and Almoners appointed before 1st April, 1946, and who are at present in post, shall be adjusted so that their new scales shall have the same relationship with the scales awarded as at (1) above as exists at present. (3) Staff in post who were over age 23 when first appointed shall be assimilated to a corresponding points basis, but staff in post who were under age 23 when first appointed shall be assimilated to the point they would have reached if the new scales, including any age abatement, had been in operation at the time of their appointment.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During October no awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under Section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. An award was issued by the Independent Chairman of a Board of Arbitration set up under Section 2(2)(c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, exercising his powers as an Umpire, after failure by the members of the Board to reach agreement as to their decision. The award related to individual undertakings.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During October the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 392 and 393,\* which are summarised below.

**Award No. 392 (10th October).—Parties:** Institution of Professional Civil Servants and Ministry of Labour. **Claim:** For increased salary scale with retrospective effect for H.M. Electrical Inspectors of Factories, Ministry of Labour. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly. They noted that the Ministry had conceded that a consequential adjustment in the salaries of H.M. Electrical Inspectors would follow any agreement or decision consequent upon the Report by the Civil Service Pay Research Unit on the Works Group of Professional Classes.

**Award No. 393 (31st October).—Parties:** Institution of Professional Civil Servants and Ministry of Works. **Claim:** For increased salary scale with retrospective effect for Assistant Superintendents of Royal Parks. In the course of the hearing, the parties agreed to withdraw the case.

## Wages Councils Act, 1959

### Notices of Proposals

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

**The Licensed Non-residential Establishment Wages Council.**—Proposal L.N.R.(53), dated 4th October, for fixing revised weekly remuneration for managers, manageresses, relief managers, relief manageresses, club stewards and club stewardesses.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 459.

**The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal H.B.(54), dated 7th October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and reducing from 45 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**The Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).**—Proposal B.K.(63), dated 14th October, for reducing from 46 to 44 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal F.(77), dated 18th October, for reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal D.(126), dated 19th October, for fixing revised general minimum piece rates for male and female workers and reducing from 45 to 43 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**The Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal Y.(62), dated 21st October, for reducing from 45 to 43 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland).**—Proposal W.D.S.(72), dated 21st October, for varying the provisions relating to learners.

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

**The Wages Regulation (Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 1811,** dated 4th October and effective from 19th October. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain), reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See page 450.

**The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 1870,** dated 13th October and effective from 28th October. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and general minimum piece rates for female workers, and reduces from 45 to 42½ the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See pages 446 and 449.

**The Wages Regulation (Tin Box) (No. 2) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 1871,** dated 13th October and effective from 28th October. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain), reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See page 449.

**The Wages Regulation (Corset) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 1916,** dated 19th October and effective from 4th November. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Corset Wages Council, reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**The Wages Regulation (Shirtmaking) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 1917,** dated 19th October and effective from 4th November. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain), reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**The Wages Regulation (Boot and Floor Polish) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 1986,** dated 31st October and effective from 11th November. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposals

During October, notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

**Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.162), dated 7th October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain female workers in the trade.

**Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.S. (N.59), dated 7th October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade, and for

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 459.

reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.R.H. (N.23), dated 14th October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.

**Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.R. (N.75), dated 19th October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade, and for reducing from 45 to 42½ the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

**Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.B.B. (N.82), dated 21st October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade, and for reducing from 45 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance has made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

**The Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (N.I.T.R.W. (N.52)),** dated 28th September and operative on 4th October. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade, and reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See pages 447 and 450.

**The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (N.I.B.S. (85)),** dated 11th October and operative on 19th October. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade, and reduces from 45 to 43½ the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See pages 449 and 450.

## 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) 3/60 (5th June, 1959)

An ex-inspector of police called at the employment exchange seeking further employment on the day after his retirement following 38 years' service in the police force. He was not advised to sign the unemployed register or asked if he wanted to claim unemployment benefit. He did not claim benefit until nearly four months later, though he had paid further visits to the exchange about once a month seeking employment. He gave "ignorance" as the reason for delay in claiming. Held that the claimant had shown good cause for the delay in making his claim. He had made enquiry, though not specifically about unemployment benefit, of someone competent to give him information and advice, and had been insufficiently advised.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 25th July, 1958, to 17th November, 1958 (both dates included).

