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

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work in 1960

DURING the year 1960 there was an increase of 4 per cent. in the average level of full-time *weekly* rates of wages in the principal industries and services, a reduction of nearly 2½ per cent. in normal weekly hours of work and a consequential increase of just over 6½ per cent. in *hourly* rates of wages. In manufacturing industries only the corresponding figures were about 4½, 3, and 8 per cent. respectively. Changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation during the year resulted in about 11 million workers receiving an aggregate increase of nearly £4½ million in their full-time weekly rates of wages and about 6¾ million workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of nearly 2 hours. As nearly 5½ million workers received both wage increases and reductions in hours, either simultaneously or at different times, nearly 12¾ million of the total number of manual

workers covered by collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders (estimated at between 13 and 13½ million) had wage increases and/or reductions in hours during the year. *These statistics relate to manual wage earners only and are based on normal conditions of employment.*

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

The following Table shows, for all industries and services and for manufacturing industries only, the indices of changes in *weekly* rates of wages, of *hourly* rates of wages and of normal weekly hours for all workers (based on 31st January, 1956 = 100) at the end of 1959 and of each month in 1960, and also the month by month percentage increases over the December, 1959, figures.

	<i>All industries and services</i>						<i>Manufacturing industries only</i>					
	Weekly Wage Rates		Hourly Wage Rates		Normal Weekly Hours		Weekly Wage Rates		Hourly Wage Rates		Normal Weekly Hours	
	Index	Percentage increase over Dec., 1959	Index	Percentage increase over Dec., 1959	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec., 1959	Index	Percentage increase over Dec., 1959	Index	Percentage increase over Dec., 1959	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec., 1959
1959 December ..	117.5	—	118.1	—	99.5	—	117.3	—	117.8	—	99.5	—
1960 January ..	118.3	0.7	119.0	0.8	99.4	0.1	117.7	0.4	118.5	0.6	99.3	0.2
February ..	118.5	0.8	119.4	1.1	99.2	0.3	117.8	0.4	118.7	0.8	99.2	0.3
March ..	119.0	1.3	121.1	2.6	98.3	1.2	118.7	1.2	121.8	3.4	97.4	2.2
April ..	119.6	1.8	121.8	3.2	98.2	1.3	118.9	1.4	122.2	3.8	97.2	2.3
May ..	119.9	2.0	122.3	3.6	98.0	1.5	119.1	1.5	122.6	4.0	97.2	2.4
June ..	119.9	2.0	122.4	3.7	98.0	1.6	119.2	1.6	122.7	4.2	97.1	2.4
July ..	120.1	2.2	122.6	3.9	98.0	1.6	119.5	1.9	123.1	4.5	97.1	2.5
August ..	120.4	2.4	123.2	4.4	97.7	1.9	119.6	2.0	123.4	4.8	96.9	2.7
September ..	120.8	2.8	123.8	4.8	97.6	2.0	119.9	2.2	124.0	5.2	96.7	2.9
October ..	120.7	2.7	124.0	5.1	97.3	2.3	120.0	2.3	124.2	5.4	96.7	2.9
November ..	121.0	3.0	124.5	5.5	97.2	2.3	120.5	2.7	124.8	5.9	96.5	3.1
December ..	122.2	4.0	125.9	6.6	97.1	2.4	122.7	4.6	127.1	7.9	96.5	3.1

Note.—Details of the indices for men, women and juveniles are given in the usual monthly Tables on pages 28 and 29 of this GAZETTE.

The Table below gives a comparison of the percentage changes in the indices for each of the years from 1956 to 1960 inclusive.

Percentage increase or decrease during the year

Year	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Weekly Wage Rates	Hourly Wage Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Weekly Wage Rates	Hourly Wage Rates	Normal Weekly Hours
1956 ..	Increase 7.7	Increase 7.7	Decrease 0.0	Increase 7.3	Increase 7.3	Decrease 0.0
1957 ..	5.4	5.7	0.3	5.4	5.6	0.2
1958 ..	3.7	3.8	0.1	3.5	3.5	0.1
1959 ..	1.1	1.2	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.2
1960 ..	4.0	6.6	2.4	4.6	7.9	3.1

These indices relate to changes in rates of wages and normal hours of work and must not be taken as a measure of changes in actual earnings, either weekly or hourly, or of hours actually worked. A comparison between changes in earnings and rates of wages between April, 1956 and April, 1960 (the October, 1960, figures are not yet available), is given on page 29 of this GAZETTE.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

The statistics for 1960 show that as a result of changes in rates of wages and hours of work reported to the Department as having come into operation during the year, approximately 11 million workers received an aggregate increase of nearly £4½ million in their full-time weekly rates of wages and about 6½ million workers benefited by an average reduction of nearly 2 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.* Due to the fluctuations in the official index of retail prices 68,000 workers whose wages are subject to sliding-scale arrangements based on the index were affected by increases and decreases of equal amount.

The Table below shows, by industry group, for the year 1960, the number of workers 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.

Industry Group	Weekly Rates of Wages		Normal Weekly Hours of Work	
	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Reductions†	Estimated Net Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	651,000	133,200	631,000	634,800
Mining and Quarrying ..	361,000	121,800	24,500	48,900
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	385,000	128,900	318,500	507,600
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	220,000	98,700	221,000	441,300
Metal Manufacture ..	230,000	114,200	118,500	237,000
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	2,339,000	1,032,400	2,571,500	5,151,600
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..				
Vehicles ..	617,000	232,200	220,000	512,900
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..				
Textiles ..	48,500	15,300	—	—
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..				
Clothing and Footwear ..	216,000	70,100	335,500	595,100
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. ..	157,500	65,700	95,500	161,600
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	192,500	82,200	130,500	262,800
Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	329,500	53,800	119,500	210,200
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	160,000	76,800	175,500	331,700
Construction ..	1,019,000	204,400	729,000	1,337,900
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication ..	252,000	169,800	250,500	561,800
Distributive Trades ..	1,048,000	766,500	257,000	513,800
Public Administration and Professional Services ..	1,266,000	368,200	216,500	372,100
Miscellaneous Services ..	779,000	288,700	138,000	275,800
Total ..	746,000	188,400	239,500	465,500
Total ..	11,017,000	4,211,300	6,792,000	12,622,400

The above figures include nearly 5½ million workers who had both wage-rate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours during the year.

The month by month effect of changes in weekly rates of wages and normal hours of work during 1960 is summarised in the following Table.

Month	Approximate Number of Workers affected by			Estimated Amount of		
	Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages*	Decrease in Weekly Rates of Wages*	Reductions in Normal Weekly Hours*	Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages*	Decrease in Weekly Rates of Wages*	Reduction in Normal Weekly Hours*
Jan. ..	(000's) 1,517	(000's) 190	(000's) 300	(£000's) 322	(£000's) —	(000's) 322
Feb. ..	1,369	—	1,127	379	—	1,468
Mar. ..	533	68	2,615	241	10	5,119
Apr. ..	2,168	1	395	780	—	695
May ..	856	153	423	297	4	912
June ..	745	28	182	282	4	298
July ..	638	—	257	196	—	524
Aug. ..	576	10	223	240	—	448
Sept. ..	756	632	284	280	—	568
Oct. ..	710	—	753	216	204	1,507
Nov. ..	394	—	219	177	—	502
Dec. ..	2,796	—	124	1,045	—	259

* The figures for 1960 are provisional and subject to revision.
† Workers affected by two or more changes are counted only once in this column.

The following Table sets out the aggregate amounts of increases and decreases in weekly rates of wages in 1960 according to the various methods by which they were effected.

Method	Increases		Decreases	
	Aggregate Amount	Percentage of Total	Aggregate Amount	Percentage of Total
Direct negotiation ..	£ 2,079,200	46.9	£ —	—
Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement ..	1,561,500	35.2	198,800	89.3
Wages Councils and other Statutory Wages Boards ..	673,100	15.2	—	—
Sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices ..	100,700	2.3	23,900	10.7
Arbitration* ..	19,500	0.4	—	—
Total ..	4,434,000	100.0	222,700	100.0

The Tables which follow show the approximate number of workers affected by changes in rates of wages or hours of work and the effect of such changes in each of the years from 1956 to 1960—information for earlier years is given in previous January issues of this GAZETTE.

Weekly Rates of Wages

Year	Approximate Number of Workers affected by		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Rates of Wages		Estimated Overall Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
	Net Increases	Net Decreases	Increases	Decreases	
1956 ..	12,672,500	—	£ 6,633,100	£ —	£ 6,633,100
1957 ..	12,338,000	—	5,340,400	—	5,340,400
1958 ..	11,231,500	—	3,460,600	—	3,460,600
1959 ..	4,708,000	18,000	1,252,000	800	1,251,200
1960† ..	11,017,000	—	4,211,300	—	4,211,300

Normal Weekly Hours of Work

Year	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Reductions		Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours	
	Net Increases	Net Decreases	Increases	Decreases
1956 ..	20,600	—	36,900	—
1957 ..	434,100	—	1,038,400	—
1958 ..	348,000	—	648,700	—
1959 ..	363,500	—	486,000	—
1960† ..	6,792,000	—	12,622,400	—

Figures in these two Tables give a general indication of the movement in weekly rates of wages and normal hours of work over the period and undue significance should not be attached to differences in the amount of change as between one year and another. In particular, the grouping of figures in annual divisions should not be interpreted as indicative of a pattern or cycle of wage changes based on the calendar year.

General

During the course of 1960 the movement for a reduced working week which had started in the autumn of 1959, gathered momentum and by mid-year had become firmly established. When account is taken of a number of collective agreements or proposals of Wages Councils made in 1960 to reduce the normal working week at a date in 1961 (e.g., coal mining in January, local authorities services in England and Wales in January, health services in April, building industry in England and Wales in October), it means that a substantial proportion of manual workers are now or will soon be conditioned to a shorter normal working week. A number of the agreements to reduce normal weekly hours emphasize the intention of both parties to improve efficiency, and hope was expressed that the agreements would provide the basis for an effective reduction in actual working hours for the workers concerned.

Some of the major changes operative in the early months of 1960 were the result of settlements or proposals instituted in 1959. These included agriculture in England and Wales (increase of 4s. a week and reduction of one hour, February), constituent firms of I.C.I. Ltd. (weekly hours reduced by two hours without loss of pay, January), boot and shoe manufacture (increase of 5s. a week and reduction of 1½ hours, March), building industry in England and Wales (introduction of 44-hour week all the year round in those areas where summer hours were 46½, October), electricity supply (44 to 42, February), and the retail distributive trades covered by Wages Councils (increases of 6s. a week for men, January or February).

In addition to being affected by settlements or orders establishing a reduced working week without loss of pay in 1960 or 1961, workers in a number of important industries also received increases in rates of wages in 1960. Such increases were not necessarily coincident with the operative date of the reduced working week, in some instances being effective prior to, and in others subsequent to, this date. These industries included: agriculture, coal mining, tobacco manufacture, heavy chemicals manufacture, light castings

* This heading covers arbitration facilities provided by the State under, for example, the Conciliation Act, 1896 and the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.
† The figures for 1960 are provisional and subject to revision.

manufacture, engineering and allied industries, electrical cable making, cotton industry, boot and shoe manufacture, pottery manufacture, furniture manufacture, rubber manufacture, gas and electricity supply, municipal and company-owned bus undertakings and local authorities' services.

Drivers and conductors employed by London Transport Executive, who had received an increase of 10s. a week in March, received a further increase of 18s. a week in October, together with certain

improvements in conditions of service to overcome difficulties in recruitment. Agricultural workers throughout the United Kingdom, who had received increases in rates and a reduction of one hour in their normal working week in the early months of 1960, received further increases this month (January, 1961).

The actual date of major settlements, awards or orders made in 1960, together with the operative date of change and brief particulars of the changes, are given in the following Table.

MAJOR CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK NOTIFIED IN 1960

Date of Agreement, Award or Order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry and District	Classes of Workers	Brief Details of Change
20 Jan.	29 Feb.	Civil Engineering Construction—Great Britain.	Male workers (other than watchmen).	Winter period weekly hours reduced from 44 to 40 and increase of 1½d. an hour to compensate for loss of earnings.
8 Feb.	22 Feb.	Agriculture—England and Wales	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 47 to 46 with increases of 4s. a week for men and 3s. for women.
12 Feb.	18 Apr.	Building—England and Wales ..	Building operatives ..	Increases in hourly rates of 2½d. for craftsmen and 1½d. for labourers.
12 Feb.*	11 Jan.	Railway Service (British Railways)—Great Britain.	Salaried staff and conciliation grades.	Interim increases of approximately 5 per cent.
18 Feb.	28 Mar.	Engineering—United Kingdom ..	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of pay.
25 Feb.	28 Mar.	Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing—United Kingdom.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of pay.
25 Feb.	{ 4 Apr. 2 Jan.(1961) }	Local Authorities' Services—England and Wales.	Manual workers ..	{ Increases of 2d. an hour for men and of 1½d. or 1¼d. for women. Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of pay.
26 Feb.	14 Mar.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving ..	Male and female workers ..	Increases of 7½ per cent. in current rates.
14 Mar.	2 Apr.	Wool Textile—Yorkshire ..	Male and female workers ..	Increase of 4 per cent.
21 Mar.	16 Mar.	Road Passenger Transport—London Transport Executive.	Drivers and conductors ..	Increase of 10s. a week.
24 Mar.	{ 24 Mar. 1 June }	Municipal Road Passenger Transport—Great Britain (excluding London) and Belfast.	Operating staff ..	{ Increases in weekly rates ranging from 9s. 2d. to 10s. 6d. Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of pay.
26 Mar.	1 Apr.	Paper Making, etc.—United Kingdom.	Male and female workers ..	Normal working week reduced by 2 hours without loss of pay.
31 Mar.	1 May	Gas Supply—Great Britain ..	Dayworkers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of pay.
1 Apr.	18 Apr.	Furniture Manufacture — Great Britain.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 with increases in hourly rates of 4d. for men and of 3d. for women.
8 Apr.*	11 Jan.	Railway Workshops (British Railways)—Great Britain.	Male and female workers ..	Increases in weekly rates ranging from 8s. to 10s. for men and from 6s. to 7s. for women.
8 June	3 July	Licensed Non-Residential Establishments—Great Britain.	Workers other than managers, etc.	Increases of 6s. a week for men and of 4s. for women.
16 June	18 July	Licensed Residential Establishments and Licensed Restaurants—Great Britain.	Male and female workers ..	Increases of 6s. or 7s. a week for men and 4s. 6d. or 5s. 6d. for women.
24 June	4 Jan.	Railway Service (British Railways)—Great Britain.	Salaried staff and conciliation grades.	Increases of approximately 8 to 10 per cent. on rates in operation prior to interim increase payable from 11th January, 1960 (Implementation of Guillebaud Report recommendations).
20 July	25 July	Engineering—United Kingdom ..	Apprentices and other youths and boys.	Increases ranging from 3s. 10d. to 17s. a week.
21 July	7 Nov.	Fletton Brick Manufacture—Beds., Bucks. and Peterborough.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of pay.
July	1 Sept.	Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring — Great Britain.	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of pay.
3 Aug.*	1 July	Heavy Chemicals—I.C.I. Ltd. ..	Male and female workers ..	Increases in hourly rates of 2½d. for men and of 2d. for women.
9 Aug.	29 Aug.	Merchant Navy—United Kingdom.	Catering departments, deck and engine-room ratings.	Increases ranging from £1 to £3 15s. a month or from 5s. 3d. to 14s. a week, with improved rates for week-end work.
12 Aug.	12 Aug.	Electricity Supply—Great Britain	Manual workers ..	Minimum increase of 3d. in hourly rates with additional increases ranging from ¼d. to 4½d. according to occupation.
15 Aug.	1 Nov.	Electrical Contracting—England, Wales and Northern Ireland.	Dayworkers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 without loss of pay.
17 Aug.	29 Aug.	Dock Labour—Great Britain ..	Dock labourers ..	Increase of 2s. a day (11s. a week).
19 Aug.	5 Sept.	Coal Mining—Great Britain ..	Underground and surface workers.	Increase of 10d. a shift (5s. a week).
1 Sept.	3 Oct.	Unlicensed Places of Refreshment—Great Britain.	Male and female workers ..	Increases of 8s. a week for managers, 6s. for manageresses, 1½d. to 2½d. an hour for men and of 1d. to 2d. for women.
13 Sept.	18 Sept.	Gas Supply—Great Britain ..	Workers other than maintenance craftsmen.	Increases in hourly rates of 3d. for men.
10 Oct.	1 Jan. (1961)	Electrical Contracting—England, Wales and Northern Ireland.	Male workers ..	Increases in hourly rates of 1s. for journeymen electricians and 9½d. for adult mates.†
10 Oct.*	11 Jan. (1960)	Railway Workshops (British Railways)—Great Britain.	Male and female workers ..	Increases in weekly rates ranging from 5s. to 9s. 6d. a week for men and from 4s. to 4s. 6d. for women.
14 Oct.	6 Nov.	Iron and Steel Manufacture—Certain districts in Great Britain.	Male workers ..	Increases of 9s. to 13s. a week.
26 Oct.	26 Oct.	Road Passenger Transport—London Transport Executive.	Drivers and conductors ..	Increase of 18s. a week.
2 Nov.	2 Jan. (1961)	Agriculture—England and Wales	Male and female workers ..	Increases of 9s. a week for men and of 7s. for women.
12 Dec.	9 Jan. (1961)	Coal Mining—Great Britain ..	Underground and surface workers.	Normal weekly hours reduced by 1½ hours.
18 Dec.*	7 Nov.	Retail Co-operative Societies—Great Britain.	Shop assistants ..	Increases ranging from 10s. to 15s. a week for men and from 8s. to 11s. for women.
21 Dec.	26 Dec.	Engineering—United Kingdom ..	Male and female workers ..	Increases of 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. a week for men and of 7s. for women.
21 Dec.‡	2 Oct. (1961)	Building—England and Wales ..	Building operatives ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 with an increase of 6d. in hourly rates.
30 Dec.	16 Jan. (1961)	Cotton Spinning and Weaving ..	Male and female workers ..	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42½ without loss of pay.

* Agreed on this date with retrospective effect to the date shown in the next column.
† Under this agreement most of the extra payments previously made cease to operate and the new rates are to remain in operation for two and a half years unless the official index of retail prices varies by not less than five points from its December, 1960, level, in which case either the employers' association or the trade union can apply for an adjustment of rates.
‡ Recommendation of the ad hoc negotiating committee accepted by the National Joint Industrial Council at a meeting on 12th January, 1961.

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 15 to 37.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during November by 17,000 (-11,000 males and +28,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,839,000. The main changes were increases of 55,000 in distributive trades and 4,000 in manufacturing industries, and decreases of 25,000 in agriculture and fishing, 10,000 in construction and 6,000 in financial, scientific and miscellaneous services. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have increased by 18,000 from 24,655,000 to 24,673,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain fell from 328,026 to 322,807 between 14th November and 12th December, 1960, and the number registered as temporarily stopped rose from 23,793 to 42,244. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 15,185 among males and a fall of 1,953 among females.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 31st December, 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 122.2, 97.1 and 125.9, respectively, as compared with 121.0, 97.2 and 124.5 (as revised), respectively, at the end of November.

It is estimated that changes in rates of wages and hours of work

STOPPAGES OF WORK DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN 1960*

The number of stoppages of work† in progress in the United Kingdom in 1960 was 2,814 (including 17 which had continued from 1959), as compared with 2,105 (including 12 which continued from 1958) in 1959.

Stoppages in progress in 1960 resulted in the loss of about 3,008,000 working days during the year at establishments where stoppages occurred, as compared with 5,270,000 working days lost during 1959 through stoppages in progress in that year.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1960 was about 811,000 including nearly 116,000 workers who were indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The corresponding total for 1959 was about 646,000 workers including about 124,000 who were indirectly involved.

Industrial Analysis

In the following Table, the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1960 are classified by industry, and corresponding figures are given for 1959. The figures for each industry or industry group have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days and do not, therefore, necessarily add up to the rounded totals for all industries at the bottom of the Table.

Industry Group	1960			1959		
	Number of Stoppages beginning	Workers involved	Working Days lost	Number of Stoppages beginning	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2	300	1,000	1	†	‡
Coal Mining	1,644	236,400	490,000	1,307	191,400	363,000
All Other Mining and Quarrying	3	200	‡	4	1,400	8,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	16	8,000	119,000	14	4,300	10,000
Chemicals, etc.	24	11,400	52,000	9	4,900	73,000
Metal Mfrs.	67	15,900	50,000	44	30,500	70,000
Engineering	187	73,700	396,000	109	29,200	95,000
Shipbuilding and Marine Eng.	74	40,200	388,000	85	24,100	324,000
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	128	183,100	504,000	100	132,900	335,000
Aircraft	34	23,400	61,000	27	21,700	119,000
Other Vehicles	14	3,800	21,000	8	3,000	10,000
Other Metal Goods	50	6,400	25,000	24	2,800	9,000
Textiles	26	5,300	16,000	14	4,900	54,000
Clothing and Footwear	15	3,800	9,000	11	700	2,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	27	5,600	45,000	16	2,700	5,000
Timber, Furniture, etc.	18	1,300	19,000	13	900	5,000
Paper and Printing	5	700	2,000	7	123,400	3,509,000
All Other Manufacturing Industries	23	10,800	35,000	10	2,100	4,000
Construction	213	22,600	117,000	171	21,400	138,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	16	3,500	21,000	4	5,200	5,000
Transport, etc.	173	148,100	630,000	88	30,400	95,000
Distributive Trades	20	2,300	5,000	11	800	4,000
Administrative, Professional, etc., Services	14	2,100	3,000	8	1,700	11,000
Miscellaneous Services	16	2,400	5,000	8	5,400	20,000
Total	2,797‡	811,300	3,008,000	2,093	645,800	5,270,000

Nearly half of the rise of 704 stoppages of work beginning in 1960 as compared with 1959 was accounted for by a substantial increase in the number of stoppages in the coalmining industry. There were

reported to the Department as having come into operation in the United Kingdom during December resulted in about 2,796,000 workers receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £1,045,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, whilst 124,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours without loss of pay. The principal increases in rates of wages affected workers employed in the engineering and allied industries, employees of retail co-operative societies, road haulage workers, managers of licensed non-residential establishments, workers engaged in the manufacture of paint, varnish and lacquer and baking operatives in Scotland. Industries in which normal weekly hours were reduced included milk distribution in England and Wales, wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales, atomic energy, roadstone quarrying and brush and broom manufacture.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during December 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 47,200. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 91,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 98, and, in addition, 32 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

Retail Prices

At 13th December, 1960, the retail prices index was 112 (prices at 17th January, 1956=100), the same figure as at 15th November, compared with 110 at 15th December, 1959.

also considerable increases in the number of stoppages in engineering, transport, construction, motor vehicles, other metal goods, and metal manufacturing industries. There were slightly fewer stoppages in the shipbuilding industry during 1960 than in 1959.

Over 165,000 more workers were involved in stoppages in progress in 1960 than in 1959. The main increases affected the transport, motor vehicles, engineering, and coalmining industries. These increases were largely offset by a substantial reduction in the numbers of printing trade workers involved in stoppages during 1960.

The number of working days lost fell by about two and a quarter million during 1960 as compared with 1959. The decrease was more than accounted for by the fact that in 1960 there was no stoppage of the same magnitude as that which caused the loss of three and a half million working days in the printing industry in 1959. This and other smaller decreases in some industries were partially offset by substantial increases in working days lost in the transport group of industries, engineering, motor vehicles, coalmining, and the food, drink and tobacco industries.

Principal Stoppages of Work in 1960

Although there was no stoppage in 1960 which, in the loss of working days, was comparable in size to the printing stoppage in the previous year, there were a larger number of stoppages in which the loss of working days was substantial.

The largest stoppage of work, judged by the number of workers involved and the number of working days lost, was that involving 36,600 engineering apprentices employed in various industries throughout England and Scotland. The stoppage, which lasted from 20th April to 16th May, and which resulted in a loss of approximately 347,000 working days, was in support of a national claim for increased wages.

In many of the stoppages in the motor vehicles industry, relatively small numbers of workers were directly involved but comparatively large numbers of other workers were thrown out of work at the establishments concerned because of the effects of the stoppage. Thus, in October, a stoppage of work at Birmingham directly involving 135 inspectors, led to approximately 2,000 other workers at the same establishment being rendered idle. This stoppage, which resulted in a loss of nearly 45,000 working days, was caused by dissatisfaction with the employer's offer made following negotiations on a pay claim. Work was resumed on 14th November, the employer's offer being accepted. On 10th October, 700 coach-builders employed in London stopped work in protest against the issue of redundancy notices to a small number of workers. The stoppage lasted for three weeks and resulted in a loss of 10,000 working days. The workers to whom redundancy notices had been issued were offered a further three weeks' employment. Nearly 10,000 workers employed in London and the Midlands who stopped work for one week in sympathy with workers involved in the above stoppage, lost more than 42,000 working days. In August, there was a one-day token stoppage by nearly 37,000 production workers employed by one firm in their various establishments in England. The stoppage was in protest against the proposal to apply a local wage agreement (instead of a national agreement) to a new factory; and against the alleged delay in negotiations on a national agreement for improved wages and hours. At Birmingham, a stoppage by 55 electricians and mates in support of a claim for a pay increase for electricians' mates, lasted from 25th January until 5th February.

* The figures are provisional and subject to revision. The final figures for 1960 should appear in the May, 1961, GAZETTE.

† 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 that lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
§ A stoppage which began in April, 1960, involved apprentices in many industry groups, but was counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

This led to 3,800 other workers being rendered idle at the same establishment, and nearly 28,000 working days were lost by all workers before a settlement was reached. (In addition, it is estimated that 30,000 workers were rendered idle at other establishments of the same firm.) In April, night-shift workers employed at Birmingham and Coventry commenced a series of Friday night withdrawals of labour in support of a claim that the reduced working week of 42 hours should be completed in four shifts instead of five. The number of workers directly involved during April was 4,500 but gradually decreased during the period of the stoppage. When full normal working was resumed on the first Friday in October, the number of workers directly involved had decreased to about 1,400. This series of stoppages caused a total loss of 25,000 working days.

