

# 25 NOV 1960 Labour

VOLUME LXVIII, No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1960

Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 2s. 0d. NET

Annual subscription 28s. 0d. including postage

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

HE 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. 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.

Table 10 1 25 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	1959	1958	1957
Number of Societies	982	1,015	1,045
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Membership	12,585	12,420	12,148
	£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales	998,936	976,318	954,290
Salaries and Wages	126,338	124,083	117,178
Surplus	63,909	63,814	66,594
Allocated from Surplus—	10 mm	2 43 115162	no entrace
Share Interest	7,414	7,242	7,119
Dividends on Sales	49,108	49,935	51,366
Liabilities—		of the special states	or residential
Share Capital	252 022	251 751	240 454
Due to Depositors and Loan-	252,932	251,751	249,454
holdore	102 065	57 100	57.660
Other	103,965	57,190	57,669
	48,413	91,702	85,975
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves	64740		d Lollerson
CONTRACTOR OF STREET OF STREET	64,742	59,345	59,959
Assets—			medit, there
Stocks	90,254	87,757	82,425
Investments	202,316	216,075	225,377
Other	177,483	156,175	145,256
1950 of 308 new societies for the			110,200
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.

		. THE DE	STOR OUT &	RECORD OTH
1001		1959	1958	1957
Number of Societies		161	166	172
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Membership	OUE VY	54	55	56
ALCOHOLD STATE OF		£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales	131.00	602,708	600,504	588,013
Salaries and Wages		41,455	46,535	39,621
Surplus	2000,23	17,647	17,111	17,352
Allocated from Surplus—		2.,0	,	1.,002
Share Interest		1,966	1,939	1,885
Dividends on Sales	1150.53	8,461	8,417	10,282
- State of the sta		0,101	0,12	10,202
Liabilities—		0,3	Enthispac al	ATTEMO
Share Capital		. 42,005	41,875	40,600
Due to Depositors and I	oan-		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
holders		81,431	91,020	103,476
Other		40,682	45,965	42,195
Net Balance Disposable	and		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	10007375
Reserves		45,561	35,359	32,550
		10,001	20,000	32,330
Assets—				
Stocks	59	50,125	47,910	44,669
Investments		21,761	17,523	16,595
Other		137,794	148,786	157,557
0.1381%   0.000.18	179.2	8.0	10,100	
Total Assets	068.2	209,679	214,219	218,821
TARREST A CONTRACTOR	23.00		netherpoli door	123/202

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 property of the property of

ocieties, 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.

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 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 cooperative 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.

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

#### 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

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.

reen ecri	1959	1958	1957
Number of Accounts—			C. 10. 130 (BEH)
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
Total	173,002	167,538	163,410
	£	£	£
Deposit Balances—		~	The same of the sa
C.W.S. Trade Department	43,329,047	51,598,638	61,335,718
0.1	47,468,215	49,402,185	47,592,830
Current Account Balances—	47,400,213	47,402,103	47,392,030
C.W.S. Trade Department.	8,007,554	6,605,901	6 724 602
0.1 1 1-			6,734,603
Other Accounts	54,148,488	46,970,877	59,274,476
Investments	104,940,576	109,749,668	121,062,136
Total Assets	177,827,166	176,137,140	195,166,399
THE ROLL WOLDS TO SEE STATE OF THE PARTY OF			200000000

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.

983 M TO THE 22	1959	1958	1957
Deposit Balances—	£	£	saban £ (a)
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
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
Total Assets	18,558,258	20,178,813	19,966,043

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
O41 D1	::	1,551,608 23,821,668	1,541,611 20,999,354	1,477,872 18,532,128
Other Branches	-	25,821,008	20,333,334	10,332,120
Total		51,855,863	47,702,661	43,692,920
Interest on Shares		2,625	2,625	2,625
Dividends on Premiums		281,999	234,491	189,070
Commission	::	2,951,179 8,258,922	2,717,368 7,631,537	2,449,117 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.

ACA-carper equilibrosities in ACA-calgorithm Mahamara	1959	1958	1957
Number of Employees	10,753	11,235	11,334
nened at Perivale 1 424	£	£	£
Salaries and Wages Charges for Work Done	3,880,089 7,372,199	3,868,287 7,420,554	3,750,557 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

veronivity som	zene	1959	1958	1957
Number of Employees		11,008	12,453	11,776
the state of the first the	33 10	£	£	£
Salaries and Wages Charges for Work Done		4,507,485 19,851,186	5,200,220 19,210,348	4,716,936 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 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.

more distributions.	16 7562	1959	1958	1957
Requirements and Produce S	ocieties-	BARDA DIE GE		2.2.10.00 PM
Number of Societies		366	367	377
Number of Members		333,906	326,174	311,166
		£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales		185,455	178,022	170,164
Surplus on Year		4,695	4,272	3,798
Farming and Growing Soci	eties—			
Number of Societies		25	25	26
Number of Members		847	916	1,032
	030	£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales		189	206	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
	861 C	£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales	0000	891	783	674
Surplus on Year		25	21	21
All Trading Societies—	MINIS			and shared.
Number of Societies	2015 930	442	443	452
Number of Members		337,366	329,623	314,564
		£000's	£000's	£000's
Sales	770 00.5	186,536	179,011	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.

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 and 3,000 females are also seen to the second fishing and 3,000 females. 23,809,000. The main changes were increases of 40,000 in maintracturing 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.

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

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 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.

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 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 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 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.

In order to avoid congestion in the work of completing statistical returns at local offices, this detailed quarterly analysis is made on a different date from the Ministry of Labour's count of the registered unemployed which is made in the middle of each month. It also differs from that count in that it includes disabled persons not suitable for ordinary employment and relates to persons who are on the unemployed register on the day of the count, i.e., no provision is made, as it is with the normal monthly count, to exclude those who are subsequently found to have started work or to include those who belatedly prove unemployment in respect of the day in question.

It is now proposed to use the information obtained from this quarterly analysis of persons registered as unemployed to provide, at the time of the Ministry of Labour's normal monthly counts of at the time of the Ministry of Labour's normal monthly counts of the unemployed in February, May, August and November, estimates of the numbers entitled to unemployment benefit, unemployment benefit and national assistance, national assistance only, and of the number not receiving any payment. Separate estimates are being made for men, for single women (including those widowed and divorced), for married women, and for boys and girls. Married divorced), for married women, and for boys and girls. Married women are distinguished from other women because of their option not to pay contributions under the national insurance scheme. Some  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million, *i.e.*, over two-thirds, of the employed married women have exercised this option, and are not entitled to unemployment benefit when they are not at work. Consequently, a married woman who has opted out of the scheme and who goes to the Employment Exchange to find work is registered as a non-claimant for benefit, but is included, of course, in the statistics of those unemployed. It was decided not to give separate figures for boys and girls in the estimates because the numbers are small for boys and girls in the estimates because the numbers are small and the pattern of distribution for both is much the same. They are, however, distinguished as a joint group because they include a large proportion of non-claimants. Many of them have only recently left school and are either looking for their first job or have not been employed long enough to qualify for unemployment benefit

The most recent estimates are for August, 1960, and in order to put them into perspective, estimates have been made of the numbers in each of the main categories at quarterly intervals since May, 1958, when information was first obtained in this form. These estimates are contained in the following Table.

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

employment unitropy of the same of the same of the properties of t	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
Total	448	446	536	609	481	427	431	450	341	321

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

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

elf mi	to see a mind of		(T)	housands)
Men	Single Women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married Women	Boys and Girls	Total
79	12	19	3	113
26	2		on semirous	28
105	14	20	3	141
61	9	1	2	73
37	11	19	40	107
203	34	40	44	321
	79 26 105 61 37	Men Women (inc. widowed and divorced)  79 12  26 2  105 14  61 9  37 11	Men         Women (inc. widowed and divorced)         Married Women           79         12         19           26         2         —           105         14         20           61         9         1           37         11         19	Men         Single Women (inc. widowed and divorced)         Married Women         Boys and Girls           79         12         19         3           26         2         —         —           105         14         20         3           61         9         1         2           37         11         19         40

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

#### **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

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.

#### 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

- (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
- 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
- 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,

### 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 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 suggest 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 prevocational 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 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 vital statistics (3), the social services (8), finance (4) and

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. 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 goods were up by 19 per cent. and the textiles, leather and clothing group by 6 per cent. Manufacturing industries showing no increase group by 6 per cent. Manufacturing industries showing no increase in output over their 1954 averages were metal manufacture (ochange), 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).

THE TIME RECORDER

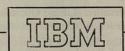


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### EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE FIRST HALF-YEAR OF 1960

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

ed two final lo EE 7 5 and all all all all all all all all all al	Cash Earnings		Allo	ue of wances Kind	То	tal
outre softe themsities in the	S.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Average Earnings (All Ages):	100 310		2879		10 100	
(i) Per Man-shift worked—	77	0.0	1	1 7	81	9.7
At the Face	77	8.0	3.	1.7	69	10.1
All Underground	66	0.6		9.5		
Surface	44	10.5	3 3	3.5	48	2.0
All Workers	61	6.6	3	8.2	63	2.8
(ii) Per Wage-earner per week-	1		The sealing of		Thins.	
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 manshift worked and 330s. 5d. per week.

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

### 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 affoat 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

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.

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

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,

### 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 state of the section of the Report on the section of the section of the Report on the section of the section of the Report on the section of th

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 experiences after the Factories Acts. apparatus proposed for use in premises where the Factories Acts apply. The Report contains also synopses of current publications, 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 Petablishment for example, the problem of firedamp roof

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 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 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 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 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).

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 \(\frac{2}{3}\)-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 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 lead 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 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. 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 and industry in the light of modern developments." 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. 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 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 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 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. 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 assumpoffered 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

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



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#### Increases in Pensions, Benefits and Contributions

On 2nd November the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made a statement in the House of Commons about proposed increases in War Pensions, benefits under the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries schemes, National Insurance contributions and the rates of National Assistance. The National Insurance Bill, 1960, designed to give effect to some of these proposals, was presented to Parliament on the same day, as were also draft regulations embodying proposals made by the National Assistance Board for increases in national assistance rates. Explanatory memoranda associated with the National Insurance Bill, "Proposed Changes in the National Insurance Schemes" (Cmnd. 1196) and "Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the Bill" (Cmnd. 1197) are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. (8d. including postage) each. Information concerning the more important of the proposed changes which, if approved by Parliament, will be effective from the beginning of April next year, is given below. the beginning of April next year, is given below.

The Royal Warrant is being amended so that the basic rate of pension for 100 per cent. war disablement will be raised by 12s. 6d. a week, *i.e.*, from 85s. to 97s. 6d. a week for private soldiers, with proportionate increases for the less severely disabled. Pensions for war widows with children or over 40 years of age will be increased by 10s. a week, *i.e.*, from 66s. to 76s. a week for privates' widows with further increases for their children. Certain of the supplementary allowances are to be raised at the same time. The effect will be for example that an unemployable married pensioner who qualifies for the normal maximum of constant attendance allowance will get at least £12 15s. 6d. compared with £11 5s. at present or if he is over 65 years of age £13 10s. 6d. compared with

#### **National Insurance Benefits**

The standard rates of retirement and widows' pensions and sickness and unemployment benefits will go up to 57s. 6d. a week for single people and to 92s. 6d. a week for married couples, increases of 7s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. a week respectively. The allowance for each child of a person on benefit will be increased by 2s. 6d. a week except for widowed mothers' children whose increase will be 5s. a week each. Maternity benefits, the guardian's allowance and the child's special allowance are also being raised. and the child's special allowance are also being raised.

#### **Industrial Injuries Benefits**

Injury benefit, now 85s. a week, will be increased to 97s. 6d. a week, as will the pension for 100 per cent. disablement, with proportionate increases for the less severely disabled, and there will be increases in supplementary allowances. The industrial widow's pension of 56s. a week will go up to 64s. a week.

Contributions

The flat-rate contributions for employees in the graduated scheme will stay at about their present level instead of being reduced from next April as would otherwise have happened. (In addition, as already provided by the National Insurance Act, 1959, from next April employees earning over £9 a week and their employers will each pay a graduated contribution of 4½ per cent. on that part of the employees' pay in the band £9 to £15 a week. These graduated contributions will qualify the employee for a graduated addition to his flat-rate retirement pension). The flat-rate contributions for employees contracted out of the graduated scheme, for the self-employed and for the non-employed will be increased, and the contribution from the taxpayer will also be increased. The new flat-rate contributions are shown in the increased. The new flat-rate contributions are shown in the following table (present contributions in brackets). They include the industrial injuries contributions for employed persons which are being reduced by 2d. a week for adults and the national health service contributions for all classes.

				1en		Women						
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			
Flat-rate	 Employee	9	9	(9	11)	8	0	(8	0)			
Contribution	 Employer	8	2	(8	3)	1	2	(6	9)			
	Total	18	2	(18	2)	15	2	(14	9)			

#### Employed Persons—contracted out

	N	1en			Wo	men	n					
Employee 11 Employer 9	4	s. (9 (8	11)	8	10	s. (8 (6	0)					
Total 21	0	(18	2)	16	5	(14	9)					
loyed Aged 18 or over		(12	0)	11	0	(10	0)					

Non-employed Aged 18 or over

10 9 (9 7) 8 3 (7 7) Other flat-rate contributions, e.g., for those under 18, will be

increased correspondingly.

The difference between contributions for employees in the graduated scheme and those contracted out of it will not be altered from that established by the National Insurance Act, 1959.

#### National Assistance

Under the draft regulations submitted to Parliament the scale rates for national assistance which were raised by 5s. for a single rates for national assistance which were raised by 5s. for a single householder and 9s. for a married couple in September, 1959, will be further increased from next April by 3s. 6d. a week and 5s. a week respectively. There will be suitable increases in the other rates, including those for dependants. The increased national insurance, etc. pensions and benefits will have to be taken into account by the National Assistance Board in calculating the amount of the supplements. (An Explanatory Memorandum on the Draft National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1960 (Cmnd. 1198) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. (6d. including postage).)

#### **National Insurance Advisory Committee** Appointments

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has appointed Mr. J. A. Faris, M.A., B.Litt., and Mr. J. C. Lennox, O.B.E., to be members of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in place of Professor J. K. Charlesworth, C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., and Mr. H. W. Townley, C.B.E., both of whom have served on the Committee since its inception in 1947 and have asked not to be reappointed. Mr. Harold Collison and Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., M.A., LL.B., Hon.LL.D., have been reappointed to the Committee for a further term

The National Insurance Advisory Committee was set up under the National Insurance Act, 1946, to give advice and assistance to the Minister on matters relating to the operation of the Act. The Committee considers and reports on proposals to make regulations under the Act, as well as such questions as may be referred to it from time to time by the Minister. The Chairman of the Committee is

#### The National Insurance (Non-participation— **Teachers Superannuation) (Scotland)** Regulations, 1960

On 15th September the Secretary of State for Scotland made the National Insurance (Non-participation—Teachers Superannuation) (Scotland) Regulations, 1960. The Regulations came into operation on 23rd September.

on 23rd September.

The Regulations provide that the Secretary of State for Scotland instead of the employer may decide whether persons in first class service under the Teachers (Superannuation) Scheme, Scotland, should not participate in the scheme of retirement benefits provided for in the National Insurance Act, 1959. The Regulations further provide that those things leading to the issue, variation, cancellation or surrender of certificates of non-participation which apart from the Regulations would fall to be done by or to the apart from the Regulations would fall to be done by or to the employer are to be done by or to the Secretary of State. They also enable him to make payments to the National Insurance Fund in lieu of graduated contributions in respect of persons when they leave first class service without being assured of equivalent benefits

in respect of it.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1960 No. 1695 (S.83)) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (5d. including

### The National Insurance (Non-participation— **Local Government Staffs**) Regulations, 1960

On 20th September the Minister of Housing and Local Government made the National Insurance (Non-participation—Local Government Staffs) Regulations. 1960, which came into operation

on 1st October.

The Regulations provide that the Minister of Housing and Local Government instead of the employer shall make any application for the issue, variation, cancellation or surrender of a certificate of nonparticipation in the scheme of retirement benefits provided for in Part I of the National Insurance Act, 1959, in respect of employees who are subject to the Local Government Superannuation Acts, 1937 to 1953, or to local Act schemes for the payment of pensions (apart from those employees who are for the time being on national

ervice).

The Regulations also provide that those things leading to the issue, variation, cancellation or surrender of certificates of non-participation, which, apart from the Regulations would fall to be done by or to the employer, are to be done by or to the Minister, and that such certificates are to be issued to the Minister. For certain

that such certificates are to be issued to the Minister. For certain specified purposes the employments mentioned in the Regulations are deemed to be employments under a single employer. Similar provisions affecting employees subject to the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Acts, 1937 to 1953, or to local Act schemes for the payment of pensions, are contained in the National Insurance (Non-participation—Local Government Staffs) (Scotland) Regulations, 1960, made by the Secretary of State for Scotland on 28th September, and operative from 6th October; the Secretary of State is the authority named instead of the employer in this instance.

Copies of these Regulations (S.I. 1960 No. 1725 and S.I. 1960 No. 1785 (S.89)) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (5d. including postage) each.

#### **Payment of Contributions by Shipowners** and Seamen

Ministry of Labour Gazette November, 1960

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1960.

Amendment Regulations, 1960.

Regulations made in May under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1959, dealt generally with the assessment and collection of graduated contributions under the new graduated pensions scheme starting in April, 1961 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 243); special arrangements for certain groups of employees were to be the subject of further Regulations. The draft Regulations set out rules for the payment of graduated contributions by shipowners and seamen for a pay period (generally the period of a voyage), and show how ship's masters will calculate these contributions and deal with advances of pay, allotments of these contributions and deal with advances of pay, allotments of pay, sick pay, bonuses, commissions, etc. The Regulations provide also that seamen and their employers should pay flat-rate contributions for periods of paid leave at the end of a voyage.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. (1s. 2d. including postage).

#### Contracting Out of the New Graduated **Pension Scheme**

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Non-participation—Continuity of Employment) Regulations, 1960.

These Regulations are designed to enable a certificate of non-participation issued in accordance with the provisions of the National Insurance (Non-participation—Certificates) Regulations, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1959, page 439) to remain in force when a new employer takes over a business and keeps on the existing pensions scheme for which the certificate was issued to the previous employer. This may happen when a son succeeds his deceased father as employer, or when a partnership is dissolved and a limited liability company takes over the business.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. (6d. including postage).

### LABOUR OVERSEAS

#### Average Hours of Work, Rates of Wages, etc., in the Paper and Cardboard Industry in France

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

In France a system of provincial differentiation operates and In France a system of provincial differentiation operates and wage rates vary geographically. In applying the statutory minimum wage, Zone A (Paris) is 100 per cent; Zone B, minus 2·22 per cent; Zone C, minus 4·44 per cent.; Zone D, minus 6·67 per cent.; and Zone E, minus 8·0 per cent. (In practice, wage rates in the paper and cardboard industry in the lowest paid areas are as much as 22 per cent. below the Paris rates.) Subject to the overriding consideration that no wage may be below the statutory minimum, wage rates are negotiated by collective bargaining on an industrial, regional, district or individual firm basis.