"The question to be determined in this appeal of the claimant is whether he has shown good cause for not making his claim for unemployment benefit within the prescribed time. On this question depends his right to receive unemployment benefit in respect of the period indicated in paragraph one hereof. The claim falls to be considered under regulation 11 of, and the Second Schedule to, the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1041 as amended by S.I. 1952 No. 1207].

"The claimant is an ex-inspector of the Metropolitan Police Force from which he was retired on pension on 24th July, 1958, that being the day on which he attained sixty years of age, after thirty-eight years' service in the force. Being desirous of further employment and wanting to know whether his card should be stamped he went, on the following day, to his local office of the

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 459.

† 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 459.

Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and took with him his national insurance card. At the local office he was advised to go to his local employment exchange. He immediately proceeded to that employment exchange and, when he got there, reported his presence at the counter. The claimant told a clerk there that he had 'finished with the Force' and explained that he wanted a job with residential qualifications, because he had received a notice to quit the flat in which he and his family were then residing. The claimant was told that there was nothing of the kind suitable, whereupon he said 'what do I do now?'

"The clerk advised him that he had more chance of getting a job under his own organisation (the Metropolitan Police Welfare Bureau) than by relying on the employment exchange. Apart from a reply by the claimant that he would endeavour to get employment that was suitable for him, the conversation became general. At no time, however, did the clerk advise the claimant to sign the unemployed register, nor did he ask him whether he wanted to claim unemployment benefit. That was as far as matters went that day, 25th July, 1958, but the claimant went back to that employment exchange about once a month afterwards to see if there was any suitable employment for him. Meanwhile he registered with the Metropolitan Police Welfare Bureau and also made efforts to secure a situation by answering advertisements and making personal calls on prospective employers. Eventually, through the good offices of the bureau he obtained a position as a resident caretaker of a merchant bank. As he was expected to take up the appointment on 21st November, 1958, he called again at the employment exchange on or about 18th or 19th November, 1958, and took with him his national insurance card and asked what he was to do with it. In reply the clerk said 'Have you been next door?' by which he meant to ask the claimant if he had signed the unemployed register. When the claimant asked the clerk what he meant the clerk then explained to the claimant that he should have been signing on (that is, signing the unemployed register) during the interim period between leaving the force and getting the new job. The claimant to this replied 'Why did not someone tell me to sign on?' The clerk said 'You should have done so'. As a result of this conversation and on the advice of the clerk the claimant was directed to the department of the employment exchange where he could make a deferred claim for unemployment benefit in respect of the period during which he was unemployed. On the form U.I.591, on which the delayed claim was made, the claimant stated the reason for the delay in making the claim to be as follows:—'I can only put it down to ignorance on my part respecting unemployment benefit.'

"The local insurance officer disallowed the claim, on the ground that the claimant had failed to make his claim within the time limit and had not proved that there was good cause for failure to make the claim before 18th November, 1958.

"At the hearing of his appeal before the local tribunal the claimant said that he was not told to 'sign on' when he called at the office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and that he was 'aided and abetted in that ignorance by an official of the Ministry of Labour'. The local insurance officer submitted to the tribunal that the claimant simply called to make an inquiry and not to 'sign on'. The tribunal found that, unfortunately, the claimant had pleaded ignorance of the regulations and held that no good cause had been established for failure to make the claim before 18th November, 1958. Accordingly the tribunal upheld the decision of the local insurance officer and dismissed the claimant's appeal therefrom.