The largest stoppage in the coalmining industry was a sympathetic stoppage from 23rd to 27th May in support of a much smaller stoppage at Pontefract by miners who had withdrawn their labour because of dissatisfaction with the calculation of their wages for a particular week. The sympathetic stoppage involved 5,200 Yorkshire miners and caused a loss of nearly 16,000 working days.

Nearly ninety per cent. of the days lost in the food, drink and tobacco industries were attributable to a single stoppage by bread baking operatives in Northern Ireland in support of a demand for a pay increase of £1 per week, the employers' offer of 8s. a week having been rejected by the workers. The stoppage, which began on 21st March, involved 1,200 workers directly, and 4,000 bread-servers indirectly, causing a loss of over 108,000 working days. A Committee of Investigation was set up by the Minister of Labour, Northern Ireland, to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute. A wage increase of 9s. per week was agreed (without prejudice to the work of the Committee), and work was resumed on 14th April.

In various areas in County Durham 1,700 coke-oven workers stopped work on 29th August in support of a demand for a pay increase and, on 5th September, they were joined by 800 Yorkshire workers. Durham workers resumed on 7th September and when the workers in Yorkshire had resumed work, pending negotiations, between 14th and 16th September, 22,000 working days had been lost.

Apart from the stoppage of engineering apprentices referred to above, the largest stoppage in the engineering industry took place in Lanarkshire when 730 workers employed in the manufacture of earth-moving equipment stopped work on 2nd November. The stoppage arose out of the dismissal of two shop stewards for trade union activities not recognised by the employer. On 29th December a further 195 workers, employed at a County Durham establishment of the same firm, also withdrew their labour. Work was resumed on 9th January, 1961, nearly 32,000 working days having been lost in 1960.

By far the largest stoppage in the shipbuilding industry was that which involved shipwrights and burners at Port Glasgow and Greenock. The stoppage, which began on 15th September, was caused by the employers' rejection of claims for increased wages, and directly involved 390 shipwrights and 160 burners. In addition, nearly 2,800 other shipyard workers were rendered idle at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. The shipwrights resumed work on 14th November but the number of workers indirectly involved was not reduced because the burners did not return to work until 21st November. Settlements were reached on the matters in dispute which had caused a total loss of 137,000 working days.

The largest stoppage in the transport industry was a stoppage by nearly 1,600 tally clerks in the London and Tilbury Docks. The stoppage, which began on 20th September, was in protest against a decision by the London Dock Labour Board to increase the tally clerks' section of the register by the transfer of a number of docker-checkers. The number of dockers indirectly involved rose steadily throughout the course of the stoppage until a maximum of about 11,600 workers were affected. When work was resumed on 17th October about 210,000 working days had been lost. The Report of a Committee appointed by the Minister of Labour to consider the difficulties which had arisen in the Port of London concerning Ocean Shipowners' Tally Clerks was published in December (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1960, page 469).

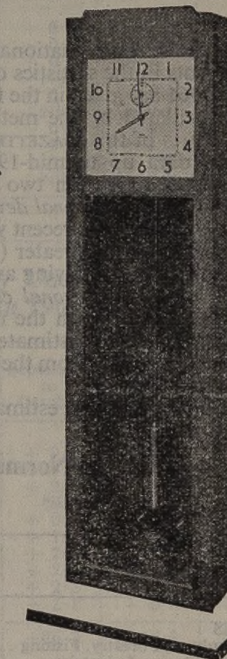
At Hull, nearly 3,000 dock workers stopped work on 13th February in protest against the discharging of cotton seed by the hand filling of baskets. When the stoppage ended on 29th February to permit a testing of alternative methods of unloading, over 35,000 working days had been lost. In June, nearly 11,400 Merseyside dockers withdrew their labour in protest against a decision that workers who, in support of a national wage claim refused to work a night-shift, did not qualify for attendance money. The stoppage, which lasted from 20th to 29th June, resulted in a loss of nearly 75,000 working days.

Sea transport workers were involved in two large stoppages of work during the year. The first commenced on 6th July and involved about 5,000 seamen in various ports in the United Kingdom. The stoppage, which began at Liverpool as a protest against disciplinary action being taken against a small number of ships' stewards for alleged insolence, developed into a widespread stoppage in support of a national claim for increased wages and improved conditions. When work was resumed on 22nd July, pending the outcome of negotiations on the national claim, 38,000 working days had been lost. Dissatisfaction with the settlement reached in respect of the national claim led to a further stoppage by about 4,000 seamen. This stoppage lasted from 10th August until 26th September and caused a loss of 85,000 working days.

In the road haulage industry, a widespread stoppage of work involved 4,800 workers for varying periods between 4th and 22nd January. The stoppage was in protest against the operation of new schedules which had been agreed by the British Road Services National Joint Negotiating Committee. When work was resumed on pre-stoppage terms, 38,000 working days had been lost.

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ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS

The Annual Abstract of Statistics, No. 97, 1960, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price £1 5s. (£1 6s. 9d. including postage). The volume has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, some of the information having been supplied by trade organisations and by Boards of nationalised industries. It brings together statistics relating to the social and economic affairs of the United Kingdom and gives annual figures, so far as they are available, for the year 1938 and for each of the years 1950 to 1959. Some of the Tables include figures for the early months of 1960. Current data for many of the series appearing in the Abstract are contained in the Monthly Digest of Statistics, which is also prepared by the Central Statistical Office and published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The statistics presented in the Abstract for 1960 are grouped in 14 sections under the following main headings: Area and Climate; Population and Vital Statistics; Social Conditions; Education; Labour; Production; Distribution; Transport and Communications; External Trade; Overseas Finance; National Income and Expenditure; Home (i.e., central government and local authorities) Finance; Banking, Insurance, etc.; and Prices. Statistics supplied wholly or partly by the Ministry of Labour relate to industrial diseases and employees killed in industrial accidents in Great Britain (under "Social Conditions"); distribution of total man-power in Great Britain and the United Kingdom, estimated numbers of employees, numbers registered as unemployed, employment vacancies unfilled, average weekly earnings and average hours worked weekly, index of weekly and hourly wage rates, trade unions, industrial stoppages, and size of manufacturing establishments (under "Labour"); British Railways; average weekly earnings (under "Transport and Communications"); and the interim index of retail prices, from 1948 to 1956, and the index of retail prices from 1956 onwards (under "Prices").

A list of 21 new Tables and other revisions in the contents of this issue of the Abstract is given in the introduction. The new Tables include National Insurance: weekly contributions (period July, 1948-July, 1958); weekly rates of family allowances and principal National Insurance benefits (period July, 1948-February, 1958); and, as noted above, distribution of total man-power (the Table for Great Britain last appeared in Annual Abstract No. 95 (1958)) and size of manufacturing establishments. Some Tables appearing in Annual Abstract No. 96 (1959) have been omitted, including a Table analysing wages and salaries by industry. Other changes as compared with the previous issue involve the addition of new series to existing Tables and some substantial revisions.

ESTIMATED NORMAL SEASONAL MOVEMENTS IN THE STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND OF UNFILLED VACANCIES IN 1961

Estimates, both national and regional, of normal seasonal movements in the statistics of unemployment and of unfilled vacancies in 1961 are given in the following Tables. These estimates have been calculated by the methods outlined in the March and July, 1960, issues of this GAZETTE, with slight modifications, taking into account data up to mid-1960. For each series of statistics, the estimates are given in two forms:—

(i) the *normal seasonal deviation* for a month, i.e., the amount by which, on average in recent years, the actual figure for that month in the series has been greater (+) or less (–) than the corresponding centred 12-month moving average of figures in the series; and

(ii) the *normal seasonal change* between successive months, i.e., the difference between the normal seasonal deviations for the two months which is the estimate of the average increase (+) or decrease (–) in the statistics from the first to the second month due to normal seasonal factors.

The unemployment estimates relate to persons, other than school

leavers, registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices; for this purpose a *school leaver* means a registered unemployed person under 18 years of age who has not been in insured employment. The vacancy estimates relate to all notified unfilled vacancies at these Exchanges and Offices and, in respect of vacancies for young persons, take account of the date of Easter in 1961. The estimates are based on unemployment data from July, 1949, onwards and vacancy data from March, 1952, onwards. The estimated changes are the differences between the estimated deviations. As each estimate is given to the nearest hundred and as the national estimates have not been obtained by aggregating regional estimates, the estimate for Great Britain may differ from the sum of the regional estimates in some columns of Tables of regional estimates.

Other more elaborate techniques are being examined by the Ministry of Labour to determine whether improved estimates of seasonal adjustment factors for labour statistics can be obtained.

I.—Estimated Normal Monthly Seasonal Deviations of the Numbers of Registered Wholly Unemployed Persons (excluding School-Leavers) in Great Britain in 1961

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
MALES												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 3.4	+ 3.0	+ 1.9	+ 1.0	– 0.2	– 2.2	– 2.9	– 2.3	– 1.8	– 1.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 6.8	+ 8.7	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 0.6	– 4.3	– 6.6	– 4.3	– 5.0	– 2.8	+ 2.4	+ 1.6
Construction ..	+ 14.4	+ 13.0	+ 5.9	– 0.3	– 3.6	– 6.3	– 8.0	– 7.1	– 6.8	– 4.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.9
Transport and Communication ..	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 2.4	+ 0.7	– 0.5	– 2.7	– 3.5	– 3.6	– 2.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	+ 0.5
Distributive Trades ..	+ 2.6	+ 2.6	+ 2.2	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	– 1.7	– 2.5	– 1.8	– 1.7	+ 0.7	Nil	+ 0.2
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	+ 2.7	+ 2.6	+ 1.8	+ 0.1	– 1.1	– 3.0	– 3.3	– 3.0	– 2.0	+ 0.9	+ 2.2	+ 2.1
All other Industries and Services ..	+ 5.2	+ 5.3	+ 3.4	+ 1.6	– 1.4	– 5.4	– 6.0	– 4.1	– 3.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.1	+ 2.2
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	+ 38.7	+ 38.7	+ 24.0	+ 8.8	– 6.1	– 25.6	– 32.8	– 26.2	– 22.9	– 7.8	+ 3.8	+ 7.5
FEMALES												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 2.1	+ 2.0	+ 1.3	– 0.1	– 0.5	– 1.3	– 1.4	– 1.0	– 1.0	– 1.1	Nil	+ 1.0
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 2.8	+ 2.9	+ 2.8	+ 2.7	+ 2.7	– 1.3	– 4.4	– 3.7	– 2.0	– 0.8	– 0.8	– 1.1
Construction ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transport and Communication ..	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	Nil	– 0.3	– 0.5	– 0.4	– 0.3	Nil	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Distributive Trades ..	+ 3.1	+ 3.3	+ 2.3	+ 1.0	Nil	– 2.3	– 3.3	– 2.8	– 1.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	– 0.7
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	+ 3.2	+ 3.2	+ 2.3	– 0.1	– 1.1	– 4.4	– 5.3	– 5.3	– 2.6	+ 2.5	+ 4.4	+ 3.4
All other Industries and Services ..	+ 1.3	+ 2.6	+ 2.2	+ 1.0	Nil	– 3.3	– 5.0	– 4.6	– 1.1	+ 2.3	+ 3.3	+ 1.3
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	+ 12.8	+ 14.3	+ 11.1	+ 4.6	+ 1.1	– 12.9	– 19.9	– 17.8	– 8.3	+ 3.3	+ 7.6	+ 4.1
MALES AND FEMALES												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 5.5	+ 5.0	+ 3.2	+ 0.9	– 0.7	– 3.5	– 4.3	– 3.3	– 2.8	– 2.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.6
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 9.6	+ 11.6	+ 9.2	+ 7.1	+ 3.3	– 5.6	– 11.0	– 8.0	– 7.0	– 3.6	– 3.2	– 2.7
Construction ..	+ 14.4	+ 13.0	+ 5.9	– 0.3	– 3.6	– 6.3	– 8.0	– 7.1	– 6.8	– 4.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.9
Transport and Communication ..	+ 3.9	+ 3.8	+ 2.6	+ 0.8	– 0.5	– 3.0	– 4.0	– 4.0	– 2.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	+ 0.7
Distributive Trades ..	+ 5.7	+ 5.9	+ 4.5	+ 2.3	+ 0.1	– 4.0	– 5.8	– 4.6	– 3.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	+ 5.9	+ 5.8	+ 4.1	Nil	+ 2.2	– 7.4	– 8.6	– 8.3	– 4.6	+ 3.4	+ 6.6	+ 5.5
All other Industries and Services ..	+ 6.5	+ 7.9	+ 5.6	+ 2.6	– 1.4	– 8.7	– 11.0	– 8.7	– 4.6	+ 2.7	+ 5.4	+ 3.5
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	+ 51.5	+ 53.0	+ 35.1	+ 13.4	– 5.0	– 38.5	– 52.7	– 44.0	– 31.2	– 4.5	+ 11.4	+ 11.6

II.—Estimated Normal Monthly Seasonal Changes in the Numbers of Registered Wholly Unemployed Persons (excluding School-Leavers) in Great Britain in 1961

	December to January	January to February	February to March	March to April	April to May	May to June	June to July	July to August	August to September	September to October	October to November	November to December
MALES												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 1.8	– 0.4	– 1.1	– 0.9	– 1.2	– 2.0	– 0.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.7	+ 1.4
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 3.4	+ 1.9	– 2.3	– 2.0	– 3.8	– 4.9	– 2.3	+ 2.3	+ 0.7	+ 2.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Construction ..	+ 11.5	– 1.4	– 7.1	– 6.2	– 3.3	– 2.7	– 1.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 2.3	+ 4.8	+ 2.6
Transport and Communication ..	+ 3.1	– 0.1	– 1.1	– 1.7	– 1.2	– 2.2	– 0.8	– 0.1	+ 1.5	+ 2.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.9
Distributive Trades ..	+ 2.8	Nil	– 0.4	– 0.9	– 1.2	– 1.8	– 0.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.7	– 0.2
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	+ 0.6	– 0.1	– 0.8	– 1.7	– 1.2	– 1.9	– 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	+ 2.9	+ 1.3	– 0.1
All other Industries and Services ..	+ 3.0	+ 0.1	– 1.9	– 1.8	– 3.0	– 4.0	– 0.6	+ 1.9	+ 0.6	+ 3.9	+ 1.7	+ 0.1
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	+ 31.2	Nil	– 14.7	– 15.2	– 14.9	– 19.5	– 7.2	+ 6.6	+ 3.3	+ 15.1	+ 11.6	+ 3.7
FEMALES												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 1.1	– 0.1	– 0.7	– 1.4	– 0.4	– 0.8	– 0.1	+ 0.4	Nil	– 0.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.0
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 3.9	+ 0.1	– 0.1	– 0.1	Nil	– 4.0	– 3.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.7	+ 1.2	Nil	– 0.3
Construction ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transport and Communication ..	+ 0.1	Nil	– 0.1	– 0.1	– 0.1	– 0.3	– 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	Nil
Distributive Trades ..	+ 3.2	+ 0.2	– 1.0	– 1.3	– 1.0	– 2.3	– 1.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.5	+ 1.7	+ 0.1	– 1.2
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	+ 0.2	– 0.1	– 0.9	– 2.4	– 1.0	– 3.3	– 0.9	Nil	+ 2.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.9	+ 1.0
All other Industries and Services ..	Nil	+ 1.3	– 0.4	– 1.2	– 1.0	– 3.3	– 1.7	+ 0.4	+ 3.5	+ 3.4	+ 1.0	– 2.0
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	+ 8.7	+ 1.5	– 3.2	– 6.5	– 3.5	– 14.0	– 7.0	+ 2.1	+ 9.5	+ 11.6	+ 4.3	– 3.5
MALES AND FEMALES												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 2.9	– 0.5	– 1.8	– 2.3	– 1.6	– 2.8	– 0.8	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.8	+ 2.4
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 12.3	+ 2.0	– 2.4	– 2.1	– 3.8	– 8.9	– 5.4	+ 3.0	+ 1.0	+ 3.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Construction ..	+ 11.5	– 1.4	– 7.1	– 6.2	– 3.3	– 2.7	– 1.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 2.3	+ 4.8	+ 2.6
Transport and Communication ..	+ 3.2	– 0.1	– 1.2	– 1.8	– 1.3	– 2.5	– 1.0	Nil	+ 1.6	+ 2.8	+ 1.2	– 0.9
Distributive Trades ..	+ 6.6	+ 0.2	– 1.4	– 2.2	– 2.2	– 4.1	– 1.8	+ 1.2	+ 1.6	+ 2.7	+ 0.8	– 1.4
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	+ 0.4	– 0.1	– 1.7	– 4.1	– 2.2	– 5.2	– 1.2	+ 0.3	+ 3.7	+ 8.0	+ 3.2	– 1.1
All other Industries and Services ..	+ 3.0	+ 1.4	– 2.3	– 3.0	– 4.0	– 7.3	– 2.3	+ 2.3	+ 4.1	+ 7.3	+ 2.7	– 1.9
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	+ 39.9	+ 1.5	– 17.9	– 21.7	– 18.4	– 33.5	– 14.2	+ 8.7	+ 12.8	+ 26.7	+ 15.9	+ 0.2

III.—Estimated Normal Monthly Seasonal Deviations of the Numbers of Registered Wholly Unemployed Persons (excluding School-Leavers) in the Administrative Regions of Great Britain in 1961

Region	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
London and South-Eastern ..	+ 12.2	+ 12.0	+ 7.6	+ 2.6	– 1.4	– 8.9	– 12.1	– 10.7	– 8.5	+ 0.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.6
Eastern and Southern ..	+ 6.9	+ 8.6	+ 6.1	+ 2.6	– 0.7	– 5.8	– 8.0	– 6.9	– 4.9	– 0.8	+ 0.9	+ 1.7
South-Western ..	+ 4.2	+ 4.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.7	– 0.7	– 3.7	– 4.8	– 4.1	– 2.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.1	+ 2.4
Midland ..	+ 1.5	+ 1.4	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	– 1.1	– 1.4	– 0.8	Nil	Nil	– 0.1	– 0.4
North-Midland ..	+ 2.3	+ 2.4	+ 1.6	+ 0.4	– 0.1	– 1.1	– 1.9	– 1.5	– 1.2	– 0.9	– 0.2	+ 0.4
East and West Ridings ..	+ 2.0	+ 2.3	+ 1.5	+ 0.5	– 0.2	– 1.5	– 2.3	– 1.8	– 1.0	Nil	+ 0.6	+ 0.3
North-Western ..	+ 5.1	+ 5.7	+ 3.5	+ 1.6	+ 0.5	– 3.7	– 6.0	– 5.0	– 2.8	– 0.2	+ 1.3	+ 0.4
Northern ..	+ 4.3	+ 4.0	+ 2.8	+ 1.3	– 0.4	– 2.9	– 4.3	– 3.9	– 2.8	– 0.6	+ 1.1	+ 1.4
Scotland ..	+ 9.8	+ 9.6	+ 6.5	+ 2.2	– 1.8	– 6.9	– 8.4	– 7.1	– 5.1	– 2.9	+ 1.3	+ 2.8
Wales ..	+ 3.4	+ 3.3	+ 2.0	+ 1.0	– 0.4	– 2.7	– 3.3	– 2.4	– 2.1	Nil	+ 0.8	+ 0.9
GREAT BRITAIN	+ 51.5	+ 53.0	+ 35.1	+ 13.4	– 5.0	– 38.5	– 52.7	– 44.0	– 31.2	– 4.5	+ 11.4	+ 11.6

IV.—Estimated Normal Monthly Seasonal Changes in the Numbers of Registered Wholly Unemployed Persons (excluding School-Leavers) in the Administrative Regions of Great Britain in 1961

Region	December to January	January to February	February to March	March to April	April to May	May to June	June to July	July to August	August to September	September to October	October to November	November to December
London and South-Eastern ..	+ 9.6	– 0.2	– 4.4	– 5.0	– 4.0	– 7.5	– 3.2	+ 1.4	+ 2.2	+ 9.1	+ 3.2	– 1.2
Eastern and Southern ..	+ 5.2	+ 1.7	– 2.5	– 3.5	– 3.3	– 5.1	– 2.2	+ 1.1	+ 2.0	+ 4.1	+ 1.7	+ 0.8
South-Western ..	+ 1.8	– 0.2	– 1.3	– 2.0	– 1.4	– 3.0	– 1.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.2	+ 3.1	+ 1.9	+ 0.3
Midland ..	+ 2.6	– 0.1	– 0.4	– 0.7	– 0.2	– 1.2	– 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	Nil	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
North-Midland ..	+ 1.9	+ 0.1	– 0.8	– 1.2	– 0.5	– 1.0	– 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.6
East and West Ridings ..	+ 1.7	+ 0.3	– 0.8	– 1.0	– 0.7	– 1.3	– 0.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.0	+ 0.6	– 0.3
North-Western ..	+ 4.7	+ 0.6	– 2.2	– 1.9	– 1.1	– 4.2	– 2.3	+ 1.0	+ 2.2	+ 2.6	+ 1.5	– 0.9
Northern ..	+ 2.9	– 0.3	– 1.2	– 1.5	– 1.7	– 2.5	– 1.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 2.2	+ 1.7	+ 0.3
Scotland ..	+ 7.0	– 0.2	– 3.1	– 4.3	– 4.0	– 5.						

VIII.—Estimated Normal Monthly Seasonal Changes in the Total Numbers of Unfilled Vacancies in the Administrative Regions of Great Britain in 1961

(Thousands)

Region	December to January	January to February	February to March	March to April	April to May	May to June	June to July	July to August	August to September	September to October	October to November	November to December
London and South-Eastern	-2.0	+2.1	+4.3	+5.0	+1.8	+8.1	+6.2	-3.1	-6.7	-6.0	-6.2	-3.5
Eastern and Southern	-2.0	+0.7	+3.3	+2.7	+1.2	+3.9	+2.3	-2.2	-3.8	-2.5	-2.2	-1.4
South-Western	-0.9	+0.3	+1.5	+1.6	+0.8	+1.3	+0.5	-1.2	-1.8	-1.4	-0.7	Nil
Midland	-1.7	+1.0	+2.0	+0.5	-1.0	+1.2	+2.4	-0.8	-2.7	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3
North-Midland	-1.3	Nil	+1.5	+0.8	Nil	+1.5	+1.7	-1.3	-2.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3
East and West Ridings	-1.1	-0.2	+1.3	+1.0	-0.6	+1.3	+2.1	-1.0	-2.8	-0.6	+0.1	+0.5
North-Western	-0.5	+0.2	+1.5	+1.8	-0.4	+2.1	+1.7	-1.9	-3.3	-1.0	-0.2	Nil
Northern	-0.4	-0.3	+1.1	+1.2	Nil	+0.6	+1.3	-0.2	-2.0	-0.7	-0.5	-0.1
Scotland	-0.8	-0.2	+1.8	+2.0	+0.3	+1.6	-0.3	-1.9	-1.5	+0.2	-1.0	-0.2
Wales	-0.4	-0.1	+0.6	+1.5	+0.4	+0.4	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2
GREAT BRITAIN	-11.1	+3.6	+18.9	+18.5	+2.7	+21.7	+18.2	-14.3	-27.4	-13.5	-11.7	-5.6

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SCIENTIFIC POLICY

The Thirteenth Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy has been presented to Parliament by the Lord President of the Council and Minister for Science, and has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 1167), price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 11d., including postage). The Report covers the period 1st July, 1959, to 30th June, 1960, and since the previous Report (see the January, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE, page 10), a Minister for Science has been appointed who has assumed the responsibilities for Government Scientific Policy formerly exercised by the Lord President of the Council.

The Advisory Council on Scientific Policy is a body appointed to advise the Minister for Science in the exercise of his responsibility for the formulation and execution of Government scientific policy. Its membership includes leading scientists from outside Government employment, as well as the Secretaries of the four Government Research Councils (the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Medical Research Council, the Agricultural Research Council and the Nature Conservancy), the Chairman of the University Grants Committee, and a representative of the Treasury.

The Report is divided into four Sections and contains five Appendices.

Part I. The Balance of Scientific Effort

One of Lord Hailsham's first actions on becoming Minister for Science in November 1959, was to ask the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy for an authoritative review of the balance of Britain's civil scientific effort. This review is now published as the principal feature of the Council's Annual Report. In undertaking it, the Council have not sought a formal structure for science which will hold good in the face of constant change but have aimed rather at pointing out fields where further work is needed and where reassessment or re-orientation of effort seems desirable and they do not accept the view that basic advances in science can be produced merely by pouring in money and resources. In the course of their review the Council consulted the four Government-financed Research Councils, the Royal Society, the principal professional Institutions, and a number of Government Departments.

Some main points from this part of the Report are:—
The tendencies of scientific disciplines to remain rigidly separated may increasingly create problems and the Council believes the universities should encourage more interaction between traditional skills. We have much to learn from the best practice in the United States in this.

Britain's expenditure on scientific research and development is rising—in 1958–59 it is estimated at some £480 millions, an increase of about 40 per cent. (in constant value terms) over three years. Much of this increase has taken place in the research effort of private industry and results in part from the increased supply of graduate scientists and engineers going into industry. The latest figure represents about 2.3 per cent. of gross national product against about 1.7 per cent. three years before. The four government-financed Research Councils are being given some 37 per cent. more funds in 1960–61 than in 1958.

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The United Kingdom and the United States appear to be spending roughly the same proportion of their resources on civil research, and development—about 1½ per cent. of gross national product.

In the United Kingdom, pure mathematics suffer from the tradition of the lone worker and universities should now provide facilities for co-operative work. Among other subjects relatively neglected are oceanography, biological taxonomy, astronomy and seismology and there are a number of sectors in applied science and technology where the entire research and development effort is much too small. Some technologies are also less successful than others in attracting first-rate research workers.

Expansion and development of further education provides an opportunity to develop research in new fields. The time is ripe for examining the possibility of greater co-operation in the use of facilities between universities, colleges of advanced technology and government establishments.