The following Tables show by sex and skill average basic hourly

The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average basic hourly wages rates, expressed in shillings and pence, at 1st July, 1960, in the paper and cardboard industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling the Exchange Rate of 13.82 new francs=£1 has been used, and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

#### Men (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled Labourer	Skilled Labourer	Semi- Skilled Operative	Skilled Craftsman	Highly Skilled Craftsman
A B C D E	s. d. 3 0 2 7 2 6 2 5 2 4	s. d. 3 2 2 9 2 8 2 6 2 5	s. d. 3 8 3 0 2 11 2 9 2 7	s. d. 4 4 3 5 3 4 3 0 2 10	s. d. 5 2 4 2 3 10 3 5 3 3

#### Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled Labourer						
A B C D E	s. d. 2 8 2 5 2 5 2 4 2 3	s. d. 2 10 2 6 2 5 2 5 2 4	s. d. 3 2 2 8 2 7 2 6	s. d. 3 6 2 11 2 10 2 8 2 9			

There are enhanced rates for night, Sunday and continuous-

The average working week in the industry at the beginning of July, 1960, was 46·4 hours.

In the industry as a whole women workers account for approximately 38 per cent. of the total labour force.

The following Table summarises the supplementary labour costs paid by employers, expressed as a percentage of the total wages bill. It must be emphasised that these estimates represent an overall average and there will be marked differences between one branch of the industry and another and even between individual firms.

	Per cent.
Social Security General Scheme	11.0
Social Security Family Allowances Scheme	12.0
Social Security Industrial Injuries Scheme	3.0
Pay Roll Tax	5.0
Dail amount balida	7.5
Paid public holidays	The state of the s
	1.5
Housing Tax	0.7
Apprenticeship Tax	0.4
Medical Services	0.3
Unemployment Insurance Benefit Scheme	0.8
Supplementary Pensions Scheme—Senior Staffs	1.5
Supplementary Pensions Scheme Others	
Supplementary Pensions Scheme—Others	2.0
Non-obligatory social charges	2.0
	- Brails
	47-7

Paid annual holidays are for a legal minimum of three weeks for a complete year of service (four weeks for persons under 18 years of age). The collective agreements for the industry in most areas provide for additional days after five years' service. The only statutory paid public holiday is 1st May, but women workers and young persons under 18 are entitled to have the 11 legal public holidays without pay and in practice most workers in the paper and cardboard industry are granted five paid public holidays per annum on the basis of one in each quarter plus May Day.

#### Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Paper Industry in Finland

Details of hours of work and earnings in various industries, based on returns from affiliated firms, are compiled each year by the Finnish Employers' Association. The information below, on Finnish Employers' Association. The information below, on wages in the paper industry, is taken from that source and relates to February, 1960. Details of employers' contributions to compulsory social security schemes are given in Social Aspects of European Economic Co-operation, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38–39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 9s.). For the purposes of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 894 Finnish marks=£1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the paper industry are as follows:—single shift work, 45 hours a week; continuous shift system, six weeks of 48 hours a week; the average being 42 hours a week, and two weeks of 32 hours a week; the average being 42 hours a week.

The number of women in the industry is 17.6 per cent. of the total labour force.

total labour force.

Average hourly earnings in February, 1960, were:—men (18 years and over) 5s. 7d.; women (18 years and over) 3s. 10d.

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, industrial injuries and family allowances. These payments total approximately 6·0 per cent. of assessable wages.

The annual paid statutory holiday in industry is 18 days a year, rising to 24 days after 10 years' service. In addition, there are 12 statutory public holidays. Only one day (6th December) is payable by statute.

### Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Paper Industry in the Netherlands

The particulars which follow have been obtained from the report for October, 1958, of the annual enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics.

The following Table shows, by sex and skill, average weekly

hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in October, 1958, in the paper industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 10.64 florins=£1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. Approximately 94 per cent. of the labour force are men.

into <u>es</u> p	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Adult Males: Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled Average	47.0	s. d. 4 0 3 6 3 1 3 6	s. d. 204 3 162 4 144 2 163 9
Adult Females: Semi-skilled . Unskilled Average	. 48.0	2 6 2 1 2 3	117 11 98 1 104 4

Employers in the Netherlands pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness, unemployment,

# PAYING FOR

Time, directly or indirectly, is cost. If records of occupied time are not accurately kept, the firm concerned may well be paying for time it does not get. The systematic analysis of working

J. 6

\* The NEW Glass Fibre Case

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accidents, children's allowances and invalidity. There is no uniform accidents, children's allowances and invalidity. There is no uniform total rate of contributions, which may vary according to the incidence of sickness and industrial accidents. The total charge is between 12·85 and 17·2 per cent. of wages, but it is not levied on the whole of the individual worker's wages; i.e., the amount of wages above a certain defined "ceiling" is, except for invalidity insurance, excluded for the purpose of calculating contributions. The percentage of the grand total wages bill represented by the total amount of contributions is, therefore, less than the figures given above. In addition to the above compulsory payments, many employers contribute to voluntary schemes and in some cases these contributions increase total payments to as much as 40 per cent. of wages.

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

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 kroner=£1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the engineering industry in Denmark are 45

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 agri-

culture. The main reductions were in catering, hotels, etc., and in the distributive trades.

The Employment Exchanges filled 161,000 vacancies in the fourweek period ended 5th October. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 5th October, was 324,000;

Ministry of Labour Gazette November, 1960

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.

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

#### 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)

T	Thousands
Sept.,	Change during Sept

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

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

† The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, all persons—employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment, together with an estimate of the number of ex-service men and women on release leave not yet in employment (this estimate is included in the figures on the grand total line, but is not shown separately in the Table). Part-time workers are counted as full units.

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

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

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

(E	nd of M	Ionth)	Ottomic.	The	usan	ds	
Industry or Service	Sept., 1959	July, 1960	August, 1960	Sept., 1960	Change during Sept., 1960		
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	1,028	979 760	986 757	996 754	+-	10 3	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture	825 525 588	842 535 622	846 537 627	847 539 631	+++	1 2 4	
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,977	2,056	2,075	2,092	+	17	
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	266 877 529 861 571 1,594	251 918 550 861 575 1,638	250 923 556 865 581 1,652	248 925 560 867 584 1,659	-++++ +	2 2 4 2 3 7	
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,613	8,848	8,912	8,952	+	40	
Construction	1,531 374 1,665 3,219	1,533 370 1,660 3,288	1,551* 371 1,660 3,294	1,554 373 1,660 3,282	++	3 2 12	
Services National Government Service Local Government Service	506 739	502 741	504 741	506 742	++	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 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 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.

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month) (Thou											ousands)	
Industry	Sep	tember, 19	59	107.10	July, 1960		-	August, 19	60			
98 h regimes to have been been been been been been been be	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	722 · 2	19.5	741.7	670 - 5	19.5	690.0	667 - 5	19.5	687.0	664.8	19·5 380·3	684·3 832·4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	447·2 32·2 80·5 20·2	362·9 8·2 54·0 43·5	810·1 40·4 134·5 63·7	459·4 31·7 83·8 19·7	368·3 8·0 56·6 38·7	827·7 39·7 140·4 58·4	455·9 31·9 83·9 19·7	374·9 8·0 56·4 41·1	830 · 8 39 · 9 140 · 3 60 · 8	452·1 31·9 82·8 19·9	8·0 56·4 43·1	39·9 139·2 63·0
Biscuits Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar	35·0 24·4 14·5	30·9 12·2 4·7	65·9 36·6 19·2	36·9 26·1 12·9	34·1 12·8 4·4	71·0 38·9 17·3	36·9 24·7 13·1	34·4 12·5 4·5	71·3 37·2 17·6	36·3 23·2 14·4	34·6 11·9 4·8	70·9 35·1 19·2
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods	39·9 29·6 16·3	66·0 54·9 4·3	105·9 84·5 20·6	39·8 33·5 15·7	65·2 58·6 4·0	105·0 92·1 19·7	40·5 31·0 15·9	70·1 57·3 4·1	110·6 88·3 20·0	41·0 30·1 16·0	73·1 58·8 4·1	114·1 88·9 20·1
Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries	21·2 76·2 38·8	17·8 20·2 22·8	39·0 96·4 61·6	22·6 78·2 40·2	18·2 21·0 23·0	40·8 99·2 63·2	22·5 77·9 39·5	18·8 20·8 22·9	41·3 98·7 62·4	22·5 77·2 38·8	18·8 20·6 22·4 23·7	41·3 97·8 61·2 41·7
Chemicals and Allied Industries	18·4 376·0 18·2	23·4 147·2 0·6	41·8 523·2 18·8	18·3 382·5 18·2	23·7 151·0 0·6	533·5 18·8	18·4 383·4 18·1	24·0 152·4 0·6	535·8 18·7	384·0 18·2	153·6 0·6	537.6
Mineral Oil Refining	33·5 6·7 174·7	7·6 2·5 45·3	41·1 9·2 220·0	33·4 6·9 179·1	7·3 2·4 46·9	40·7 9·3 226·0	33·5 6·9 179·5	7·3 2·4 47·2	40·8 9·3 226·7	33·8 6·9 179·7	7·4 2·4 47·5	41·2 9·3 227·2
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink	28·7 23·7 33·7	39·6 12·5 14·7	68·3 36·2 48·4	29·2 23·4 34·3	41·5 12·0 15·0	70·7 35·4 49·3	29·3 23·4 34·4	42·3 12·0 15·0	71·6 35·4 49·4 45·7	29·2 23·3 34·3 30·4	42·5 12·0 15·1 15·7	71·7 35·3 49·4 46·1
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc	30·6 18·8 7·4	14·8 5·0 4·6	45·4 23·8 12·0	30·3 20·0 7·7	15·1 5·3 4·9	45·4 25·3 12·6	30·3 20·2 7·8	15·4 5·4 4·8	25·6 12·6	20.5	5.5	26·0 12·6
Metal Manufacture	514·0 256·6 43·7	72·9 23·4 8·4	586·9 280·0 52·1	543·5 272·8 45·1	77·0 24·7 8·7	620·5 297·5 53·8	547·7 274·7 45·5	78·0 25·0 8·8	625·7 299·7 54·3	551·2 276·6 45·8	78·6 25·3 8·9	629·8 301·9 54·7
Iron Castings, etc	106·3 44·9 62·5	14·9 13·1 13·1	121·2 58·0 75·6	111·6 47·5 66·5	15·4 13·9 14·3	127·0 61·4 80·8	112·4 47·9 67·2	15·6 14·1 14·5	128·0 62·0 81·7	113·2 48·0 67·6	15·6 14·2 14·6	128·8 62·2 82·2
Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools	1,429·6 32·0 72·8	521·4 5·0 14·3	1,951·0 37·0 87·1	1,479·3 32·3 75·2	550·7 4·8 14·7	2,030·0 37·1 89·9	1,492·2 32·4 76·3	557·2 4·9 14·8	2,049·4 37·3 91·1	1,502·9 32·0 76·9	563·2 4·8 14·9	2,066·1 36·8 91·8
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	33·9 31·3 42·1	10·4 5·3 7·3	44·3 36·6 49·4	36·4 32·0 45·6	11·2 5·4 8·3	47·6 37·4 53·9	36·9 32·2 46·1 21·3	11·3 5·5 8·4 3·5	48·2 37·7 54·5 24·8	37·4 32·4 46·6 21·4	11·4 5·5 8·5 3·5	48·8 37·9 55·1 24·9
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery	20·2 42·5 37·4 261·3	3·4 5·6 16·2 58·7	23·6 48·1 53·6 320·0	21·2 43·3 38·7 270·5	3·5 5·8 17·0 62·7	24·7 49·1 55·7 333·2	43·8 39·2 273·4	5·9 17·2 63·3	49·7 56·4 336·7	44·0 39·7 275·7	5.9 17.6 63.9	49·9 57·3 339·6
Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering	129·9 29·1 144·5	16·6 7·9 42·7	146·5 37·0 187·2	133·9 29·1 153·0	17·4 7·8 46·6	151·3 36·9 199·6	134·6 29·0 154·5	17·6 7·7 47·3	152·2 36·7 201·8	135·2 29·0 155·3	17·6 7·5 47·5	152·8 36·5 202·8
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	75·4 7·6 157·9	41·1 7·1 52·4	116·5 14·7 210·3	76·7 7·7 158·9	43·6 8·0 55·1	120·3 15·7 214·0	77·5 7·8 159·5	44·0 8·2 55·8	121·5 16·0 215·3	78·1 8·0 160·8	44·3 8·5 56·6	122·4 16·5 217·4 62·2
Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	40·3 37·3 121·8	20·5 20·7 104·9 22·2	60·8 58·0 226·7 60·6	39·9 37·9 127·4 39·3	21·5 23·1 106·4 23·3	61·4 61·0 233·8 62·6	40·4 38·1 128·6 39·6	21·6 23·7 107·6 23·6	62·0 61·8 236·2 63·2	40·6 38·6 130·0 39·7	21·6 24·1 109·0 24·1	62·7 239·0 63·8
Other Electrical Goods	38·4 73·9 251·7 180·9	59·1 12·8 8·7	133·0 264·5 189·6	80·3 237·5 170·2	12·5 8·4	250·0 178·6	81·0 237·1 170·1	65·3 12·6 8·5	146·3 249·7 178·6	81·5 235·1 168·5	12·6 8·5	147·9 247·7 177·0
Marine Engineering	750.7	119.0	74·9 869·7 400·6	784 · 8 381 · 1	125·8 60·9	910·6 442·0	788·3 383·1	127·3 61·8	915·6 444·9	790·3 383·6	127·5 61·6	70·7 917·8 445·2
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing.  Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	345·0 26·4 237·6 65·6	55.6 10.7 41.3 5.0	37·1 278·9 70·6	27·7 238·1 63·5	11·4 42·1 4·9	39·1 280·2 68·4	27·8 239·1 63·6	11·4 42·6 4·9	39·2 281·7 68·5	27·6 240·5 63·8	11·3 43·0 4·9	38·9 283·5 68·7
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc	71·5 4·6	3.9	75.4	69.8	3.9	73.7	70.0	4·0 2·6	74.0	70·1 4·7 347·9	4·0 2·7 200·9	74·1 7·4 548·8
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	331·5 15·2 4·3 24·3	187·0 7·6 5·8 16·9	518·5 22·8 10·1 41·2	342·3 15·4 4·4 25·8	197·0 8·0 6·0 18·7	539·3 23·4 10·4 44·5	345·7 15·6 4·4 26·0	198·7 8·1 6·0 18·8	544·4 23·7 10·4 44·8	15·7 4·4 26·3	8.2	23·9 10·5 45·3
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and Precious Metals Refining	31·9 14·5 16·1	10·6 20·4 13·0	42·5 34·9 29·1	33·3 15·1 16·3	10·8 21·5 13·1	44·1 36·6 29·4	33·7 15·1 16·5	10·9 21·7 13·2	44·6 36·8 29·7	34·0 15·0 16·5	11·0 22·3 13·4	45·0 37·3 29·9
Other Metal Industries	225·2 377·1	112·7 475·2	337·9 852·3	232·0 379·5	118·9 472·7	350·9 852·2	381.0	120·0 474·5	354·4 855·5 42·9	236·0 382·0	475.7	356·9 857·7 43·6
Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc Weaving of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc	30·0 47·5 46·8	9·6 88·5 76·0 110·0	39·6 136·0 122·8 202·7	32·2 44·3 45·6 92·4	10·2 85·3 72·4 110·7	42·4 129·6 118·0 203·1	32·6 44·4 45·7 92·6	10·3 85·2 72·8 110·8	129·6 118·5 203·4	33·2 44·3 45·8 92·4	84·9 73·1	129·2 118·9 203·6
Woollen and Worsted	92·7 8·1 5·1 34·2	9·2 7·9 82·6	17·3 13·0 116·8	8·5 5·1 35·6	9.6	18·1 12·7 120·2	8·6 5·1 35·8	9·6 7·5 85·4	18·2 12·6 121·2	8·6 5·1 36·0	9·6 7·4 85·8	18·2 12·5 121·8
Lace	4·0 18·0 7·7	5·0 15·3 14·2	9·0 33·3 21·9	4·1 18·4 8·5	5·2 15·4 14·5	9·3 33·8 23·0	18·6 8·6	14.5	9·4 34·1 23·1	4·0 18·7 8·8	15·6 14·6	9·3 34·3 23·4
Made-up Textiles	9·6 55·4 18·0	21·9 26·2 8·8	31·5 81·6 26·8	10·0 55·7 19·1	21·1 27·0 9·1	31·1 82·7 28·2	9·9 55·8 19·2	21·2 27·2 9·2	31·1 83·0 28·4	55.9	27.2	31·4 83·1 28·4
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	36·8 24·3 8·3 4·2	27·2 7·0 15·3 4·9	64·0 31·3 23·6 9·1	35·9 23·8 8·3 3·8	27·2 7·2 15·3 4·7	63·1 31·0 23·6 8·5	36·0 23·9 8·3 3·8	7·3 15·4	63·4 31·2 23·7 8·5	23.9	7·3 15·5	63·5 31·2 23·8 8·5
Clothing and Footwear	148·5 7·5 33·0	401·9 20·1 93·4	550·4 27·6 126·4	149·5 7·6 33·6		554·5 29·5 127·9	150·4 7·6 33·6	22.1	560·8 29·7 129·2	7.7	22.6	563·3 30·3 129·3
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc	33·0 18·7 7·2 13·0	47.1	65·8 49·4 111·1	18·5 7·2 13·5	45.7	64·2 50·5 112·2	18·6 7·3 13·6	46·4 43·7	65·0 51·0	18.5	46·9 44·2 100·6	65·4 51·4 114·3
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc  Hats, Caps, Millinery  Other Dress Industries  Footwear	5·4 8·9 54·8	10·2 31·6 59·2	15·6 40·5 114·0	5·6 8·8 54·7	10.2	15·8 40·3 114·1	5.6	10·2 32·1	15·8 41·0 115·5	5·6 8·8 55·3	10·2 32·2	15·8 41·0
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	29.0	7·3 37·7	329·0 74·4 66·7	258·4 68·6 28·8	7·3 37·8	337·9 75·9 66·6	260·0 68·8 28·9	7·4 37·8	76·2 66·7	68.6	7·5 38·0	66.9
Glass	57·8 14·7 82·7	18·1 1·4 13·2	75·9 16·1 95·9	60·0 14·9 86·1	1.4	79·5 16·3 99·6	15.0	1.4	16.4	15.0	1.4	16·4 101·2
Timber, Furniture, etc	227·4 78·7 83·1	60·7 11·8 23·2	288·1 90·5 106·3	230·7 79·8 83·1	23.2	292·9 92·3 106·3	84.0	12.6	93.3	80.6	12.6	107.3
Bedding, etc	10·6 20·7 19·1	9·7 3·8 6·6	20·3 24·5 25·7	10·4 21·6 20·2	4.5	20·0 26·1 27·2	22·0 20·4	4.4	26·4 27·6	22 · 3	4.5	26.8
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.2	5.6	20.8	15.6	5.4	21:0	15.6	5.4	21.0	15.4	3.3	20.9