"At the hearing of his appeal before me the claimant admitted that he had not given a thought to the question of claiming unemployment benefit, until his attention was called to that matter, when the clerk advised him that he should have made a claim. That was on 18th or 19th November, 1958, when he inquired about the stamping of his national insurance card in respect of the period between leaving the force and going into his new situation at the bank. He said that he had not seen any notice displayed warning him that he should sign the unemployed register. He submitted that there was nothing more that he could do than to go to the employment exchange and explain the facts of his case, which he had done when first he called there on 25th July, 1958.

"At my request the insurance officer who appeared before me has made inquiries concerning the information that a caller at an employment exchange would be given in regard to claiming unemployment benefit where *prima facie* the purpose of the call is to inquire about employment matters. The insurance officer has reported to me that the current practice is that interviewing officers are told to deal as follows with persons who are either only seeking information or not actually registered for employment:—'If the inquirer is unemployed he should always be asked if he wishes to claim benefit or, in the case of a non-claimant, whether he wishes to apply for N.I. contributions to be credited to him. If so, he should be referred, on completion of the interview, to the claims section...'

"The insurance officer now submits—and very fairly and properly so in my view—that it seems evident that the interviewing officer (that is to say the clerk of whom the claimant has made mention) did not ask the claimant if he wished to claim unemployment benefit. In these circumstances the insurance officer submits that the Commissioner may therefore consider that the claimant in going to the employment exchange with his national insurance card and his papers (having been directed there by the local insurance office to which he applied in the first instance) had done all that could reasonably be expected of him at that stage and that his failure to claim unemployment benefit at his first interview was due to his not being given the information that ought to have been conveyed to him. The insurance officer accepts it as a fact that the claimant first visited the employment exchange on Friday, 25th July, 1958.

"I understand that no permanent record is kept of inquiries regarding prospects of employment and, therefore, I have not thought fit to ask the clerk in question to comment upon the evidence of the claimant. I think that with the many duties that such an officer has to carry out in the course of his day's work it would not now be fair to expect him to remember the claimant's case and, as I do not doubt that the claimant is a witness of truth, I am satisfied to accept all that he has said as being substantially accurate. I do not doubt that, in general, great care is taken in informing insured contributors of their rights and obligations under the Act and regulations made thereunder, but, in this case, I am satisfied that the claimant received no such information. I hasten to add that I lay no blame on the clerk who interviewed the claimant.

"It is understandable that with the large number of persons interviewed in the course of a day's work it is possible to overlook the need to make someone fully acquainted with his possible rights under the Act, and I do not overlook the fact that the claimant did not make any specific inquiry about the matter of making a claim for unemployment benefit.

"The claimant has frankly admitted his ignorance of his possible right to unemployment benefit, but the question here does not depend upon whether or not he was ignorant of his rights under the Act but whether he has taken reasonable steps to ascertain them. I think that he did make inquiries, albeit that such inquiries were only directed to securing suitable employment. He received no information at the employment exchange—until it was too late—to call his attention to his title to unemployment benefit. I do not doubt that had his attention been called to that matter he would have signed the unemployed register at once and made a claim for benefit. Indeed had he signed the unemployed register he would have been given a card on which his attention to the matter of claiming benefit would have been directed.

"This, in my view, is a case in which a person has made inquiry (*prima facie* as to how to get work) of someone competent to give him information and advice and has been insufficiently advised. I do not think that it is remarkable that a man, who for some thirty-eight years had been in secure employment which carried a pension at the end of it, should have failed to appreciate that he was entitled to unemployment benefit when he retired from that employment on pension. He was content to go to the employment exchange and I do not doubt that he should have been advised fully as to his position, even though he did not inquire specifically about unemployment benefit.

"In Decision 3619/36 (not reported), which was a decision given by the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (now repealed) and which referred to a claim for ante-dating, the Umpire said 'it is no part of the duty of the officials at the employment exchange to instruct insured contributors to make claims or applications which they have shown no inclination or desire to make, but in cases in which the advice of officials is sought, and in cases in which the officials appreciate that the claimant's endeavours to carry out the requirements of the Act are misdirected, they give assistance and advice'. I respectfully agree with what the Umpire said and I do not doubt that this advice has influenced the very proper practice of the employment exchange as indicated by the insurance officer to whose submission I have had regard.