Aspects of applied science and technology, where further work is needed, include the economic production of new materials (conducting, semi-conducting, insulating, magnetic and structural) and the improvement of existing ones; research into energy sources, in connection with which studies of coal utilisation should be strengthened at universities and colleges of advanced technology; and basic research in conservation and long-term utilisation of water supplies, and studies relating to land use.

The problem of successful application of important scientific results in industry cannot be solved by centralised action alone. Where this problem has been best solved, industry has taken a leading part. Unless industry as a whole becomes more research minded and assumes a greater share of responsibility, our competitiveness as an industrial power will be in jeopardy.

Two problems arise in connection with the provision of technical information: firstly, the difficulty of conveying technical information to small firms and industries, and secondly, the problem of the enormous growth of scientific publication in all countries and on all scientific subjects. Serious research into the whole problem of collation and dissemination of scientific information is urgently needed.

The existing organisation of science in the United Kingdom is broadly satisfactory. There is, however, a lack of clear general responsibility for the conservation of natural resources—minerals, water, land use, biological resources and fisheries. The case should be examined for a Research Council with central responsibilities for ensuring that scientific knowledge and research are brought to bear over this field.

Where expensive equipment is concerned, resources should be concentrated and this may call for some changes in organisation. In certain fields (e.g., space research, nuclear physics and oceanography) we are approaching the stage at which the cost of adequate participation is so great as not to justify mounting an entire independent programme in this country. Some form of international collaboration will in the end be unavoidable and in industry likewise, fragmentation of research effort can be a source of weakness and a waste of money and scientific manpower.

Part II. Education in Science

The Council welcomed many of the recommendations in the Crowther Report, but consider that School science curricula, including mathematics, are in need of thorough re-examination and that there is need for a new approach to the teaching of biology as a comprehensive discipline in its own right. They also consider that specialisation in schools has gone too far, contributing to the gulf between scientists and others, and feel that the college entrance scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge exert a disproportionate influence on school curricula.

Part III. Astronomy and Seismology

British optical astronomy has lost ground lately and at present resources for theoretical astronomy are scattered over a number of universities with a grave lack of computing facilities; likewise seismology in Britain is losing its earlier lead, to such countries as the U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Japan, and, although the United Kingdom has a number of seismological stations, much of the equipment is old and incapable of making the records required today.

Part IV. Space Research

On space research, the Council reaffirms its previous advice that a programme of scientific research in space using satellites on a purely national basis would not, in itself, justify the very large expenditure necessary for a full-scale programme including the development of a launching vehicle.

SIXTH REPORT OF THE OVERSEA MIGRATION BOARD

The Sixth Report of the Oversea Migration Board has been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 1243), price 2s. (2s. 2d. including postage). The Chairman of the Board is the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Joint Secretaries are provided by the Ministry of Labour and the Commonwealth Relations Office. The Board's function is purely advisory. The Fifth Report was published in March, 1960 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1960, page 100).

Chapter II of the Report surveys United Kingdom emigration in 1959, and estimates that the total was about 130,000, compared with 142,000 in 1958 and the almost record total of 230,000 in 1957. About one in five of our emigrants travelled by air. The proportion going to the countries of the Commonwealth was again about 83 per cent. Australia was the only country to maintain its intake from the United Kingdom, and the other four main receiving countries, i.e., Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, recorded a decline. Allowing for women and children outside the employment field it is estimated that the total of 130,000 represented an immediate loss to our man-power resources of about 65,000 which is less than 0.3 per cent. of our working population. Tables of available data indicate that the overall pattern of our emigration in terms of age, sex and occupation underwent little change. The United Kingdom continued to provide nearly half of all Canadian immigrants in professional occupations.

Scottish emigration during 1959 conformed in general to the pattern of the United Kingdom as a whole, and numerically it was slightly above the population ratio of 10 per cent.

The Board comments on the continued high level of immigration to the United Kingdom during 1959 and quotes figures from Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance sources which indicate that there were over 177,000 entrants into national insurance from overseas. About 35,000 came from independent Commonwealth countries, 31,000 from British Colonial Territories, 64,000 from the Irish Republic and 46,000 from foreign countries. These figures, which relate to Great Britain only, are gross and exclude non-working dependants. The Board goes on to suggest that immigration in 1960 is likely to reach record proportions, and this has since been confirmed. The Board also gives some indication of the extent to which our losses by emigration are off-set by gains from immigration, especially in selected professional occupations. There was a net inward balance of migration for the second consecutive year.

The Board devotes Chapter III to some general considerations concerning emigration, its motivations, and incentives and deterrents. It also discusses the importance to migrants of the availability of houses and adequate facilities for house purchase in Commonwealth countries.

Emigration prospects in 1960 and the pointers for 1961 are discussed in Chapter IV. Apart from Australia, which has now moved firmly into the position of being the leading receiver of United Kingdom emigrants and seems likely to maintain that position, the Board feels that 1960 will be a lean year for United Kingdom emigration generally, and that there is unlikely to be any marked change in the aggregate flow in the immediate future.

The Report concludes with a number of statistical tables from United Kingdom and Commonwealth sources.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The Scottish Agricultural Wages Board made an Order on 20th December, 1960, with effect from 16th January, 1961, covering all District Agricultural Wages Committee Areas in Scotland. This Order, known as the Combined Districts Wages Order No. 1, superseded the 11 existing District Wages Orders which came into force on 4th April, 1960. The Order provides for an increase of 8s. 6d. a week in the basic minimum rates of wages of adult male workers and of 6s. a week for adult female workers (at age 18), with proportionate increases in all other weekly rates.

The minimum weekly time rate for male general workers, aged 20 years and over, is now 165s. For men employed wholly or mainly as shepherds (in charge of a breeding or hill stock) the minimum rate is increased by 9s. 9d. a week to 188s. 9d.; for those employed as grieves or stewards, or stockmen, by 9s. 6d. a week to 184s. 9d. and for horsemen and tractormen by 9s. 6d. a week to 182s. 9d. Men employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers are to receive 3s. 9d. an hour, an increase of 2d. an hour.

For female general workers, 21 years and over, the Order provides for a weekly minimum rate of 125s. 6d. compared with the previous rate of 119s.; for those 18 and under 21 the current rate is 115s. For women, 21 years and over, employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, poultrywomen or dairymaids and for those employed as horsewomen and tractorwomen the minimum rates are increased by 7s. 6d. a week with a resultant wage of 143s. 3d. for the first group and 142s. for the latter group. The minimum hourly rate, at age 21, for women who are employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers, is increased from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10½d.

There are consequential adjustments for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment.

The benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash are varied by standardising the amount and revising the value assigned to milk and standardising the value of potatoes in all districts.

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AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland made an Order on 30th November, 1960, with effect from 2nd January, 1961, which provides for an increase in the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and holiday remuneration for male workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland.

For all male workers employed in agriculture, including workers in market gardens and nursery grounds, the minimum time rate for male workers, aged 20 years and over, is increased by 9s. in all districts. The revised rates range from 162s. a week in the County Borough of Belfast to 155s. a week in the County of Fermanagh. For men in casual employment the minimum rate is raised by 1s. 6d. a day to 27s. a day in the County Borough of Belfast and to 25s. 10d. a day in the County of Fermanagh. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are advanced proportionately and there are consequential increases for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment and in holiday remuneration.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained once a year, at end-October, on returns rendered by certain employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The figures include managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; and office (including works' office) employees. From this information estimates have been made of the proportions that administrative, technical and clerical workers form of total employees in manufacturing industries. Figures for the years 1948–1958 were published on page 250 of the July, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE, and those for 1959 and 1960, showing the proportions employed in each industry group, are given in the Tables below.

The figures for the years 1948–1958, previously published, were based on the 1948 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification and are not comparable with those for 1959 and 1960, based on the revised 1958 edition, in Table 1 below. To provide a link between the two series the figures for 1959 have also been prepared on the basis of the 1948 edition and are given in Table 2, together with comparable figures for 1948 and 1958.

It is anticipated that the figures for end-October, 1961, will be published in the January, 1962, issue of this GAZETTE.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees expressed as a percentage of total employees in each industry group in manufacturing industries

Table 1 (based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification).

Industry Group	1959	1960
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	18.8	18.7
Chemicals and Allied Industries	32.3	32.2
Metal Manufacture	18.4	18.8
Engineering and Electrical Goods	28.2	28.2
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	14.8	15.8
Vehicles	24.1	24.8
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	17.4	17.3
Textiles	12.1	12.3
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	13.8	14.6
Clothing and Footwear	11.0	11.0
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	16.0	16.3
Timber, Furniture, etc.	15.7	16.6
Paper, Printing and Publishing	23.0	22.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	21.1	21.7
All Manufacturing Industries	21.1	21.3

Table 2 (based on the 1948 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification).

Industry Group	1948	1958	1959
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	10.9	15.3	15.8
Chemicals and Allied Trades	25.7	32.2	32.4
Metal Manufacture	13.7	18.9	18.6
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	19.5	26.7	27.0
Vehicles	18.1	24.5	24.0
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	13.8	17.8	17.6
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	20.5	25.1	26.6
Textiles	8.8	12.2	12.1
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	13.0	13.6	13.8
Clothing (inc. Footwear)	9.9	11.0	11.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco	17.7	18.3	18.7
Wood and Cork	12.8	15.7	15.8
Paper and Printing	18.5	22.7	23.2
Other Manufacturing Industries	17.3	22.7	22.5
All Manufacturing Industries	16.0	21.2	21.3

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INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Health at Work

In Great Britain more than three hundred million working days are lost each year because of sickness or injury. The Minister of Labour draws attention to this fact in the foreword to a new booklet entitled "Health at Work", which is being widely distributed to factory occupiers by H.M. Factory Inspectorate. "If we can reduce this figure", the Minister says, "we shall at once cut down human suffering and make a contribution to our national prosperity."

The booklet is intended to meet a need for practical information about the work of the industrial medical services, the actual advantages derived from these services which make employers think it worth while to spend money and time on them, and the reactions of workpeople to them. To this end 14 different schemes are described in considerable detail. Numbers employed in the factories concerned range from under 300 to over 5,000, and the industries represented include processes as varied as food bottling and canning, wool and worsted spinning, steel production, seed crushing for animal feeding stuffs and vegetable oil, engineering and foundry work, and the manufacture of pharmaceutical and toilet preparations, printing machinery, insecticides and fungicides, carbon black, and electrical appliances. The booklet shows how misconceived is the impression that industrial medical services are solely for large firms or for industries with special hazards.

Fear about costs is probably the biggest single factor preventing the more rapid spread of these services, but the annual running costs covering salaries and medical supplies, though varying widely according to the nature of the services provided, stood at £2 or less per head a year in seven of the 14 schemes described, between £2 and £3 in five schemes, and over £3 in two instances. In terms of value for money, an attempt made in one scheme (not described in the booklet) to set the cost against tangible savings led to the conclusion that, on a conservative estimate, the annual recurring costs were more than covered by savings in time lost, and that the long-term benefits of better health and morale were a bonus alike to the company and the employee.

It is emphasised that the booklet does not provide a ready-made pattern from which an employer can pick a scheme to suit his pocket, the size of his factory and his business. What it shows is how in practice schemes are operating to meet the particular needs of particular firms, and the considerable variety of function which the services can perform to the advantage of employers and workpeople. Among the more typical reasons given by these firms as to why they considered it worth while to spend money voluntarily on medical supervision were: that pre-employment medical examination is a safeguard for both management and workers; that from a practical point of view speedy attention to accidents and ill-health saves time; that a good atmosphere is created by the feeling that the firm really takes an individual and personal interest in its employees; and that the doctor's advice on hygiene and working conditions contributes to the maintenance of health and efficiency—it is to a firm's advantage to have the ready advice of a doctor well acquainted with the health and welfare requirements of the factories, particularly when new processes are being introduced.

The descriptions of individual schemes also show the way in which relations are established between the works medical officer and the employee's own family doctor. As for the workers' reactions, the general impression obtained was that these schemes of medical supervision provided them with a personal service which they greatly valued, and many appreciated that they could also have a talk with the doctor and obtain advice on personal matters.

The general aim of industrial medical services is to improve and maintain the health of workers. Some of the individual items in the services described in the booklet are continually recurring factors, and are sound guiding principles. However, an employer who is thinking of instituting a service may want to discuss it with another employer with experience of such a service. He may want to discuss with a doctor how to begin. He may want to go further into one of the schemes described. The booklet invites him to get in touch with the Chief Inspector of Factories, Ministry of Labour, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, who, through his own specialist staff of Medical Inspectors, will be glad to give enquirers all possible assistance by supplying information or by putting them in touch with an appropriate source for whatever information may be desired.

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Pneumoconiosis in the Mining and Quarrying Industries

The Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics, 1959, has recently been issued by the Ministry of Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d. including postage). The statistics given in the Digest have been obtained from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Coal Board, and relate to cases of pneumoconiosis in the mining and quarrying industries during 1959.

An introductory note to the Digest points out that pneumoconiosis is the result of many years of exposure to dust in the mining and quarrying industries. The majority of cases now being diagnosed relate to men in the older age groups and are the product of dust conditions of many years ago, before the present arrangements for dust suppression were in operation. Increases in numbers of new certifications are mainly attributable to increasing awareness of the disease as a result of which workers are showing a greater readiness to be X-rayed. Mass miniature radiography and other X-ray surveys at the collieries chosen for research on pneumoconiosis have undoubtedly contributed to this awareness. Rises in figures of certifications in any area should not, therefore, necessarily be taken as an indication that the true prevalence of the disease is increasing.

The introductory section also gives an outline of the legislation relating to pneumoconiosis (a term which since 1943 has included silicosis and asbestosis), and describes the present procedure under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, which came into operation on 5th July, 1948, for dealing with claims for disablement benefit for the disease. Reference is made to the residual position under the old Workmen's Compensation Acts of men employed before, but not since, 5th July, 1948, in one of the occupations known to be capable of causing pneumoconiosis, and to the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, administered by an independent Board, which provides benefit out of the Industrial Injuries Fund in certain cases of disablement or death from pneumoconiosis when there is no entitlement to compensation under either the Workmen's Compensation Acts or the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts.

Statistics for the year 1959 give the numbers of medical boardings and of diagnoses of pneumoconiosis under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, analysed, for each of the industries, according to the percentage assessment of disablement and by age-groups of claimants, and of letters of advice issued as to the dust conditions under which work ought to be continued. In the case of coal mining separate figures are given for each National Coal Board area, together with statistics of the employment of men suffering from pneumoconiosis. Statistics are also given of the numbers of certifications dealt with in 1959 under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925-1945, in respect of deaths and disablement in connection with compensation or benefit schemes relating to silicosis or pneumoconiosis. Other Tables contain statistics of awards and cessations during 1959 of disablement allowances granted under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, together with analyses by age and by industry of the number of allowances in force at 31st October, 1959. Figures are also given of the number of death benefit awards made under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts and the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme.

Fire Fighting in Factories

Section 12 (1) of the Factories Act, 1959, which came into force on 1st December, 1960, requires that in every factory there shall be provided and maintained appropriate means for fighting fire which shall be so placed as to be readily available for use. General guidance to factory occupiers on meeting their legal obligations in this respect is given in "Fire Fighting in Factories", the latest booklet in the new series designed to give information and advice about questions of safety, health and welfare in industry.

Advice is given about the nature and types of fire risks, the different fire fighting agents and types of equipment available and the particular risks for which each agent and type of equipment is suitable. Recommendations are made about standards of fire fighting equipment appropriate in different circumstances and about the proper installation and maintenance of equipment. Attention is drawn to the need to train workpeople to use portable extinguishers effectively and information is given about fire detector systems.

The booklet makes it clear that the fire fighting equipment which factory occupiers must install is intended only for first-line fire fighting and not as a substitute for the fire brigade, which should always be informed immediately a fire breaks out.

Because the type and quantity of fire fighting equipment required will vary greatly according to the layout and construction of the factory in question and the processes carried on there, the booklet advises factory occupiers to consult H.M. Factory Inspectorate or the Chief Fire Officer or Firemaster if they are in any doubt about the needs of their own premises.

The booklet can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. (2s. 4d. including postage).

NATIONAL INSURANCE, ETC.

The National Insurance Act, 1960

The National Insurance Act, 1960,* received the Royal Assent on 20th December, 1960. The Act gives effect to the proposals for increases in flat-rate retirement pensions and other National Insurance and Industrial Injuries benefits, and consequential adjustments in contributions, announced in the House of Commons on 2nd November, 1960, by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1960, page 428). The Minister has now made the National Insurance Act, 1960 (Commencement) Order, 1960,† appointing specified dates in the first week of April, 1961, for the introduction of these changes. This is the week in which the new scheme of graduated retirement benefits and contributions related to earnings becomes operative under the National Insurance Act, 1959. No change is involved in the graduated scheme itself or in the conditions for contracting out of it members of occupational schemes. The increases in War Pensions, also announced on 2nd November, 1960, are coming into operation in the first week of April. They are being introduced by an amendment to the Royal Warrant and corresponding Instruments.

The National Insurance Act, 1960 (Commencement) Order also brings into operation, from 30th December, 1960, Section 3 of the new Act which modifies the retirement condition to be satisfied before a retirement pension can be awarded to a person between the ages of 65 and 70 (men) and 60 and 65 (women). The effect of this Section is that retirement can now be accepted irrespective of hours worked provided that net earnings are expected not to reach the level of earnings at which deductions from pension begin under the earnings rule. The present level is 71s. a week. It will still be possible for persons earning 71s. or more to be treated as retired if they are working not more than 12 hours a week or in other circumstances "not inconsistent with retirement".

Improved National Assistance Scales

On 20th December, 1960, the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1960, which provide for increases in the weekly sums allowed for requirements, other than rent, for the purpose of determining the need of applicants for assistance under the National Assistance Act, 1948. The increased rates, which come into operation on 3rd April, 1961, take account of the increased pensions and benefits operative from the beginning of April, 1961, provided for in the National Insurance Bill, 1960 (now enacted—see above). Draft regulations in terms submitted by the Board were laid before Parliament simultaneously with the presentation of the National Insurance Bill by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on 2nd November, 1960 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1960, page 428), and subsequently approved by both Houses.

The new Regulations (S.I. 1960 No. 2395; obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (5d. including postage)) increase the weekly scale rates previously determined by the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1959, page 254) by 3s. 6d. for the single householder and 5s. for the married couple, and there are appropriate increases in other rates. The Table which follows sets out present and revised rates for both the ordinary scale and the special scale applicable to blind persons and persons who have suffered a loss of income in order to undergo treatment for tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

	Present Weekly Rates		New Weekly Rates	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ordinary scale:				
Husband and wife	85	0	90	0
Single householder	50	0	53	6
Other persons:				
21 years or over	46	0	49	6
18 but under 21 years	36	0	38	0
16 but under 18 years	30	0	32	0
11 but under 16 years	23	0	24	0
5 but under 11 years	19	0	20	0
Under 5 years	16	0	17	0
Special scale (applicable to blind and certain tuberculous persons, see above):				
Husband and wife, of whom one is such a person	107	6	112	6
Husband and wife, of whom both are such persons	122	6	127	6
Other such persons:				
21 years or over	72	6	76	0
18 but under 21 years	55	0	57	0
16 but under 18 years	45	0	47	0

Increased Benefit Rates

On 21st December, 1960, the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1960, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1960.

The Regulations in both cases came into operation on 9th January, 1961, and have been made in consequence of the National Insurance Act, 1960 (see above). They increase, respectively, the rates of benefit payable under certain regulations made under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the rates of certain benefits payable under regulations made under the National Insurance

* 9 Eliz. 2, Ch. 5, H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d. including postage).
† S.I. 1960 No. 2421 (C 25), dated 21st December, 1960. H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (5d. including postage).

(Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, in order to bring them into conformity with the higher rates of benefit payable directly under those Acts by virtue of the Act of 1960. The first-mentioned Regulations also make provision in relation to the payment of additional benefit in the case of persons not residing in Great Britain.

Copies of these Regulations (S.I. 1960 Nos. 2422 and 2430) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d. including postage) and 6d. (8d.) respectively.

Employer's Guide to Graduated National Insurance Contributions

Employers throughout Great Britain have recently been supplied with a detailed Guide to the arrangements for paying graduated national insurance contributions which start in April. The distribution has been made, on behalf of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, through Inland Revenue tax offices.

The Guide (leaflet N.I. 116) explains an employer's responsibilities for paying graduated contributions, the employees for whom contributions are due and how the contributions are calculated.

Stamps and cards, as well as the other approved methods of payment, will continue in use for paying the flat-rate contributions due for all employees, but the graduated contributions for those employees earning over £9 a week (and who are not contracted out of the graduated part of the scheme) will be collected through the P.A.Y.E. system in association with income tax. From 3rd April, 1961, when pensions and benefits are being increased, employees who are not contracted out will pay flat-rate weekly contributions which will be for men, 18s. 2d. (man 9s. 9d., his employer 8s. 5d.) and for women, 15s. 2d. (woman 8s., her employer 7s. 2d.). In addition those earning more than £9 a week will pay a graduated contribution ranging from 1d. a week if earning just over £9, to 5s. 1d. a week if earning £15 a week or more. Their employers will pay an equal amount.

For employees contracted out of the graduated part of the national insurance scheme, the weekly flat-rate contributions from 3rd April, 1961, will be for men, 21s. (man 11s. 4d., his employer 9s. 8d.) and for women, 16s. 5d. (woman 8s. 10d., her employer 7s. 7d.).

A leaflet (N.I. 111) explaining the new graduated pension scheme can be obtained from any local Pensions and National Insurance Office.

Police: Non-participation and Modification of Pensions Regulations

On 7th December, 1960, the Secretary of State for the Home Department made the National Insurance (Non-participation—Police) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2288; price 3d. (5d. including postage)) and the National Insurance (Modification of Police Pensions Provisions) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2289; price 6d. (8d.)), operative from 17th December, 1960, and 1st January, 1961, respectively.

The National Insurance (Non-participation—Police) Regulations, 1960, are made under the National Insurance Act, 1959, and relate to employment with a police force in England or Wales which under the Police Pensions Regulations qualifies a person for a pension (other than an injury pension). They provide that the Secretary of State shall have functions under the 1959 Act normally falling to an employer and in reference to questions whether or not employment shall be non-participating employment in the scheme of retirement benefits provided for in that Act, and that all such employment shall be treated as employment under a single employer for the purposes of certain provisions of the Act and the regulations made thereunder; these relate to an employer's liability, in the case of change of employment, to make a payment in lieu of contributions and to give notice of the end of an employee's period of service in non-participating employment.

The National Insurance (Modification of Police Pensions Provisions) Regulations, 1960, apply to awards, other than supplemental pensions, granted under the Police Pensions Regulations on persons ceasing to be regular policemen on or after 3rd April, 1961. Under the National Insurance Act, 1959, an employment may not be contracted out of the graduated National Insurance Scheme unless persons in that employment qualify for equivalent pension benefits, and various conditions are laid down in the Act. The Regulations secure that these conditions are satisfied in relation to a police pension; they also provide for the reduction of certain awards under the Police Pensions Regulations when a payment in lieu of contributions under the Act of 1959 is also payable. Provision is also made for the abatement of the police pension by the amount of any graduated retirement pension under the National Insurance Scheme arising out of participating service which has been taken into account for the purposes of the police pension, and in some circumstances for the police pension to be abated by the secured portion of an ill-health pension.

On the same date the Secretary of State for Scotland made the National Insurance (Non-participation—Police) (Scotland) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2285 (S.122); price 3d. (5d.)) and the National Insurance (Modification of the Police Pensions Provisions) (Scotland) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2286 (S.123); price 4d. (6d.)), which are the corresponding Regulations affecting police service in Scotland.

Copies of the Regulations are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office at the prices quoted.

The National Insurance (Non-participation—Fire Services) Regulations, 1960

On 25th November, 1960, the Secretary of State for the Home Department made the National Insurance (Non-participation—Fire Services) Regulations, 1960, which came into operation on 5th December.

The Regulations are made under the National Insurance Act, 1959, and relate to employment in a fire brigade in England or Wales and certain other fire service employment which under the Firemen's Pension Scheme qualifies a person for a pension (other than an injury pension). They provide that the Secretary of State shall have functions under the 1959 Act normally falling to an employer and in reference to questions whether or not employment shall be non-participating employment in the scheme of retirement benefits provided for in that Act, and that all such employment shall be treated as employment under a single employer for the purposes of certain provisions of the Act and the regulations made thereunder; these relate to an employer's liability, in the case of a change of employment, to make a payment in lieu of contributions and to give notice of the end of an employee's period of service in non-participating employment.

The National Insurance (Non-participation—Fire Services) (Scotland) Regulations, 1960, which are corresponding Regulations relating to employment in a fire brigade in Scotland and certain other fire service employment, were made on 24th November, 1960, by the Secretary of State for Scotland and also came into operation on 5th December.

Copies of these Regulations (S.I. 1960 No. 2185 and S.I. 1960 No. 2179 (S.111)) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (5d. including postage) each.

Teachers Superannuation

The Minister of Education has made the National Insurance (Modification of Teachers Superannuation Acts) Regulations, 1960, and the Teachers Superannuation (Allocation of Pension) Amending Rules, 1960. Both Instruments are to come into operation on 3rd April, 1961.

The Regulations modify the Teachers (Superannuation) Acts so as to ensure that, when a teacher's pension is to be reduced, either because service has been counted both for that pension and for another pension paid for out of public funds or because the teacher's retirement has been accelerated by misconduct, the amount remaining after the reduction shall not be less than the maximum graduated National Insurance pension which would have been payable had the employment not been non-participating employment within the meaning of the National Insurance Act, 1959. In addition the Regulations make minor amendments to the Teachers (Superannuation) Acts consequent upon the power given by the National

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Insurance Act, 1959, to recover a payment made in lieu of contributions when a person's employment in non-participating employment comes to an end.