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(End of Month)

Industry	Ser	tember, 1	959		July, 1960	62 m L	A	ugust, 196	50	Sep	tember, 19	60
vignomer bit of his telephonesis as	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	373·9	207·8	581·7	385·4	215·3	600·7	387·7	218·9	606·6	389·9	220·1	610·0
	70·6	20·3	90·9	73·1	21·1	94·2	73·5	21·6	95·1	73·9	21·8	95·7
	27·4	34·6	62·0	28·7	35·6	64·3	28·8	36·2	65·0	28·9	36·6	65·5
	30·2	34·6	64·8	31·6	35·7	67·3	31·8	36·4	68·2	32·1	36·6	68·7
	101·1	27·3	128·4	102·9	28·3	131·2	103·2	28·5	131·7	104·4	28·6	133·0
	144·6	91·0	235·6	149·1	94·6	243·7	150·4	96·2	246·6	150·6	96·5	247·1
Other Manufacturing Industries	173 · 2	116·2	289·4	180·5	119·7	300·2	182·3	121.9	304·2	183·2	123·6	306·8
	80 · 6	36·7	117·3	84·1	37·6	121·7	84·9	38.0	122·9	85·6	38·2	123·8
	13 · 5	4·3	17·8	13·8	4·3	18·1	14·1	4.3	18·4	14·1	4·3	18·4
	8 · 1	7·8	15·9	7·8	7·6	15·4	7·8	7.9	15·7	7·8	7·9	15·7
	11 · 6	19·5	31·1	11·9	20·5	32·4	12·1	21.5	33·6	12·3	22·4	34·7
	5 · 3	6·3	11·6	5·3	6·0	11·3	5·3	6.0	11·3	5·4	6·2	11·6
	31 · 5	26·1	57·6	34·8	27·8	62·6	35·3	28.2	63·5	35·1	28·4	63·5
	22 · 6	15·5	38·1	22·8	15·9	38·7	22·8	16.0	38·8	22·9	16·2	39·1
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,688 · 9	2,789 · 9	8,478 · 8	5,849 · 2	2,863 · 9	8,713 · 1	5,880:9	2,896 · 6	8,777 · 5	5,898 · 3	2,919 · 8	8,818 · 1
Construction	1,324.9	64.9	1,389 · 8	1,326 · 9	64.9	1,391 · 8	1,344.9	64.9	1,409 · 8	1,347 · 9	64.9	1,412 · 8
Gas, Electricity and Water	331·8	42·7	374·5	326·5	43·2	369·7	327·0	43·8	370·8	329·0	43·8	372·8
	114·7	14·7	129·4	110·2	14·7	124·9	110·1	14·9	125·0	110·5	14·9	125·4
	183·3	25·7	209·0	183·1	26·2	209·3	183·7	26·6	210·3	185·2	26·6	211·8
	33·8	2·3	36·1	33·2	2·3	35·5	33·2	2·3	35·5	33·3	2·3	35·6
Transport and Communication Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting	219·3	49·0	268·3	215·9	48·5	264·4	215·1	48·4	263·5	212·9	48·2	261·1
	167·1	15·2	182·3	170·6	15·5	186·1	170·4	15·8	186·2	169·5	15·7	185·2
Distributive Trades	1,319·0	1,403·3	2,722·3	1,340·7	1,449 · 7	2,790 · 4	1,344·6	1,451·5	2,796·1	1,338·4	1,445 · 8	2,784·2
	334·0	187·2	521·2	340·6	189 · 2	529 · 8	340·9	192·2	533·1	339·4	193 · 5	532·9
	770·2	1,149·1	1,919·3	786·6	1,192 · 5	1,979 · 1	789·3	1,191·0	1,980·3	783·8	1,184 · 1	1,967·9
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies Dealing in other Industrial Materials, etc	125·1	35·0	160·1	124·5	35·6	160·1	125·2	36·0	161·2	126·5	36·2	162·7
	89·7	32·0	121·7	89·0	32·4	121·4	89·2	32·3	121·5	88·7	32·0	120·7
Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages, etc Repair of Boots and Shoes	68·2	67·8	136·0	74·4	70·3	144·7	75·0	70·6	145·6	73·7	69·0	142.7
	31·4	17·6	49·0	35·7	21·1	56·8	35·7	20·8	56·5	32·0	18·5	50.5
	11·3	27·1	38·4	11·8	26·3	38·1	12·2	27·1	39·3	12·3	28·6	40.9
	179·6	385·6	565·2	192·7	410·0	602·7	193·6	408·9	602·5	184·3	392·4	576.7
	30·8	94·9	125·7	31·3	95·7	127·0	31·1	95·5	126·6	30·4	94·5	124.9
	10·7	33·0	43·7	11·3	31·4	42·7	11·3	30·7	42·0	11·0	30·6	41.6
	280·7	56·8	337·5	283·5	61·5	345·0	285·8	62·0	347·8	286·8	61·9	348.7
	13·6	3·8	17·4	13·1	3·6	16·7	13·0	3·6	16·6	13·0	3·6	16.6

### SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

#### Operatives on Short-time in Great Britain in week ended 24th September, 1960

AND THE SECTION AND	Indu	ıstry				ibs	Number of operatives or Short-time
Food, Drink and Tobacco							400
Chemicals and Allied Indust	ries				10		14117
Metal Manufacture							600
Iron and Steel (General)			***	1		778.00	300
Iron Castings, etc.	6						300
Engineering (including Mari	ine Er	nginee	ring) an	d Elect	rical G	oods	3,900
Engineering							700
Electrical Goods		1					3,200
Vehicles							20,300
Motor Vehicle Manufact	uring						19,600
Metal Goods not Elsewhere	Spec	ified					1,500
Γextiles							4,700
Spinning and Doubling of	f Cot	ton. F			nade F	ibres	200
Weaving of Cotton, Line							100
Woollen and Worsted	1	Toron.		133 137	T WICE	1	900
Hosiery and Other Knitt	ed G			7 1 1 1 2 2	1000	400	2,200
Textile Finishing	200	1000		10000	1000	755	800

NEWS CONTRACTOR WITH THE		4503		91		Short-time
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur			1.1			100
Clothing and Footwear Footwear			::			5,500 3,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, e	etc.					800
Timber, Furniture, etc. Furniture and Upholstery	F0.1	qivi s	W13	8.11	M.B.	2,100 1,800
Paper, Printing and Publishing		n Side	25/15	side	T jei	100
Other Manufacturing Industries	2575 2720	035	13011	no or	bne o Si e	500
Total, All Manufacturing Industr	ies*					40,500

# GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in the West of England may be obtained quickly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 50, FAIRFAX STREET, BRISTOL, 1

Number of operatives on

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

# Unemployment at 10th October, 1960

#### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 12th September and 10th October, 1960, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
12th September	202,628	15,615	76,997	9,951	305,191
10th October	227,213	10,187	83,800	7,303	328,503
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+ 24,585	- 5,428	+ 6,803	- 2,648	+ 23,312

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as un-employed at 10th October represented 1.5 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 12th September was 1.4.

The total of 328,503 at 10th October includes 45,899 married

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of the normal seasonal movement estimates published in the March, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 10th October was 308,536, consisting of 221,466 males and 87,070 females.

An analysis of the unemployment figures for 10th October according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table

a desira cosso	07.028 2	Wholly U			ST SUT					
T-281   C-35   C-55   C	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total				
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and over Girls under 18	54,418 4,431 22,072 3,377	46,428 3,195 25,659 2,417	113,725 2,178 33,964 1,347	214,571 9,804 81,695 7,141	12,642 383 2,105 162	227,213 10,187 83,800 7,303				
Total	84,298	77,699	151,214	313,211	15,292	328,503				
Region		Males								
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western	12,383 6,426 3,577 3,762 2,235 3,091 9,094 5,374 9,484 3,423	8,606 4,334 2,924 2,430 1,938 2,812 8,201 5,345 9,729 3,304	15,063 8,283 6,702 4,798 5,278 7,261 18,643 13,469 27,795 8,611	36,052 19,043 13,203 10,990 9,451 13,164 35,938 24,188 47,008 15,338	580 708 214 2,055 425 855 398 707 6,448 635	36,632 19,751 13,417 13,045 9,876 14,019 36,336 24,895 53,456 15,973				
Great Britain	58,849	49,623	115,903	224,375	13,025	237,400				
Complete Sta			Fem	ales	Mary and					
London and S.E Eastern and Southern South-Western . Midland	6,036 2,812 1,945 1,863 1,031 1,506 3,340 1,800 3,638 1,478	4,734 2,374 1,921 2,083 1,166 1,696 4,241 2,895 4,922 2,044	2,143 1,854 1,650 1,807 1,468 1,959 6,455 4,157 10,147 3,671	12,913 7,040 5,516 5,753 3,665 5,161 14,036 8,852 18,707 7,193	95 94 112 224 226 381 407 116 346 266	13,008 7,134 5,628 5,977 3,891 5,542 14,443 8,968 19,053 7,459				
Great Britain	25,449	28,076	35,311	88,836	2,267	91,103				

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployment in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 10th October, 1960.

Region	register	ber of peed as uner th October	mployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
London and S.E. Eastern and Southers South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western North-Pestern Scotland Wales	13,417 13,045 9,876 14,019 36,336 24,895 53,456	13,008 7,134 5,628 5,977 3,891 5,542 14,443 8,968 19,053 7,459	49,640 26,885 19,045 19,022 13,767 19,561 50,779 33,863 72,509 23,432	1·1 1·3 1·6 0·9 1·0 1·1 1·9 2·7 3·8 2·3	0.6 0.9 1.3 0.8 0.8 0.8 1.3 2.2 2.4 2.6	0·9 1·1 1·5 0·9 0·9 1·0 1·7 2·5 3·3 2·4		
Great Britain .	237,400	91,103	328,503	1.6	1.1	1.5		
Northern Ireland .	20,391	7,722	28,113	6.8	4.4	5.9		

<sup>\*</sup> Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed).

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 10th October, 1960, was 356,616, including 246,725 men, 11,066 boys, 91,099 women and 7,726 girls. Of the total, 340,508 (including 7,783 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 16,108 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 10th October, 1960, are shown below.

Region		Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
0 10 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	10-1	Wh	olly Unem	ployed (incl	luding Casu	als)
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		34,469 18,074 12,789 10,542 9,091 12,583 34,392 22,839 45,181 14,611	1,583 969 414 448 360 581 1,546 1,349 1,827 727	11,829 6,206 5,037 5,375 3,357 4,684 13,215 8,099 17,596 6,297	1,084 834 479 378 308 477 821 753 1,111 896	48,965 26,083 18,719 16,743 13,116 18,325 49,974 33,040 65,715 22,531
Great Britain		214,571	9,804	81,695	7,141	313,211
Northern Ireland		19,168	874	6,870	385	27,297
United Kingdom		233,739	10,678	88,565	7,526	340,508
			Ten	porarily St	topped	P TO S
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		573 702 213 2,031 405 850 390 684 6,203 591	7 6 1 24 20 5 8 23 245 44	94 87 99 219 217 354 402 109 312 212	1 7 13 5 9 27 5 7 34 54	675 802 326 2,279 651 1,236 805 823 6,794 901
Great Britain		12,642	383	2,105	162	15,292
Northern Ireland		344	5	429	38	816
United Kingdom		12,986	388	2,534	200	16,108
Marandalani etalih kenyokera ila men nglokes and one-		75 1395 1011 25 1	Total Regi	stered as U	Inemployed	Length Length
London and S.E. Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain Northern Ireland		35,042 18,776 13,002 12,573 9,496 13,433 34,782 23,523 51,384 15,202 227,213	1,590 975 415 472 380 586 1,554 1,372 2,072 771 10,187	11,923 6,293 5,136 5,594 3,574 5,038 13,617 8,208 17,908 6,509 83,800 7,299	1,085 841 492 383 317 504 826 760 1,145 950 7,303 423	49,640 26,885 19,045 19,022 13,761 50,779 33,863 72,509 23,432 328,503 28,113
United Kingdom		246,725	11,066	91,099	7,726	356,616
	1		100		10.73 Co. 10.00	10.03

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1960

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

Great Britain

	325 ( 35 )					
10 to		nemployed g Casuals)	Tempo		Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Tes Sin
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
1946 1947	257,500 239,000	113,500 86,500	2,100 102,700	1,200 52,000	374,300 480,200	405,900 510,600
1948 1949	227,500 223,200	75,000 76,900	4,300 4,800	3,200 3,100	310,000 308,000	338,000 338,000
1950 1951	215,000 153,400	90,600 83,600	5,100 8,100	3,500 7,800	314,200 252,900	341,100 281,400
1952	196,100 204,300	132,600 115,600	31,800 13,900	53,800 8,200	414,300 342,000	462,500 380,000
1954	176,500 137,400	95,100 75,700	7,900 9,300	5,300 9,800 9,600	284,800 232,200 257,000	317,800 264,500 287,100
1956	151,000 204,300 293,800	78,600 90,200 116,300	17,800 12,300 27,600	5,700 19,700	312,500 457,400	347,200 500,900
1959	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100
1960:— 11th Jan	327,508 310,467 287,038 268,788 236,303 214,254 205,451 224,201 213,058	120,751 120,793 114,703 112,427 96,792 82,904 76,256 89,193 84,907	9,165 15,093 8,350 6,831 5,665 5,850 7,423 5,451 5,185	3,193 3,610 3,097 3,157 2,416 2,119 2,821 2,512 2,041	460,617 449,963 413,188 391,203 341,176 305,127 291,951 321,357 305,191	497,636 487,628 449,169 426,847 372,904 334,683 320,471 350,225 333,227
10th Oct	224,375	88,836	13,025	2,267	328,503	356,616

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

Offices on 10th October, 1960 and the percentage rate of unemploy- unemployed and temporarily stopped combined. ment.

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas at present designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment relates to the total number registered as unemployed, wholly consider the personage rate of unemployed and temporarily stopped combined.

Chapter and programme	Re	Number egisters at	rs of pers		960	Per-		Re	Number gisters at	rs of pers 10th Oct		60	Per-
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Tem- por- arily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ- ment*		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Tem- por- arily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ- ment*
Prin	cipal To	owns (B	y Regio	on)	aden Est	7 30	Develo	pment I	Districts	(By Re	gion)		
London and South-Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove Chatham	25,529 1,598 558	9,093 362 396	1,717 84 113	36,339 2,044 1,067	554 3 4	0·8 2·3 1·7	London and South-Eastern Margate and Ramsgate Sheerness	1,093 299	338 149	102 43	1,533 491	7	5·2 6·5
Eastern and Southern Bedford Bournemouth Cambridge	175 1,369 187	105 377 43	33 68 9	313 1,814 239	- 1 1	0·7 1·9 0·4	Eastern and Southern Isle of Wight	680 87	336 16	128	1,144	22	3·8 3·7
Ipswich	454 259 1,125 232 2,031 333	112 98 282 89 807 176	34 21 65 41 269 23	378 1,472 362 3,107 532	11 -	1·1 0·5 1·8 0·4 2·5 0·8	Cornwall (exc. Bude, Gunnislake, Launces- ton, St. Austell, Saltash and Truro) Ilfracombe Plymouth, Devonport,	2,041 157	699 71	191 20	2,931 248	134	4·8 8·2
Slough	243 2,137 946 188	53 416 554 74	28 202 55 42	324 2,755 1,555 304	2 11 84 —	0·4 2·1 3·1 0·5	Gunnislake, Saltash and Torpoint  North Midland	1,371	788	131	2,290	22	2.7
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,738	799 157	98	3,635	78	1.5	Skegness and Mable- thorpe	347	150	30	527	4	4.5
Exeter	265 263	209 204	6 19 27	607 493 494	<u>-</u>	0.9	East and West Ridings Bridlington and Filey	616	98	53	767	192	6.7
Midland Birmingham	4,343 111 935 66	1,316 96 852 45	180 7 129 1	5,839 214 1,916 112	1,352	0·9 0·7 1·1 0·4	North-Western Blackpool Merseyside and Prescot  Northern	823 16,880	229 4,240	38 1,168	1,090 22,288	16 112	2·1 3·6
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	170 1,390 354 161 487 149	50 522 160 66 306 62	18 88 29 12 15 5	238 2,000 543 239 808 216	39 125 1 4 7 6	0·6 1·3 0·9 0·5 0·8 0·5	Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spenny- moor Haltwhistle Hartlepools Haswell and Horden Prudhoe	1,089 94 916 406 132	233 8 398 402 19	123 4 64 80 12	1,445 106 1,378 888 163	- 63 11 3	3·0 3·4 3·7 4·9 3·9
North Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln	660 736 782 906 317	215 400 83 179 97	85 21 50 34 29	960 1,157 915 1,119 443	1 43 7 115	1·3 1·0 1·5 0·6 0·9	Scarborough South-East Tyneside Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring West Cumberland (exc. Millom and Wigton)	675 2,615 4,266 789	170 799 1,243 387	38 161 339 99	883 3,575 5,848 1,275	94 17 63 6	4·2 5·0 4·9 2·6
Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	321 182 2,101 150 169	93 80 651 102 249	27 8 87 27 17	2,839 2,839 279 435	1 4 70 —	0·8 0·4 1·2 0·6 1·0	Scotland Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven	302	56	25	2,730	123	8.1
East and West Ridings Barnsley	846 1,002	311 237	56 67	1,213 1,306	52 124	1·6 0·7	Anstruther Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning	154	31	6	191	92	7.7
Dewsbury	187 567 270	79 348 152	7 147 9	273 1,062 431	15 7 14	0·9 1·3 0·9	and Stevenston  Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders  Dumbarton	835 667 666	757 299 347	83 71 63	1,675 1,037 1,076	1 2	3·8 4·2
Huddersfield Hull Leeds	370 2,487 1,738 293	171 562 381 120	14 160 49 110	555 3,209 2,168 523	59 60 45	0·6 2·2 0·8 1·0	Dundee and Broughty Ferry	2,342	490	76	2,908	30	3.3
Rotherham Sheffield	1,312 263 578	439 124 122	77 31 42	1,828 418 742	42 29 6 —	0·7 0·9 1·2	Cowdenbeath and Inverkeithing Girvan Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintil-	642 128	933	102	1,677 169	30 23	3·3 4·5
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	117 220 251	96 105 545	- 3 58	213 328 854	3 23 9	0·9 1·0 2·6	loch and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glas- gow	16,598	3,817 974	773 315	21,188	298	3·5 12·5
Blackburn	300 584 346	385 173 398	29 31 8	714 788 752	34 8 2	1·3 1·0 1·8	Highlands and Islands North Lanarkshire Paisley, Johnstone and	4,011 3,879	910 2,282	476 243	5,491 5,397 6,404	2,252 741 219	6·7 4·5
Bury Crewe Manchester(inc.Stretford)	90 252 3,942	35 182 773	6 32 216	131 466 4,931	12 1 76	0.4	Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie	1,238 2,431	1,152	165	2,436	1,667	3.4
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) Oldham (inc. Failsworth)	790 813	195 396	32 15	1,017	10 92	1.3	Rothesay Shotts	157 35 158 318	43 59 148 131	12 45 16 36	212 139 322 485	- 1 20	7·4 5·4 4·3 7·7
Preston	568 245 740 535	234 70 677 269	18 1 56 74	820 316 1,473 878	12 17 2 63	1·0 0·6 2·5 1·2	Stranraer	1	131	30	403	20	or Tables
Stockport Warrington Wigan	438 648	415 199	44 15	897 862	1 6	1.4 2.2	Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystalyfera Anglesey	481 750	419 170	137 139	1,037 1,059	374	5·7 9·0
Northern Carlisle	447 378 1,317	205 225 363	30 20 108	682 623 1,788	1 1 13	1·6 1·3 2·5	Bargoed, Blackwood, Pontlottyn and Ystrad Mynach Caernarvon, Bangor,	507	373	53	933	1	3.4
Middlesbrough(inc.South Bank)	1,009 820 3,249	548 419 1,236	89 111 263	1,646 1,350 4,748	12 12 32	} 1.8 2.5	Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwll- heli	1,307 867	306 317	65 28	1,678 1,212	22 259	6.0
Wallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay Scotland	1,285	339	75	1,699	46	2.8	Merthyr Tydfil Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock	551 525	183	42 46	682	-	3.4
Edinburgh (inc. Leith and Portobello) Wales	3,519	741	125	4,385	88	1.9	Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail Rhyl	971 397	541 151	60 32	1,572 580	51	4·1 5·0
Cardiff	2,026 443 1,072	379 103 269	106 63 45	2,511 609 1,386	80 25	1.8	Total, All Development Districts	82,637	26,709	6,027	115,373	1 -160	4·1

<sup>\*</sup> Number registered as unemployed (wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped) expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed

Number registered as unemployed (wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped) expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1959.