"For the reasons which I have stated, I hold that the claimant has shown good cause for not making his claim within the prescribed time and, therefore, he is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit in respect of the period for which he has claimed it. The appeal of the claimant is allowed."

#### Decision No. R(U) 11/60 (23rd May, 1960)

A salesman in full-time employed contributor's employment, who was paid solely by commission, chose not to work on five days in Christmas week because canvassing would have been a waste of time. He was paid no retaining fee and was free to seek work elsewhere. Held that he was not unemployed. His employment was available for him. The limitation of his working time was not imposed by his employer, in contrast with the temporary suspension of a factory worker by his employer because of a shortage of orders.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable to the claimant for the period 22nd to 26th December, 1959, both dates included.

"The claimant is employed as a door-to-door salesman by a company which sells household cleaning equipment. He is paid solely by commission and his earnings depend entirely upon the amount of business he obtained by canvassing. He is not a self-employed person in business on his own account, but is an employed

person in the full-time service of the company, by whom his National Insurance cards are stamped at the employed contributor's rate. He normally works from Mondays to Saturday in each week.

"In Christmas week, 1959, however, he worked only on Monday, 21st December because it would have been a mere waste of time to seek orders in his line of business in that week. He states that it is an understood thing that travellers in full-time employment do not usually go out in Christmas week; many firms pay a retaining fee to cover this and other periods when work is impracticable, but his employers pay no retaining fee. He delivered his Christmas orders on Monday, 21st December, 1959. It was too late thereafter to accept any more orders for Christmas and it would have been useless to canvass in that week for fresh orders for cleaning materials. He did no work therefore on and from Tuesday, 22nd to and including Saturday, 26th December, 1959, and he claims unemployment benefit for those five days. He restarted work for his employers on Monday, 28th December, 1959. The insurance officer decided that unemployment benefit was not payable and his decision was upheld by the local tribunal. The claimant now appeals to the Commissioner.

"An unfortunate error occurred at an earlier stage in these proceedings. When the claimant's claim for unemployment benefit was received in the local office of the Ministry of Labour, a routine inquiry was sent out to the employers on form U.I. 85 as to the circumstances in which the claimant's employment had terminated on 21st December, 1959. The employers amplified their reply in a letter dated 30th December, 1959, in the following terms:—

"With reference to the enclosed Form U.I. 85, employment was available to the claimant after date stated. Our Sales Representatives are paid on a commission basis only and are, therefore, solely dependent upon amount of business obtained from canvassing and he felt that during Christmas Week his sales would be negligible, and that as a result he would not receive any earnings."

When this letter was copied and sent to the claimant for his comments, the first sentence of the letter was erroneously omitted. The claimant in consequence commented "Employer's replies are correct in all respects" but he now states, and I fully appreciate, that if the first sentence had appeared in the copy sent to him he would have contested it, for it is the basis of his claim that work was not available to him (inasmuch as there was no work he could usefully do) after Monday in Christmas week. When the papers were placed before the local tribunal, the employer's letter and the claimant's comment were correctly copied in full, and the claimant thus appeared to be assenting to the statement in the first sentence which in fact he contests. He complains that the local tribunal's decision was therefore based on a misconception. I appreciate the force of the claimant's criticism and I have approached the case with a fresh mind uninfluenced by the local tribunal's decision.

"The claimant's contention, in effect, is that his position was the same as that of a factory worker whose employment is temporarily suspended owing to a shortage of orders. In such a case the contract of service between employer and employee is not terminated but employment is suspended and it is understood by both sides that it will be resumed as soon as trade permits. In that case unemployment benefit is commonly paid during the period of suspension. The claimant points out, in support of his contention that he was available for employment, that at Christmas, 1958, when he presented himself at the Ministry of Labour and National Service, he was placed in temporary employment for six days as a kitchen porter in a hotel, and also that he is classified by the Ministry as having the subsidiary occupation of gardener's labourer (which formerly was his regular occupation) and that this opens another field of employment for him.