The Amending Rules were made with the consent of the Treasury and after consultation with representatives of teachers affected. They amplify Rule 8 of the Teachers Superannuation (Allocation of Pension) Rules, 1956, by providing that the amount of pension in respect of non-participating employment remaining after allocation of part in favour of a beneficiary shall not be less than the maximum graduated National Insurance pension which would have been payable had the employment not been non-participating.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1960 No. 2230) and the Amending Rules (S.I. 1960 No. 2240) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (5d. including postage) each.

Payment of Contributions by Shipowners and Seamen

On 21st December, 1960, the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2431). The Regulations, which come into operation on 3rd April, 1961, had been submitted in draft to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1960, page 429). The Committee's Report, published as a House of Commons Paper (No. 21 Session 1960-61), approved the draft, subject to a recommendation for an amendment of the provisions concerning periods of leave on pay so as to exclude seamen employed on sludge vessels. The Regulations now made incorporate this amendment but otherwise reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft.

The Regulations amend the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948, by providing that, except in the case of sludge vessels, the seaman and his employer shall pay National Insurance contributions (i.e., at the flat-rate) in respect of any period of paid leave at the end of a voyage as if the seaman's employment had continued throughout that period. There will be no liability to pay contributions in respect of new employment during a period of paid leave, but the seaman and the new employer are given the right to pay such contributions. Contributions so paid will be used to fill gaps in the seaman's record for the current contribution year and for either of the two following contribution years; if there are no such gaps they may be refunded.

The Regulations also modify and supplement, in regard to seamen, provisions in the National Insurance Act, 1959, determining liability for graduated contributions; they prescribe the manner in which contributions are to be calculated and specify payments which are not to be taken into account in deciding, for this purpose, the amount of the seaman's remuneration.

Copies of the Regulations and the Report can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. (11d. including postage) and 4d. (6d.), respectively.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

African Regional Conference

The First African Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation was held at Lagos, Nigeria, from 5th to 16th December, 1960 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 472). Delegations from 36 countries and territories attended. Six States Members (Australia, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Israel, U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.), several official international organisations (including the United Nations, the Food and Agricultural Organisation, the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the World Health Organisation) and international non-governmental organisations were represented by observers.

At its opening session the Conference was addressed by the Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. The Minister of Labour of the Federation of Nigeria, Mr. J. Modupe Johnson, was elected President.

The Report of the Director-General of the International Labour Office, which was the first item on the agenda of the Conference, was concerned with the particular problems and needs of Africa in the labour field and with suggestions about the means available to the Organisation to assist in meeting those needs. The Report was discussed by the Conference in plenary session. Altogether 74 speakers, including the Minister of Labour, the Rt. Hon. John Hare, O.B.E., M.P., took part in these discussions. The Conference decided to set up separate committees to consider the other two items on the agenda, namely, relations between employers and workers, particularly freedom of association, joint consultation and collective agreements; and vocational and technical training. On the former item the Conference adopted a resolution concerning freedom of association and the protection of the right to organise, and also a series of conclusions designed to draw the attention of governments and of employers' and workers' organisations to the programme of the International Labour Office in respect of labour-management relations with a view to permitting the countries of Africa to contribute to the development of this programme and to benefit from it. On the latter item, the Conference adopted two resolutions concerning vocational and technical training; one dealing with international technical assistance in the field of supervisory training and the other with general aspects of vocational and technical training in industry, commerce, agriculture and small scale industries. The Conference also adopted five other resolutions on matters not on the agenda.

In accordance with the normal practice of the Organisation, the conclusions of the Conference will be transmitted to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

NOTE.—In order to cover as many industries as possible, articles on European countries in this series during 1961 will give information in respect of all industries for which statistics are available in the major industrial countries, rather than detailed tables for particular industries. It is also hoped to include the texts of specimen collective agreements operating in France and Germany. The article below gives information on Germany. It is planned to provide further information on Germany in the February and March issues of this GAZETTE, and two articles on Italy and a first article on France in the April-June issues; the contents of subsequent issues will be announced at a later date.

Earnings and Working Hours in Germany

The German Federal Statistical Office carries out, at quarterly intervals, a survey of earnings and working hours of manual workers in the principal industries in the German Federal Republic. Summaries of the results of the surveys are published in *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, the monthly journal of the Federal Statistical Office, and a full report is also published separately. The latest report, relating to the survey for May, 1960, gives details separately for seven groups of industries and for 35 industries within those groups, together with general averages for all industries exclusive of building and for all industries including building.

The Table below sets out for male workers in all industries, including mining and building, the general averages at each quarterly survey from May, 1959, to May, 1960, together with separate figures for May, 1960, for each of the industry groups, including building, and for the individual industries covered by the survey. For women, only those industries are shown which employ a large percentage of female labour. The earnings quoted are gross earnings, i.e., before deduction on account of taxes, etc.

Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Average Weekly Hours

Date and Industry	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Date and Industry	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours
Males				Males			
	s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.	
All Industries:				Manufacturing Industries ..	4 6	207 1	43·2
May, 1959	4 5	207 4	38·2	Plastics Processing	4 4	203 8	43·6
August, 1959	4 6	208 11	42·2	Ceramics	4 3	201 10	43·2
November, 1959	4 7	215 4	44·0	Glass	4 9	223 9	43·8
February, 1960	4 8	211 8	43·9	Woodworking	4 3	194 7	43·4
May, 1960	4 10	224 1	43·3	Paper Processing	4 4	207 10	44·6
August, 1960*	5 0	231 3	—	Printing	5 6	259 9	43·7
				Leather Production	4 5	200 1	41·8
May, 1960				Leather Goods	4 1	186 10	42·9
Mining	5 1	227 1	38·1	Boots and Shoes	4 6	195 6	40·4
Coal Mining	5 3	231 3	37·0	Textiles	4 2	193 4	43·0
Lignite Mining	4 6	214 3	43·2	Clothing	4 3	193 0	42·5
Ore Mining	4 7	212 7	40·3	Musical Instruments and Toys	4 3	195 3	43·8
Salt Mining	4 5	209 6	42·0	Food, Drink, Confectionery,			
Other Mining	4 3	202 3	44·6	Tobacco, etc.	4 5	217 9	45·9
Electricity and Gas	4 10	230 5	44·0	Brewing and Malting	4 11	235 5	45·5
Raw Materials	5 0	237 6	43·8	Tobacco	4 1	177 3	40·8
Quarrying, Stone-Work- ing, Lime, etc.	4 8	229 1	46·3	Building	4 10	223 5	44·0
Iron and Steel	5 6	254 1	42·4				
Non-Ferrous Metals	5 0	232 4	43·4	Females			
Mineral Oil Processing	4 11	238 2	45·3	All Industries:			
Chemicals	4 10	228 7	43·8	May, 1959	2 10	122 2	34·9
Rubber and Asbestos Pro- cessing	5 0	229 1	42·7	August, 1959	2 11	124 9	38·1
Sawmills and Wood Pro- cessing	3 9	181 0	45·4	November, 1959	3 0	131 11	41·6
Paper Production	4 6	225 8	46·1	February, 1960	3 1	130 7	41·9
Artificial Fibres	4 11	231 3	43·9	May, 1960	3 2	135 7	40·2
Metal Working	4 8	219 8	43·4	August, 1960*	3 3	139 8	—
Steel Construction	4 7	219 0	43·8	May, 1960			
Mechanical Engineering	4 8	220 0	43·5	Chemicals	3 1	137 1	40·4
Shipbuilding	4 9	237 7	45·7	Electrical Engineering	3 3	140 3	40·6
Road Vehicles and Air- craft	5 1	232 11	42·6	Iron, Steel, Sheet Metal and Metal Goods Processing	3 2	135 9	40·3
Electrical Engineering	4 6	207 0	43·1	Paper Processing	2 10	124 9	40·5
Optical and Precision En- gineering	4 6	207 1	42·9	Boots and Shoes	3 4	142 4	38·6
Iron, Steel, Sheet Metal and Metal Goods Pro- cessing	4 8	216 10	43·6	Textiles	3 4	141 2	39·8
				Clothing	3 0	127 4	39·6
				Food, Drink, Confectionery, Tobacco, etc.	2 10	122 4	40·3

* August (1960) figures are not yet available for individual industries.

Man-Power Distribution in Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics have carried out a survey of the labour force in Canada in each month since November, 1952. A survey was previously made at quarterly intervals, commencing in November, 1945. An article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1957 (page 95) quoted figures obtained from the monthly survey made in August, 1956, together with comparative figures from some previous surveys. On the recommendation of the Committee on Unemployment Statistics, and commencing with the issue of the Bureau's monthly publication, *The Labour Force*, relative to the survey made in September, 1960, presentation of these statistics has been revised so as to divide the labour force into categories of "unemployed", defined as persons without work and persons not at work because of temporary lay-off up to 30 days, and "employed", being all persons with jobs not classified as unemployed. The present category "employed" is equivalent to the former "with jobs" less persons on temporary lay-off up to 30 days, while the present category "unemployed" is equivalent to the former "without jobs and seeking work" plus persons on temporary lay-off up to 30 days. The figures overleaf have been extracted from the publication referred to, and the comparative figures for earlier

surveys given in the first appended Table are taken from a supplement providing figures adjusted on the new basis back to 1945.

Scope of Survey

Information concerning the civilian labour force is collected for the purpose of the survey from about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The sample includes Newfoundland, but excludes residents of the Yukon and North-West Territories and Indians on reservations.

Non-Institutional Civilian Population, September, 1960

In the survey week ended 17th September, 1960, the estimated total number of persons aged 14 years and over, excluding those serving in the Armed Forces or living in institutions, and the residential categories mentioned above, was 11,843,000 (the excluded categories amount to about 3 per cent. of the total population 14 years of age and over); of this number, 6,474,000 persons, in employment or seeking work, constituted the civilian labour force. The remaining 5,369,000 not in the labour force included persons

attending school or keeping house, those too old or otherwise unable to work, and persons voluntarily idle or retired.

Total Civilian Labour Force, September, 1960

Of the total civilian labour force of 6,474,000 there were 6,147,000 persons classified as employed *i.e.* persons who during the survey week did any work for pay or profit or which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household, or who had a job but were not at work at the time of the survey (illness, vacation, etc.). This total of employed persons consisted of 757,000 employed in agriculture, and 5,390,000 engaged in non-agricultural activities of whom 332,000 were working less than 35 hours a week. The balance of the civilian labour force was 327,000 persons classified unemployed *i.e.* persons who did no work during the survey week and were looking for work, or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged lay-off or believed no suitable work was available in the community, or were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been temporarily laid off for less than 30 days.

Comparative Table 1957-1960

The following Table sets out the figures for the September, 1960, survey quoted above together with comparative figures on the same basis for the corresponding period in 1957, 1958 and 1959.

Population Class	(Thousands)			
	17th September, 1960	19th September, 1959	20th September, 1958	21st September, 1957
Employed:				
Agriculture	757	750	774	810
Non-agriculture .. .	5,390	5,316	5,100	5,112
Total employed .. .	6,147	6,066	5,874	5,922
Unemployed .. .	327	225	285	214
Total in Labour Force ..	6,474	6,291	6,159	6,136
Not in Labour Force .. .	5,369	5,318	5,247	5,057
Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population (aged 14 years and over) ..	11,843	11,609	11,406	11,193

Changes in the Labour Force 1946-59

The Report of the survey for September, 1960, also gives some information about major changes in the labour force between 1946, the first complete year covered by regular labour force surveys, and 1959. It notes that the total labour force has increased at an average

annual rate of 2.0 per cent., almost keeping pace with the 2.1 per cent. rate of growth in the population of working age. Employment increased between 1946 and 1959 at an annual rate of 1.7 per cent. In non-agricultural industry, in which the number of married women employed more than tripled over the period, a rate of increase of 3.0 per cent. was in marked contrast to a rate of decrease of 4.1 per cent. for agriculture. In 1959 the unemployed averaged 6.0 per cent. of the labour force compared with 3.4 per cent. in 1946. The Table below details this comparison between 1946 and 1959 on the basis of annual average figures for the two years. The 1946 averages do not include Newfoundland which in 1959 comprised 115,000 of the labour force, 93,000 of the employed, and 22,000 of the unemployed.

Population Class	1946	1959	Net Change	Annual Rate of Change
	Average	Average		
	(Thousands)			
Labour Force:				(Per cent.)
Total	4,829	6,228	+ 1,399	+ 2.0
Men	3,746	4,679	+ 933	+ 1.7
Women	1,082	1,549	+ 467	+ 2.8
Employed:				
Total	4,666	5,856	+ 1,190	+ 1.7
Agriculture	1,186	692	- 494	- 4.1
Non-agriculture .. .	3,480	5,163	+ 1,683	+ 3.0
Men	2,579	3,709	+ 1,130	+ 2.8
Married women .. .	204	641	+ 437	+ 8.8
Other women .. .	697	813	+ 116	+ 1.2
	Unemployment as a percentage of the labour force			
	1946	1959		
Unemployed:				
Total	163	373	3.4	6.0
Men	137	326	3.7	7.0
Women	26	47	2.4	3.0

NOTICE

The February issue of this GAZETTE will be published on Thursday, 2nd March, 1961.



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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in November

GENERAL SUMMARY

During November the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 17,000 to 23,839,000. The largest increase was in distribution and the main reductions were in agriculture, construction, catering, hotels, etc. and motor vehicle manufacture.

The Employment Exchanges filled 136,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 7th December. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 7th December, was 294,000; this was 16,000 less than in November.

The number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries in the week ended 26th November was 1,783,000 which was 70,000 more than at the end of August. In the same week, the number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 126,000 which was 31,000 more than at the end of October.

There were 365,000 persons registered as unemployed on 12th December, of whom 323,000 were wholly unemployed and 42,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 14th November and 12th December, unemployment rose by 13,000; there was a decrease of 5,000 in the number wholly unemployed and an increase of 18,000 among the temporarily stopped. The main changes in unemployment were increases of 17,600 in motor vehicle manufacture (including 16,500 temporarily stopped), 1,600 in furniture and upholstery and 1,500 in construction. There were decreases of 3,700 in shipbuilding and marine engineering, 1,800 in distributive trades and 1,400 each in catering, hotels, etc. and transport and communication.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated numbers of employees, unemployment in December was 1.6 per cent.; in November it was 1.6 per cent., and in December, 1959, it was 1.9 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 166,200—51 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of November was 24,673,000, an increase of 18,000 compared with the end of October.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	(End of Month)				
	Thousands				
	Nov., 1959	Sept., 1960	Oct., 1960	Nov., 1960	Change during Nov., 1960
Number in Civil Employment ..	23,432	23,799	23,822†	23,839	+ 17
Men	15,377	15,587	15,578†	15,567	+ 11
Women	8,055	8,212	8,244	8,272	+ 28
Wholly Unemployed§ .. .	413	308	322	326	+ 4
Temporarily Stopped§ .. .	11	12	20	33	+ 13
Total Registered Unemployed§ ..	424	320	342	359	+ 17
H.M. Forces and Women's Services .. .	540	513	511†	508	- 3
Men	525	498	496†	493	- 3
Women	15	15	15	15	...
Total Working Population .. .	24,385	24,620	24,655†	24,673	+ 18
Men	16,203	16,306	16,304†	16,294	- 10
Women	8,182	8,314	8,351	8,379	+ 28

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

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

(End of Month)

Industry or Service	Thousands				
	Nov., 1959	Sept., 1960	Oct., 1960	Nov., 1960	Change during Nov., 1960
Agriculture and Fishing .. .	979	986	976	951	- 25
Mining and Quarrying .. .	803	754	752	750	- 2
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	824	847	849	846	- 3
Chemicals and Allied Industries .. .	528	539	541	541	...
Metal Manufacture .. .	597	631	633	634	+ 1
Engineering and Electrical Goods .. .	2,004	2,092	2,101	2,107	+ 6
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering .. .	263	248	246	247	+ 1
Vehicles	887	925	921	915	- 6
Metal Goods	538	560	562	562	...
Textiles	870	867	871	874	+ 3
Clothing and Footwear .. .	573	584	586	588	+ 2
Other Manufactures .. .	1,613	1,659	1,661	1,661	...
Total in Manufacturing Industries .. .	8,697	8,952	8,971	8,975	+ 4
Construction	1,518	1,556	1,550*	1,540	- 10
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .	375	373	374	376	+ 2
Transport and Communication .. .	1,650	1,660	1,660	1,661	+ 1
Distributive Trades .. .	3,290	3,282	3,307	3,362	+ 55
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services .. .	4,880	4,990	4,989	4,983	- 6
National Government Service .. .	504	504	503	502	- 1
Local Government Service .. .	736	742	740	739	- 1
Total in Civil Employment .. .	23,432	23,799	23,822*	23,839	+ 17

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 November, 1959, and September, October and November, 1960. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal mining, construction, gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning of the month and at the end of the month; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the month. Certain industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as those shown below, are omitted from the Table.

* Amended figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	November, 1959			September, 1960			October, 1960			November, 1960		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.	713.1	19.5	732.6	664.8	19.5	684.3	662.3	19.5	681.8	660.9	19.5	680.4
Coal Mining	713.1	19.5	732.6	664.8	19.5	684.3	662.3	19.5	681.8	660.9	19.5	680.4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	446.1	363.0	809.1	452.1	380.3	832.4	452.3	382.0	834.3	453.6	377.8	831.4
Grain Milling	32.1	8.0	40.1	32.9	8.0	40.9	32.0	8.0	40.0	31.9	7.9	39.8
Bread and Flour Confectionery	80.1	55.1	135.2	82.8	56.4	139.2	81.9	57.3	139.2	81.9	58.2	140.1
Biscuits	20.2	42.4	62.6	19.9	43.1	63.0	19.9	43.5	63.4	19.9	39.6	59.5
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	35.2	31.4	66.6	36.3	34.6	70.9	37.3	34.3	71.6	37.8	35.1	72.9
Milk Products	22.8	11.6	34.4	23.2	11.9	35.1	22.7	11.4	34.1	22.5	11.4	33.9
Sugar	15.6	5.0	20.6	14.4	4.8	19.2	15.2	5.0	20.2	15.0	5.0	20.2
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	39.8	65.5	105.3	41.0	73.1	114.1	41.3	73.4	114.7	41.3	70.7	112.0
Fruit and Vegetable Products	29.8	55.8	85.6	30.1	58.8	88.9	30.3	58.5	88.8	30.2	58.7	88.9
Animal and Poultry Foods	30.7	4.1	34.8	30.1	4.1	34.2	29.9	4.2	34.1	29.7	4.2	33.9
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	21.5	17.8	39.3	22.5	18.8	41.3	22.6	19.4	42.0	22.8	19.7	42.5
Brewing and Malting	76.0	20.7	96.7	77.2	20.6	97.8	76.6	20.6	97.2	77.2	21.1	98.3
Other Drink Industries	38.4	22.4	60.8	38.8	22.4	61.2	38.8	22.6	61.4	39.0	22.5	61.5
Tobacco	18.2	23.2	41.4	18.0	23.7	41.7	17.8	23.8	41.6	17.9	23.8	41.7
Chemicals and Allied Industries	377.4	149.0	526.4	384.0	153.6	537.6	384.8	153.9	538.7	385.4	153.3	538.7
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	18.1	0.6	18.7	18.2	0.6	18.8	18.2	0.6	18.8	18.2	0.6	18.8
Mineral Oil Refining	33.6	7.7	41.3	33.8	7.4	41.2	33.8	7.5	41.3	33.8	7.7	41.5
Lubricating Oils and Greases	6.7	2.4	9.1	6.9	2.4	9.3	6.9	2.4	9.3	6.9	2.4	9.3
Chemicals and Dyes	175.1	45.5	220.6	179.7	47.5	227.2	180.2	47.7	227.9	180.5	47.7	228.2
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	28.9	40.6	69.5	29.2	42.5	71.7	29.6	42.8	72.4	29.6	42.3	71.9
Explosives and Fireworks	23.7	12.3	36.0	23.3	12.0	35.3	23.2	12.0	35.2	23.1	11.9	35.0
Paint and Printing Ink	33.8	14.9	48.7	34.3	15.1	49.4	34.0	15.1	49.1	33.9	15.1	49.0
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc.	30.7	15.1	45.8	30.4	15.7	46.1	30.5	15.4	45.9	30.6	15.1	45.7
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	19.2	5.2	24.4	20.4	5.5	25.9	20.6	5.6	26.2	20.8	5.6	26.4
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	7.6	4.7	12.3	7.7	4.9	12.6	7.8	4.8	12.6	7.8	4.9	12.7
Metal Manufacture	521.8	74.1	595.9	551.2	78.6	629.8	553.3	79.1	632.4	554.5	79.0	633.5
Iron and Steel (General)	260.2	23.7	283.9	276.6	25.3	301.9	277.4	25.5	302.9	278.4	25.6	304.0
Steel Tubes	44.4	8.4	52.8	45.8	8.9	54.7	46.3	9.0	55.3	46.5	9.0	55.5
Iron Castings, etc.	107.7	14.9	122.6	113.2	15.6	128.8	113.5	15.7	129.2	113.6	15.6	129.2
Light Metals	48.9	13.6	62.5	48.0	14.2	62.2	48.3	14.3	62.6	48.3	14.4	62.7
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	63.6	13.5	77.1	67.6	14.6	82.2	67.8	14.6	82.4	67.7	14.4	82.1
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,442.6	535.1	1,977.7	1,502.9	563.2	2,066.1	1,510.4	565.0	2,075.4	1,516.7	563.9	2,080.6
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors)	32.3	5.0	37.3	32.0	4.8	36.8	31.7	4.8	36.5	31.8	4.8	36.6
Metal-working Machine Tools	73.3	14.5	87.8	76.9	14.9	91.8	77.5	15.2	92.7	78.1	15.4	93.5
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	34.3	10.5	44.8	37.4	11.4	48.8	37.7	11.5	49.2	38.2	11.7	49.9
Industrial Engines	31.5	5.4	36.9	32.4	5.5	37.9	32.4	5.5	37.9	32.5	5.5	38.0
Textile Machinery and Accessories	43.2	7.7	50.9	46.6	8.5	55.1	46.8	8.5	55.3	47.1	8.5	55.6
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	20.3	3.5	23.8	21.4	3.5	24.9	21.4	3.5	24.9	21.4	3.5	24.9
Mechanical Handling Equipment	42.2	5.7	47.9	44.0	5.9	49.9	44.1	5.9	50.0	44.2	6.0	50.2
Office Machinery	37.8	16.4	54.2	39.7	17.6	57.3	40.2	17.9	58.1	40.8	18.0	58.8
Other Machinery	263.1	59.9	323.0	275.7	63.9	339.6	277.7	64.5	342.2	278.5	65.0	343.5
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	129.5	16.7	146.2	135.2	17.6	152.8	135.9	17.7	153.6	136.6	17.9	154.5
Ordnance and Small Arms	29.8	7.9	37.7	29.0	7.5	36.5	28.8	7.2	36.0	28.6	7.1	35.7
Other Mechanical Engineering	146.7	43.5	190.2	155.3	47.5	202.8	156.1	47.5	203.6	156.8	47.2	204.0
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	75.9	42.0	117.9	78.1	44.3	122.4	78.5	44.5	123.0	79.1	44.9	124.0
Watches and Clocks	7.5	7.4	14.9	8.0	8.5	16.5	8.0	8.6	16.6	8.6	9.1	17.7
Electrical Machinery	158.3	53.3	211.6	160.8	56.6	217.4	161.5	56.8	218.3	162.2	57.4	219.6
Insulated Wires and Cables	40.5	21.1	61.6	40.6	21.6	62.2	41.0	21.4	62.4	41.2	21.1	62.3
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	37.4	21.2	58.6	38.6	24.1	62.7	39.1	24.7	63.8	39.4	25.2	64.6
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	124.1	108.8	232.9	130.0	109.0	239.0	108.1	108.1	216.2	107.8	107.8	215.6
Domestic Electric Appliances	39.7	23.4	63.1	39.7	24.1	63.8	40.2	24.8	65.0	40.6	25.3	65.9
Other Electrical Goods	75.2	61.2	136.4	81.5	66.4	147.9	81.8	66.4	148.2	81.8	65.0	146.8
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	249.6	12.7	262.3	235.1	12.6	247.7	233.1	12.5	245.6	234.2	12.5	246.7
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	179.1	8.6	187.7	168.5	8.5	177.0	166.3	8.4	174.7	167.3	8.4	175.7
Marine Engineering	70.5	4.1	74.6	66.6	4.1	70.7	66.8	4.1	70.9	66.9	4.1	71.0
Vehicles	758.8	121.1	879.9	790.3	127.5	917.8	786.9	126.7	913.6	781.4	126.0	907.4
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	354.0	57.1	411.1	383.6	61.6	445.2	378.2	60.3	438.5	371.9	59.0	430.9
Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufacturing	171.0	11.0	182.0	171.0	11.0	182.0	171.0	11.0	182.0	171.0	11.0	182.0
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	237.3	41.5	278.8	240.5	43.0	283.5	242.2	43.4	285.6	243.4	43.9	287.3
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	64.9	5.0	69.9	63.8	4.9	68.7	63.8	4.9	68.7	63.7	4.9	68.6
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	71.3	4.0	75.3	70.1	4.0	74.1	70.2	4.0	74.2	70.2	4.0	74.2
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	4.6	2.5	7.1	4.7	2.7	7.4	4.8	2.7	7.5	4.8	2.7	7.5
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	335.3	191.7	527.0	347.9	200.9	548.8	349.7	201.5	551.2	350.3	201.4	551.7
Tools and Implements	15.4	7.8	23.2	15.7	8.2	23.9	15.8	8.3	24.1	15.8	8.4	24.2
Cutlery	4.3	6.1	10.4	4.4	6.1	10.5	4.4	6.1	10.5	4.4	6.2	10.6
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	24.6	17.3	41.9	26.3	19.0	45.3	26.2	18.9	45.1	26.3	19.0	45.3
Wire and Wire Manufactures	32.2	10.8	43.0	34.0	11.0	45.0	34.4	11.1	45.5	34.6	11.2	45.8
Cans and Metal Boxes	14.6	20.9	35.5	15.0	22.3	37.3	15.1	22.5	37.6	15.1	22.3	37.4
Jewellery, Plate and Precious Metals Refining	16.1	13.1	29.2	16.5	13.4	29.9	16.7	13.7	30.4	16.8	13.7	30.5
Other Metal Industries	228.1	115.8	343.9	236.0	120.9	356.9	237.1	120.9	358.0	237.3	120.6	357.9
Textiles	380.0	481.3	861.3	382.0	475.7	857.7	383.1	478.5	861.6	384.2	480.8	865.0
Production of Man-made Fibres	30.8	9.8	40.6	33.2	10.4	43.6	33.4	10.7	44.1	33.7	10.7	44.4
Spinning of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc.	46.6	89.6	136.2	44.3	84.9	129.2	44.4	85.0	129.4	44.6	85.5	130.1
Weaving of Cotton, Man-made Fibres, etc.	47.0	76.3	123.3	45.8	73.1	118.9	46.2	73.4	119.6	46.3	73.7	120.0
Woolen and Worsted	93.3	111.1	204.4	92.4	111.2	203.6	92.4	111.9	204.3	92.7	112.6	205.3
Jute	8.4	9.4	17.8	8.6	9.6	18.2	8.6	9.6	18.2	8.5	9.5	18.0
Rope, Twine and Net	5.1	8.0	13.1	5.1	7.4	12.5	5.1	7.5	12.6	5.1	7.6	12.7
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	34.6	84.0	118.6	36.0	85.8	121.8	36.1	86.2	122.3	36.2	86.4	122.6
Lace	4.0	5.1	9.1	4.0	5.3	9.3	4.0	5.2	9.2	4.0	5.2	9.2
Carpets	18.2	15.6	33.8	18.7	15.6	34.3	18.9	15.7	34.6	19.0	15.7	34.7
Narrow Fabrics	7.8	14.3	22.1	8.8	14.6	23.4	8.6	15.0	23.6	8.6	14.9	23.5
Made-up Textiles	9.6	22.5	32.1	10.0	21.4	31.4	10.0	21.8	31.8	10.1	22.2	32.3
Textile Finishing	56.2	26.7	82.9	55.9	27.2	83.1	56.0	27.5	83.5	56.8	27.6	84.4
Other Textile Industries	18.4	8.9	27.3	19.2	9.2	28.4	19.4	9.2	2			

Unemployment at 12th December, 1960

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 14th November and 12th December, 1960, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
14th November ..	245,865	8,694	90,855	6,405	351,819
12th December ..	262,092	7,652	89,568	5,739	365,051
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+16,227	-1,042	-1,287	-666	+13,232

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 12th December represented 1.6 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 14th November.