† The entry for Gateshead relates to the Gateshead, Felling and Blaydon Employment Exchange areas. Previously it had also included Prudhoe which has recently been designated as a Development District and is listed separately.

‡ Hartlepools and Horden have previously been grouped as a single entry. Horden is now grouped with Haswell, which has recently been designated as a Development District.

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 10th October, 1960. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

			(	Great Britai	n			United Kingdom		
Industry	unemi (inclu	olly ployed iding ials)	Tempo		terage	Total	new some	Ur	nited Kingdo (all classes)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	9,091 6,294 290 2,507	984 948 21 15	4,085 304 4 3,777	137 135 — 2	13,176 6,598 294 6,284	1,121 1,083 21 17	14,297 7,681 315 6,301	15,936 9,056 381 6,499	1,214 1,175 22 17	17,150 10,231 403 6,516
Mining and Quarrying	5,407 4,709 335 171 192	201 147 7 9 38	21 1 16 1 3	1 =	5,428 4,710 351 172 195	202 148 7 9 38	5,630 4,858 358 181 233	5,590 4,713 467 202 208	203 149 7 9 38	5,793 4,862 474 211 246
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,664 324 1,298 314	4,499 63 601 397	52 -4 -21	108 -1 -50	6,716 324 1,302 314	4,607 63 602 397 489	11,323 387 1,904 711 1,114	7,180 360 1,407 324 668	5,305 69 664 408 544	12,485 429 2,071 732 1,212
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Milk Products Sugar Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products Animal and Poultry Foods	604 521 166 436 756 248	439 199 78 674 959 44	21 1 — 24	50 5 1 13 30	625 522 166 436 780 248	204 79 687 989 44	726 245 1,123 1,769 292	595 167 454 845 265	290 79 711 1,135 49	885 246 1,165 1,980 314
Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries Tobacco	191 781 663 362	183 256 436 170	= _2	= 7	191 781 663 364	190 257 436 170	381 1,038 1,099 534	205 803 698 389	192 260 459 445	397 1,063 1,157 834
Chemicals and Allied Industries	3,194 217 289 60 1,347	1,440 7 43 7 363	- - 2	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	3,198 217 289 60 1,349	1,443 7 43 8 365	4,641 224 332 68 1,714 435	3,283 217 291 63 1,393 190	1,450 7 43 8 368 262	4,733 224 334 71 1,761 452
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	173 388 294 246 87 93	262 385 96 212 36 29			173 388 294 248 87 93	262 385 96 212 36 29	773 390 460 123 122	388 309 251 87 94	385 97 214 37 29	773 406 465 124 123
Metal Manufacture	4,456 2,132 378 1,185 254	618 212 40 165 72	570 275 177 81 36	1 - - -	5,026 2,407 555 1,266 290	619 212 40 165 72	5,645 2,619 595 1,431 362	5,118 2,452 557 1,288 296	628 212 42 169 74	5,746 2,664 599 1,457 370
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals  Engineering and Electrical Goods	9,618 224 493	4,546 36 111	705 221 1	286 —	508 10,323 445 494	130 4,832 36 112	638 15,155 481 606	525 10,930 451 508	5,011 37 114	15,941 488 622
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment	211 150 292 141 342	73 34 58 17 27	31 - 1 8	_ _ _	213 181 292 142 350 172	73 34 62 17 27 113	286 215 354 159 377 285	218 193 368 144 353 180	74 34 89 19 27 121	292 227 457 163 380 301
Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Ordnance and Small Arms Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	172 2,156 971 259 962 326	113 474 78 92 263 237	102 9 1 28		2,258 980 260 990 326	477 78 92 265 237	2,735 1,058 352 1,255 563	2,290 982 266 1,070 339	483 79 93 267 271	2,773 1,061 359 1,337 610
Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	62 565 311 191 937	152 347 164 278 1,290	- 11 1 -	29 12 — 13 219	62 576 312 191 938 710	152 376 176 278 1,303 510	214 952 488 469 2,241 1,220	63 616 347 193 1,188 718	154 380 178 281 1,359 523	217 996 525 474 2,547 1,241
Domestic Electric Appliances	422 431 11,814 11,065 749	291 411 259 194 65	288 - 2,483 2,399 84	12 12	431 14,297 13,464 833	271 206 65	14,568 13,670 898	14,890 13,939 951	428 277 212 65	15,167 14,151 1,016
Wehicles  Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	3,371 1,616	774 380	2,398 2,105	159 65	5,769 3,721	933 445	6,702 4,166	6,163 3,764	973 447	7,136 4,211
Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	171 997 264 259 64	76 270 19 10 19	243 47 — 3	92 	414 1,044 264 262 64	168 270 19 12 19	582 1,314 283 274 83	419 1,378 267 269 66	171 292 19 14 30	590 1,670 286 283 96
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc  Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified  Tools and Implements	3,410 206	1,758	188	145	3,598 210	1,903	5,501 288	3,649 218	1,920 81 52	5,569 299 104
Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	50 167 239 142 78 2,528	52 129 110 197 68 1,124	-4 - - 178	-2 -1 -1 -142	52 167 243 142 78 2,706	52 131 110 198 68 1,266	104 298 353 340 146 3,972	52 168 247 147 79 2,738	131 111 205 68 1,272	299 358 352 147 4,010
Textiles	4,852 180	5,268 94	586	615	5,438 180	5,883 98	11,321 278	6,173 192	7,340 113	13,513 305
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Woollen and Worsted	1,423 797 803 424 81	1,327 1,267 706 152 210	29 5 378 11	100 40 169 6 5	1,452 802 1,181 435 81	1,427 1,307 875 158 215	2,879 2,109 2,056 593 296	1,713 960 1,205 443 114	1,918 1,609 929 166 290	3,631 2,569 2,134 609 404
Rope, Twine and Net	168 31 108 77 174	452 54 216 89 252	74 1 1 10	203 2 15 2 15	242 32 109 87 174	655 56 231 91 267	897 88 340 178 441 976	269 44 129 93 205 660	721 98 285 95 543 514	990 142 414 188 748 1,174
Textile Finishing	453 133 454 284 133	398 51 252 76 150	75 2 11 8	50 4 6 1	528 135 465 292 133	258 77 151 30	723 369 284 70	526 323 162 41	59 275 87 158 30	801 410 320 71

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

- State of the sta			G	reat Britai	n		40 00		La Mach	
Industry	Who unemp (inclu	loyed ding	Tempo stopp			Total	16 0 15 15 1 16 V 17 15 1		ted Kingdo all classes)	m News
vacatile unilled represent the numbers of the episyons to timpleyment Excludings and the control duck that the control of the	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Clothing and Footwear Weatherproof Outerwear Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	1,314 117 230 337 63 119 42 91 315	2,968 135 794 329 303 778 40 286 303	105 ————————————————————————————————————	165 4 20 7 3 47 49 9 26	1,419 117 245 354 63 121 84 91 344	3,133 139 814 336 306 825 89 295 329	4,552 256 1,059 690 369 946 173 386 673	1,509 117 252 367 74 123 88 92 396	3,814 148 885 352 712 912 107 315 383	5,323 265 1,137 719 786 1,035 195 407 779
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified.	3,181 1,045 494 751 49 842	808 146 245 299 5	84 19 57 2 —	101 8 87 4 —	3,265 1,064 551 753 49 848	909 154 332 303 5	4,174 1,218 883 1,056 54	3,425 1,128 561 760 54	918 155 336 304 5	4,343 1,283 897 1,064 59
Timber, Furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and Upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2,514 895 938 107 147 261 166	545 102 201 69 31 97 45	893 5 876 7 — 2 3	97 	3,407 900 1,814 114 147 263 169	642 102 273 92 31 98 46	4,049 1,002 2,087 206 178 361 215	3,567 998 1,859 117 149 268 176	654 108 277 93 31 98 47	4,221 1,106 2,136 210 180 366 223
Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	1,869 405 197 170 518 579	1,451 296 266 267 151 471	7 - - - 6		1,876 405 197 170 524 580	1,455 296 266 267 151 475	3,331 701 463 437 675 1,055	1,913 412 201 170 538 592	1,531 299 297 271 158 506	3,444 711 498 441 696 1,098
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	1,971 826 146 78 166 65 464 226	1,324 358 94 50 338 74 244 166	128 114 3 — — 7 4	51 32 10 — 1 — 7 1	2,099 940 149 78 166 65 471 230	1,375 390 104 50 339 74 251 167	3,474 1,330 253 128 505 139 722 397	2,137 946 149 85 178 66 474 239	1,416 397 104 57 353 77 259 169	3,553 1,343 253 142 531 143 733 408
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	58,682	26,510	8,214	1,753	66,896	28,263	95,159	70,463	31,512	101,975
Construction	37,971	413	87	3	38,058	416	38,474	44,509	449	44,958
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water Supply	2,377 1,129 986 262	177 78 94 5	14 5 7 2		2,391 1,134 993 264	177 78 94 5	2,568 1,212 1,087 269	2,509 1,177 1,043 289	183 82 95 6	2,692 1,259 1,138 295
Transport and Communication Railways Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting Sea Transport Port and Inland Water Transport Air Transport Postal Services and Telecommunications Miscellaneous Transport Services and Storage	23,313 3,144 2,077 2,496 8,085 2,345 269 3,494 1,403	1,853 245 697 79 87 28 51 471 195	288 4 15 8 204 19 — 17 21	-8 -1 -1 -1 -1 -3 2	23,601 3,148 2,092 2,504 8,289 2,364 269 3,511 1,424	1,861 245 698 79 88 29 51 474 197	25,462 3,393 2,790 2,583 8,377 2,393 320 3,985 1,621	25,112 3,253 2,250 2,593 8,542 2,961 286 3,785 1,442	1,925 256 709 81 93 31 51 506 198	27,037 3,509 2,959 2,674 8,635 2,992 337 4,291 1,640
Distributive Trades	21,098 4,841 11,432 2,354 2,471	13,705 1,530 11,752 159 264	101 20 56 19 6	167 14 147 3 3	21,199 4,861 11,488 2,373 2,477	13,872 1,544 11,899 162 267	35,071 6,405 23,387 2,535 2,744	22,684 5,196 12,307 2,601 2,580	15,035 1,707 12,868 177 283	37,719 6,903 25,175 2,778 2,863
Insurance, Banking and Finance	3,096	731	11	4	3,107	735	3,842	3,253	777	4,030
Professional and Scientific Services Accountancy Services Educational Services Legal Services Medical and Dental Services Religious Organisations Other Professional and Scientific Services	3,893 169 1,215 132 1,767 130 480	5,118 95 1,386 185 3,242 43 167	14 -7 1 4 1 1	18 -9 -9 -9	3,907 169 1,222 133 1,771 131 481	5,136 95 1,395 185 3,251 43 167	9,043 264 2,617 318 5,022 174 648	4,083 180 1,272 139 1,855 144 493	5,579 109 1,501 209 3,530 48 182	9,662 289 2,773 348 5,385 192 675
Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages and Filling	23,307 2,837 2,276 505 10,089 540 173	20,090 1,460 325 364 11,199 1,079 331	114 19 18 14 15 1	167 14 8 9 50 4 4	23,421 2,856 2,294 519 10,104 541 174	20,257 1,474 333 373 11,249 1,083 335	43,678 4,330 2,627 892 21,353 1,624 509	24,637 2,948 2,392 601 10,571 557 184	21,669 1,521 366 380 11,838 1,157 359	46,306 4,469 2,758 981 22,409 1,714 543
Stations	2,578 304 358 886 2,761	480 27 467 3,241 1,117	8 4 6 9 19	2 - 4 46 26	2,586 308 364 895 2,780	482 27 471 3,287 1,143	3,068 335 835 4,182 3,923	2,792 343 400 955 2,894	496 28 499 3,812 1,213	3,288 371 899 4,767 4,107
Public Administration	15,922 7,740 8,182	2,290 1,350 940	76 9 67	-9 -9	15,998 7,749 8,249	2,299 1,350 949	18,297 9,099 9,198	16,839 8,110 8,729	2,485 1,463 1,022	19,324 9,573 9,751
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	1,804	90	-	-	1,804	90	1,894	1,887	92	1,979
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	18,414 15,505 2,909	16,674 14,908 1,766		=	18,414 15,505 2,909	16,674 14,908 1,766	35,088 30,413 4,675	20,289 17,124 3,165	17,702 15,824 1,878	37,991 32,948 5,043
Grand Total*	224,375	88,836	13,025	2,267	237,400	91,103	328,503	257,791	98,825	356,616

<sup>\*</sup> The totals include unemployed casual workers (6,867 males and 266 females in Great Britain and 7,496 males and 287 females in the United Kingdom).

(81286)

# Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 7th September and 5th October, 1960, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	7th Se	eks ended ptember, 960	5th O	eks ended october, 960	Total Number of Placings, 3rd Dec.,
780 C41 B0 C418 C418 C418 C418 C418 C418 C418 C418	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1959, to 5th Oct., 1960 (44 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	83,345 29,542 43,896 23,530	132,098 47,438 98,786 59,118	82,989 19,448 45,541 13,507	130,190 44,611 92,898 56,725	896,180 203,557 453,280 174,710
Total	180,313	337,440	161,485	324,424	1,727,727

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

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

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

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 5th October, 1960, in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th October, 1960.

HE THE SHALL HERE !			s during fou 5th Octobe			Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th October, 1960				
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2,669	594	2,497	100	5,860	2,910	1,963	1,480	413	6,766
	968	491	19	25	1,503	10,455	1,482	26	39	12,002
	749	452	8	9	1,218	9,890	1,406	13	8	11,317
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods Engineering and Electrical Goods	3,079	632	4,937	707	9,355	1,893	984	4,969	2,280	10,126
	1,734	379	845	344	3,302	2,310	638	1,598	825	5,371
	2,311	545	368	103	3,327	3,567	1,123	679	387	5,756
	7,775	2,525	4,097	933	15,330	17,381	4,086	7,815	3,227	32,509
Engineering including Scientific Instruments, etc	5,581	1,582	1,817	461	9,441	11,962	3,069	3,174	1,722	19,927
	2,194	943	2,280	472	5,889	5,419	1,017	4,641	1,505	12,582
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Textiles	2,697	233	103	22	3,055	1,596	178	45	35	1,854
	2,064	594	663	175	3,496	7,559	604	1,353	444	9,960
	2,601	852	1,689	361	5,503	3,405	2,457	2,848	2,139	10,849
	2,059	517	1,751	690	5,017	2,183	2,095	7,925	6,220	18,423
Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres (Spinning and Weaving)	525	96	519	114	1,254	667	564	3,059	1,700	5,990
	512	76	380	100	1,068	547	689	2,040	1,408	4,684
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc Timber, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods Printing and Publishing	180	101	156	58	495	198	355	555	608	1,716
	497	277	2,092	1,034	3,900	867	1,189	10,758	6,791	19,605
	1,699	379	459	124	2,661	1,736	863	944	1,196	4,739
	1,535	796	466	145	2,942	2,063	1,564	754	680	5,061
	943	436	1,076	483	2,938	1,154	989	1,904	2,942	6,989
	599	186	677	235	1,697	544	352	1,229	1,426	3,551
	344	250	399	248	1,241	610	637	675	1,516	3,438
Other Manufacturing Industries Construction Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Professional and Scientific Services Miscellaneous Services Entertainments, Sports, etc. Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	1,292	308	1,243	318	3,161	1,171	737	1,917	1,069	4,894
	24,266	2,271	270	169	26,976	22,845	3,503	390	514	27,252
	1,281	280	77	44	1,682	1,217	311	112	91	1,731
	5,346	765	662	353	7,126	17,730	1,993	1,769	666	22,158
	7,402	3,652	6,892	4,116	22,062	8,734	11,090	14,512	16,042	50,378
	280	316	433	583	1,612	1,083	937	973	1,375	4,368
	1,058	533	2,706	769	5,066	3,129	1,705	6,111	2,247	13,192
	5,682	1,458	10,545	1,365	19,050	7,387	3,139	20,585	5,970	37,081
	400	125	514	83	1,122	438	275	705	305	1,723
	3,137	215	6,569	290	10,211	2,067	570	9,483	1,211	13,331
	288	228	744	259	1,519	267	341	1,815	1,301	3,724
Public Administration	3,571	514	1,495	486	6,066	7,617	626	2,876	525	11,644
	1,328	176	1,066	243	2,813	4,845	230	2,126	331	7,532
	2,243	338	429	243	3,253	2,772	396	750	194	4,112
Grand Total	82,989	19,448	45,541	13,507	161,485	130,190	44,611	92,898	56,725	324,424

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 5th October, 1960, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:-

		Placings during four weeks ended 5th October, 1960				Nu		cancies remain October, 19		d at
Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
London and South-Eastern Eastern and Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	21,955 9,764 4,987 6,882 4,658 6,545 12,609 4,351 7,162 4,076	4,701 2,465 961 1,611 1,423 1,311 2,842 1,151 1,737 1,246	13,766 4,923 2,403 3,243 2,697 2,985 7,328 1,995 4,251 1,950	2,734 1,656 738 1,137 1,351 919 1,816 1,024 1,172 960	43,156 18,808 9,089 12,873 10,129 11,760 24,595 8,521 14,322 8,232	34,052 19,831 8,599 17,891 9,791 10,194 13,038 3,745 4,641 8,408	13,001 4,832 2,248 6,909 3,287 5,054 4,739 974 2,027 1,540	33,325 11,789 4,517 8,163 6,612 6,836 13,872 1,931 3,920 1,933	15,892 5,599 2,998 7,230 5,389 5,015 7,681 1,657 3,868 1,396	96,270 42,051 18,362 40,193 25,079 27,099 39,330 8,307 14,456 13,277
Great Britain	82,989	19,448	45,541	13,507	161,485	130,190	44,611	92,898	56,725	324,424

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

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

The figures for 12th September, 1960, are given in the Table below. This Table differs from that given every month under the heading "Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges" in that it gives an analysis by occupation and not by industry, and relates to adults only. For the sake of convenience, however, occupations have, in the majority of cases, been listed under the industries, or groups of industries, in which they are most commonly

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

Every quarter statistics are collected which give an analysis, heading "light labourer". Female labourers are included in the category "all other occupations".