"A similar question had to be considered more than once by the Umpire in the early days of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. For instance, in case No. 252, reported in Volume 1 of the Umpire's Selected Decisions given up to 27th March, 1922, a full-time agent of a clothing supply company, whose work had decreased to such an extent that she was able to do it on 3 days a week, claimed unemployment benefit on the remaining 3 days a week when, she contended, she was unemployed. The Umpire disallowed the claim on the ground that the limitation of the claimant's working time had not been imposed by her employers. Again in case No. 368, in the same volume, where a full-time collector or agent was able, owing to trade depression, to do his work in 3 days a week, the Umpire disallowed unemployment benefit for the other days of the week again on the ground that the work had not been limited by the employer to 3 days a week.

"In my judgment the same principle applies in the present case. The claimant does not suggest that the employer imposed any limitation on his employment after Monday of Christmas week, and the employer's letter of 30th December, 1959, which I have quoted, means—as I read it—that employment was available for him (that it to say canvassing for orders on the employer's behalf), but, as his sales were likely to be negligible, the claimant chose not to work. The distinction between the claimant and the factory worker is that the latter is suspended from employment by the orders of the employer, whereas the claimant's employer in no way limited the claimant's activities. In these circumstances I hold, in conformity with the Umpire's principle, that the claimant was not unemployed from 22nd to 26th December, 1959, and that unemployment benefit was not payable to him.

"There is a further impediment to the payment of unemployment benefit on Christmas day and Boxing day in that these are days of recognised and customary holiday on which the claimant was no doubt 'on holiday' and therefore not unemployed.

"The fact that in 1958 the claimant was able to obtain employment elsewhere when it was not worth while to work for his employers does not mean that, in regard to his employers, he was unemployed. It merely means that, when it was impracticable to work for his employers, he was free to seek work elsewhere whilst remaining in their employment, and if he failed to obtain other work he would not be unemployed.

"The claimant's appeal must be dismissed."

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

*The Wages Regulation (Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1811; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 4th October; The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1870; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 13th October; The Wages Regulation (Tin Box) (No. 2) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1871; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 13th October; The Wages Regulation (Corset) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1916; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 19th October; The Wages Regulation (Shirtmaking) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1917; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 19th October; The Wages Regulation (Boot and Floor Polish) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1986, dated 31st October. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 456.*

*The Factories (Fire Certificate Application) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1840), made on 6th October by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act, 1959. This Order prescribes the form of application to the fire authority for a certificate under section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937, that premises are provided with such means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed in the factory as may reasonably be required in the circumstances of the case.*

*The Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1932; price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)), made on 20th October by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.—See page 426.*

(i) *The National Insurance (Non-participation—Teachers Super-annuation) (Scotland) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1695 (S.83)), dated 15th September; (ii) The National Insurance (Non-participation—Local Government Staffs) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1725), dated 20th September; (iii) The National Insurance (Non-participation—Local Government Staffs) (Scotland) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1785 (S.89)), dated 28th September. These Regulations were made (i) and (iii) by the Secretary of State for Scotland, and (ii) by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, under the National Insurance Act, 1959.—See page 428.*

*The Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1960 No. 150; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 28th September; The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 157; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 11th October. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland).—See page 457.*

(i) *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 140); (ii) The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 141); (iii) The National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 142; price 4d. (6d.)); (iv) The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 143; price 4d. (6d.)); (v) The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 144). These Regulations were made on 15th September (i) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, (ii), (iii) and (iv) by the National Insurance Joint Authority (in the case of (iii) and (iv) in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance) under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and (v) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They are broadly similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 324).*

*The National Insurance (Reciprocal Agreement with Switzerland) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 152; price 4d. (6d.)), made on 26th September by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Ireland under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. This Order gives effect in Northern Ireland to the Supplementary Convention made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Switzerland in so far as it relates to the matters for which provision is made by the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1949 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 283).*