The total of 365,051 at 12th December includes 46,513 married women.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of the normal seasonal movement estimates published in the March, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 12th December was 321,341, consisting of 232,215 males and 89,126 females.

An analysis of the unemployment figures for 12th December according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table and in the Table on page 20.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over ..	46,251	55,430	124,230	225,911	36,181	262,092
Boys under 18 ..	3,502	2,264	1,465	7,231	421	7,652
Women 18 and over ..	15,858	29,044	39,390	84,292	5,276	89,568
Girls under 18 ..	2,342	1,890	1,141	5,373	366	5,739
Total ..	67,953	88,628	166,226	322,807	42,244	365,051

Region	Males					Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)	Temporarily Stopped	Total	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)	Temporarily Stopped	
London and S.E. ..	10,395	11,021	21,416	1,915	40,170	22,386
Eastern and Southern ..	5,055	5,435	10,490	5,335	15,825	26,315
South-Western ..	2,828	3,419	6,247	511	6,758	13,005
Midland ..	3,479	3,655	7,134	22,152	34,613	41,747
North-Midland ..	2,143	2,505	4,648	1,013	11,272	15,920
E. and W. Ridings ..	2,927	2,941	5,868	792	13,839	19,707
North-Western ..	7,050	7,512	14,562	33,057	33,702	47,764
Northern ..	4,462	5,785	10,247	25,409	32,323	42,572
Scotland ..	8,483	11,339	19,822	1,957	51,088	70,917
Wales ..	2,929	4,082	6,991	1,959	18,651	25,642
Great Britain ..	49,753	57,694	125,695	233,142	36,602	269,744

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 12th December, 1960.

Region	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 12th December, 1960			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E. ..	40,170	13,296	53,466	1.2	0.6	0.9
Eastern and Southern ..	25,856	7,514	33,370	1.7	0.9	1.4
South-Western ..	14,821	6,295	21,116	1.8	1.5	1.7
Midland ..	34,613	7,310	41,923	2.4	0.9	1.9
North-Midland ..	11,272	4,002	15,274	1.1	0.8	1.0
E. and W. Ridings ..	13,839	5,001	18,840	1.1	0.8	1.0
North-Western ..	33,702	13,267	46,969	1.8	1.1	1.5
Northern ..	25,732	9,210	34,942	2.8	2.2	2.6
Scotland ..	51,088	21,080	72,168	3.6	2.7	3.3
Wales ..	18,651	8,332	26,983	2.7	2.9	2.8
Great Britain ..	269,744	95,307	365,051	1.9	1.2	1.6
Northern Ireland ..	26,592	7,829	34,421	8.7	4.4	7.1

* 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 12th December, 1960, was 399,472, including 287,546 men, 8,790 boys, 97,029 women and 6,107 girls. Of the total, 356,415 (including 6,329 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 43,057 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 12th December, 1960, are shown below.

Region	Numbers of persons on Registers at 12th December, 1960					Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	
Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)						
London and S.E. ..	37,245	1,010	12,394	624	51,273	2.2
Eastern and Southern ..	19,772	749	6,611	545	27,677	1.2
South-Western ..	13,966	344	5,710	466	20,486	0.9
Midland ..	12,127	334	5,316	180	17,957	0.8
North-Midland ..	9,968	291	3,564	228	14,051	0.7
E. and W. Ridings ..	12,701	346	4,481	270	17,798	0.8
North-Western ..	32,186	871	12,252	533	45,842	1.6
Northern ..	24,541	868	8,608	474	34,491	1.5
Scotland ..	47,284	1,847	18,550	1,296	68,977	2.9
Wales ..	16,121	571	6,806	757	24,255	1.0
Great Britain ..	225,911	7,231	84,292	5,373	322,807	1.6
Northern Ireland ..	25,080	1,122	7,060	346	33,608	8.7
United Kingdom ..	250,991	8,353	91,352	5,719	356,415	1.6
Temporarily Stopped						
London and S.E. ..	1,895	20	274	4	2,193	0.6
Eastern and Southern ..	5,314	21	332	26	5,693	0.2
South-Western ..	507	4	108	11	630	0.3
Midland ..	21,978	174	1,739	75	23,966	0.7
North-Midland ..	999	14	195	15	1,223	0.1
E. and W. Ridings ..	777	15	223	27	1,042	0.1
North-Western ..	625	20	469	13	1,127	0.4
Northern ..	321	2	127	1	451	0.2
Scotland ..	1,476	81	1,143	91	3,191	1.2
Wales ..	1,889	70	666	103	2,728	0.1
Great Britain ..	36,181	421	5,276	366	42,244	1.2
Northern Ireland ..	374	16	401	22	813	24.5
United Kingdom ..	36,555	437	5,677	388	43,057	1.2
Total Registered as Unemployed						
London and S.E. ..	39,140	1,030	12,668	628	53,466	2.2
Eastern and Southern ..	25,086	770	6,943	571	33,370	1.2
South-Western ..	14,473	348	5,818	477	20,116	0.9
Midland ..	34,105	508	7,055	255	41,923	1.6
North-Midland ..	10,967	305	3,759	243	15,274	0.7
E. and W. Ridings ..	13,478	361	4,704	297	18,840	0.8
North-Western ..	32,811	891	12,721	546	46,969	1.6
Northern ..	24,862	870	8,735	475	34,942	1.5
Scotland ..	49,160	1,928	19,693	1,387	72,168	2.9
Wales ..	18,010	641	7,472	860	26,983	1.0
Great Britain ..	262,092	7,652	89,568	5,739	365,051	1.6
Northern Ireland ..	25,454	1,138	7,461	368	34,421	8.7
United Kingdom ..	287,546	8,790	97,029	6,107	399,472	1.6

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1960

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

Year	Great Britain				Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)	Temporarily Stopped	Total	Percentage rate of unemployment*		
1939 ..	982,900	315,000	1,370,000	78.50	1,513,600	1,589,800
1946 ..	257,500	113,500	2,100	1.200	374,300	405,900
1947 ..	239,000	86,500	102,700	52.000	480,200	510,600
1948 ..	227,500	75,000	4,300	3.200	310,000	338,000
1949 ..	223,200	76,900	4,800	3.100	308,000	338,000
1950 ..	215,000	90,600	5,100	3.500	314,200	341,100
1951 ..	153,400	83,600	8,100	7.800	252,900	281,400
1952 ..	196,100	132,600	31,800	53.800	414,300	462,500
1953 ..	204,300	115,600	13,900	8.200	342,000	380,000
1954 ..	176,500	95,100	7,900	5.300	284,000	317,800
1955 ..	137,400	75,700	9,300	9.800	232,200	264,500
1956 ..	151,000	78,600	17,800	9.600	257,000	287,100
1957 ..	204,300	90,200	12,300	5.700	312,500	347,200
1958 ..	293,800	116,300	27,600	19.700	457,400	500,900
1959 ..	322,600	121,900	21,200	9.500	475,200	512,100
1960 ..	248,200	97,500	11,600	3.100	360,400	392,800
1960—						
11th Jan. ..	327,508	120,751	9,165	3,193	460,617	497,636
15th Feb. ..	310,467	120,793	15,093	3,610	449,963	487,628
14th Mar. ..	287,038	114,703	8,350	3,097	413,188	449,169
11th Apr. ..	268,788	112,427	6,831	3,157	391,203	426,847
16th May ..	236,303	96,792	5,665	2,416	341,176	372,904
13th June ..	214,254	82,904	5,850	2,119	305,127	334,683
11th July ..	205,451	76,256	7,423	2,821	291,951	320,471
15th Aug. ..	224,201	89,193	5,451	2,512	321,357	350,225
12th Sept. ..	213,058	84,907	5,185	2,041	305,191	333,227
10th Oct. ..	224,375	88,836	13,025	2,267	328,503	356,616
14th Nov. ..	234,528	93,498	20,031	3,762	351,819	385,039
12th Dec. ..	233,142	89,665	36,602	5,642	365,051	399,472

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas at present designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 12th December, 1960, and the percentage rate of unemployment.

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

Principal Towns (By Region)	Numbers of persons on Registers at 12th December, 1960					Percentage rate of unemployment*	Numbers of persons on Registers at 12th December, 1960					Percentage rate of unemployment*	
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		
Principal Towns (By Region)													
London and South-Eastern	28,398	660	9,483	38,541	1,986	0.8	London and South-Eastern	1,242	447	73	1,762	2	6.0
Greater London ..	1,847	473	57	2,377	7	2.7	Margate and Ramsgate	276	195	29	500	4	6.6
Brighton and Hove ..	507	378	86	971	3	1.5	Sheerness ..	833	415	79	1,327	42	4.4
Chatham ..	218	100	21	339	5	0.8	Southwold ..	107	15	5	127	—	4.1
Eastern and Southern	1,608	579	51	2,238	30	2.4	Eastern and Southern	333	415	79	827	42	4.4
Bedford ..	204	42	3	249	—	0.4	Isle of Wight ..	833	415	79	1,327	42	4.4
Bournemouth ..	460	120	32	612	12	1.2	South-Western	1,482	901	114	2,497	14	2.9
Cambridge ..	414	136	9	559	45	0.7	Cornwall (exc. Bude, Gunnislake, Launceston, St. Austell, Saltash and Truro) ..	2,687	919	200	3,806	404	6.3

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The following Table gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great

Britain and in each administrative Region of England, in Scotland and in Wales at 12th December, 1960. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped (36,602 males and 5,642 females) or unemployed casual workers (5,584 males and 288 females).

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Males						Females					
	Age Groups											
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over	Total	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over	Total
London and South-Eastern												
8 or less	944	1,156	9,743	4,986	3,834	20,663	564	757	5,080	2,521	1,010	9,932
Over 8 and up to 26	56	147	2,589	2,441	3,229	8,462	50	113	862	757	447	2,229
Over 26	10	72	1,163	1,891	5,241	8,377	10	8	204	238	238	771
Total	1,010	1,375	13,495	9,318	12,304	37,502	624	878	6,146	3,589	1,695	12,932
Eastern and Southern												
8 or less	642	623	4,055	2,586	2,185	10,091	439	464	1,938	1,237	403	4,481
Over 8 and up to 26	94	95	1,303	1,344	2,201	5,037	97	119	715	694	311	1,936
Over 26	13	27	537	1,095	3,322	4,994	9	21	207	289	172	698
Total	749	745	5,895	5,025	7,708	20,122	545	604	2,860	2,220	886	7,115
South-Western												
8 or less	283	294	2,180	1,479	1,445	5,681	348	363	1,320	878	298	3,207
Over 8 and up to 26	52	75	830	1,031	1,780	3,768	105	154	842	668	341	2,110
Over 26	7	22	501	978	2,787	4,295	12	17	216	330	242	817
Total	342	391	3,511	3,488	6,012	13,744	465	534	2,378	1,876	881	6,134
Midland												
8 or less	316	447	3,408	2,018	930	7,119	154	317	1,994	817	204	3,486
Over 8 and up to 26	15	47	808	768	731	2,369	22	65	647	396	141	1,271
Over 26	3	16	536	938	1,465	2,958	4	13	220	311	170	718
Total	334	510	4,752	3,724	3,126	12,446	180	395	2,861	1,524	515	5,475
North-Midland												
8 or less	231	242	2,181	1,165	826	4,645	192	212	1,075	579	170	2,228
Over 8 and up to 26	48	41	710	663	796	2,258	22	45	386	280	143	876
Over 26	12	20	578	1,022	1,721	3,353	12	17	182	260	212	683
Total	291	303	3,469	2,850	3,343	10,256	226	274	1,643	1,119	525	3,787
East and West Ridings												
8 or less	290	259	2,763	1,450	932	5,694	208	227	1,237	656	222	2,550
Over 8 and up to 26	48	53	802	804	1,014	2,721	50	59	556	391	168	1,224
Over 26	8	22	744	1,443	2,241	4,458	12	19	247	397	271	946
Total	346	334	4,309	3,697	4,187	12,873	270	305	2,040	1,444	661	4,720
North-Western												
8 or less	699	861	6,290	3,152	2,308	13,310	470	475	3,135	1,775	690	6,545
Over 8 and up to 26	146	304	2,838	1,975	2,366	7,629	49	177	1,579	1,103	642	3,550
Over 26	24	110	2,643	3,232	4,857	10,866	14	30	808	827	1,001	2,680
Total	869	1,275	11,771	8,359	9,531	31,805	533	682	5,522	3,705	2,333	12,775
Northern												
8 or less	568	511	4,692	2,166	1,183	9,120	337	483	2,309	998	265	4,392
Over 8 and up to 26	239	272	2,694	1,720	1,465	6,390	109	212	1,489	853	294	2,957
Over 26	61	105	2,385	2,801	3,420	8,772	28	51	667	633	344	1,723
Total	868	888	9,771	6,687	6,068	24,282	474	746	4,465	2,484	903	9,072
Scotland												
8 or less	1,367	1,328	9,468	4,326	2,493	18,982	963	896	4,638	1,729	526	8,752
Over 8 and up to 26	336	532	5,088	3,226	2,606	11,788	262	448	3,563	1,436	535	6,244
Over 26	137	289	5,294	5,846	5,953	17,519	69	134	2,237	1,456	916	4,812
Total	1,840	2,149	19,850	13,398	11,052	48,289	1,294	1,478	10,438	4,621	1,977	19,808
Wales												
8 or less	415	424	3,038	1,673	1,008	6,558	552	436	1,450	675	160	3,273
Over 8 and up to 26	127	161	1,332	1,267	1,196	4,103	192	126	1,143	641	204	2,353
Over 26	29	49	1,049	1,889	2,562	5,578	32	63	718	840	340	1,933
Total	571	634	5,439	4,829	4,766	16,239	757	691	3,311	2,096	704	7,559
Great Britain												
One or less	2,100	2,008	13,274	5,737	2,915	26,034	1,367	1,081	4,567	2,027	625	9,667
Over 1 and up to 2	1,391	1,147	8,714	4,230	2,653	18,135	970	840	3,961	1,852	622	8,245
" 2 " " 4	1,181	1,448	11,423	6,111	4,068	24,231	901	1,212	6,414	2,991	986	12,504
" 4 " " 6	680	897	8,266	4,881	3,933	18,657	578	855	5,274	2,781	893	10,381
" 6 " " 8	403	645	6,141	4,042	3,575	14,806	411	642	3,960	2,214	822	8,049
" 8 " " 13	572	967	9,727	7,456	8,148	26,870	536	977	6,201	3,909	1,659	13,282
" 13 " " 26	589	760	9,287	7,783	9,236	27,655	403	607	5,581	3,310	1,567	11,468
" 26 " " 39	152	291	3,783	4,097	5,901	14,230	84	144	2,085	1,370	870	4,553
" 39 " " 52	56	126	2,634	3,041	4,926	10,783	46	72	1,325	1,057	754	3,254
" 52 " " 104	96	212	4,915	6,355	10,593	22,171	72	115	1,528	1,197	469	4,695
Over 104	—	103	4,092	7,642	12,149	23,986	—	42	768	1,384	1,085	3,279
Total	7,220	8,604	82,262	61,375	68,097	227,558	5,368	6,587	41,664	24,678	11,080	89,377

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 12th December, 1960. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped

(i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	10,667	1,807	1,046	172	11,713	1,979	13,692	17,231	2,122	19,353
Agriculture and Horticulture	7,965	1,755	212	171	8,177	1,926	10,103	13,390	2,068	15,458
Forestry	316	31	20	1	336	32	368	412	33	445
Fishing	2,386	21	814	—	3,200	21	3,221	3,429	21	3,450
Mining and Quarrying	5,030	183	12	8	5,042	191	5,233	5,285	193	5,478
Coal Mining*	4,278	143	6	—	4,427	143	4,570	4,442	139	4,581
Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	375	7	4	—	379	7	386	377	8	385
Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction	173	4	—	—	174	4	178	222	4	226
Other Mining and Quarrying	204	29	1	8	205	37	242	228	37	265
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,671	5,188	33	152	6,704	5,340	12,044	7,339	6,184	13,523
Grain Milling	381	71	2	—	383	71	454	423	76	499
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,333	632	6	5	1,339	637	1,976	1,451	713	2,164
Biscuits	360	642	1	19	361	661	1,022	373	711	1,084
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	595	479	8	46	603	525	1,128	653	579	1,232
Milk Products	454	204	5	—	459	208	667	567	346	913
Sugar	158	59	—	—	158	59	217	159	62	221
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	500	870	8	55	508	925	1,433	571	966	1,537
Fruit and Vegetable Products	737	1,111	1	12	738	1,123	1,861	852	1,230	2,082
Animal and Poultry Products	247	67	—	—	247	67	314	259	69	328
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	194	192	—	6	194	198	392	228	199	427
Brewing and Malting	764	246	1	—	765	246	1,011	787	253	1,040
Other Drink Industries	619	468	1	5	620	473	1,093	688	496	1,184
Tobacco	329	147	—	—	329	147	476	358	484	842
Chemicals and Allied Industries	3,199	1,416	6	11	3,205	1,427	4,632	3,281	1,435	4,716
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	284	—	1	—	285	—	285	285	—	285
Mineral Oil Refining	287	45	—	—	287	45	332	289	45	334
Lubricating Oils and Greases	52	5	—	—	52	5	57	53	5	58
Chemicals and Dyes	1,330	337	2	5	1,332	342	1,674	1,384	345	1,729
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	178	303	1	3	179	306	485	180	306	486
Explosives and Fireworks	344	340	—	—	344	340	684	344	341	685
Paint and Printing Ink	311	110	—	—	311	111	422	316	112	428
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents	229	198	—	1	229	198	427	240	199	439
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	85	33	1	2	86	35	121	88	37	125
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	99	45	1	—	100	45	145	102	45	147
Metal Manufacture	4,587	644	1,506	60	6,093	704	6,797	6,166	716	6,882
Iron and Steel (General)	2,001	219	121	2	2,122	221	2,343	2,158	221	2,379
Steel Tubes	417	31	110	2	527	33	560	528	37	565
Iron Castings, etc.	1,244	167	990	23	2,234	190	2,424	2,262	192	2,454
Light Metals	307	89	260	32	567	121	688	570	124	694
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	618	138	25	1	643	139	782	648	142	790
Engineering and Electrical Goods	10,108	4,640	1,217	491	11,325	5,131	16,456	12,527	5,332	17,859
Agricultural Machinery (except tractors)	232	34	39	—	271	34	305	275	34	309
Metal-working Machine Tools	468	109	12	5						

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Clothing and Footwear	1,282	3,009	187	272	1,469	3,281	4,750	1,520	3,833	5,353
Weatherproof Outerwear	101	147	1	1	102	148	250	103	163	266
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	249	733	13	23	262	756	1,018	268	811	1,079
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	322	938	46	62	368	400	768	370	426	796
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	65	281	2	7	67	288	355	87	593	680
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	109	860	4	104	113	964	1,077	118	1,060	1,178
Hats, Caps and Millinery	41	37	71	18	112	55	167	117	71	188
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	105	254	6	1	111	255	366	113	277	390
Footwear	290	359	44	56	334	415	749	344	432	776
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	3,348	872	123	110	3,471	982	4,453	3,734	1,002	4,736
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	1,133	164	10	10	1,143	174	1,317	1,237	174	1,411
Pottery	458	231	64	93	522	324	846	530	342	872
Glass	759	338	21	6	780	344	1,124	793	344	1,137
Cement	52	8	3	—	55	8	63	63	8	71
Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	946	131	25	1	971	132	1,103	1,111	134	1,245
Timber, Furniture, etc.	2,886	576	2,095	104	4,981	680	5,661	5,185	701	5,886
Timber	1,010	99	11	5	1,021	104	1,125	1,136	109	1,245
Furniture and Upholstery	1,135	220	2,066	59	3,201	279	3,480	3,255	286	3,541
Bedding, etc.	114	85	12	23	126	108	234	135	109	244
Shop and Office Fitting	178	26	3	1	181	27	208	196	33	229
Wooden Containers and Baskets	263	96	1	2	264	98	362	269	98	367
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	186	50	2	14	188	64	252	194	66	260
Paper, Printing and Publishing	2,020	1,474	13	13	2,033	1,487	3,520	2,081	1,579	3,660
Paper and Board	419	286	1	1	420	287	707	431	291	722
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	217	307	—	2	217	309	526	224	359	583
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	184	275	—	—	184	275	459	186	277	463
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	617	159	11	2	628	161	789	648	173	821
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	583	447	1	8	584	455	1,039	592	479	1,071
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,242	1,506	847	221	3,089	1,727	4,816	3,156	1,758	4,914
Rubber	966	390	718	127	1,684	517	2,201	1,697	521	2,218
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	164	88	2	16	166	104	270	169	105	274
Brushes and Brooms	90	59	1	20	91	79	170	99	84	183
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	194	458	1	14	195	472	667	215	491	706
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	60	68	—	—	60	68	128	60	69	129
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	557	283	118	34	675	317	992	681	318	999
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	211	160	7	10	218	170	388	235	170	405
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	60,066	27,336	34,642	4,933	94,708	32,269	126,977	99,154	35,793	134,947
Construction	44,639	366	184	3	44,823	369	45,192	53,152	398	53,550
Gas, Electricity and Water	2,463	163	18	—	2,481	163	2,644	2,649	167	2,816
Gas	1,185	64	7	—	1,192	64	1,256	1,256	65	1,321
Electricity	992	91	9	—	1,001	91	1,092	1,053	94	1,147
Water Supply	286	8	2	—	288	8	296	340	8	348
Transport and Communication	21,430	1,779	285	18	21,715	1,797	23,512	23,222	1,873	25,095
Railways	3,329	251	10	—	3,339	251	3,590	3,479	256	3,735
Road Passenger Transport	2,143	662	25	2	2,168	664	2,832	2,402	676	3,078
Road Haulage Contracting	2,334	171	15	—	2,349	175	2,624	2,646	194	2,840
Sea Transport	5,919	111	105	3	6,024	114	6,138	6,261	116	6,377
Port and Inland Water Transport	2,349	32	95	—	2,444	32	2,476	2,919	38	2,957
Air Transport	295	44	—	—	295	44	339	305	47	352
Postal Services and Telecommunications	3,496	436	12	10	3,508	446	3,954	3,818	486	4,304
Miscellaneous Transport Services and Storage	1,365	168	23	3	1,388	171	1,559	1,392	176	1,568
Distributive Trades	21,559	13,043	92	196	21,651	13,239	34,890	23,279	14,256	37,535
Wholesale Distribution	4,811	1,675	20	15	4,831	1,690	6,521	5,264	1,831	7,095
Retail Distribution	11,652	10,921	51	171	11,703	11,092	22,795	12,600	11,936	24,536
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	2,480	159	21	2	2,501	161	2,662	2,674	173	2,847
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	2,616	288	8	—	2,616	296	2,912	2,741	316	3,057
Insurance, Banking and Finance	3,182	631	5	5	3,187	636	3,823	3,294	684	3,978
Professional and Scientific Services	3,947	5,215	16	19	3,963	5,234	9,197	4,127	5,672	9,799
Accountancy Services	181	96	1	1	182	97	279	192	100	292
Educational Services	1,238	1,356	8	9	1,246	1,365	2,611	1,288	1,480	2,768
Legal Services	171	171	—	—	171	171	305	137	195	332
Medical and Dental Services	1,796	3,360	4	9	1,800	3,369	5,169	1,879	3,646	5,525
Religious Organisations	124	54	1	—	125	54	179	138	58	196
Other Professional and Scientific Services	474	178	2	—	476	178	654	493	193	686
Miscellaneous Services	24,871	20,819	230	269	25,101	21,088	46,189	26,429	22,571	49,000
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc.	2,928	1,173	22	16	2,950	1,189	4,139	3,067	1,230	4,297
Sport and other Recreations	2,264	288	12	7	2,276	295	2,571	2,376	310	2,686
Betting	667	382	17	12	684	394	1,078	778	399	1,177
Catering, Hotels, etc.	11,005	12,100	67	118	11,072	12,218	23,290	11,552	12,836	24,388
Laundries	573	1,272	2	6	575	1,278	1,853	599	1,363	1,962
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	189	355	—	5	189	360	549	203	386	589
Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages and Filling Stations	2,629	458	61	17	2,690	475	3,165	2,912	492	3,404
Repair of Boots and Shoes	295	34	3	—	298	34	332	337	40	377
Hairdressing and Manicure	382	34	6	5	388	39	427	430	857	1,287
Private Domestic Service	1,006	3,333	13	64	1,019	3,397	4,416	1,087	3,952	5,039
Other Services	2,933	1,050	27	19	2,960	1,069	4,029	3,091	1,133	4,224
Public Administration	16,306	2,200	72	19	16,378	2,219	18,597	17,370	2,401	19,771
National Government Service	7,728	1,296	16	2	7,744	1,298	9,042	8,138	1,410	9,548
Local Government Service	8,578	904	56	17	8,634	921	9,555	9,232	991	10,223
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	1,872	73	—	—	1,872	73	1,945	1,965	74	2,039
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	17,110	16,050	—	—	17,110	16,050	33,160	19,179	16,932	36,111
Aged 18 and over	16,183	15,511	—	—	16,183	15,511	31,694	18,016	16,319	34,335
Aged under 18	927	539	—	—	927	539	1,466	1,163	613	1,776
GRAND TOTAL*	233,142	89,665	36,602	5,642	269,744	95,307	365,051	296,336	103,136	399,472

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (5,584 males and 288 females in Great Britain and 6,006 males and 323 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 9th November and 7th December, 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.