In examining this Table the following points should be borne in

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

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

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

Occupational Analysis of Adult Workers Wholly Unemployed, and of Vacancies Notified to Employment Exchanges and Remaining Unfilled at 12th September, 1960

Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled	Occupation	Wholly Unemployed	Vacancies Unfilled
Men			Men:—continued		Seedlands Orean Bellands
Draughtsman, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant	372	2,440	To edges out one stink this hotsinds	and the state	
Construction Occupations		United St	Transport Occupations Railway occupations Motor driver (not public service vehicle)	109 9,084	4,536 3,327
General foreman	73 652	85 6,535	Public service vehicle driver, conductor	213	6,317
Bricklayer	351 86 82	3,574 236 65	Shop Assistant	3,502 2,512	4,061 2,642
Plasterer	156 1,429	746 3,695	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2,312	2,042
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	1,529	2,833	Regular farm, market garden worker	1,531 80	733 58
Shipbuilding, Boilermaking, Engineering Occupations Plater	317	607	Labourer	46,268	329
Riveter	244 62	25 9	Other labourer	65,990	21,162 18,919
Shipwright	330 36 312	115 141 1,255	All other Occupations	42,656	10,919
Moulder	115 806	255 1,137	Total	194,440	130,071
Coppersmith	64 661	111 2,237	THE CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF TH		NAME OF TAXABLE
Toolmaker (other than press-tool)  Press-tool maker	110 53	386 371	Women		
Mould maker Precision fitter (other than tool room fitter)	12 844	91 3,326		1	Vintage 11 A
Maintenance fitter, erector	549 1,288	1,790 3,309	Draughtsman, Tracer, Cartographer, Architectural Assistant	138	146
Electrical fitter	261 186	1,426 2,000	All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive		
Machine-tool setter, setter-operator Electronic equipment installer, tester	449 446	5,708 1,299	processes in:— Mechanical and electrical engineering	1,709	5,926
Other constructional engineering, boilermaking and shipbuilding occupations (excluding	1 010	244	Metal manufacture	22 228 97	58 646 499
labourers) Other mechanical and electrical engineering	1,019	241	Poot, drink and tobacco	726 53	2,801 207
occupations (excluding labourers)	3,756	6,285	Radio valve, electric lamp making  Boot and shoe manufacture  Textiles Manufacture:—	139	457
Vehicle Building Occupations	2000	Control Day	Spinner	437 936	1,402 1,371
Vehicle body builder	123 130	736 505	Other occupations Woodworking, cane and cork working	524	1,419
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	172	359	Retail bespoke tailoring	134	264 4,530
			Light clothing manufacture	1 000	5,908
Woodworking, Cane and Cork working Occupations Sawyer, woodcutting machinist	182	535	Transport Occupations Motor driver	254	185
Cabinet maker	125 24	373	Public service vehicle conductor Other transport occupations not elsewhere specifie	d 208 104	722 264
Other occupations (excluding labourers)	318	428	Shop Assistant	9 660	8,896
			Hotel and Catering Service Occupations Kitchen staff	3,366	5,187
All Occupations (other than labourer) in productive processes in:	986	7,011	Barmaid, service hand	1,428	3,372 2,892
Mining and quarrying	163 515	309 1,310	Hairdresser	100	541
Metal goods manufacture	98	284	Office Occupations		
Glass manufacture	74 750	212 565	Clerk	1 540	4,377 1,754
Food, drink and tobacco	39 127	306 386	Shorthand typist	1,306	4,565 2,813
Other chemicals and allied trades Textiles manufacture:	314	206	Office machine operator	552	1,090
Spinner	149	333 637	All other Occupations	40,094	36,332
Other occupations (excluding labourers) Clothing manufacture	644	642			

### Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in September

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in September have been compiled by the Ministry of Power from information provided by the National Coal

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 1st October was 594,200, compared with 596,900 for the four weeks ended 27th August, and 654,200 for the five weeks ended 3rd October, 1959.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in September, together with the increase or decrease in each case compared with August 1960.

the increase or decrease in each case compared with August, 1960, and September, 1959. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

### Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery

Division*	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for				
	books during 5 weeks ended 1st Oct., 1960	4 weeks ended 27th Aug., 1960	5 weeks ended 3rd Oct., 1959			
Northern (Northumberla and Cumberland)	nd 39,100	- 200	- 4,200			
	89,200 120,600	- 500 - 100	-6,100 $-10,200$			
Touth Woodown	44,700	- 200	- 6,400			
Total Million de	93,500	- 100	- 6,200			
	44,500	- 400	- 8,000			
	85,700 5,700	- 800 - 100	- 9,500 - 1,000			
South Eastern	3,700	- 100	- 1,000			
England and Wales	523,000	- 2,400	- 51,600			
Scotland	71,200	- 300	- 8,400			
Great Britain	594,200	- 2,700	- 60,000			

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of September about 6,310 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 9,400; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,090. During the four weeks of August there was a net decrease of 2,710. Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in September and in August, 1960, and in September, 1959. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (due mainly to sickness).

is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (due mainly to sickness). The figures show the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

#### Absence Percentage

2100,000	September, 1960	August, 1960	September, 1959
Coal-face workers: Voluntary	0 (7	8·84 8·59	8·14 9·18
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	0.51	6·56 8·28	6·08 8·69

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.95 tons in September, compared with 3.82 tons in the previous month and 3.73 tons in September, 1959.†

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.39 tons in September; for August, 1960, and September, 1959, the figures were 1.32 tons and 1.34 tons, respectively.†

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



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

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 18th October, 1960, and the corresponding figures for 20th September, 1960, and 20th October, 1959. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Tho	 	

	Manager C	Travelle Land			11	iousanas		
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to							
Region	CAR IS	Sickness	a large	Industrial Injury				
	18th Oct., 1960	20th Sept., 1960	20th Oct., 1959	18th Oct., 1960	20th Sept., 1960	20th Oct., 1959		
London and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Southand Wales	87·3 74·0 45·4 33·9 52·4 77·7 55·4 82·9 153·1 66·2 113·7 66·5	76·9 67·1 40·7 31·0 48·2 72·8 51·0 78·2 146·4 61·4 109·1 63·9	84·2 73·2 43·2 32·7 51·6 77·4 54·4 82·8 152·9 65·0 113·4 66·1	3·5 3·1 2·0 1·5 2·3 4·6 5·1 8·2 7·7 7·3 8·9 7·5	3·3 3·1 1·9 1·4 2·3 4·4 4·9 7·6 7·6 7·6	3·5 3·5 2·1 1·6 2·4 4·9 5·7 8·5 7·8 9·1 8·5		
Total, Great Britain	908 · 4	846.6	897.0	61.8	60.2	65.6		

The proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work owing to sickness remains fairly constant at about 68 per cent. or 69 per cent., except in epidemic periods, when it is slightly higher. In the totals for industrial injury the proportion remains constant throughout the year at about 87 per cent.

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 18th October, 1960, represented 4·6 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0·3 per cent.

# Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register of the Ministry of Labour operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26–28, King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, WHItehall 6200), but it also has a representative at 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161). The Register provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemics (other than pharmacists) metallurgists.

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 10th October was 3,998; this figure included 2,980 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,018 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th September and 10th October, 1960 (four weeks) are shown below.

Vacanci	es outstanding at 13th September	HE USE ALE		5,432
"	notified during period		1920	491
,,	filled during period	sel kuoltas	00000	96
***	cancelled or withdrawn	Santasian Ibrida a	bree po	449
,,	unfilled at 10th October			5,378

### Professional and Executive Register

Ministry of Labour Gazette November, 1960

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

At 5th October, the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 16,084, consisting of 15,118 men and 966 women (of whom 9,057 and 475, respectively, were in employment). During the period 8th September to 5th October, 1960, the number of vacancies filled was 520. The number of vacancies unfilled at 5th October was 3,956.

### Nursing Appointments Service

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

mentioned professions both for potential students and for qualified persons seeking other posts.

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st July to 30th September, 1960, are given below.

	Men	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 1st July	 3,541	20,031
" filled during period	 184	2,315*
" outstanding at 30th September	 3,833	20,055

total of 23,888 vacancies outstanding at 30th September included 3,693 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 20,195 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Trained Nurses	6,977	Pupil Midwives	 556
Student Nurses	 7,357	Assistant Nurses	 2,532
Midwives	 990	Pupil Assistant Nurses	 1,783

# Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 17th October, 1960 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 692,942, compared with 691,724 at 11th April, 1960.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 17th October, 1960, was 49,229, of whom 42,879 were males and 6,350 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

The second secon	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment Severely disabled persons classified as un-	38,877	5,875	44,752
likely to obtain employment other than under special conditions †	4,002	475	4,477
Total	42,879	6,350	49,229

## **Employment Overseas**

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii), in industries other than agriculture and domestic service, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 53,360,000 in August. This was about 0·3 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 2·0 per cent, higher than in August, 1959. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in August was 12,283,000, an increase of 1·1 per cent, compared with the previous month and an increase of 2·0 per cent, compared with the previous month and an increase of 2.0 per cent. compared with

The Department of Labor estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of August was about 3,388,000, compared with 3,788,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,230,000 at the middle of August, 1959.

\* These figures include 373 vacancies filled by part-time workers

† These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges.

#### **DENMARK**

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of September the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 13,500, or 1.8 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 1.8 per cent. at the end of August and 3.1 per cent. at the end of September, 1959.

#### FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of September was 103,215, of whom 27,085 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 103,026 and 28,050 at the beginning of the previous month and 110,340 and 30,357 at the beginning of September, 1959.

#### **GERMANY**

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of September was 111,644, compared with 113,109 at the end of the previous month and 187,199 at the end of September, 1959. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 19,217, 19,822 and 36,007.

#### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 22nd October was 40,592, compared with 38,630 at 24th September and 50,666 at 24th October, 1959.

Provisional figures show that the number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of September, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 32,338, compared with 34,913 at the end of the previous month and 53,096 at the end of September, 1959. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 2,459 at the end of September, compared with 3,842 at the end of August and 7,567 at the end of September, 1959.

#### SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 96,595 at the end of June, compared with 103,358, at the end of the previous month and 67,578 at the end of June, 1959.

#### **SWEDEN**

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that, at the middle of August, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 16,561, compared with 12,357 in July and 24,963 in August, 1959. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for August numbered 10,913, or 0·8 per cent. of all members, compared with 0·6 per cent. in the previous month and 1·2 per cent. in August, 1959.

#### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of September who were wholly unemployed was 439 or 0.3 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 309 or 0.2 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 810 or 0.5 per thousand at the end of September, 1959.

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

The Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, Section 23 of the Factories Act, 1959, enables the Minister, subject Section 23 of the Factories Act, 1959, enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st October, 1960, according to the type of employment permitted.\*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended Hours†	55,021 20,767 9,698 3,194 5,960 1,284 493 310	2,144 791 315 794 — 23 37	5,413 1,360 1,315 — 7 1 12	62,578 22,918 11,328 3,988 5,960 1,314 531 323
Miscellaneous  Total	96,727	4,105	8,108	108,940

\*The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted by these Orders may, of course, vary from time to time.

† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Acts in respect of daily hours or overtime.

‡ Includes 1,525 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

§ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Acts.

### WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

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

At 31st October, 1960, the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

Dro edi.	All Indu	stries and	Services	Manufacturing Industries only			
200,86 ne	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	
1960 Sept.	120.7	97.6	123 · 8	119.9	96.7	124.0	
1960 Oct.	120.7	97.3	124.0	120.0	96.7	124 · 1	

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

#### Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

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

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

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1959 inclusive and the monthly figures since October, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and September, 1959, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

#### Weekly Rates of Wages\*

I\_ All Industries and Services

II\_Manufacturing Industries only

B 702.00 2827 1207013	THE TIMES	ries and S	or reces	SHIP STATE		control control			0 ,
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Worker
1956 1957 1958 1959 Monthly averages {	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0	1956 1957   Monthly 1958   averages 1959	104·9 110·1 113·6 116·5	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5
1959 October November December	117·1 117·2 117·3	117·7 117·8 118·0	119·5 119·6 119·7	117·3 117·4 117·5	1959 October November December	116·8 116·9 117·1	117·2 117·4 117·7	118·0 118·2 118·4	116·9 117·1 117·3
1960   January	118·1 118·2 118·7 119·4 119·6 119·6 119·7 120·0 120·4 120·3	118·9 119·1 120·0 120·4 120·7 120·7 121·0 121·0 121·3 121·5	120·4 120·7 121·2 121·8 122·0 122·0 124·2 124·4 124·9 124·7	118·3 118·5 119·0 119·6 119·9 119·9 120·1 120·4 120·7	1960 January February	117·5 117·6 118·4 118·6 118·8 118·9 119·1 119·2 119·4 119·5	118·3 118·4 119·5 119·7 119·9 119·9 120·0 120·1 120·6 120·6	118·9 119·0 119·8 120·1 120·4 120·4 124·8 124·8 125·2 125·4	117·7 117·8 118·7 118·9 119·1 119·2 119·5 119·6 119·9 120·0

#### **Index of Normal Weekly Hours**

The index of normal weekly Hours

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

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

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1959 inclusive and the monthly figures since October, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and September, 1959, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

#### Normal Weekly Hours\*

III-All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957 (Monthly 1958 (averages	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.7
1959 averages	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
1959 October	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
November	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
December	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
1960 January	99.5	99.3	99.6	99.4
February	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.2
March	98.2	98.6	98.5	98.3
April	98.1	98.5	98.4	98.2
May	97.9	98.4	98.2	98.0
June	97.8	98.4	98.1	98.0
July	97.8	98.4	98.1	98.0
August	97.5	98.2	97.7	97.7

97.4

Index	of	Hourly	Rates	of	Wages

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

97.9

IV-Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957 Monthly	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958 averages	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1959 October	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
November	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
December	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
1960 January	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.3
February	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.2
March	97.0	98.2	97.7	97.4
April	96.9	98.0	97.5	97.2
May	96.8	97.9	97.3	97.2
	96.7	97.9	97.3	97.1
T. I. S.	96.7	97.9	97.3	97.1
	96.6	97.6	97.1	96.9
	96.5	97.1	96.8	96.7
September	96.5	97.0	96.8	96.7

hourly rates of wages (see page 133 of the issue of this GAZETTE for

The Tables on the next page give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1959 inclusive and the monthly figures since October, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and September, 1959, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

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

#### Hourly Rates of Wages\*

#### V\_All Industries and Servi

F-SMIT A	All Illius	ir ies ana s	er vices	in District	V 1—IV	lanujaciu	ring maus	iries only	
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Worker
nthly averages {	104·8 110·1 114·2 117·3	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7	105·5 111·4 116·0 119·3	104·7 110·1 114·3 117·4	1956 1957   Monthly 1958   averages 1959	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7	104·7 110·1 113·9 116·9
ber	117·6 117·7 117·8	118·4 118·6 118·7	119·8 119·9 120·1	117·8 117·9 118·1	1959 October November December	117·4 117·5 117·7	117·6 117·9 118·2	118·5 118·7 118·9	117·4 117·6 117·8
aryuary	118·7 119·2 120·9 121·7 122·2 122·3 122·4 123·1	119 · 8 120 · 1 121 · 8 122 · 2 122 · 7 122 · 7 123 · 0 123 · 3	120·9 121·5 123·0 123·8 124·3 124·3 126·6 127·3	119·0 119·4 121·1 121·8 122·3 122·4 122·6 123·2	1960 January	118·4 118·6 122·0 122·4 122·8 122·9 123·2	119·0 119·2 121·8 122·1 122·5 122·5	119·6 119·8 122·7 123·2 123·7 123·7 128·2	118·5 118·7 121·8 122·2 122·6 122·7 123·1
ember	123·6 123·9	123.9	128·0 128·2	123·8 124·0	August	123·4 123·8 123·9	123·0 124·2 124·3	128·5 129·3 129·6	123·4 124·0 124·1

#### General

1956 1957 Mor 1958 1959

1959 Octob Nove Decer

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

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

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

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

#### Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1956, to April, 1960, were given in an article on pages 313 to 321 of the August, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956, and April, 1960, in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 19½ per cent., as compared with an average increase of 13½ per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 21½ per cent. as compared with an average hourly earnings was  $21\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. as compared with an average increase of 16 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were  $20\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. for weekly earnings, 13 per cent. for weekly rates of wages,  $22\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. for hourly earnings and  $16\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

# Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

It is estimated that changes in rates of wages and hours of work reported to the Department as having come into operation in the United Kingdom during October resulted in about 618,000 work-people receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £177,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and 632,000 workpeople a decrease of £204,000, whilst 749,000 workpeople had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours.†

The principal increases in rates affected workpeople employed The principal increases in rates affected workpeople employed in unlicensed places of refreshment, the workshops of British Railways, the building brick and allied industries in England and Wales and water supply, London Transport drivers and conductors and, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, workpeople in 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 mechanical standard 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 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 industries in which normal weekly hours were reduced included Government industrial establishments ("M-rated" workers, 44 to 42), local authorities' services in Scotland (44 to 42), shirt, collar and tie, etc. making (44 to 42), corset manufacture (44 to 42), soap, candle and edible fat manufacture (42 or 44 to 40, and cement manufacture (44 to 42); these reductions 40 or 42) and cement manufacture (44 to 42); these reductions being without loss of pay.