*The National Insurance (Employment by or under the Crown) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 154; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 26th September by the Governor in the Privy Council of Northern Ireland under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. This Order provides that for the purposes of Part II of the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1959, which makes provision as to non-participating employments, the Ministry of Finance shall be deemed to be the employer of any person employed by or under the Crown to whom any relevant statutory provision relating to superannuation applies.*

*The National Insurance (Non-participation—Teachers Super-annuation) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 158), made on 17th October by the Ministry of Education under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1959. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (for the Regulations relating to Scotland see page 428), the Ministry of Education being the Authority named instead of the employer.*

\* See footnote \* in next column.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Accidents.**—*Accidents at Factories, Docks, Buildings and Works of Engineering Construction. How they happen and how to prevent them.* No. 45. October, 1960. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.).

**Census of Production.**—*Report on the Census of Production, 1958.* (i) Part 27. *Coal Tar Products.* Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.); (ii) Part 68. *Perambulators, Hand Trucks, etc.* Price 2s. (2s. 2d.); (iii) Part 70. *Cutlery.* Price 2s. (2s. 2d.); (iv) Part 84. *Carpets.* Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.); (v) Part 95. *Weatherproof Outerwear.* Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.); (vi) Part 122. *Linoleum, Leathercloth, etc.* Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.). Board of Trade.

**Civil Service.**—*Report of H.M. Civil Service Commissioners, 1959-60.* Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

**Coal Mining.**—*Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the First Half-Year of 1959.* National Coal Board. Obtainable from National Coal Board (Publications Section), Hobart House (Room 83), Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1, Price 5d. (7d.).—See page 425.

**Cotton Industry.**—*Dust in Card Rooms. Fourth Interim Report of the Joint Advisory Committee of the Cotton Industry.* Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).—See page 426.

**Industrial Directory.**—*Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., 1960.* Ministry of Labour. Price 21s. (22s. 4d.).—See page 424.

**International Labour Office.**—*Studies and Reports, New Series.* (i) No. 57. *Co-operative Management and Administration.* Price 12s. (ii) No. 58. *The Protection of Trade Union Funds and Property.* Price 12s. International Labour Office, Geneva. Obtainable in United Kingdom from the Director, International Labour Office, 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

**Local Government.**—*Royal Commission on Local Government in Greater London, 1957-60. Report.* October, 1960. Price 28s. (29s. 6d.).

**National Assistance.**—*Explanatory Memorandum on the Draft National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1960.* Cmnd. 1198. National Assistance Board. Price 4d. (6d.).—See page 428.

**National Insurance.**—(i) *Proposed Changes in the National Insurance Schemes. Memorandum by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance.* Cmnd. 1196. Price 6d. (8d.); (ii) *National Insurance Bill, 1960. Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the Bill.* Cmnd. 1197. Price 6d. (8d.).—See page 428.

**Safety in Mines.**—*Safety in Mines Research, 1959. 38th Annual Report.* Ministry of Power. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).—See page 426.

**Scotland.**—*Digest of Scottish Statistics. No. 16.* October, 1960. Scottish Statistical Office. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.).—See page 425.

**Statistics.**—*The Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales, 1958. Part III. Commentary.* General Register Office. Price 13s. (13s. 9d.).

**Steam Boilers in Industry.**—*Report of the Advisory Committee on the Examination of Steam Boilers in Industry.* Cmnd. 1173. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).—See page 427.

\* 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.

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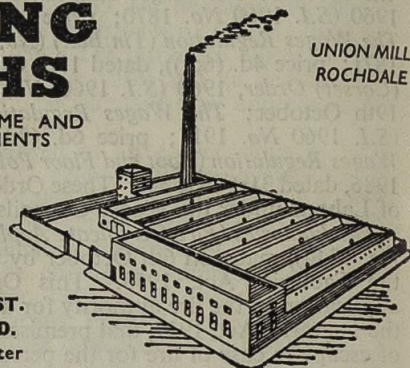
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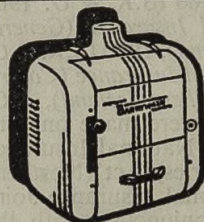
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