	Five weeks ended 9th November, 1960		Four weeks ended 7th December, 1960		Total Number of Placings, 3rd Dec., 1959, to 7th Dec., 1960 (53 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	100,909	123,242	78,299	114,251	1,075,388
Boys under 18	16,261	44,843	10,469	45,943	230,287
Women aged 18 and over	53,893	85,031	38,667	76,637	545,840
Girls under 18	12,185	56,443	8,122	57,190	195,017
Total	183,248	309,559	135,557	294,021	2,046,532

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 (see next page), which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

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

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 7th December, 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 7th December, 1960.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 7th December, 1960					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th December, 1960				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2,390	397	1,128	38	3,953	2,359	1,988	586	351	5,284
Mining and Quarrying	1,015	204	22	13	1,254	10,910	1,561	44	34	12,549
Coal Mining	802	192	16	5	1,015	10,432	1,502	15	5	11,954
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,207	461	2,748	453	5,869	1,376	896	2,627	2,136	7,035
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1,461	100	673	129	2,363	1,845	567	1,009	1,001	4,422
Metal Manufacture	1,877	229	308	66	2,480	2,841	1,200	569	423	5,033
Engineering and Electrical Goods	7,189	978	3,255	510	11,932	15,891	4,744	5,654	3,184	29,473
Engineering including Scientific Instruments, etc.	5,329	692	1,573	269	7					

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 26th November, 1960, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the month, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered.

It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by firms in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employment during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: four weeks ended 26th November, 1960

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.0	4.6	3.7	2.7	5.8	4.0
Grain Milling	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.5	2.8
Bread and Flour Confectionery	3.6	5.7	4.4	3.5	4.0	3.7
Biscuits	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	11.6	8.8
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	4.6	7.1	5.8	3.1	4.8	3.9
Milk Products	1.7	3.4	2.3	2.8	3.5	3.0
Sugar	1.3	2.9	1.7	1.4	3.4	1.8
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	2.3	3.7	3.2	2.3	7.5	5.5
Fruit and Vegetable Products	3.3	5.6	4.7	3.5	5.3	4.6
Animal and Poultry Foods	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.8	3.9	2.3
Other Food Industries	3.8	7.1	5.4	2.8	5.7	4.2
Brewing and Malting	2.8	5.5	3.3	2.1	3.1	2.3
Other Drink Industries	3.6	4.8	4.0	3.0	5.3	3.9
Tobacco	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.3	2.2	1.8
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1.5	2.9	1.9	1.3	3.4	1.9
Coke Ovens	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.8
Mineral Oil Refining	0.5	3.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5
Lubricating Oils and Greases	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Chemicals and Dyes	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.2	2.1	1.4
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.1	3.7	3.0	1.6	5.0	3.5
Explosives and Fireworks	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.5	3.3	2.1
Paint and Printing Ink	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.0
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, etc.	1.9	2.8	2.2	1.6	5.0	2.7
Synthetic Resins and Plastics	1.9	3.8	2.2	0.9	3.2	1.3
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	2.4	5.9	3.8	2.6	3.4	2.9
Metal Manufacture	2.0	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.7	1.9
Iron and Steel (General)	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3
Steel Tubes	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.8	2.0
Iron Castings, etc.	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.5	2.7
Light Metals	2.2	3.7	2.5	2.2	3.1	2.4
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.1	3.7	2.4
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.3	3.7	2.7	1.9	3.9	2.4
Agricultural Machinery (excluding Tractors)	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.9	2.2
Metal Working Machine Tools	2.4	3.4	2.6	1.7	2.3	1.8
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	3.3	4.6	3.6	1.9	2.9	2.1
Industrial Engines	1.8	2.8	1.9	1.5	2.7	1.7
Textile Machinery, etc.	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.0	3.3	2.2
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	2.2	3.8	2.4	2.7	4.0	2.9
Mechanical Handling Equipment	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.4
Office Machinery	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.5	2.5	1.8
Other Machinery	2.2	3.5	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.0
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.2
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.3	2.0	1.4	2.0	3.2	2.2
Other Mechanical Engineering	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.1	4.0	2.5
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	2.4	4.1	3.0	1.6	3.1	2.1
Watches and Clocks	1.3	2.4	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.7
Electrical Machinery	1.7	3.6	2.2	1.3	2.7	1.6
Insulated Wires and Cables	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.6	4.0	2.4
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	2.1	4.6	3.0	1.2	2.5	1.7
Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus	2.2	3.3	2.7	2.3	5.5	3.7
Domestic Electric Appliances	3.4	5.8	4.3	2.3	3.9	2.9
Other Electrical Goods	2.5	4.3	3.3	2.5	6.3	4.3
Marine Engineering	3.1	1.6	3.0	2.9	1.4	2.8
Vehicles	1.3	2.6	1.5	2.0	3.1	2.2
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	1.0	1.8	1.1	2.7	4.0	2.8
Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	2.3	4.4	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	1.7	3.1	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.3
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	1.4	3.0	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.7
Railway Carriages, etc.	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Perambulators, etc.	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.6	2.3	3.1
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2.8	3.8	3.2	2.6	3.9	3.1
Tools and Implements	1.9	3.6	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.9
Cutlery	2.7	4.9	4.0	2.1	3.8	3.1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	2.6	3.9	3.2	2.1	3.2	2.6
Wire and Wire Manufactures	2.2	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.8
Cans and Metal Boxes	2.3	3.4	2.9	2.2	4.5	3.6
Jewellery and Precious Metals	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.6
Other Metal Industries	3.0	4.0	3.3	2.9	4.2	3.4
Textiles	2.9	3.8	3.4	2.7	3.4	3.0
Production of Man-made Fibres	1.9	3.8	2.3	1.1	2.1	1.3
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.4
Weaving of Cotton, Linen, etc.	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.5
Woolen and Worsted	3.7	4.6	4.2	3.4	4.0	3.7
Jute	3.7	5.2	4.5	4.7	6.6	5.7
Rope, Twine and Net	2.7	4.5	3.7	2.5	3.5	3.1
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	1.8	3.2	2.8	1.6	2.9	2.5
Lace	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.4
Carpets	2.1	3.3	2.7	1.8	3.2	2.4
Narrow Fabrics	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.8	3.5
Made-up Textiles	4.1	5.7	5.2	3.6	3.8	3.7
Textile Finishing	2.3	3.8	2.8	2.6	3.6	2.9
Other Textile Industries	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.6	3.4	2.9
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.3	3.5	2.8
Leather and Fellmongery	2.1	3.5	2.4	2.2	3.3	2.4
Leather Goods	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.7	3.4
Fur	3.9	3.4	3.6	2.1	2.9	2.5
Clothing and Footwear	2.4	3.4	3.1	2.0	2.9	2.7
Weatherproof Outerwear	5.0	4.6	4.7	2.8	4.1	3.8
Men's and Boys' Tailoring	2.2	3.2	3.0	1.9	2.6	2.5
Women's and Girls' Tailoring	2.3	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.3	3.1
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2.9	4.2	4.0	2.8	3.4	3.4
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.3
Hats, Caps and Millinery	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.9
Other Dress Industries	2.6	3.5	3.3	2.2	2.5	2.5
Footwear	2.2	2.9	2.6	1.7	2.2	2.0
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.4	3.3	2.6
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.4	3.7	2.5
Pottery	2.3	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.1
Glass	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.8	3.3	2.1
Cement	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.1	3.0	1.3
Abrasives and Other Building Materials	3.0	3.9	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.9
Timber, Furniture, etc.	2.6	3.7	2.8	3.0	4.0	3.2
Timber	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.7	3.0
Furniture and Upholstery	1.8	2.8	2.0	2.8	4.6	3.2
Bedding, etc.	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.9	3.8	3.3
Shop and Office Fitting	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4
Wooden Containers and Baskets	3.2	9.1	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.2
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2.3	2.8	2.5	1.7	2.7	2.0
Paper, Printing and Publishing	2.1	3.4	2.5	1.7	3.6	2.4
Paper and Board	1.9	3.4	2.2	1.4	3.2	1.8
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	2.8	4.2	3.6	2.7	5.8	4.5
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	2.6	4.0	3.3	2.2	3.6	2.9
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	2.5	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.4	1.9
Other Printing, etc.	1.6	2.8	2.1	1.4	2.9	2.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.4	3.5	2.8	2.5	3.8	3.0
Rubber	2.1	3.6	2.5	2.3	3.4	2.6
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.3
Brushes and Brooms	1.5	3.1	2.3	1.1	3.1	2.0
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	2.4	3.2	2.9	1.8	4.4	3.5
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	2.8	5.4	4.3	1.7	4.8	3.5
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	3.0	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.4	4.4	3.2
All the above Industries	2.2	3.6	2.7	2.1	3.8	2.6

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 20th December, 1960, and the corresponding figures for 15th November, 1960, and 15th December, 1959. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	20th Dec., 1960	15th Nov., 1960	15th Dec., 1959	20th Dec., 1960	15th Nov., 1960	15th Dec., 1959
London and S. Eastern:	80.5	87.3	85.0	3.2	3.6	3.4
London and Middlesex	71.1	73.8	73.9	2.9	3.4	3.3
Remainder	43.8	44.8	45.2	1.9	2.0	2.0
Eastern	33.3	34.9	33.6	1.5	1.7	1.5
Southern	51.2	53.1	52.1	2.3	2.5	2.3
South-Western	74.7	78.3	74.9	4.1	4.6	4.3
Midland	52.4	55.5	52.7	4.8	5.2	5.1
North Midland	78.2	82.1	80.6	7.3	8.0	7.2
East and West Ridings	152.3	157.6	152.2	7.4	7.9	7.6
North-Western	64.3	66.7	64.2	6.6	7.4	7.1
Northern	116.5	118.0	117.2	8.5	9.1	8.4
Scotland	64.1	66.0	65.0	7.2	7.5	7.4
Wales	882.4	918.2	896.6	57.7	62.9	59.6
Total, Great Britain	882.4	918.2	896.6	57.7	62.9	59.6

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

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 20th December, 1960, represented 4.4 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, WHItell 6200), but it also has a representative at 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 12th December was 3,914; this figure included 2,917 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 997 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 15th November and 12th December, 1960 (four weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 14th November	5,518
„ notified during period	669
„ filled during period	96
„ cancelled or withdrawn	386
„ unfilled at 12th December	5,705

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in November

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 26th November was 589,600, compared with 591,300 for the four weeks ended 29th October, and 644,400 for the four weeks ended 28th November, 1959.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in November, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with October, 1960, and November, 1959. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery Books—Analysis by Divisions

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 26th Nov., 1960	Increase (+) or decrease (–) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 29th Oct., 1960	4 weeks ended 28th Nov., 1959
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	38,800	– 100	– 3,900
Durham	88,200	– 500	– 6,200
North Eastern .. .	119,700	– 400	– 9,200
North Western .. .	44,400	– 100	– 5,400
East Midlands .. .	92,800	– 300	– 5,500
West Midlands .. .	43,900	– 100	– 7,100
South Western .. .	85,000	– 200	– 9,500
South Eastern .. .	5,700	..	– 1,000
England and Wales ..	518,500	– 1,700	– 47,800
Scotland	71,100	..	– 7,000
Great Britain	589,600	– 1,700	– 54,800

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of November about 4,130 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 5,440; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,310. During the four weeks of October there was a net decrease of 2,440.

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

Absence Percentage

	November, 1960	October, 1960	November, 1959
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary .. .	7.62	7.96	7.40
Involuntary ..	8.37	8.90	8.69
All workers:			
Voluntary .. .	5.79	5.95	5.52
Involuntary ..	8.45	8.78	8.51

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 4.07 tons in November, compared with 4.06 tons in the previous month and 3.86 tons in November, 1959.†

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.43 tons in November; for October, 1960, and November, 1959, the figures were 1.42 tons and 1.38 tons, respectively.‡

Grants under the National Assistance Act

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour undertake the payment of grants under the National Assistance Act to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to these grants. The amount of grants thus paid during the 13 weeks ended 31st December, 1960, was £5,300,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 14 weeks ended 30th September, 1960, was £5,268,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 26th December, 1959, it was £6,040,000.

* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

† 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.

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 5th December, 1960.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period .. .	758	120	878
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period ..	1,388	213	1,601
Number of persons who completed courses during period .. .	664	93	757

Up to 5th December, 1960, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 118,618, including 3,389 blind persons.

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 19th December, 1960, was 48,860, of whom 42,540 were males and 6,320 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment .. .	38,511	5,839	44,350
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions* .. .	4,029	481	4,510
Total	42,540	6,320	48,860

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of 13 weeks ended 16th December, 1960, expenditure on Unemployment Benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £7,192,000. During the 13 weeks ended 16th September, 1960, the corresponding figure was £6,047,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 18th December, 1959, it was £9,965,000.

Unemployed Register: Entitlement to Benefit

The following Table† contains an analysis of the numbers registered as unemployed on 14th November, 1960. It contains estimates of the numbers receiving unemployment benefit, the numbers receiving unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance, the numbers receiving national assistance only, and the numbers registered for work but receiving no payment. This analysis is produced quarterly. An article explaining the basis of analysis and commenting on the various categories in the analysis is to be found on page 423 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1960, when figures were published in this form for the first time.

	(Thousands)				Total
	Men	Single Women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married Women	Boys and Girls	
Receiving unemployment benefit only .. .	105	16	21	4	146
Receiving unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance .. .	28	2	—	—	31
Total receiving unemployment benefit .. .	133	18	21	4	177
Receiving national assistance only .. .	64	10	2	2	76
Others registered for work .. .	49	14	26	10	99
Total	246	42	49	15	352

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

† 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.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

	November, 1960	December, 1960
Mines and Quarries .. .	27	29
Places under the Factories Act .. .	46	65
Railway Service .. .	16	21
Seamen	11	12

Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for December, 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.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Coal Mines:	Food 1
Underground 23	Other Processes .. . 5
Surface 1	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Other Stratified Mines .. .	SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Miscellaneous Mines .. .	ACT, 1937
Quarries 5	Building Operations .. 17
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 29	Works of Engineering Construction .. . 6
Factories	Docks, Warehouses and Ships 7
Brick Making and other Clay Products (except Pottery) 2	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS .. 65
Iron Extraction and Conversion 5	Railway Service
Metal Casting 1	Brakesmen and Goods Guards 1
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging .. 4	Engine Drivers and Motormen 1
Miscellaneous Metal Processes 2	Firemen 2
Engine-building and Repairing 1	Guards (Passenger) .. .
Non-rail Vehicles (Manufacture and Repair) .. 1	Labourers 4
Miscellaneous Machine Making 2	Mechanics
Other Metal Manufacture and Repair 1	Permanent Way Men .. 3
Saw Milling and Plywood and Boards 2	Porters 2
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture 5	Shunters
Petroleum and Oil Refining 1	Other Grades 7
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens and Patent Fuel 2	Contractors' Servants .. 1
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 21
	Seamen
	Trading Vessels 9
	Fishing Vessels 3
	TOTAL, SEAMEN 12

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in:	Pitch and Tar 12
Shipbreaking 1	Mineral Oil 4
Electric Accumulator Works 4	TOTAL 16
Other Industries 1	Chromic Ulceration
TOTAL 6	Manufacture of Bichromates .. 23
Mercurial Poisoning .. . 1	Chromium Plating .. . 10
Aniline Poisoning 1	TOTAL 33
Anthrax	Total, Cases 59
Hides and Skins 1	
Other Industries 1	II. Deaths
TOTAL 2	Nil.

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the five weeks ended 31st December, 1960.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,048,800 in August, an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 3.6 per cent. compared with August, 1959.

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 53,676,000 in October. This was slightly lower than the figure for the previous month but 1.6 per cent. higher than in October, 1959. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in October was 12,254,000, a decrease of 1.1 per cent. compared with the previous month but an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with October, 1959.

The Department of Labor estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of October was about 3,579,000, compared with 3,388,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,272,000 at the middle of October, 1959.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during September was 89,494, compared with 91,717 in the previous month and 102,004 in September, 1959. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 29,490 working days. The total number of working days lost in September by persons wholly unemployed was 2,147,863, while 707,757 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of November the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 35,400, or 4.8 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 2.5 per cent. at the end of October and 4.2 per cent. at the end of November, 1959.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of November was 116,368, of whom 26,936 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 107,699 and 26,442 at the beginning of the previous month and 134,730 and 32,137 at the beginning of November, 1959.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of November was 136,355, compared with 121,731 at the end of the previous month and 230,605 at the end of November, 1959. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 22,069, 20,270 and 43,001.

NETHERLANDS

Provisional figures show that the number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of November, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 37,196, compared with 32,603 at the end of the previous month and 61,452 at the end of November, 1959. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 2,629 at the end of November, compared with 2,115 at the end of October and 9,229 at the end of November, 1959.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 110,221 at the end of August, compared with 101,584 at the end of the previous month and 74,834 at the end of August, 1959.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that, at the middle of October, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 16,651, compared with 16,276 in September and 27,724 in October, 1959. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for October numbered 11,196, or 0.8 per cent. of all members, compared with 0.8 per cent. in the previous month and 1.3 per cent. in October, 1959.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of November who were wholly unemployed was 568 or 0.3 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 530 or 0.3 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 1,101 or 0.7 per thousand at the end of November, 1959.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 31st DECEMBER, 1960
(31st JANUARY, 1956 = 100)

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

	All Industries and Services			Manufacturing Industries only		
	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates
1960 Nov.	121.0	97.2	124.5	120.5	96.5	124.8
1960 Dec.	122.2	97.1	125.9	122.7	96.5	127.1

NOTE.—The November figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

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

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

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1960 inclusive and the monthly figures since December, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and November, 1959, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

Weekly Rates of Wages*

I—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly averages	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0
1959 December	117.3	118.0	119.7	117.5
1960 January	118.1	118.9	120.4	118.3
February	118.2	119.1	120.7	118.5
March	118.7	120.0	121.2	119.0
April	119.4	120.4	121.8	119.6
May	119.6	120.7	122.0	119.9
June	119.6	120.7	122.0	119.9
July	119.7	121.0	124.3	120.1
August	120.0	121.0	124.5	120.4
September	120.4	121.3	125.0	120.8
October	120.3	121.5	124.8	120.7
November	120.6	121.8	125.4	121.0
December	121.9	122.7	126.3	122.2

Index of Normal Weekly Hours

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

Normal Weekly Hours*

III—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1958	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
1959	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
1960	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0
1959 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
September	97.4	97.9	97.5	97.6
October	97.1	97.8	97.3	97.3
November	97.0	97.2	97.2	97.2
December	97.0	97.7	97.1	97.1

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

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

II—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly averages	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	115.5
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4
1959 December	117.1	117.7	118.4	117.3
1960 January	117.5	118.3	118.9	117.7
February	117.6	118.4	119.0	117.8
March	118.4	119.5	119.8	118.7
April	119.7	120.1	118.9	119.2
May	118.8	119.9	120.4	119.1
June	118.9	119.9	120.4	119.2
July	119.1	120.0	124.9	119.5
August	119.2	120.1	125.0	119.6
September	119.4	120.6	125.3	119.9
October	119.5	120.7	125.5	120.0
November	120.1	120.9	125.8	120.5
December	122.4	122.4	127.5	122.7

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

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1960 inclusive and the monthly figures since December, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and November, 1959, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

IV—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly averages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1960	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
1959 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
June	96.7	97.9	97.3	97.1
July	96.7	97.9	97.3	97.1
August	96.6	97.6	97.1	96.9
September	96.5	97.1	96.8	96.7
October	96.5	97.0	96.8	96.7
November	96.4	96.8	96.6	96.5
December	96.3	96.8	96.6	96.5

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

The Tables on the next page give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1960 inclusive and the monthly figures since December, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and November, 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.

V—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly averages	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	117.3	117.7	119.3	117.4
1960	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1959 December	117.8	118.7	120.1	118.1
1960 January	118.7	119.8	120.9	119.0
February	119.2	120.1	121.5	119.4
March	120.9	121.8	123.0	121.1
April	121.7	122.2	123.8	121.8
May	122.2	122.7	124.3	122.3
June	122.3	122.7	124.3	122.4
July	122.4	123.0	126.6	123.2
August	123.1	123.3	127.4	123.8
September	123.6	123.9	128.1	123.8
October	123.9	124.2	128.2	124.0
November	124.3	124.7	129.0	124.5
December	125.7	125.6	130.0	125.9

General

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

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

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

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

Hourly Rates of Wages*

VI—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 Monthly averages	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1959 December	117.7	118.2	118.9	117.8
1960 January	118.4	119.0	119.6	118.5
February	118.6	119.2	119.8	118.7
March	122.0	121.8	122.7	121.8
April	122.4	122.1	123.2	122.2
May	122.8	122.5	123.7	122.6
June	122.9	122.5	123.7	122.7
July	123.2	122.7	128.4	123.1
August	123.4	123.0	128.6	123.4
September	123.8	123.0	129.5	124.0
October	123.9	124.3	129.7	124.2
November	124.6	124.8	130.3	124.8
December	127.1	126.6	132.1	127.1

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 increase of 16 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 20½ per cent. for weekly earnings, 13 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 22½ per cent. for hourly earnings and 16½ per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Changes in December

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 December resulted in about 2,796,000 workers receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £1,045,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, whilst 124,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours.†

The principal increases in rates of wages affected workers employed in the engineering and allied industries, employees of retail co-operative societies, road haulage workers, managers of licensed non-residential establishments, workers engaged in the manufacture of paint, varnish and lacquer and baking operatives in Scotland. Industries in which normal weekly hours were reduced without loss of pay included milk distribution in England and Wales (45 to 43), wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales (44 to 42), atomic energy (44 to 42), roadstone quarrying (44 to 42) and brush and broom manufacture (45 to 42).

In the engineering and allied industries there were increases for men of 8s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, 8s. for intermediate grades and 7s. 6d. for unskilled workers; for women engaged on women's work the general increase was 7s. a week. Employees of retail co-operative societies received general increases ranging from 10s. to 15s. a week for men and from 8s. to 11s. for women. General increases in statutory minimum remuneration ranging from 9s. 9d. to 14s. 3d. a week were authorised for adult workers within scope of the Road Haulage Wages Council. The statutory minimum remuneration of managers, manageresses, club stewards and stewardesses employed in licensed non-residential establishments was increased by 7s. 6d. a week. Rates agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry were increased by 10s. a week for men and by 6s. 9d., 7s. 3d. or 8s. for women, according to period of employment and type of work. Workers employed in the baking industry in Scotland received increases of 5s. or 6s. a week for men, according to occupation, and of 5s. for women. The standard weekly rates of adult operating and ancillary grades employed by British Road Services were increased by amounts ranging from 9s. 9d. to 14s. 3d. a week, with effect from 21st November.

Of the total increase of £1,045,000, about £938,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions; £74,000 from Orders made under Wages Councils Acts; £26,000 from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint bodies established by voluntary agreement; and the remainder from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices.

Changes during the year 1960

The following Table shows, by industry group, for the year 1960, the number of workers 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.