The statutory minimum remuneration for time worked between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. in unlicensed places of refreshment was increased by 1½d. or 2d. an hour for men and 1d. or 1½d. for women, with higher increases for work done outside these hours and on Sundays and rest days. Skilled craftsmen employed in railway workshops received increases of 9s. 6d. a week back dated to 11th January; for other grades the increases were from 5s. to 8s. 6d. The minimum basic rates of the first agreement of the reconstituted National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries represent increases (2dd an hour for men and 2dd Allied Industries represent increases (2dd an hour for men and 2dd Allied Industries represent increases (24d, an hour for men and 2d, for women) over those hitherto agreed by the previous Council. Employees of waterworks undertakings received increases of  $3\frac{1}{4}$ d, an hour. The offer of the London Transport Executive to increase the rates of its drivers and conductors by 18s. a week was

Of the total increase of £177,000 about £92,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; £40,000 from direct negotiation between employers and trade unions; £32,000 from Orders made under Wages Councils Acts; and the remainder from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of

#### Changes in January-October, 1960

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

12 state of another control of the c	Weekly of W		Normal Weekly Hours of Work		
Industry Group	Approxi- mate Number of Work- people affected by Net Increases‡	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages		Reduction in Weekly	
	620.200	£			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	650,500	127,700	631,000	634,800	
Mining and Quarrying Food, Drink and Tobacco	329,500 367,000	95,200	3,000	6,300	
Chemicals and Allied Industries	184,500	122,500 81,100	318,500	507,600	
Metal Manufacture	157,000	4,200	197,500 118,500	394,700	
Engineering and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Marine Engin-	]	4,200	118,300	237,000	
eering	410,500	237,600	2,571,500	5,151,600	
Vehicles	1,20,000	257,000	2,571,500	3,131,000	
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified					
Textiles	588,000	221,600	02 500	102 500	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	48,500	15,300	92,500	193,500	
Clothing and Footwear	206,000	66,900	322,000	567,900	
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement,	200,000	00,300	322,000	307,900	
etc	157,500	65,700	87,500	145,800	
Timber, Furniture, etc	191,500	80,600	130,000	262,200	
Paper, Printing and Publishing	191,500 329,500	49,900	119,500	210,200	
Other Manufacturing Industries	99,000	56,300	163,500	295,700	
Construction	998,000	196,600	665,500	1,210,500	
Gas, Electricity and Water	252,000	169,400	250,500	561,800	
Transport and Communication	882,000	669,900	253,500	507,000	
Distributive Trades	1,042,500	252,400	139,500	218,500	
Public Administration and Pro-	770 000	050 100	107 500		
fessional Services	779,000	259,100	137,500	274,800	
Miscellaneous Services	717,000	175,900	237,500	461,700	
Total	8,389,500	2,947,900	6,439,000	11,841,600	

The above figures include 2,944,000 workpeople who had both wage-rate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours. In addition, 68,000 workpeople had wage-rate increases and decreases of equal amount.

In the corresponding months of 1959, 4,290,000 workpeople had a net increase in rates of wages of £1,121,000, 113,000 workpeople increases and decreases of equal amount, 28,000 workpeople a net decrease of £1,200, and 350,900 workpeople had an aggregate reduction of 460,500 hours in their normal weekly hours.

Details of principal changes reported during October together with brief particulars of future changes are given on the following pages

<sup>†</sup> The statistics relate to wage-earners only and exclude clerical workers for whom sufficient information is not available. The estimates are based on normal ditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time or of overtime. ‡ Workpeople who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column.

### 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.
	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 \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. (4s. 2d. to 4s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining	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	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.
fronstone 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.
ronstone Mining and Quarrying and Limestone Quarrying	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Ban- bury	2 Oct.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by $1\cdot 36d$ . a shift (8s. 6d. to 8s. $4\cdot 64d$ .) for men, by $1\cdot 02d$ . (6s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 6s. $3\cdot 48d$ .) for youths 18 and under 21, and by $0\cdot 68d$ . (4s. 3d. to 4s. $2\cdot 32d$ .) 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. 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 for women 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.
	Derbyshire, Leices- tershire 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 me and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0·98d. (6s. 6d. to 6s. 5·02d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youth work, and by 0·65d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 3·35d.) for boys and for girls doing boywork.
	West of Scotland¶ (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Oct.	Workers, other than mainten- ance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment decreased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 7d. calculate to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels	14 14 15 1	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-rate workers) for men and women, by 0·98d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 5·02d.) or b 0·12d. an hour (9·75d. to 9·63d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and b 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.
	district), Lincoln- shire, South Wales and certain works in Scot- land§  (43)	1 86	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 0·08 (6·5d. to 6·42d.) for apprentices under 18.
esarst 000.5 god god occor o	North-East Coast, Cumberland, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincoln-		Fully skilled maintenance craftsmen, and apprentices, employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	do. do.
	shire, South Wales and certain works in Scot- land§		Semi-skilled maintenance craftsmen, 21 and over, em- ployed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	A A STATE OF THE S
	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincoln- shire and certain works in Scot- land§	e Cobula trobbox t hat capa	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	men 21 and over, by 0.12d. (9.73d. to 9.63d.) for apprentices that youths 10 to
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.*	A CONTRACTOR OF THE	Workers other than mainten- ance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	for men and women 21 and over, by 0.975d. (6s. 5.025d. to 6s. 6d.) I workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 3.35d. to 4s. 4d.) for those und

\* 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 † 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.
to produce the second	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.
	and the box and	COLOR DE LA CALLES	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 10.28d.) 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. 1·59d. 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 grade 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.
	o and bill of so a	De de la constitución de la cons	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.
AND THE REAL PROPERTY.		A SOLE IN	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).
Railway Workshops (London Transport Executive)	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. 9\frac{3}{2}d. an hour, according to occupation, pieceworkers 3s. 9d. to 4s. 4\frac{3}{2}d.; younger male workers—timeworkers 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 6\frac{1}{2}d. at 20, pieceworkers 1s. 8d. to 2s. 11d.; female workers employed on production—timeworkers 1s. 4d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 5\frac{3}{2}d. at 21 or over, pieceworkers 1s. 6\frac{1}{2}d. to 2s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., as warehouse workers 1s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. to 2s. 4\frac{1}{2}d., 1s. 6d. to 2s. 8\frac{3}{2}d.\frac{8}{2}
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, Che- shire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (72-74)	Pay day in week com- mencing 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 South 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 Plumbing 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 Al 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, Che- shire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (73–74)	Pay day in week com- mencing 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.
	20 00 38 37 1 1 2 1 17 20 60 38 37 1 1 2 1	ht of the	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 \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. in the shilling (3d. to 2\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.) 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, 2½d. for female workers 18 or over, 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. 7d.†
	NA ANTHONY IN	A Change	Pieceworkers	Piecework basis time rates increased by 3d. an hour for male workers, and 2\frac{1}{4}d. for female workers; new general minimum piece rates introduced.\frac{1}{4} Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 3s. 7\frac{3}{4}d. to 3s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, according to occupation, female workers 2s. 6\frac{3}{4}d. to 2s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.\frac{1}{4}
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. 4·35d. 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. 6·66d. (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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, and of amounts ranging from $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $2\frac{1}{4}$ d., according to age, for younger male workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 or over employed in certain specified occupations 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (3s. $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. during first 6 months for new entrants), all other workers 21 or over 3s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d., younger male workers 1s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. at under 16 rising to 3s. $0\frac{1}{4}$ d. at 20 and under 21 (for new entrants 18 or over, during the first 2 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour less than the minimum rate otherwise payable).§
construction of the second construction of the s	ERRA E COMA A ANGEN OF COMA STATEMENT OF CONTROL OF COMA STATEMENT	Syed Albands of the control of the c	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. 4¾d., 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. 7¾d., all other workers 2s. 6¼d.§
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, York- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (95)	Pay day in week com- mencing 23 May	Boilerfiremen	Increase in standard rate of 7s. 6d. a week. Minimum weekly inclusive rate after change 186s. 1½d.
o calling Or chine		Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Oct.	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.
over, order d. for over or over order description of over other order or	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.
Silk Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Macclesfield	Pay day in week com- mencing 23 May	Boilerfiremen	Increase in standard rate of 7s. 6d. a week. Minimum weekly inclusive rate after change 186s. 1½d.
to 25 this 25 the control of the con		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—boilerfiremen 187s. 6½d. a week, other adult male workers 159s. 5d., adult females 112s. 4d.; pieceworkers—adult males 176s. 5d., adult females 123s. 2d.
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.
erong serven flater des	United Kingdom	do.	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.
THE THE PERSON OF THE PERSON O	Lancashire, Che- shire, Derbyshire and Scotland	do.	Skilled engravers and apprentices	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.
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts)   (97)	First pay day in Oct.	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 fixe consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pa as follows:—general minimum time rates—male workers with not less tha 3 years' experience after 19, measure cutters 4s. 2d. an hour, stock cutter knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists (other the plain machinists) and passers 4s., under-pressers and plain machinists 3s. 8c warehousemen (24 years with 2 years' experience) 3s. 10d., (23 years wi 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 wi 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. 8¾d., other workers except learners 2s. 7½c piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 10¾d. to 4s. 5¼d., according occupation, female workers 2s. 10½d.*
Shirt, Collar, ie, 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 fixe consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pass follows:—general minimum time rates—male workers, special or meast cutters, pattern cutters or pattern takers (with not less than 3 years' emplement after 18), and tie cutters 22 or over (with not less than 5 year 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., your 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. 8½ learners 1s. 5½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 3½d. during third ye piecework basis time rates—male workers 4s. 5d. or 4s. 7d., according occupation, female workers of any age 2s. 11½d.†
Corset Manufacture	Great Britain (114)	or beginning of first full pay period following that date	Male and female workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fix consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pas follows:—general minimum time rates—male workers employed cutting, marking-out (other than process working), hand pressing, matchis up or shading (with not less than 5 years' experience after 18) 4s. 2\frac{3}{4}d. an ho (less than 5 but not less than 3 years' experience after 18) 4s. 0\frac{3}{4}d., work employed in folding, hand-fitting, parting, separating or making-up (with rless than 3 years' experience after 18) 4s. 0\frac{3}{4}d., warehousemen or packers or over (with not less than 2 years' experience) 3s. 11\frac{3}{4}d., other work (including process workers) 21 or over after 1 year's employment 3s. 10 youths and boys 1s. 7d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 1\frac{3}{4}d. at 20; female work other than learners 2s. 9\frac{3}{2}d. learners 1s. 5\frac{3}{4}d. during first 6 months rising 2s. 3\frac{3}{4}d. during third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers specified occupations 3\frac{3}{4}d. an hour higher than the adult general minim time rates, warehousemen or packers 3\frac{3}{2}d. higher, other workers 3\frac{3}{4}d. higher male workers of any age 3s. 0\frac{3}{4}d. an hour.\frac{7}{2}
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 $2\frac{1}{4}d$ . an hour able-bodied men 21 and over, of 2d. for female workers 18 and over, an $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . for juvenile workers over the rates hitherto agreed by the previ Council:—able-bodied male labourers 21 and over 3s. $11\frac{3}{4}d$ . an hour, n juvenile workers 2s. 1d. at 15 rising to 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$ . at 20; female workers 2s. at 16 and under, 2s. 7d. at 17, and 3s. at 18; kiln burners and boiler firer employed on continuous shift work (inclusive of differential of $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . 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 wages established by compensatory hourly increases of 3d. for adult r workers in Groups 1 and 2, and of 2½d. for those in Group 3, with portional amounts for younger male workers, apprentices, women girls; plus, in individual cases, any additional adjusting amount necessar offset any resultant loss in normal weekly wages of more than 1s. a w Rates after change inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: male workers 20 over—(group 1) brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers, ss blasters and kilnfirers, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Cha Cross) and Liverpool area 5s. 9d. an hour, Provincial area 5s. 7d; (grou bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers and specialist fin foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives 1st grade (complete product and colour sprayers 5s. 4½d., 5s. 2½d. (leaded light workers, Scotland 5s. silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller prof 5s. 1½d., 4s. 11½d., embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 5s. 04s. 10½d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 4s. 11½d., 4s. 9 (group 3) leaded light cementers and packers 4s. 9½d., 4s. 7½d., ger labourers, loaders, sandwashers and cleaners-up, London 4s. 8½d., Provir (including Liverpool area) 4s. 6½d.; women 20 and over 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9d.
Cement Manufacture	United Kingdom (130)	Beginning of first full pay week com- mencing on or after 1 Oct.	tenance craftsmen	Compensatory flat increases in basic wage rates of $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for all a male workers and of proportional amounts for younger workers, toge with revisions to occupational differentials and shift-work allowances of quent on the reduction of the basic week from 44 to 42 hours. Ho rates after change: able-bodied adult male general labourers—group 1 w 4s. 3·3d., group 2 4s. 2·5d.; occupational differential rates—2·0d. (previously 4.3.), 2·5d. (2·4d.), 2·8d. (2·7d.), 3·7d. (3·5d.), 5·0d. (4·8d.), 6 (5·7d.), 7·8d. (7·5d.), and 9·4d. (9·0d.); shift-work allowances—4 (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 we hours without loss of pay for day workers as follows:—bigware throwers turners (over 10-quart sizes) 4s. 10d. an hour, unskilled men 21 and 3s. 9d., women 21 and over 2s. 6d. For kiln firemen, boiler firemen, contous kiln personnel and other shift workers—such hourly or shift rates as secure earnings of not less than 231s. (previously 214s. 8d.) for a vortex 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 no weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—labourers 4s. 1d. an in plant attendants 4s. 2d., tar mixer attendants 4s. 3d.
Furniture Manufacture	Northern Ireland (139)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Journeymen, journeywomen and male and female apprentices	Increases in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of ½d. an hour (1s. 5½ 1s. 6d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for journeywomen apprentices. Minimum hourly payments after change include: journey 4s. 8½d. an hour, journeywomen 3s. 1¾d.
	Control of the contro	Week com- mencing 10 Oct.	Journeymen, journeywomen and male and female apprentices	Increases in current minimum time rates of 1d. an hour for journeymen, ar proportional amounts for journeywomen and apprentices; supplemer payment increased by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour (3\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 4d.) and further increases supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 2\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 6 for journeymen and of proportional amounts for journeywomen apprentices. Minimum hourly payments after change include: journey 5s. 0\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour, journeywomen 3s. 4\frac{1}{2}\)d.

\* 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"

|| 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 Wover 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—journeywomen 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—journeywomen 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—process workers, London 4s. 5½d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 3d., labourers 4s. 3½d., 4s. 1d.; women 20 and over 66½ per cent. of the appropriate male rate.
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., labourers and porters 4s. 9d., 4s. 7½d.; women 20 and over—journeywomen 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—journeywomen (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	Decrease* of 4 per cent. (136 to 132 per cent.) in the piecework plussage.†  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. 6\frac{3}{4}d. an hour, Provincial A area 5s. 3\frac{3}{4}d., Provincial B area 5s. 2\frac{1}{4}d., (1st class) 5s. 10d., 5s. 7d., 5s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.
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.
DEL CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE	.54 % - crow.th entitle state of the control of the	2 Oct.	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, trolleymen 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.

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### 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 and over, and by 1s. (6s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.) for younger workers.
		25 July†	Workers employed in the pro- duction of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus previously paid to technicians and trainees whose normalized did not exceed £21 18s. a week, consolidated with basic ratest, a new minimum rates agreed for all workers resulting in increases of vary amounts. Minimum rates after change include: live action de £10 19s. 10d. to £38 1s. 11d. or £12 1s. 10d. to £41 18s. 2d. a week, accord to occupation and conditions of service, cartoon and diagram de £9 0s. 3d. to £21 14s. 3d. or £9 18s. 6d. to £23 18s.†
		25 July†	Workers employed in the pro- duction of cinema and tele- vision advertising films	New minimum rates agreed as follows:—cartoon and diagram dept., £9 18s. to £23 18s. or £10 18s. 5d. to £26 5s. 10d. a week, according to occupate and conditions of service; advertising filmlet copy assembly and break down, charge hands £13 5s. or £14 11s. 6d., assemblers £11 16s. 10d. £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 word 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 incre ranging from 1½d. to 2½d. an hour, according to area, occupation or he of work, for male workers 21 or over, from 1d. to 2d. for female wor 21 or over, with proportional increases for younger workers. Minimum rafter change for all time worked between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p other than on a Sunday or rest day, where the employer supplies the wow with meals whilst on duty: male workers 21 or over—assistant manages 1s. 6¾d. an hour, Provincial A area 3s. 5¾d., Provincial B 3s. 4½d., assistants-in-charge 3s. 5d., 3s. 3¾d., 3s. 2½d., floor supervi 3s. 0¾d., 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10½d., clerks 3s. 1½d., 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11d., cashier clerical assistants 3s., 2s. 10¾d., 2s. 9½d., refreshment bar, buffet or ser attendants 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d., refreshment bar, buffet or ser attendants 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9d., waiters 2s. 7¾d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 10½d., 3s. 9½d., 2s. 10½d., 3s. 9½d., 2s. 10½d., 3s. 9½d., 2s. 10½d., 3s. 9½d., 2s. 10½d., 2s. 10½d., 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d., other workers (unspecified) 2s. 12s. 9½d., 2s. 9½d., 2s. 1½d.,
		many beau	Managers and manageresses, other than occasional workers	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 8s. a week for managers, an 6s. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change for workers supplied meals whilst on duty but not with full board and lodging: manage London area 186s. 6d. a week, Provincial A area 181s. 6d., Provincial B 176s. 6d., manageresses 151s. 6d., 146s. 6d., 141s. 6d. Additional paym are made to these rates for all time worked between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.¶
Catering	England and Wales (227)	3 Oct.	Female workers in civic restaurants	Increases of 1½d. an hour for helpers or general assistants and assistant co and of 1½d. for cooks. Rates after change: helpers or general assistant London 2s. 7½d. an hour, Zone A 2s. 5½d., Zone B 2s. 5½d.; assistant co 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 ger minimum piece rates increased from 62½ to 68½ per cent., consequent or reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pay. Piecework time rates after change: male workers 3s. 5½d. an hour, female works. 5d.††
Local Authorities' Services	Scotland (245)	31 Oct.	Engineering craftsmen and apprentices	Consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours, new minimum for craftsmen agreed as follows:—group 1 authorities 5s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. an higroup 2 5s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}

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	n be	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	00.3	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' 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,

†† 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".

IIII 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 $43\frac{1}{2}$ for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to $43\frac{1}{2}$ 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 (105) (252)	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	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 (130)	Beginning of first full pay week com- mencing 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 42½.¶			
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 (139)	Week com- mencing 10 Oct.	Journeymen, journeywomen and male and female apprentices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.¶			
Organ Building	United Kingdom (159)	1 Oct.	Journeymen 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 apprentices	Normal weekly hours during the summer period reduced from 46½ to 44.			
Road Passenger Transport (London Transport Executive)	London and the adjacent country zones (180-181)	Pay week com- mencing 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 42½.¶			
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Northern Ireland (252)	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 (244–245)	31 Oct.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services††	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.			
mossibas zoro to	1 engineer for the or the Property of a sent to		Engineering craftsmen and apprentices	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,

In the following industries agreements effective from a future 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

\* 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. <sup>‡</sup> 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,

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 exprediction resulting from 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.

Marie Toler			GURE FO		
GROUP AND			BER, 19		
SUB-GROUP			nuary,		WEIGHT
I. Food: Bread, flour, cereals, bisc		1956 =	= 100)		
cakes			121		52
Meat and bacon			110		89
Fish			123		9
Butter, margarine, lard and	1 coc	king			2700000
fat	3.0		84		19
Milk, cheese and eggs			118		53
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drink	s, etc		98		22
Sugar, preserves and confecti			105		39
Vegetables, fresh, dried and	canne	d	89		33
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	d		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
V. Fuel and light:	100				-
Coal and coke			118		28
Other fuel and light			117	4000	27
Total—Fuel and light			117.6		55
VI. Durable household goods:	1000		1170	•	
Furniture, floor coverings	and	soft			
furnishings			106		35
Radio, television and other	er ho	ouse-	100	•	33
hold appliances			88		21
Pottery, glassware and hardw	are		101		10
Total—Durable household			99.3		66
VII. Clothing and footwear:	8000				
Men's outer clothing			105		20
Men's underclothing			107		7
Women's outer clothing	No.		104		22
Women's underclothing		Riseres	106		6
Children's clothing		031.09	105		11
Other clothing, including ho	se, ha	aber-			
dashery, millinery and mat	erials		98		21
Footwear		W 11.00	109		19
Total—Clothing and footw	rear		104.4		106
VIII. Transport and vehicles:					
Motoring and cycling		10000	103		30
Fares and other transport		2000	132		38
Total—Transport and vehi	cles		119.6		68
IX. Miscellaneous goods:			979135.0		10000
Books, newspapers and perio	dicals	S	134		16
Medicines, toilet requisite					
cleaning materials, matches	s, etc.		113		26
Stationery, travel and spor	ts go	oods,			
toys, photographic and		otical	104		17
			104		17
Total—Miscellaneous good	15		116.0	••	_59
X. Services:			100		,
Postage and telephones		1000	129 124		6
Entertainment Other services, including	dom	estic	124		23
help, hairdressing, boot	and	shoe			
repairing, laundering and	dry c	lean-			
ing			121		29
Total—Services			123.0		58
ALL ITEMS		The state of the s	111.4	100	1,000
		(0) 5 745 7	The state of the s		
The "all items" index figure at 18th	Octo	ober w	as there	ior	e 111·4
taken as 111.					

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

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. with 106 in the previous month.

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  $3\frac{1}{2}$  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.

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

#### Other Groups

In the five remaining groups there was little change in the general

#### 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 1957 1958 1959 1960	100 104 108 110 110	100 104 108 110 110	101 104 108 110 110	103 104 110 110 110	103 105 109 109 110	102 106 110 109 111	102 107 109 109 111	102 106 108 109 110	102 106 108 109 110	103 107 109 109 111	103 108 110 110	103 108 110 110

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction 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 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 oversea 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 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:—

	Numbe	er of Stopp	Stoppages in Progress in Month			
Industry Group	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost	
Coal Mining	8 4 3 1 2 3	154 16 7 11 26 5	162 20 10 12 28 8	19,900 6,000 4,300 20,800 3,100 14,400	36,000 14,000 71,000 108,000 8,000 136,000	
Total, October, 1960	29	256	285	79,900	397,000	
Total, September, 1960	34	239	273	62,500	259,000	
Total, October, 1959	27	182	209	52,100	165,000	

#### Causes of Stoppages

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

Princ	ipal Ca	ause		911 8	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for in	ncrease	s		7//	45	8,900
-other wage	dispute	es			79	10,400
Hours of labour		25.100			11	4,700
Employment of parts	icular	classes	or pe	rsons	27	6,000
Other working arr					TOWN	
discipline					81	9,300
Trade union status			34.04		11	4.200
Sympathetic action					2	4,200 9,700
numerous lighters are	OFFICE OF STREET	To	tal	1000	256	53,200

Duration of Stoppages

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

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

#### 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:—

	January	to Octob	er, 1960	January	to Octob	er, 1959	
Industry Group	Number	Stopp	ages in gress	Number	Stoppages in Progress		
1981 3830	Stoppages beginning	Workers	Working Days lost	Stoppages beginning	Workers involved	Working Days lost	
Agriculture, For-					PER VIEW	N. SWILL	
estry, Fishing	2	300	1,000	1	173,100	†	
Coal Mining	1,419	199,800	412,000	1,109	173,100	327,000	
All other Mining	3	200	CIL POSET	andniaux	1 200	2 000	
and Quarrying Food, Drink and	3	200	1	4	1,200	3,000	
Tobacco	12	6,900	113,000	12	2,400	3,000	
Chemicals, etc	22	11,100	51,000	8	4,900	73,000	
Metal Mfre	63	15,700	48,000	36	18,300	54,000	
Engineering	167	69,100	329,000	93	25,700	78,000	
Shipbuilding and	107	05,100	323,000	,,,	25,700	70,000	
Marine Eng	68	39,300	332,000	75	19,300	295,000	
Motor Vehicles	00	33,300	332,000	S ABOUT	15,500	275,000	
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						10,000	
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,				SOSTAL CONT			
Glass, etc	26	5,300	44,000	15	2,600	5,000	
Timber, Furni-							
ture, 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 Manu-							
facturing in-				*			
dustries	19	10,000	33,000	9	2,100	4,000	
Construction	174	19,200	94,000	150	18,900	106,000	
Gas, Electricity				2 2 1 1 1 1			
and Water	16	3,500	21,000	2	200	The state of	
Transport, etc	148	116,300	601,000	70	27,000	83,000	
Distributive	The same				SOLUTE	H.M.	
Trades	16	2,000	4,000	8	500	4,000	
Administrative,			1				
Professional,		1 000	0.000	. 92000	MAN TOO	10.000	
etc., Services	11	1,300	2,000	6	1,500	10,000	
Miscellaneous	1.	2 200	F 000		E 000	12 000	
Services	15	2,200	5,000	8	5,000	12,000	
Total	2,427‡	708,800	2,652,000	1,777	554,800	5,045,000	
			A CONTRACTOR	ngon :		-300 SEE	

#### PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER

Industry, Occupations and		e Number of sinvolved	Date whe	en Stoppage	Cause or Object	Result	
Locality	Directly Indirectly		Indirectly Began			owick the said of a liv	
SHIPBUILDING:— 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 piecework 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.	1	The employers' rejection of claims for increased wage rates	Partial resumption only.§	
Motor Vehicles:— 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' em- ployment.	
Workers employed in the motor vehicle industry—various areas in England (various firms)	9,650	6:00/ <u></u> 0	11 Oct.	17 Oct.	In sympathy with workers involved in the above stoppage	Work resumed.	
Inspectors and other workers em- ployed 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.

# MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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# Vocational and Disabled Training

Ministry of Labour Gazette November, 1960

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
Applicants admitted to training during period:	20 - 10 - 10 mg
Able-bodied	489
Disabled	906
Total	1,395
A TOTAL CONTRACT OF THE CONTRA	
Number of persons in training at end of period at:	
Government Training Centres:—	
Able-bodied	1,002
Disabled	976
Technical and Commercial Colleges:—	
Able-bodied	43
Disabled	456
Employers' Establishments:—	BE RESPONDED FOR THE PERSON AND
Able-bodied	3
Disabled	25
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary	100
Organisations	467
Total	2,972
lotal	2,912
Trainees completed training during period:	
Able-bodied	514
Disabled	822
And the second s	
Total	1,336
	Control of the Contro
Trainees placed in employment during period:	
Able-bodied	503
Disabled	795
T-4-1	1 200
Total	1,298

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.

100 110 142	K	iber of Per illed durin weeks end	ıg	Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended				
Nature of Accident	1st Oct., 1960	2nd July, 1960	3rd Oct., 1959	1st Oct., 1960	2nd July, 1960	3rd Oct., 1959		
Underground: Explosions of firedamp or coal dust Falls of ground. Haulage Miscellaneous (including shaft acci-	4 25 16	45* 28 20	3 22 14	6 134 86	2 159 102	1 162 95		
dents)	10	17	55†	52	71	75		
Total	55	110	94	278	334	333		
Surface: All causes	6	11		28	48	43		
Total, underground and surface	61	121	94	306	382	376		

All 45 persons in this category were killed in the disaster at Six Bells colliery, nomouthshire 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	10.00			25	22
Places under the Factories Acts Railway Service	::	::	•	57	39
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.

lines and Quarries*		Works and Places under
Coal Mines:	7	ss. 105, 107, 108, Factories Act, 1937
Underground	21	
Surface	1	Building Operations 1
Other Stratified Mines	25.55	Works of Engineering Construction
Miscellaneous Mines		Docks, Warehouses and
Ouarries		Ships
	-	sometimes actually deliced.
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	22	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS 3
		Constitute and the second of the second
		Railway Service
actories		Brakesmen and Goods
Lime, Cement and other		Guards
Minerals	1	Engine Drivers and
fron Extraction and Con-		Motormen
version	4	Firemen
Metal Casting	1	Guards (Passenger)
Non-rail Vehicles (Manu-		Labourers
facture and Repair)	2	Mechanics
Shipbuilding and Repairing and Ship Breaking	2	Permanent Way Men
Miscellaneous Machine	-	
Making	1	Shunters
Saw Milling and Plywood		Contractors' Servants
and Boards	1	Contractors Servants
Other Woodwork and		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE
Cork	2	ATTEMPT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF
Miscellaneous Chemical		Seamen
Manufacture	1	Trading Vessels 1
Paper and Paper Coating	1	Fishing Vessels
Electrical Stations	1	A STATE OF STREET
Other Processes	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN ]
		Salah Salah Salah Salah Salah

# 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.	STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P
I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
	Chrome Ulceration
Aniline Poisoning 3	Manufacture of
	Bichromates 23
Epitheliomatous Ulceration	Dyeing and Finishing 1
(Skin Cancer)	Chrome Tanning 1
(Sim Cancer)	Chromium Plating 8
Pitch and Tar 17	-
	TOTAL 33
101	Total, Cases 55
Mineral Oil 2	Total, Cases 55
	The state of the s
TOTAL 19	II. Deaths
-	Nil

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

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

The Tables below set out the numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents notified to District Offices of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour during the period 1st July, 1960, to 30th September, 1960 (both dates included) (i) according to the Division of the Inspectorate concerned, and (ii) according to process. The accidents to which these statistics relate are those notifiable to H.M. District Inspector in accordance with the definitions given below. All the figures given are provisional and subject to revision. Corrected annual totals will be published in the April, 1961, issue of this GAZETTE and in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

of Factories.

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

Classification.

The following definitions, etc., should be noted in connection

1. A notifiable accident is one which is either fatal or which disables the injured person for more than three days from earning full wages for the work at which he was employed. (See Section 64(1) of the Factories Act 1927) 64(1) of the Factories Act, 1937.)

2. An accident is *notifiable* in accordance with the above Section only if it occurs within the precincts of a factory (or other place subject to Sections 105, 107, 108 of the Factories Act, 1937) as defined

in Sections 151 and 152. Accidents occurring in parts of factories not subject to the Act, e.g., certain offices, are not notifiable.

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

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

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

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, Third Quarter, 1960, by Divisions of Inspectorate

Divisio	Fatal Accidents	Total Accident				
Northern East and West Ridings (Leeds)					16 4	3,995
East and West Ridings (Sheffield	0				19	2,192 3,154
North Midland		A SHALL AND			4	2,363
Eastern and Southern			100.00		17	3,506
London (North)					19	3,615
London (South)					13	3,228
Wales					2	2,046
Midland (Birmingham)	100				16	2,872 2,239
Midland (Wolverhampton)	::				5 9	2,495
North Western (Liverpool)	100				19	4,631
North Western (Manchester)					9	2,946
Scotland					33	4,788
	To	tals		11111111	185	44,070

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

Textile and Connected Processes	Process	Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents	Process	Fata1 Accidents	Total Accidents
Cotton Spinning Processes   1   617   Electric Motor, Generator, Transformer and Switch Weaving of Natrow Pabrics   - 252   1   195   Washing of Natrow Pabrics   - 352   1   195   Weaving of Natrow Pabrics   - 352   Weaving of We	Textile and Connected Processes			Electrical Engineering	2000	d-08000
Weaving of Natrow Fabrics	Cotton Spinning Processes	1	617		Section 1	
Woolen Spinning Processes   1   597   Bettrical Accumulator and Batternest Accumulator and Batternest   335   Bettrical Accumulator and Batternest   335   Bettrical Accumulator and Batternest   336   Bettrical Carbon Spinning Processes   1   302   Bettrical Carbon Spinning Processes   1   302   Bettrical Carbon Spinning Processes   1   302   Bettrical Component Manufacture and Repair   290   Bettrical Component Manufacture and Repair   280   Bettrical Component Manufacture and Repair   280   Bettrical Component Manufacture and Net Making   280   Bettrical Component Manufacture and Net Making   280   Bettrical Component Manufacture and Net Making   280   Bettrical Component Manufacture and Repair   280   Bettrical Carbon Manufacture   280   Bettrical Car	Wasying of Mansau Palaisa	-	362	gear Manufacture and Renair	- B	413
Worded Spinning Processes Worded Spinning Processes Hostery, Knitted Goods and Lace Manufacture   137 Heise, Henry Wood and Core Manufacture   138 Hostery, Knitted Goods and Lace Manufacture   138 Hostery, Minerals, Robert Manufacture   138 Hostery, Hostery, Robert Manufacture   138 Hostery	Woollen Spinning Processes	1	195	Electrical Accumulator and Battery Manufacture and		
Radio, Electronic and Electrical Component Manu-   Carpet Manufacture   136	Worsted Spinning Processes		302	Radio and Electronic Equipment and Electrical		35
Accept   Protection   Protect	Flax, Hemp and Jute Processing			Instrument Manufacture and Repair		299
Accept   Protection   Protect	Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Lace Manufacture	_	134	facture	Series Technology	128
Other Flexified Manufacturing Processes				Cable Manufacture	_ be	254
Other Electrical Equipment Manufacture and Repair   259	Other Textile Manufacturing Processes	_	89	Kenair		73
Total	Job Dyeing, Cleaning and Other Finishing	1		Other Electrical Equipment Manufacture and Repair	111	259
Total   3   2,741		-	166	Total	900 20 500	1.461
Bricks, Pipes and Tiles   2   461   Saw Milling   2   430	Total	3	2,741			East was
Bricks, Pipes and Tiles   2   461   Saw Milling   2   430	Clay, Minerals, etc.			Wood and Cork Working Processes	Sako D	
Pottery   Pott	Bricks, Pipes and Tiles	2	461	Saw Milling	2	430
Stone and Other Minerals	Pottery	-	264	Chin and Other Duilding Dead March	prit - 1 pe	33
Metal Processes				Wooden Box and Packing Case Making	01 30 3	107
Metal Processes	Time Coment etc	3		Coopering	1	45
Metal Processes	Total	8	1.431			6
Iron Extraction and Refining			-	Engineers Pattern Making		28
Iron Conversion		Ednik ileh		Other Wood and Cork Manufacture and Repair	1	273
Aluminium Extraction and Refining   -   78   Magnesium Extraction and Refining   -   3   188   Chemical Industries   -   3   188   Chemical Industries   -   276   Chemical Industries   -   277   Chemical Industries   -     277   Chemical Industries   -     277   Chemical Industries   -     277   Chemical Industries   -     277   Chemical Industries   -     277   Chemical Industries   -     277   Chemical Industries   -     277   Chemical Industries   -     277   Chemical Industries   -     277   Chemical Industries   -     277   Chemical Industries   -     277   Chemical Industries   -     277   Chemical Industries   -     277   Chemical Industries   -     277   Chemical Industries   -     2	Iron Conversion			Total	4	1,724
Magnesium Extraction and Refining	Aluminium Extraction and Refining	1000 - 100 W				
Metal Rolling	Magnesium Extraction and Refining	-	3	the field among isympa to gradulty and yet he	event fess	
Tin and Terne Plate, etc., Manufacture	Metal Rolling			Chemical Industries	PROMOTE S	
Metal Drawing and Extrusion   1   3   585   Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals		-	78	Heavy Chemicals	2	276
Iron Founding	Metal Drawing and Extrusion	3			DAY DELINE	196
Die Casting	Iron Founding	4	1,680	Synthetic Dyestuffs	<b>第三二章</b>	35
Non-Ferrous Metal Casting	Dia Castina			Oil Refining	2	200
Galvanising, Tinning, etc.	Non-Ferrous Metal Casting	-	227	Plastic Material and Man Made Fibre Production		
Total   20   6,267   Coal Gas   2   432   Coke Oven Operation   2   432   Coke Oven Operation   3   213   Coke Oven Operation   432   Coke Oven Operation   4   Coke Oven Operat	Galvanising, Tinning, etc.		83	Soap, etc		91
Constructional Engineering	Enamelling and Other Metal Finishing	-	99	Coal Gas	-2	
Concomposition   Composition	Total	20	6 267	Coke Oven Operation	3	213
Comparing			0,207	Patent Fuel Manufacture		64 28
Comotive Building and Repairing	General Engineering	300 00000		Total	20	
Railway and Tramway Plant Manufacture and Repair   554   564   5	Locomotive Building and Repairing	attender 3	357	Total	20	2,209
Boiler Making and similar work Constructional Engineering Motor Vehicle Manufacture  1 976 Non-power Vehicle Manufacture 1 1976 Non-power Vehicle Manufacture 5 722 Hatmaking and Millinery Work in shipyards and dry docks Work in shipyards and dry docks Work in wet docks or harbours 2 222 Aircraft Building and Repairing Machine Tool Manufacture  1 1,187 Cutlery and Tool Manufacture and Repair Miscellaneous Machine Making Engineering Industrial Appliances Manufacture  3 3 550 Metal Pressing Metal Pressing Metal Pressing Mother Metal Machining Metal Pressing Metal Manufacture (not otherwise specified) Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture (not otherwise specified)  Total	Railway and Tramway Plant Manufacture and Repair		554			
Motor Vehicle Manufacture	Boiler Making and similar work	2	648 308	Wearing Annarel		
Non-power Vehicle Manufacture	Constructional Engineering		614			1.57
Vehicle Repairing	Non-power Vehicle Manufacture	_1		Other Clathing		157
Work in shipyards and dry docks   3   1,265   Footwear Repair	Vehicle Repairing	5		Hatmaking and Millinery	NEW THE REAL PROPERTY.	10
Work in wet docks or harbours	Work in shipyards and dry docks	3	1 265		- Cartillon	148
Machine Tool Manufacture         —         239 Miscellaneous Machine Making         —         239 J.187           Miscellaneous Machine Repair and Tool Manufacture and Repair         —         266 Miscellaneous Machine Repairing and Jobbing Engineering         —         5         723 Paper and Printing Trades           Industrial Appliances Manufacture         —         3         550 Paper Making         —         1         773 Paper Staining and Coating         —         125 Miscellaneous Metal Machining         —         125 Cardboard, Paper Box and Fibre Container Manufacture         —         255 Miscellaneous Metal Processes (not otherwise specified)         1         765 Bag Making and Stationery         —         255 Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture (not otherwise specified)         —         330 Printing and Bookbinding         —         484 Engraving         —         484 Engraving         —         15	Work in wet docks or harbours	2	222			
Miscellaneous Machine Making Cutlery and Tool Manufacture and Repair Miscellaneous Machine Repairing and Jobbing Engineering Industrial Appliances Manufacture  \$5 723		(Element		Total	100	473
Miscellaneous Machine Repairing and Jobbing Engineering	Miscellaneous Machine Making	1	1,187			
Engineering	Miscellaneous Machine Renairing and Johning	Total		D ID: II T I	Lot	
Metal Pressing	Projection					
Metal Pressing	Sheet Metal Working			Dames Chaining and Chai	. 1	773
Miscellaneous Metal Processes (not otherwise specified)  Miscellaneous Metal Processes (not otherwise specified)  Miscellaneous Metal Processes (not otherwise specified)  Total  Total  1 765 Bag Making and Stationery  Printing and Bookbinding  Engraving  Total  Total  Total  1 788	Metal Pressing		453	Cardhoard Paper Boy and Fibre Container Many	Same and	125
specified)	Other Metal Machining		649	facture		
specified)	Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture (not otherwise	1	765		-	136
Total 31 12.091 Total 1 1.799	specified)	2	530	Engraving		
	Total	31	12,091	Total	1	
		90 May 22			W-173 TV	1,/88