Industry Group	Weekly Rates of Wages		Normal Weekly Hours of Work	
	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Net Increases‡	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	651,000	£133,200	631,000	634,800
Mining and Quarrying ..	361,000	121,800	24,500	48,900
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	385,000	128,900	318,500	507,600
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	220,000	98,700	221,000	441,300
Metal Manufacture ..	230,000	114,200	118,500	237,000
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2,339,000	1,032,400	2,571,500	5,151,600
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering				
Vehicles ..				
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..				
Textiles ..	617,000	232,200	220,000	512,900
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	48,500	15,300		
Clothing and Footwear ..	216,000	70,100	335,500	595,100
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. ..	157,500	65,700	95,500	161,600
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	192,500	82,200	130,500	262,800
Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	329,500	53,800	119,500	210,200
Other Manufacturing Industries	160,000	76,800	175,500</	

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER

(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 Workers	Particulars of Change
Limestone Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	19 Dec.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased* by 0.143d. an hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 4.143d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.071d. (8d. to 8.071d.) for boys under 18.
	Yorkshire (North Riding)	5 Dec.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1d. a shift (8s. 4d. to 8s. 5d.) for workers 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 2d. to 4s. 2½d.) for boys under 18.
Roadstone Quarrying	Great Britain (9)	First full pay week after 1 Dec.	Male workers	Following reduction of normal weekly hours, minimum basic rates for adult workers increased by 2½d. an hour, with proportional increases for juvenile workers. Area plus rates over 2d. increased by ½d. or ¼d. an hour, according to occupation; for pieceworkers the increases may be merged in the piecework rate so as to produce the equivalent of not less than the increases agreed. Minimum basic rates after change: adult unskilled workers 4s. 0½d. an hour, juvenile workers 1s. 9½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 7½d. at 20.†
Ball Clay	North and South Devon and Dorset (12)	12 Dec.	Male workers	Increase of 3d. an hour, with proportional amounts for juvenile workers. Minimum rate after change for able-bodied labourers 21 and over on day work, 4s. 1d. an hour.
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland (14)	5 Dec.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.2d. a shift (10s. 4.8d. to 10s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (5s. 2.4d. to 5s. 3d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-Ore Mining	Cumberland (14)	19 Dec.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased* by 1d. a shift (9s. 3d. to 9s. 4d.) for workers 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 7½d. to 4s. 8d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	6 Nov.†	Male workers	Increases of 2.57d. to 3.71d. an hour (9s. to 13s. a week of 42 hours) for adult day workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
		4 Dec.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for men, by 0.97d. (6s. 6d. to 6s. 6.97d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 4.65d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying and Limestone Quarrying	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	First full pay week after 5 Nov. ‡	Male workers	Increases of 2.57d. to 3.71d. an hour (9s. to 13s. a week of 42 hours) for adult day workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
		4 Dec.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.36d. a shift (8s. 6d. to 8s. 7.36d.) for men, by 1.02d. (6s. 4.5d. to 6s. 5.52d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.68d. (4s. 3d. to 4s. 3.68d.) for boys under 18.
Baking	Scotland (21)	First pay day following 18 Dec.	Male and female workers	Increases of 5s. or 6s. a week, according to occupation, for male workers 21 and over with additional increases for night work and back-shift working, of 3s. to 6s., according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentices and 3s. or 4s., according to age, for other male bakery workers under 21, of 5s. for female workers 21 and over, and of 3s. or 4s. for those under 21. Minimum rates after change include: male workers—journeymen bakers 20s. to 234s. 6d. a week, according to shift or commencing time of work, doughmakers and ovenmen 21s. to 241s. 6d., bread runners 208s. to 238s. 6d., storemen 21 and over 182s. 6d. to 210s., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 180s. to 207s., bakery workers and ingredient storekeeper assistants 172s. 6d. to 198s. 6d.; female workers—ingredient storekeeper chargehands 148s. 6d., assistant bakers and ingredient storekeeper assistants 141s., bakery workers 21 and over 125s. 6d.‡
Fish Curing and Fish Marketing	Hull	2 Sept.	Workers employed in fish curing and processing (including quick freezing and fish cake) establishments and fish market	Increases of 7s. a week for male workers 20 and over, of 6s. 6d. for skilled and 5s. 6d. for unskilled female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—skilled or process workers (fillets, sorters or packers and drivers of "C" licensed vehicles) 101s. a week at 17 rising to 191s. at 20 and over, unskilled 60s. at 15 rising to 165s. at 20 and over; female workers—skilled 120s., unskilled 54s. 6d. at 15 rising to 114s. at 20 and over.
Coke Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland	4 Dec.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9.3d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.16d. an hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 1.16d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.97d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 6.97d.) or by 0.12d. an hour (9.75d. to 9.87d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 4d. to 4s. 4.65d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (6.5d. to 6.58d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufacture	United Kingdom (39)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 2 Dec.	Male workers Female workers	Increases in basic national and London minimum rates of 10s. a week for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 21 and over—London district 180s. 6d. a week, other districts 175s. 6d., younger workers 58s. or 56s. 6d. at 15 rising to 153s. 9d. or 149s. 6d. at 20. Increases in basic national and London minimum rates of 7s. 3d. or 8s. a week, according to period of employment, for workers 21 and over employed wholly on men's work, of 6s. 9d. for other workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: female workers 21 and over employed wholly on men's work—during first 6 months' service, London district 129s. 3d. a week, other districts 125s. 9d., thereafter 145s. 6d., 141s. 6d., other female workers 21 and over, London 122s. 9d., other districts 117s. 3d., younger workers 59s. or 56s. 3d. at 15 rising to 119s. 3d. or 114s. 3d. at 20.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland	4 Dec.	Workers employed at blast-furnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9.3d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.16d. an hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 1.16d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.97d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 6.97d.) or by 0.12d. an hour (9.75d. to 9.87d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 4d. to 4s. 4.65d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (6.5d. to 6.58d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northants.¶	4 Dec.	Workers employed at blast-furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.97d. (6s. 6d. to 6s. 6.97d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 4.65d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland**	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Dec.	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed at blast-furnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.

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

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

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

§ These increases took effect under an agreement made by the National Joint Committee for the Scottish Baking Industry, which also provides for the working week to be reduced from 43 to 42 hours as from January, 1962.

|| Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

¶ Agreements between the Midland Merchant Blastfurnace Owners' Association and the trade unions concerned.

** Agreements of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Pig Iron Trade of Scotland.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and certain works in Scotland* (43)	4 Dec.	Workers, other than roll turners and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9.3d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.16d. an hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 1.16d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0.97d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 6.97d.) or by 0.12d. an hour (9.75d. to 9.87d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 4d. to 4s. 4.65d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (6.5d. to 6.58d.) for those under 18.
			Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.16d. an hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 1.16d.) for craftsmen, by 0.12d. (9.75d. to 9.87d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0.08d. (6.5d. to 6.58d.) for apprentices under 18.
	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and certain works in Scotland* (43)	4 Dec.	Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	do. do.
	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire and certain works in Scotland* (43)	4 Dec.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.16d. an hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 1.16d.) for men 21 and over, by 0.12d. (9.75d. to 9.87d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.08d. (6.5d. to 6.58d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.
	Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district (43)	5 Dec.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.97d. (6s. 6d. to 6s. 6.97d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 4.65d.) for those under 18.
	South-West Wales§ (43)	4 Dec.	Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, employed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (5s. 7½d. to 5s. 9d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.) for youths under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	4 Dec.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 8.4d. to 6s. 9.6d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 11.4d. to 8s. 0.6d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 4.2d. to 3s. 4.8d. or 3s. 11.7d. to 4s. 0.3d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	4 Dec.	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (8s. 6d. to 8s. 8d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (6s. 4½d. to 6s. 6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	5 Dec.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.97d. (6s. 6d. to 6s. 6.97d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 4.65d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport	4 Dec.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.16d. a shift (8s. 5.5d. to 8s. 6.66d.) for men, by 0.773d. (5s. 7.637d. to 5s. 8.41d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (4s. 1.59d. to 4s. 2.17d.) for boys.
Light Castings Manufacture	Great Britain (44)	26 Dec.	Male and female workers	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week for skilled men 21 and over, of 7s. 9d. for other men, of 7s. for women 21 and over, of 2s. 10d. to 6s. 10d., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys, and of 3s. to 6s. 6d. for girls. Consolidated time rates after change include: men 21 and over—pattern moulders 232s. 2d. a week, pattern makers 211s. 11d., fitters (heavy duty cooker) 202s. 8d., general moulders 201s. 3½d., grinders (Falkirk) 198s. 8d., (England) 196s. 8d., polishers 196s. 8d., blacksmiths 193s. 8d., fitters (Glasgow), pattern fitters (Glasgow), 193s. 2d., fitters (Falkirk and England), pattern fitters (Falkirk and England), sheet iron workers 192s. 8d., box fitters (Glasgow) 191s. 2d., berlin blackers, box fitters (Falkirk and England), dressers, filers-up 190s. 8d., press operators 174s. 2d., labourers 170s. 2d., mechanised plant workpeople 186s. 2d.; women 21 and over, on women's work—core makers (hand-made cores) 140s. 7d., other workers 133s. 7d.
Brass and Copper Rolling and Casting	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford (45)	26 Dec.	Male workers	Increases for timeworkers 21 and over of 8s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 8s. for intermediate grades, of 7s. 6d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-results workers existing piecework supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: strip and sheet rolling mills—rollers (all grades) 183s. 6d. a week, annealers, finished shearers (guillotine) 179s. 6d., electric annealers, finished shearers (rotary), roller improvers 177s. 6d., picklers 176s. 6d., shearers (cutting to length) 175s. 6d., rough shearers, rollers' assistants (behinders) 173s. 6d., labourers 165s. 4d.; tube mills—toolfinders (fully skilled) 195s. 8d., annealers 179s. 6d., electric annealers, drawers (plain round tubes), taggers, swagers, shoulderers, sawyers, straighteners (hand) 177s. 6d., picklers 176s. 6d., straighteners (machine), doggers-up 173s. 6d., labourers 165s. 4d.; casting departments—crucible and electric furnace pourers 195s. 8d., underhands (i.e., furnacemen, ingotmen and mouldmen on billet casting) 185s. 6d.
Engineering and Allied Industries¶	United Kingdom (46-49)	26 Dec.	Male manual workers employed by federated firms, except those whose rates of wages are regulated by movements in other industries (e.g., building and electrical contracting)	Increases for timeworkers 21 and over of 8s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 8s. for intermediate grades, of 7s. 6d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-results workers existing piecework supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Consolidated minimum time rates after change for men 21 and over include: fitters 195s. 2d. a week, labourers 164s. 10d.
	United Kingdom (49)	26 Dec.	Female manual workers employed by federated firms, except those whose rates of wages are regulated by Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts or by movements in other industries, or who are remunerated solely in relation to the rate paid to male workers	Increases of 7s. a week for timeworkers 18 and over, and of 3s., 4s. or 4s. 9d., according to age, for girls; for payment-by-results workers existing piecework supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: 56s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 133s. 6d. at 21 and over.
Artificial Limb Manufacture	Great Britain (52)	26 Dec.	Male workers	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 8s. for semi-skilled workers, and of 7s. 6d. for labourers.

* Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

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

‡ Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

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

|| Agreements between the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and the trade union concerned.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Government Industrial Establishments	South Wales (236-237)	Beginning of pay week containing 15 Nov.*	Skilled workers and apprentices paid on an engineering basis	Increases for adult timeworkers of 3d. an hour (10s. 6d. a week), and of proportional amounts for apprentices; the increases to be paid to payment-by-results workers for actual clock hours worked, with appropriate overtime gains. Consolidated minimum time rate after change for skilled men 21 and over 220s. 1d. a week.
Admiralty Dockyards and Establishments	South Wales (236-237)	do.*	Craftsmen and apprentices	Minimum time working rate for adult craftsmen increased by 10s. 8d. a week (209s. to 219s. 8d.) with proportional increases for apprentices.
Railway Wagon Repairing (private firms)	Great Britain (57)	26 Dec.	Male and female workers	Increases in the national bonus rates for men 21 and over of 8s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 8s. for intermediate grades, of 7s. 6d. for unskilled workers, of 7s. for female manual workers 18 and over, and of 1s. 11d. to 5s. 4d. for younger workers. Minimum consolidated time rates after change for adult male timeworkers outside the London area, include: wagon repairers, grade 1 195s. 8d. a week, grade 2 (outstations) 182s. 6d., grade 3 (outstations) 172s. 6d., letterers, blacksmiths, riveters and/or erectors, electric welders (fully skilled) 195s. 8d., electric welders 184s., wheel turners 181s. 6d., holders-up, cold saw operators, lifters (fitting brasses), profile cutters 181s., loco, crane, tractor or trawler drivers 179s., painters, lifters, burner operators 177s., shunters 176s. 6d., blacksmiths' strikers 174s. 6d., back sawyers 174s., iron carriers 166s. 4d., sawyers and machinists, grade 1 194s. 2d., grade 2 177s. 6d., punch and shear operators, grade 1 186s. 6d., grade 2 178s. 6d., punch and shear assistants 172s. 6d., outstation chagemen (alone) 199s. 8d., with one assistant 202s. 2d., with two assistants 204s. 8d., with three or four assistants 206s. 8d., with five or six assistants 209s. 2d., labourers 164s. 10d. In the London area rates are 5s. higher in each case.
Spring Manufacture	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford (65)	26 Dec.	Male workers	Increases for timeworkers 21 and over of 8s. 6d. a week for skilled workers, of 8s. for intermediate grades, of 7s. 6d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; for payment-by-results workers existing piecework supplements increased by corresponding amounts. Consolidated minimum time rates after change for men 21 and over include: fully skilled engineering toolmakers 197s. a week, skilled grade workers 195s. 8d., intermediate grade "C" workers 183s. 8d., intermediate grade "B" workers 179s. 11d., intermediate grade "A" workers 175s. 3d., labourers 165s. 4d.
Flax Spinning and Weaving	Northern Ireland (77)	26 Dec.	Maintenance workers	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week (203s. 2d. to 211s. 8d.) for fitters, turners, millwrights, blacksmiths, hackle setters and machinists, and of 8s. (175s. 6d. to 183s. 6d.) for smiths' helpers.
Linen Weaving	Northern Ireland (77)	14 Nov.	Skilled workers (other than cloth passers and winding masters)	Increase of 8s. a week. Minimum time rates after change: mounters, card cutters 195s. a week, slashers (cylinder machines) 180s., yarn dressers 195s., tenters (all looms) 190s.
			Odd workers and enginemen and firemen	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 5s. 7½d. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: odd workers—male workers 21 and over 140s. a week, female workers 21 and over 95s. 7½d.; enginemen and firemen 160s. 4d.
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire (83)	26 Dec.	Mechanics	Increase of 2½d. an hour (4s. 11d. to 5s. 1½d. an hour or 221s. 3d. to 230s. 7½d. a week).
	Leicester (83)	First pay day in Dec.	Workers employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by ½d. in the shilling (2½d. to 3d.) on basic wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: able-bodied men 21 and over—skilled 167s. 10d. a week, unskilled 160s. 10d.; able-bodied women 18 and over—skilled 107s. 4d.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Dec.	Male and female workers	Increases† 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 171s. 2d. a week; women 18 and over—felt production processes 127s. 2d., cutting and stitching 116s. 9d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire† (95)	First full working week commencing on or after 19 Dec.	Transport workers	Increases of 9s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. a week according to occupation. Rates after change: one-horse drivers 172s. 9d. a week, teamsmen 178s., drivers of mechanical vehicles of carrying capacity of up to and including 1 ton 177s., over 1 and up to 5 tons 178s., over 5 tons 185s. 6d., statutory attendants and mates 170s. 9d.
	Northern Ireland (96)	26 Dec.	Millwrights	Increase of 8s. 6d. a week (198s. 2d. to 206s. 8d.).
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts) (97)	First pay day in Dec.	Male and female workers	Increase† of 1 per cent. (10 to 11 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Making	Northern Ireland (252)	28 Dec.	Male and female workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—general minimum time rates—male workers, measure cutters with not less than 4 years' experience after 19 4s. 1½d. an hour, cutters, knifemen, tailors, fitters-up, passers, pressers and machinists (other than plain machinists) with not less than 3 years' experience after 19 3s. 11½d., under-pressers and plain machinists with not less than 3 years' experience after 19 3s. 8d., other workers except learners 3s. 6½d., female workers, conveyor belt machinists 2s. 8½d., other workers except learners 2s. 7½d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers 4s. 5½d., 4s. 3½d., 3s. 11d., 3s. 9½d., according to occupation, female workers 2s. 10½d.‡
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (140)	First pay day following 5 Dec.	Day workers	Increases† in national minimum day-work rates of 1d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 4s. 11d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 10d.
			Pieceworkers	Increase† of 4 per cent. (132 to 136 per cent.) in the piecework plussage.
Brush and Broom Manufacture	Great Britain (249)	12 Dec.	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 95 to 112½ per cent. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers of any age who have completed an apprenticeship of not less than 3 years and male workers 19 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 3s. 11½d. an hour, other male workers 21 or over 3s. 8½d. (with additions of 1d. to 3d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); female workers, other than apprentices to pan-setting—pan hands of any age 2s. 11½d., 3s. 4½d. or 3s. 11½d., according to class of work, drawing hands (wire brushes) 2s. 10½d. or 3s. 2½d., workers with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 2s. 5½d., other female workers 19 or over 2s. 4½d. (with additions of ½d. to 1½d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); piecework basis time rates—male workers 4s. 3d. an hour, female workers 2s. 8½d., 3s. 0½d., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 5d., 3s. 5½d. or 4s. 1½d., according to occupation.¶

* These increases were authorised in December with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

‡ This increase applies to workers employed by firms which are members of the Textile Finishing Trades Association.

§ These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 39 of this GAZETTE.

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

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 494 of the December, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Brush and Broom Manufacture (continued)	Northern Ireland (252)	6 Dec.	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 95 to 112½ per cent. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers 19 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified branches of work 3s. 11½d. an hour, other male workers 21 or over 3s. 8½d. (with additions of 1d. to 3d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); female workers with not less than 3 years' experience as pan hands 2s. 11½d., 3s. 4½d. or 3s. 11½d., according to class of work, in certain other specified branches of work 2s. 5½d., other female workers 19 or over 2s. 4½d. (with additions of ½d. to 1½d. an hour, according to length of experience over 6 months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified branches of work); piecework basis time rates—male workers 17 or over with not less than 3 years' experience in specified branches of work 4s. 3d., other male workers irrespective of age 3s. 11d.; female workers 2s. 8½d., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 5½d. or 4s. 1½d., according to experience and occupation.*
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	Great Britain	26 Dec.	Male and female workers	Increases of 8s. a week for adult male workers, of 7s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juvenile workers.
Printing	London (152-153)	1 Apr.†	Workers (other than electricians and engineers) employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	New basic minimum rates agreed, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Basic minimum rates after change: compositors (permanent time hands), morning papers 350s. a week, evening papers 342s. 6d., Sunday papers 310s. 6d., machine managers—morning papers, night work, up to 3 rolls 321s., 4 rolls 335s., 5 rolls 349s., day work 259s. 6d., 267s., 274s. 6d., evening papers 273s. 6d., 281s. 6d., 289s. 6d., men on overalls 240s. and interlays 248s., pullers, morning papers 350s., evening papers 342s. 6d., Sunday papers 310s. 6d., stereotypers, daily (including evening) and Sunday papers 301s., process workers 348s. 6d., workers in machine depts.—morning papers, brake hands (octuple) 261s. 6d., (sextuple) 251s., (single) and magazine hands 247s., oilers 246s., general assistants 242s., evening papers 248s. 6d., 242s., 240s. 6d., 239s. 6d., 235s., Sunday papers (all grades) 252s. 6d., revisers, monocasters, night work 251s., day work 240s. 6d., copyholders, proof pullers 240s., 231s. 6d., linotype assistants 242s., 236s. 6d., other assistants 233s. 6d., 228s., general assistants, cleaners (male), liftmen, gatemen, hall porters and messengers, night work 232s., day work 226s. 6d., shift work 229s. 3d., women cleaners (full time) 174s., packers, warehousemen, etc.—morning papers, night work 256s., day work 247s., evening papers (indoor) bench and elevator hands 258s. 6d., others 247s., weekly papers 247s., motor drivers, morning papers 256s., evening papers 247s.†
			do.	Cost-of-living bonus granted‡ of 2s. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.
	Manchester	1 Apr.†	Workers (other than electricians and engineers) employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	New basic minimum rates agreed, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Basic minimum rates after change: compositors and readers (day and night work) 335s. 6d. a week, machine minders (day and night work) 306s. 6d., stereotypers, morning papers 331s., evening papers 317s. 6d., process workers 334s., brake hands, revisers, night work 231s., day work 240s. 6d., tension or paster hands 242s. 6d., 237s., oilers, linotype assistants, engineers' assistants, copyholders and publishing depts. 240s., 231s. 6d., fly hands, general assistants 235s. 6d., 226s. 6d., photo printers, night work 274s., day work 268s. 6d., shift work 271s. 3d., firemen 239s. 6d., 233s., 236s. 3d., commissionaires 230s. 6d., 222s., 226s. 3d., general assistants, messengers and liftmen 225s., 216s. 6d., 220s. 9d., women cleaners (full time) 160s. 6d.†
			do.	Cost-of-living bonus granted‡ of 2s. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.
Constructional Engineering (Outside Steelwork Erection)	Great Britain (169)	26 Dec.	Workers other than those employed on water-tube boiler erection	Increases in minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for rivet heaters and erectors' helpers, and of 2½d. for all other workers. Rates after change: erectors, London area (within 16 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 1½d. an hour, other areas 5s. 0½d., riveters 5s. 2½d., 5s. 1½d., riveters' holders-up 5s. 1½d., 5s. 0½d., sheeters 5s. 3½d., 5s. 1½d., sheeters' holders-up and staggers or riggers 5s. 1½d., 5s. 0½d., crane drivers and welders 5s. 2½d., 5s. 1½d., burners (new work) 5s. 2½d., 5s. 1½d., (demolition or scrap work) 5s. 1½d., 5s. 0½d., rivet heaters (adults) 4s. 9½d., 4s. 8½d., erectors' helpers 4s. 10d., 4s. 9d.
			do.	Cost-of-living bonus granted‡ of 2s. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.
	Great Britain	26 Dec.	Workers employed on water-tube boiler erection	Increases in minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for rivet heaters, handymen and labourers, and of 2½d. for all other workers. Rates after change: erectors and riggers, London area 5s. 1½d. an hour, other areas 5s. 0½d., handymen 4s. 10d., 4s. 9d., crane drivers 5s. 2½d., 5s. 1½d., welders (class A) 5s. 3½d., 5s. 2½d., burners 5s. 2½d., 5s. 1½d., tubers and expanders 5s. 0½d., 4s. 11½d., boiler erection fitters 5s. 1½d., 5s. 0½d., riveters 5s. 2½d., 5s. 1½d., riveters' holders-up 5s. 1½d., 5s. 0½d., rivet heaters (adults) 4s. 9½d., 4s. 8½d., labourers 4s. 4½d., 4s. 3½d.
Water Supply	England and Wales (176)	First full pay week commencing on or after 18 Dec.	Fully-skilled engineering craftsmen and apprentices, other than those employed in the Metropolitan Water Board Area	Increases of 2½d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for fully-skilled engineering craftsmen 5s. 7d. an hour.
Road Haulage Contracting (British Road Services)	Great Britain (184-185)	21 Nov.	Operating and ancillary grades	Increases generally in standard rates of pay of amounts ranging from 9s. 9d. to 14s. 3d. a week for men 21 and over, and of 4s. to 8s. 3d. for younger workers. Standard rates after change for adult male workers include: driving grades—drivers of motor vehicles up to and including 5 tons carrying capacity, London 185s. a week, Provinces 179s., over 5 and up to and including 10 tons 192s. 6d., 186s. 6d., over 10 and up to and including 15 tons 197s. 9d., 192s. 9d., over 15 and up to and including 18 tons 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., over 18 tons 214s. 9d., 209s. 9d.; drivers (heavy haulage) of indivisible loads—over 6 and up to and including 10 tons 198s., 194s., over 10 and up to and including 16 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., abnormal indivisible loads—over 16 and up to and including 20 tons 219s., 215s., over 20 and up to and including 25 tons 224s. 6d., 220s. 6d., over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., over 45 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 219s., 215s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., for loads over 200 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 219s., 215s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., for loads over 200 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 219s., 215s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., for loads over 200 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 219s., 215s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., for loads over 200 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 219s., 215s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., for loads over 200 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 219s., 215s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., for loads over 200 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 219s., 215s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., for loads over 200 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 219s., 215s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., for loads over 200 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 219s., 215s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., for loads over 200 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 219s., 215s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., for loads over 200 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 219s., 215s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., for loads over 200 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 219s., 215s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., for loads over 200 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 219s., 215s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., for loads over 200 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 219s., 215s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., for loads over 200 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 219s., 215s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., for loads over 200 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 219s., 215s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., for loads over 200 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 24-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 219s., 215s., for loads over 140 and up to 200 tons 229s. 9d., 225s. 9d., for loads over 200 tons 256s. 6d., 252s. 6d.; general haulage and parcels services—foremen 205s. 3d., 200s. 3d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 187s. 3d., 183s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 176s. 9d., 173s. 9d., heavy haulage—senior foremen 260s. 6d., 256s. 6d., foremen 248s. 9d., 244s. 9d., junior foremen 237s. 3d., 233s. 3d., steersmen—16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 130 tons 206s. 6d., 20