	Process					Fatal Accidents	Total Accidents
ood and Alliea	d Trades	,		•			
Flour Milling	i 17uucs						100
Coarse Milling							129 124
Other Milling						_	9
Bread, Flour Confe			uits			-	628
Sugar Confectioner Food Preserving	у					-	450
Milk Processing			::	••		1	602 272
Edible Oils and Fat	ts ::					Same-int in	63
Sugar Refining						1	95
						_	84
Other Food Process Alcoholic Drink	sing					2	599
Non-Alcoholic Drin	nk						675 141
		30000			10175		
		То	tal	5		4	3,871
entied to godesius						60 Starte	
Aiscellaneous						2	540
Electrical Stations Plant using Atomic	Reactors	432 34	0:1:55	3780	70000	3	549 42
Other use of Radio		erials	1900		1 505	a sylvery and	3
Tobacco			A SE				120
Tanning	8 - 19 - 19 m	1.000		-		-944	107
Manufacture and Re		ticles m	ade fro	om Lea	ther		
(not otherwise special P		miiolo		····		-	24
Manufacture and R Materials (not ot	herwise on	cified)	mainly	of Te	xtile	1	63
Rubber	TO WISC SPE	orined)	100	18065	97 366	i	551
Linoleum	1085 NO. 1	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	12 18	1900 76	09/08		84
Cloth Coating	STATE OF THE PERSON	12. 50	400000	110000	1	6 1 - Carlo	20
Manufacture of Ar	ticles from	Plasti	cs (no	t other	wise		
specified)	100000					-	241
Glass Fine Instruments,	Teweller	Clock	e and	Wat	hes	CONTRACTOR OF	550
Other High Preci	sion Work	CIOCK	and	wall	unes,		98
Upholstery, Making	g up of Ca	rpets a	nd of	House	hold		
Textiles		0.000	3.000		13000	1	51
Abrasives and Synth				100	2000	No.	32
General Assembly	and Pa	icking	(not	other			70
specified) Processes associated	with Acut	culture		100			73
Match and Fireligh	ter Manufe	cture		2000	••		15 11
Footon Processes	Similary Iva			COLUMN TWO IS NOT		DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	
ractory Processes n	ot Otherwi	ise Spe	cified	-		2	309
Factory Processes n	ot Otherwi	ise Spe	cified			2	309
		ise Spe	otal			8	2,943
Processes under 108 of Fact	r Sectio	ise Spectrons 10	otal 05, 1				The second second
Processes under 108 of Fact Building Operations Industrial Buildin	r Sectio	ise Spectrons 10	otal 05, 1			8	2,943
Processes under 108 of Fact Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction	r Sectio	ise Spectrons 10	otal 05, 1			8 20	2,943
Processes under 108 of Fact Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance.	r Sectio	ise Spectrons 10	otal 05, 1	 107 d	and	20 8	2,943 1,191 354
Processes under 108 of Fact Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition	r Section tories A	To ons 10 ct, 1	otal 05, 1 937	 107 d	and	8 20	2,943
Processes under 108 of Fact Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance.	r Section tories A	To ons 10 ct, 1	otal 05, 1 937		and	20 8 2	2,943 1,191 354 86
Processes under 108 of Fact Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance. Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance.	r Section tories A	To ons 10 ct, 1	otal 05, 1 937		and	20 8	2,943 1,191 354 86 893 251
Processes under 108 of Fact. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance. Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance. Demolition	r Section tories A	ons 10	otal 05, 1 937	 107 d	and	20 8 2 10	2,943 1,191 354 86 893
Processes under 108 of Fac. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block	r Section tories A	ons 10	otal 05, 1 937	 107 d	and	20 8 2 10 2	2,943 1,191 354 86 893 251 38
Processes under 108 of Fact Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block Construction	r Section for Section And Section And Section And Section Sect	Tons 10	otal 05, 1 937		and	20 8 2 10	2,943 1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230
Processes under 108 of Fac. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance	r Section for Section And Section And Section And Section Sect	ons 10	otal 05, 1 937	 207 d	and	20 8 2 10 2	2,943 1,191 354 86 893 251 38
Processes under 108 of Fact Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance Demolition	r Section for Sect	Tons 10	otal 05, 1 937		and	20 8 2 10 2	2,943 1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230
Processes under 108 of Fac. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance	r Section tories And section is a section in the section in the section is a section in the sect	Tons 10	otal 05, 1 937		and	20 8 2 10 2	2,943 1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230
Processes under 108 of Face Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance. Demolition Maintenance. Demolition Maintenance. Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance. Demolition Maintenance. Demolition Maintenance. Building of Dwel Construction Maintenance. Construction Maintenance.	r Section tories A	Tons 10	otal 05, 1 937		 and	20 8 2 10 2 1	2,943 1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249
Processes under 108 of Fac. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance. Demolition Construction Maintenance. Demolition Maintenance.	r Section tories A	ons 10 ct, 1	otal 05, 1 937		 and	20 8 2 10 2 - 1 -	2,943 1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1
Processes under 108 of Fac. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwel Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwel Construction Maintenance Demolition Demolition Other Building Other B	r Section tories And section is a section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section	ons 10 ct, 1	otal 05, 1 937		 and	20 8 2 10 2 - 1 - 4 6	2,943 1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13
Processes under 108 of Face Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwel Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Other Building of Construction	r Section tories And section is a section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section	ons 10 ct, 1	otal 05, 1 937		  	20 8 2 10 2 - 1 - 4 6 -	2,943  1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91
Processes under 108 of Fac. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance. Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance. Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance. Demolition Building of Dwel Construction Maintenance. Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance. Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance.	r Section tories And section is a section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the sectio	ons 10	05, 1 937		   	20 8 2 10 2 - 1 - 4 6 - 1 2	2,943  1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91 49
Processes under 108 of Face Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwel Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Other Building of Construction	r Section tories And section is a section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the sectio	ons 10 ct, 1	otal 05, 1 937		  	20 8 2 10 2 - 1 - 4 6 -	2,943  1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91
Processes under 108 of Fac. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance. Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance. Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance. Demolition Building of Dwel Construction Maintenance. Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance. Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance.	r Section tories And section is a section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the sectio	ons 10	05, 1 937		   	20 8 2 10 2 - 1 - 4 6 - 1 2	2,943  1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91 49
Processes under 108 of Fac. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwel Construction Maintenance Demolition Demolition Other Building O Construction Maintenance Demolition	r Section tories And section is a section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the sectio	ons 10 ct, 1	05, 1 937			20 8 2 10 2 1 - 4 6 - 1 2 1	2,943 1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91 49 11
Processes under 108 of Fac. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance. Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance. Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance. Demolition Building of Dwell Construction Maintenance. Demolition Other Building of Owell Construction Maintenance. Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance. Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance. Demolition	r Section tories And section is a section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the sectio	ons 10 ct, 1	05, 1 937			20 8 2 10 2 1 - 4 6 - 1 2 1	2,943 1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91 49 11
Processes under 108 of Fac. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwel Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Demolition Works of Engineerit Operations at	r Section tories And section is a section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the sectio	ons 10 ct, 1			  	20 8 2 10 2 - 1 - 4 6 - 1 2 1 57	2,943  1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91 49 11 4,077
Processes under 108 of Fac. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwel Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Demolition Works of Engineerit Operations at	r Section tories And section is a section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the sectio	ons 10 ct, 1			  	20 8 2 10 2 - 1 - 4 6 - 1 2 1 57	2,943  1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91 49 11 4,077
Processes under 108 of Fac. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwel Construction Maintenance Demolition Under Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition  Works of Engineerin Operations at:— Tunnelling, Shapams and Rese	r Section tories And section is a section in the section in the section is a section in the sect	ons 16 ct, 1				20 8 2 10 2 1 - 4 6 - 1 2 1	2,943  1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91 49 11 4,077
Processes under 108 of Fac. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwel Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Demolition Works of Engineerit Operations at	r Section tories And section is a section in the section in the section is a section in the sect	ons 16 ct, 1				20 8 2 10 2 - 1 - 4 6 - 1 2 1 57	2,943  1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91 49 11 4,077
Processes under 108 of Fac. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwel Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Occupation Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition  Works of Engineerin Operations at:— Tunnelling, Shapams and Rese Bridges, Viadutunnelling) Pipe lines and Itself in the Maintenance in the Maintena	r Section tories And section is a section in the section in the section is a section in the sect	To tion action ther than Aquedoner than	005, 1 937	onelling:		20 8 2 10 2 - 1 - 4 6 - 1 2 1 57	2,943  1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91 4,077
Processes under 108 of Fac. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition of Block Construction Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Maintena	r Section tories And ag:—  Public Builing House  ing Construct aft Const	To tion action cher than Aquedo	ootal  005, 1  937		and	20 8 2 10 2 - 1 - 4 6 - 1 2 1 57	2,943  1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91 49 11 4,077
Processes under 108 of Fac.  Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwel Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Demolition Demolition  Works of Engineerin Operations at:— Tunnelling, Sha Dams and Ress Bridges, Viadu tunnelling) Pipe lines and t Docks, Harbou Waterworks as	r Section tories And ag:—  Public Builing House  ing Construct aft Const	To tion action cher than Aquedo	ootal  005, 1  937			20 8 2 10 2 - 1 - 4 6 - 1 2 1 57	2,943  1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91 4,077
Processes under 108 of Fac. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Dwel Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Works of Engineerin Operations at:— Tunnelling, Sha Dams and Ress Bridges, Viadu tunnelling) Pipe lines and 1 Docks, Harbou Waterworks at tunnellings	r Section tories And section and Construct aft Construct aft Constructions and Inland Sewage (others and Inland Sewage)	ons 10 ct, 1  lding:-  ss:-  To  ction  action action cher that and Na e Wor	otal  05, 1  937		and	20 8 2 10 2 - 1 - 4 6 - 1 2 1 - 57 - 2 2 3 1	2,943  1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91 4,077
Processes under 108 of Fac.  Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance Demolition Building of Block Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Demolition Under Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Under Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Under Building of Construction Maintenance Demolition Other Building of Construction Maintenance Other Buildi	Public Buil  so of Flats:  ling House  perations:-  precion of the service of the	To the control of the	otal  05, 1  937		and	20 8 2 10 2 - 1 - 4 6 - 1 2 1 57	2,943  1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91 49 11 4,077
Processes under 108 of Fac.  Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance. Demolition. Commercial and Construction Maintenance. Demolition  Building of Block Construction Maintenance. Demolition Maintenance. Mother Building Construction Maintenance. Demolition Maintenance. Demolition Maintenance. Maintenan	Public Builing House  perations:-  grant Construction of Const	To tion and Naged Works and Naged Works and Coroks	otal  05, 1  937		and	20 8 2 10 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 57 2 2 2 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2,943  1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91 4,077
Processes under 108 of Fac. Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance Demolition Commercial and Construction Maintenance Demolition of Building of Block Construction Maintenance Demolition Maintenance Morks of Engineerin Operations at:— Tunnelling, Sha Dams and Ress Bridges, Viadu tunnelling) Pipe lines and tunnelling) Pipe lines and tunnelling) *Work on Steel a *Sea Defence an *Work on Road	Public Builing House  perations:-  grant Construction of Const	To ction action cher that and Nae Workstelds	otal  05, 1  937		and	20 8 2 10 2 - 1 - 4 6 - 1 2 1 57	2,943  1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91 49 11 4,077
Processes under 108 of Fac.  Building Operations Industrial Buildin Construction Maintenance. Demolition. Commercial and Construction Maintenance. Demolition  Building of Block Construction Maintenance. Demolition Maintenance. Mother Building Construction Maintenance. Demolition Maintenance. Demolition Maintenance. Maintenan	Public Builing House  perations:-  grant Construction of Const	To tion and Naged Works and Naged Works and Coroks	otal  05, 1  937		and	20 8 2 10 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 57 2 2 2 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2,943  1,191 354 86 893 251 38 230 26 1 594 249 13 91 4,077
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Ministry of Labour Gazette November, 1960

Fatal Total

### Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 10th October, 1960.

Tolonous E house	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses	768	114	882
during period	1,372	201	1,573
Number of persons who completed courses during period	608	93	701

Up to 10th October, 1960, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 116,822, including 3,336 blind persons.

### Shipbuilding in Third Quarter of 1960

According to Lloyd's register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th September, 1960, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of September was 262, with a gross tonnage of 1,753,843 tons. This was 112,445 tons less than at the end of June and was the lowest figure since June, 1946.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 252,637 at the end of September, representing 14·4 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country. These figures compare very poorly with the peak reached in September, 1950 (825,745, or 40·4 per cent.), but they have been held at the present level for the past two years with only minor fluctuations.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of September amounted to 8,811,416 tons gross, of which 19·9 per cent, was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of September was 7,057,573, a decrease of 200,314 tons compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage being built abroad for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of September was 537,610; this was 197,415 tons more than at the end of the previous quarter. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 4,035,364 tons, or 45.8 per cent. of the total 537,610; this was 197,415 tons more than at the end of the previous quarter. Steam and motor oil tankers under construction in the world amounted to 4,035,364 tons, or 45.8 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 833,700, representing 47.5 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the People's Republic of China, East Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and

figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the third quarter of 1960 were 6 steamers, of 18,000 tons, and 56 motorships, of 161,398 tons, a total of 62 vessels, of 179,398 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 5 steamers, of 112,411 tons, and 48 motorships, of 155,057 tons, a total of 53 vessels, of 267,468 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 6 steamers, of 90,900 tons, and 55 motorships, of 206,172 tons, a total of 61 vessels, of 297,072 tons gross

297,072 tons gross.

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

### Retail Prices Overseas

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

Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise(+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with					
is given	Liguro	Month before	Year before				
1953 = 100 July, 1960  1957 = 100 July, 1960  "" 1950 = 100 Sept., 1960  1938 = 1 July, 1960  1948 = 100 Aug., 1960  1949 = 100 July, 1960  1948 = 900 July, 1960  1948 = 100 Aug., 1960  1936 = 100 July, 1960  1949 = 100 Aug., 1960  1939 = 100 Sept., 1960	109 · 67 108 · 8 109 110 123 127 68 · 68 75 · 74 131 · 51 137 · 25 164 183 110 · 1 111 · 8 871 · 8 1134 · 4 159 174 184 · 6	- 0·31 - 0·8 + 1 + 1 - 0·2 - 1·6 + 0·18 + 0·1 - 0·01 - Nil - 1 + 1 + 0·9 - 0·2 - Nil + 1 + 0·9 - 0·2 - 1·6 + 0·1 + 0·2 - 1·6 + 0·5 - 1·6 + 0·5 - 1·6 -	+ 0·· + 5 + 7 + 2 - 2 + 1· - 2· + 1 - 2· + 2· + 2· + 6· + 9 + 3·	3 38 75 178 27 73			
""  1949 = 100 Sept., 1960  1952 = 100 July, 1960  1959 = 100 July, 1960  1955 = 100 June, 1960  1947-49 = 100 Aug. 1960	128·4 123·3 101·2 97·66 101 97·7 108 106·5	+ 1·1 + 0·5 + 1·6 - 1·3 - 2·28 Nil + 0·3 + 1·2 + 2·3	+ 4:1 + 0:1 - 4:- - 7: + 1 - 1 + 4:- + 5:- + 1:1	39 47 35			
	is given  1953 = 100 July, 1960  1957 = 100 July, 1960  ""  1950 = 100 Sept., 1960  1938 = 1 July, 1960  1948 = 100 Aug., 1960  1949 = 100 July, 1960  1948 = 100 July, 1960  1949 = 100 Aug., 1960  1949 = 100 Aug., 1960  1939 = 100 Sept., 1960  1939 = 100 Sept., 1960  1932 = 100 July, 1960  1952 = 100 July, 1960  1959 = 100 July, 1960  1955 = 100 July, 1960  1955 = 100 June, 1960	is given  1953 = 100 July, 1960 1957 = 100 July, 1960 108 8  109 67 108 8  109 67 108 8  109 110  109 67 108 8  109 110  109 67 108 8  109 109 110  109 67 108 8  109 67 108 8  109 68 68 75 74 137 25 137 27 137 25 137 27 137 25 137 25 137 27 137 25 137 27 137 25 137 27 137 25 137 27	is given    Month before	is given    Month before   Year before			

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

<sup>\*</sup> Accidents under these headings became reportable to H.M. Factory Inspectorate as from 15th May, 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" 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, 1046-24 who are attracted and Innoners appointed before 1st April, 1046-24 who are attracted and Innoners appointed before 1st April, 1046-24 who are attracted and Innoners appointed before 1st April, 1046-24 who are attracted and Innoners appointed before 1st April, 1046-24 who are attracted and Innoners appointed before 1st April, 1046-24 who are attracted and Innoners appointed before 1st April, 1046-24 who are attracted and Innoners appointed before 1st April, 1046-24 who are attracted and £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 on 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 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 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 Profes sional 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

### 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 revosed weekly

remuneration for managers, manageresses, relief managers, relief manageresses, club stewards and club stewardesses.

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

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

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\*:—

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 (Bana Twing and Mat) Order 1060.

The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1960: 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. 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 easis 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),

#### **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

reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week

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 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 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

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).

1958 (both dates included).

"The question to be determined in this the 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 tootnote \* 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 nis 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 unemptoned. 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 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 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 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 unem-

"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 feiture to make the claimant. 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

"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 hank. He said that he had not seen any notice displayed warning 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 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

"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.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 459.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 459.

"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. 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.

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

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 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 unem-

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 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

"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



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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 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 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

"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 Representations of the state of the st sentatives 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 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 real available to him (incompany has these available to him for the sentence of the same than the world have available to him (incompany) as the same than the world have been sentenced in the contested in the same than 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 claimant's contention, in effect, is that his position was the same as that of a factory worker whose employment is temthe 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 the Ministry as having the subsidiary occupation of gardener's labourer (which formerly was his regular occupation) and that this

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 week again on the ground that the work had not been limited by the employer to 3 days a week.

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 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

ment elsewhere when it was not worth while to work for his ment 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

Ministry of Labour Gazette November, 1960

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned 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

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 opplication to the fire outles in the series of the fire outles in the fire outles in the series of the fire outles in the fire outles in the series of the fire outles in the outles in the series of the fire outles in the series of the

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 Superannuation) (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 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 Insurance Act, 1969).

(Amenament) Order (Northern Freiand), 1906 (S.R. & O. 9) 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

(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 44 (6d)); (iv) The National Insurance (General 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 United Insurance Insu September (1) 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).

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

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 Superannuation) 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.

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

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

Safety in Mines.—Safety in Mines Research, 1959. 38th Annual eport. 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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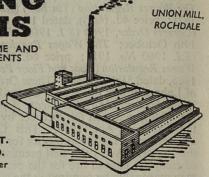
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