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Road Haulage Contracting (other than British Road Services)	Great Britain (186-187) (251)	19 Dec.	Drivers and mates of mechanically propelled vehicles, foremen, removal packers and porters employed in furniture warehousing and removing, statutory attendants and other road haulage workers	General increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 9s. 9d. or 10s. to 11s. 9d. a week for workers 21 and over (and for certain younger workers to whom adult rates apply), and of 4s. to 8s. 3d. for those under 21; increases of 12s. to 14s. 3d. a week for drivers of vehicles of over 16 tons carrying capacity authorised for the carriage of abnormal indivisible loads. The hourly rate of a worker other than a regular worker shall be that applicable to a regular worker plus 4d. (previously 1½d.). Minimum rates after change include: regular road haulage workers whose home depot is situated in the London area—drivers of vehicles (other than steam wagons or tractors) of carrying capacity of 1 ton or less 183s. a week (at 21 and over), over 1 and up to and including 5 tons 183s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 190s. 6d., over 10 and up to 15 tons 196s. 9d., over 15 and up to 18 tons 204s. 3d., over 18 tons 213s. 9d., drivers of steam wagons or tractors (other than tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work) of carrying capacity up to and including 8 tons 190s. 9d., over 8 and up to 12 tons 197s. 3d., over 12 tons 204s. 6d., drivers of tractors not over 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work 183s., mates (all ages) on steam wagons 178s., workers 21 or over employed in furniture warehousing and removing, foremen 182s., removal packers 175s. 9d., porters 173s. 9d., other road haulage workers 21 or over 175s. 9d.; workers whose home depot is situated outside the London area, including those who are employed on long distance services—drivers of vehicles (other than drivers of tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work) of carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, grade 1 areas and long distance services 178s. (at 21 and over), grade 2 areas 174s., over 1 and up to and including 5 tons 178s., 174s., over 5 and up to 10 tons 185s. 6d., 181s. 6d., over 10 and up to 15 tons 191s. 9d., 187s. 9d., over 15 and up to 18 tons 199s. 3d., 195s. 3d., over 18 tons 208s. 9d., 204s. 9d., drivers of tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work 178s., 174s., workers 21 or over employed in furniture warehousing and removing, foremen 177s. 6d., 175s. 6d., removal packers 173s. 3d., 171s. 3d., porters 171s. 3d., 168s. 9d., other road haulage workers 21 or over 172s. 9d., 168s. 9d.; workers employed on carriage of indivisible loads—workers on vehicles whilst used in connection with the movements of loads, other than live or dead cattle, which by reason of indivisibility require mechanical loading or unloading equipment carried on the vehicle and operated upon the responsibility of the driver—over 6 and up to and including 10 tons, London area, drivers 197s., mates 175s. 9d., grades 1 and 2 areas 193s., 172s. 9d., over 10 and up to 16 tons 205s. 6d., 175s. 9d., 201s. 6d., 172s. 9d., workers employed on vehicles authorised for the carriage of abnormal indivisible loads as defined in the Motor Vehicles (Authorisation of Special Types) General Order, 1955, over 16 and up to and including 20 tons, London area, drivers 218s., mates 178s., grades 1 and 2 areas 214s., 175s., over 20 and up to 25 tons 223s. 6d., 183s. 3d., 219s. 6d., 180s. 3d., over 25 and up to and including 45 tons 228s. 9d., 183s. 3d., 224s. 9d., 180s. 3d., over 45 tons 255s. 3d., 183s. 3d., 251s. 3d., 180s. 3d., heavy brakemen and steersmen operating braking and steering equipment of heavy trailers, London area 197s., grades 1 and 2 areas 194s.*
	Great Britain (188)	19 Dec.	Bankstaffs	Increases of 9s. 9d. a week for unskilled, of 10s. for semi-skilled, and of 10s. 3d. for skilled men 21 and over. Rates after change: unskilled workers—Metropolitan area 175s. 9d. a week, grade 1 areas 172s. 9d., grade 2 areas 168s. 9d.; semi-skilled workers—180s., 176s., 172s.; fully-skilled bank workers—184s. 3d., 179s. 3d., 175s. 3d.
	Metropolitan and South Eastern Area	First full pay week after 19 Dec.	Male workers	Increase of 10s. 3d. a week for pair horse drivers, and of 10s. for other workers. Rates after change: pair horse drivers 181s. 3d. a week, single horse drivers, horse keepers and stablemen 177s.
Road Passenger Transport (London Transport Executive)	London and the adjacent country zones (180)	Payroll week commencing 7 Dec.†	Semi-skilled and unskilled maintenance staff employed in garages and depots	Increases of 9s. a week for semi-skilled, and of 8s. for unskilled workers. Standard weekly rates after change: semi-skilled workers—central road services 188s. 5d.; country buses and coaches 184s. 5d.; unskilled workers—general hands (advert. fixers) 181s. 5d., 177s. 5d., general hands 175s. 11d., 171s. 11d.
Wholesale Distribution (Co-operative Wholesale Society)	England and Wales	21 Nov.	Clerical, sales and distributing staff employed at main centres and depots	Increases of varying amounts, according to grade and age. Minimum rates after change include: clerical and sales staff—London (grade 7) 105s. a week at 15 rising to 221s. at 25 (grade 6), Provinces 83s. to 200s.; females (grade 6) 100s. at 15 to 172s. 6d. at 23, 79s. to 151s. 6d.; warehouse workers—males (grade 5) 105s. at 15 to 202s. 6d. at 23, 83s. to 181s. 6d.; females (grade 5) 92s. at 15 to 158s. 6d. at 23, 71s. to 138s. 6d.; cleaners, doorkeepers, watchmen, lift attendants and general hands, dining-room and canteen staffs—London, males 105s. at 15 to 202s. 6d. at 23, Provinces 83s. to 181s. 6d., females 92s. to 158s. 6d., 71s. to 138s. 6d.
Retail Distribution (Co-operative Societies)	Great Britain (209)	Pay day in week commencing 7 Nov.‡	Branch managers, manageresses (other than pharmacy), distributive and ancillary workers	For branch managers, increases ranging from 23s. 9d. to 10s. a week, according to area, department, and weekly sales average; for tobacco and bread and confectionery manageresses, increases ranging from 14s. 9d. to 8s.; other branch manageresses receive 90 per cent. of the appropriate branch manager's scale rate. Increases generally of 15s., 13s. or 10s., according to area, for male and 11s., 9s. or 8s. for female workers 21 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for workers under 21. Rates after change include: general distributive workers—shop assistants (except hairdressers and cafe workers), male workers, Metropolitan area 85s. a week at 15 rising to 204s. at 21, Provincial A area 80s. to 193s., Provincial B area 76s. to 185s., female workers 75s. to 147s. 6d., 70s. to 139s. 6d., 66s. to 135s. 6d.; adult warehousemen, Metropolitan 204s., A 193s., B 185s., male packers, porters, cleaners, lift attendants and cellar-men 198s. 6d., 187s. 6d., 179s. 6d.; female packers, cleaners, lift attendants and warehouse workers 142s. 6d., 134s. 6d., 130s. 6d.; milk workers 21 and over—foremen (supervising 6 to 8 workers), Metropolitan 214s. 6d., A 203s. 6d., B 196s. 6d., rotary roundsmen, head sterilisers and head pasteurisers 211s., 200s., 194s., roundsmen and roundswomen 201s., 190s., 184s., assistant roundsmen, assistant pasteurisers, assistant sterilisers and all other male workers 198s., 189s., 183s. (inside workers in the Metropolitan area 202s.), assistant female roundswomen 163s. 6d., 155s. 6d., 151s. 6d.; all other female workers 144s. 6d., 136s. 6d., 132s. 6d.; transport workers 21 and over—one-horse carters, Metropolitan 199s. 6d., A 188s. 6d., B 182s. 6d.; drivers of mechanically and electrically propelled vehicles of up to and including 1 ton carrying capacity 202s., 190s. 6d., 184s. 6d., over 1 and up to and including 2 tons 205s., 193s. 6d., 187s. 6d., over 2 and up to and including 5 tons 207s. 6d., 196s. 6d., 190s. 6d. (Metropolitan 3 to 4 tons 210s., 4 to 5 tons 211s.), bakery roundswomen (male or female) 201s., 190s., 184s., assistant female roundswomen 163s. 6d., 155s. 6d., 151s. 6d.
General Waste Materials Reclamation	Northern Ireland (252)	28 Dec.	Male and female workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—male workers 21 and over 3s. 10½d. an hour (162s. 9d. a week), youths and boys 1s. 8½d. (72s. 7½d.) at under 16 rising to 3s. 0½d. (128s. 7½d.) at 18 and under 21; female workers 1s. 1½d. (47s. 3d.) at under 18, 1s. 3½d. (53s. 4½d.) at 18 and under 20, 1s. 6½d. (63s. 10½d.) at 20 and over; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 11½d. an hour, female workers 1s. 8½d.§

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 494 of the December, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE.
 † Lump sum payments in lieu of retrospection of £2 14s. for semi-skilled and of £2 8s. for unskilled workers also agreed.
 ‡ These increases were agreed in December with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 § This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 39 of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 24 Nov.	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £23 19s. 6d. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus granted* of 2s. 6d. a week for workers 18 and over, and of 1s. 8d. for younger workers.
	Great Britain	First pay day in Dec.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. 6d. a week (48s. 6d. to 50s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (32s. 4d. to 33s. 4d.) for younger workers.
Licensed Non-Residential Establishments	Great Britain (230)	18 Dec.	Managers, manageresses, relief managers and manageresses, club stewards and stewardesses	Increase in minimum weekly remuneration of 7s. 6d. a week. Minimum rates after change: where the employer does not provide accommodation—managers 199s. to 319s. a week, according to category, manageresses 170s. 6d. to 266s. 6d., club stewards 178s. 6d. to 308s. 6d., stewardesses 152s. 6d. to 256s. 6d.; where the employer provides accommodation the weekly rate is 35s. 6d. a week less for managers and manageresses, 34s. 6d. less for club stewards, and 34s. less for stewardesses; relief managers 181s. 6d., relief manageresses 151s., whether accommodation is provided or not.†
Catering	Belfast	20 Nov.	Male workers employed by licensed vintners	Increases of 20s. a week for chargehands, of 17s. 6d. for assistants after 5 years' service (including 3 years' apprenticeship), and of proportional amounts for junior assistants and apprentices. Rates after change: chargehands 220s. to 242s. 6d. a week, according to staff, assistants—during first year after apprenticeship 150s., during second year 162s. 6d., after 5 years (including 3 years' apprenticeship) 210s., apprentices—during first year 90s., second year 100s., third year 117s. 6d.§
Atomic Energy	United Kingdom (235)	Pay week containing 5 Dec.	Shift workers employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	Payment of 11s. a week of 44 hours previously made to shift workers and the premium payment of one-fifth made to three-shift workers on night shift (Monday to Friday), now replaced by a flat-rate payment of 7d. an hour for three-shift and 4d. for double-day shift workers for all hours of shift attendance.§
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain	Beginning of pay week containing 21 Nov.¶	Shift workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Shift work allowances increased by 3s. a week (10s. to 13s. for workers on rotating shifts and 8s. to 11s. for those on alternating shifts).
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (240)	Pay day in week commencing 5 Dec.	Ambulance employees	Increase of 10s. 6d. a week for qualified employees. Rates after change for qualified employees: drivers—London 224s. 10d. a week, Zone A 213s. 10d., Zone B 210s. 10d., attendants 211s. 8d., 200s. 8d., 197s. 8d. The deduction from these rates for unqualified employees now 9s. a week (previously 6s.).

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING DECEMBER

Roadstone Quarrying	Great Britain (9)	First full pay week after 1 Dec.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.¶
Atomic Energy	United Kingdom (235)	Pay week containing 5 Dec.	Workers employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.¶
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Making	Northern Ireland (252)	28 Dec.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.¶**
Brush and Broom Manufacture	Great Britain (249)	12 Dec.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 42 for those under 16.¶†
	Northern Ireland (252)	6 Dec.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42 for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 42 for those under 16.¶††
Road Haulage Contracting (British Road Services)	Great Britain (185)	14 Nov.	Engineering maintenance and repair grades	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade	England and Wales (196)	First pay day following 26 Dec.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Milk Distribution	England and Wales (204) (250)	25 Dec.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 43, without loss of pay.††
General Waste Materials Reclamation	Northern Ireland (252)	28 Dec.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.¶**
Catering	Belfast	28 Nov.	Male workers employed by licensed vintners	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 44, without loss of pay.¶

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF DECEMBER

The following agreements effective from a future date have been concluded: civil servants, other than Post Office engineering workers (increase of 4 per cent., 1st January); cement manufacture (increase of 2.45d. an hour for men, 16th January); wire and wire rope manufacture (reduction in normal weekly hours from 44 to 42, 1st January); narrow fabrics (45 to 42½, first make-up day in January); coal mining (reduction of 1½ hours, 9th January); cotton industry (45 to 42½, 16th January); building industry (44 to 42 with an increase of 6d. an hour, 2nd October). Under sliding-scale arrangements the following increases were effective early in January: iron-ore mining and iron and steel manufacture (marginal increases); wire and wire rope manufacture (5s. a week for men); general printing industry (3s. a week for men). Building trade rates will be increased by ¼d. an hour as from 6th February, under similar arrangements.

Orders issued under the Wages Councils Acts authorised the following changes, operative from a future date: baking industry in England and Wales (reduction in normal weekly hours from 46 to 44, 1st January); perambulator and invalid carriage manufacture (44 to 42, 2nd January); boot and shoe repairing (45 to 43, 9th January); hollow-ware manufacture (increase of 2d. an hour for men, 6th January). The Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland has issued an Order increasing the minimum rates by 9s. a week as from 2nd January.

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 † Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, door men and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.
 ‡ These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 494 of the December, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE.
 § See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 ¶ This increase was authorised in December with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 ¶† See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 ** This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 39 of this GAZETTE.
 †† These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 495 of the December, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE.
 ††† This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 38 of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 13th DECEMBER, 1960

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 112

At 13th December, 1960, the retail prices index was 112 (prices at 17th January, 1956=100), the same figure as at 15th November, compared with 110 at 15th December, 1959.

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

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The weights now in use have been computed from information provided by a large-scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953-54, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January, 1956.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th DECEMBER, 1960

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 13th December, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 13th DECEMBER, 1960 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food	108.1	350
II. Alcoholic drink .. .	98.3	71
III. Tobacco .. .	113.1	80
IV. Housing .. .	133.6	87
V. Fuel and light .. .	125.4	55
VI. Durable household goods .. .	99.4	66
VII. Clothing and footwear .. .	104.6	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles .. .	119.6	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods .. .	116.5	59
X. Services .. .	123.4	58
All items .. .	112.2	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 13th December was therefore 112.2, taken as 112.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Food

Increases in the average prices of bacon, bread, potatoes and apples were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of eggs. The average level of prices for the food group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 108.

Fuel and Light

There was a small rise in the average price of household coal, and charges for gas and electricity were higher in some areas. As a result, the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 125.

Miscellaneous Goods

Mainly as a result of an increase in the price of London evening newspapers the average level of prices for the miscellaneous goods group rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 116.

Other Groups

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

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics"), is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d. including postage). This booklet consists of three main sections, dealing with (a) the scope and structure of the index, including the "weighting" basis, (b) the methods of collecting prices, and (c) the calculation and presentation of the index figures. There are also appendices giving (a) the groups and sections into which the index is divided, together with the weights of these groups and sections, and listing in detail the items priced in each, and (b) particulars of the localities from which information is collected for the purpose of the index.

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

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 43 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Finland .. .	1957 = 100			
All Items .. .	Sept., 1960	109	Nil	+ 4
Food .. .	" "	109	Nil	+ 4
Germany (Federal Republic) .. .	1950 = 100			
All Items .. .	Nov., 1960	123.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.2
Food .. .	" "	126.1	+ 0.7	+ 6.9
Iceland (Reykjavik) .. .	1959 = 100			
All Items .. .	Nov., 1960	103	+ 1	+ 3
Food .. .	" "	110	Nil	+ 10
Irish Republic .. .	1947 = 100			
All Items .. .	Nov., 1960	148	+ 2†	+ 4
Italy (Large Towns) .. .	1938 = 100			
All Items .. .	Sept., 1960	68.51	- 0.06	+ 1.79
Food .. .	" "	75.18	- 0.14	+ 0.62
Netherlands .. .	1951 = 100			
All Items .. .	Nov., 1960	127	Nil	+ 1
Food .. .	" "	122	- 1	- 4
Norway .. .	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .	Sept., 1960	164	+ 1	Nil
Food .. .	" "	180	- 1	- 5
Spain (Large Towns) .. .	1936 = 100			
All Items .. .	Oct., 1960	881.1	+ 2.4	+ 8.5
Food .. .	" "	1152.1	+ 4.5	+ 9.3
Switzerland .. .	1939 = 100			
All Items .. .	Nov., 1960	184.9	Nil	+ 3.3
Food .. .	" "	198.1	- 0.1	+ 3.4
Other Countries				
Australia (6 Capital Cities) .. .	1952-53 = 100			
All Items .. .	Sept., 1960	122.5	+ 1.4†	+ 5.2
Food .. .	" "	126	+ 3.4†	+ 8.1
Canada .. .	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .	Nov., 1960	129.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Food .. .	" "	125.5	- 0.3	+ 1.7
Ceylon (Colombo) .. .	1952 = 100			
All Items .. .	Sept., 1960	102.6	+ 1.9	- 1.8
Food .. .	" "	97.54	+ 1.67	- 5.44
India* .. .	1949 = 100			
All Items .. .	Sept., 1960	125	- 1	+ 1
Food .. .	" "	128	- 1	Nil
Japan .. .	1955 = 100			
All Items .. .	Aug., 1960	109.7	+ 1.4	+ 4.3
Food .. .	" "	109	+ 2.3	+ 4.7
South Africa, Union (9 Urban Areas) .. .	1938 = 100			
All Items .. .	July, 1960	225.3	- 0.2	+ 3.5
Food .. .	" "	253.2	- 11.3	- 3.3
United States .. .	1947-49 = 100			
All Items .. .	Oct., 1960	127.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.8
Food .. .	" "	120.9	+ 0.7	+ 2.5

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

† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN DECEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in December, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 98. In addition, 32 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during December at the establishments where these 130 stoppages occurred is estimated at 47,200. This total includes 11,700 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 35,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in December, 34,100 were directly involved and 1,400 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 91,000 working days lost during December included 47,000 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 December due to industrial disputes:—

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages			Stoppages in Progress in Month	
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Coal Mining .. .	10	58	68	9,800	18,000
Engineering .. .	7	3	10	2,600	23,000
Aircraft .. .	1	1	2	2,000	7,000
Transport, etc. .. .	—	7	7	24,500	21,000
All remaining industries and services .. .	14	29	43	8,300	21,000
Total, December, 1960	32	98	130	47,200	91,000
Total, November, 1960	42	261	303	72,100	261,000
Total, December, 1959	19	141	160	48,100	97,000

Causes of Stoppages

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

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases .. .	12	2,700
—other wage disputes .. .	27	21,300
Hours of labour .. .	3	800
Employment of particular classes or persons .. .	15	6,100
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline .. .	40	3,200
Trade union status .. .	—	—
Sympathetic action .. .	1	100
Total .. .	98	34,100

Duration of Stoppages

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

Duration of Stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working Days lost by all Workers involved
Not more than 1 day .. .	48	10,300	10,000
2 days .. .	22	2,100	3,000
3 days .. .	21	22,200	28,000
4-6 days .. .	14	4,300	18,000
Over 6 days .. .	17	4,100	49,000
Total .. .	122	43,000	108,000

Principal Stoppages during December

A stoppage of work by 760 engineering workers employed at a Lanarkshire factory was featured on page 493 of the December issue of this GAZETTE. Workers at a County Durham establishment of the same firm also withdrew their labour on 29th December, raising the number of workers involved to 925. Work was resumed on 9th January, 1961. It was agreed that the two dismissed workers would be regarded as suspended with pay from that date pending negotiations, and that the employer would recognise the Trade Union for the purpose of collective bargaining. A series of one-day stoppages by workers in road passenger transport began on 24th December. The stoppages, which involved approximately 18,000 workers employed by some company-owned provincial bus undertakings in various areas in England and Wales, arose out of the employers' refusal to grant a day off in lieu, in addition to payment of time and a half rate for working on Tuesday, 27th December. In Yorkshire, 1,450 colliery workers were involved in a stoppage of work caused by dissatisfaction with the pay received in respect of a particular week. The stoppage began on 28th November and ended on 2nd December.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1960

A summary of the statistics of stoppages of work in 1960 with comparative figures for 1959 is given in an article on pages 4 and 5 of this GAZETTE.

DIRECTORY OF ORGANISATIONS OF EMPLOYERS and WORKPEOPLE

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

The Directory contains the title, and name and address of the secretary of every organisation in the United Kingdom which is known to the Ministry of Labour, and which includes among its objects the negotiation of, or making

recommendations on, wages and working conditions, or which provides representatives on organisations which are so concerned.

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

Copies of the Directory may be ordered from:

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

at any of the addresses shown on page 43 of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During December the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2815 and 2816*. Neither award related to a substantial part of an industry.

Single Arbitrators and *ad hoc* Boards of Arbitration

During December one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under Section 2 (2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to an individual undertaking.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During December the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 395*, which is summarised below.

Award No. 395 (16th December).—Parties: Civil Service Union and the War Office. *Claim:* For increased salary scale with retrospective effect for Grade II Telecommunications Operators employed by the War Department. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that with effect from 1st May, 1960, the national (male) interim scale of the Grade II Telecommunications Operators employed by the War Department shall be as follows:—Age 15 £4 7s., age 16 £4 17s., age 17 £5 7s., age 18 £6 7s., age 19 £6 17s., age 20 £7 17s., age 21 £8 14s., age 22 £9 4s., age 23 £9 13s., age 24 £10 3s., age 25 £10 13s., age 26 £11 0s. 6d., age 27 and over £11 7s., and thence £11 14s. 6d. and £12 9s.; (b) that staff in post shall be assimilated to the new scale in accordance with the corresponding points principle as defined in detail in the 14th June, 1960 instruction issued by the Establishment and Organisation Division of the General Post Office.

The Tribunal recognised that the scales may fall to be reviewed at the instance of either party when a report on the comparable outside rates is made by the Civil Service Pay Research Unit.

Wages Councils Act, 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal M.D.S. (78), dated 13th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and reducing from 47 to 45 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal W.D.S. (74), dated 16th December, for reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.B.(55), dated 30th December, for reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.L. (57), dated 30th December, for reducing from 45 to 42½ the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Toy Manufacturing) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 2250, dated 2nd December and effective from 2nd January, 1961. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain), reduces from 45 to 43 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (England and Wales) (No. 2) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 2253, dated 5th December and effective from 25th December. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales), reduces from 45 to 43 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.—See page 35.

* See footnote * in first column on page 42.

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (England and Wales) (Holidays) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 2254, dated 5th December and effective from 25th December. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales), amends the provisions relating to payment of holiday and accrued holiday remuneration.

The Wages Regulation (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 2263, dated 6th December and effective from 2nd January, 1961. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Perambulator and Invalid Carriage 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 Shoe Repairing) (Amendment) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 2287, dated 8th December and effective from 9th January, 1961. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum piece rates for male and female workers and reduces from 45 to 43 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Baking) (England and Wales) (No. 2) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 2295, dated 9th December and effective from 1st January, 1961. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Baking Wages Council (England and Wales), reduces from 46 to 44 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) (Amendment) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 2368, dated 15th December and effective from 6th January, 1961. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

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

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.262), dated 16th December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.263), dated 16th December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.264), dated 16th December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry, and for reducing from 45 to 44 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.265), dated 16th December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers employed in the baking trade in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.266), dated 16th December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers employed in the baking trade in the County of the City of Londonderry.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.267), dated 16th December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for transport workers employed in the baking trade in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.D. (N.94), dated 23rd December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the Factory Branch of the trade and for reducing from 45 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.D. (N.95), dated 23rd December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the Retail Bespoke Branch of the trade and for reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.A. (N.57), dated 30th December, for fixing revised statutory

minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade and for reducing from 47 for three months of the year and 45 for the remaining nine months to 44 yearly the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During December the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (N.I.W.M. (47)), dated 16th December and operative on 28th December. 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 32 and 35.

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (N.I.W.R. (63)), dated 19th December and operative on 28th December. 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 34 and 35.

Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949

Combined Districts Wages Order No. 1 was made on 20th December, 1960, by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949. The Order, which became effective on 16th January, 1961, replaces the 11 existing District Wages Orders and raises the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages of male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland.—See page 9.

Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1939 to 1956

Order No. 29 was made on 30th November, 1960, by the Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland with effect from 2nd January, 1961, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and holiday remuneration for male workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland.—See page 9.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 6/60 (31st August, 1959)

A seasonal worker claimed unemployment benefit during an off-season of 69 days. Held, in deciding what was a substantial amount of employment in that off-season, that 18 was the lowest number of whole days which was "not less than one-fourth" of the off-season.

Decision of the Commissioner

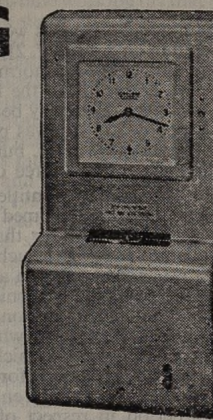
"My decision is that on 29th December, 1958, the claimant was a seasonal worker and that she is not entitled to unemployment benefit for days of unemployment occurring in her off-season which ran from 27th December, 1958, to 17th March, 1959, both dates included.

"The record of the claimant's employment which was placed before the local tribunal in this case began on 8th March, 1956, and was insufficient for determining whether the claimant was a seasonal worker, since it did not cover the period of 3 calendar years before the date of the claim now in issue, 29th December, 1958. I have, however, now been supplied with the necessary record of employment and it is fair to say that the claimant had no employment between 29th December, 1955 (the beginning of the relevant 3 years) and 8th March, 1956. Her record makes it

* See footnote * in first column on page 42.

† 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 43.

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plain that by 29th December, 1958, she had become a seasonal worker.

"Her off-season, arrived at by the rule laid down in Decision R(U) 29/51, was from 27th December, 1958, to 17th March, 1959, a period of 69 days, excluding Sundays. Since the claim of 29th December, 1958, was thus made during the off-season the claimant, before she can be entitled to unemployment benefit, must satisfy the additional conditions laid upon seasonal workers who claim benefit in an off-season.

"It is agreed that the claimant satisfies the condition of having registered for 2 years at an employment exchange, which is laid down in regulation 2(1)(a) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950, as amended [S.I. 1950 No. 1220 as amended by S.I. 1952 No. 1466]. The question at issue is whether she satisfies the condition laid down in regulation 2(1)(b) of the above-mentioned Regulations, that is to say whether she had had or could reasonably expect to obtain a substantial amount of employment in her off-season. 'A substantial amount of employment' means 'employment which is equal in duration to not less than one-fourth (or such other fractional part as the determining authority may, in the circumstances of any particular case, consider reasonable) of the current off-season.'

"One-fourth of 69 days is 17½ days and the insurance officer now concerned asks whether 'a substantial amount of employment' in the present case should be taken as being 17 days or 18 days. It makes no difference to the decision in this case which figure is taken, but I think that, in exactitude, the number of whole days which is 'not less than' 17½ is undoubtedly 18 days. I therefore take 'a substantial amount of employment' in this case to be 18 days."

NOTE: The Commissioner has directed that the remaining paragraphs of this decision should not be printed as they are not of general application and deal solely with the claimant's prospects of employment.

Decision No. R(U) 8/60 (20th November, 1959)

A man claimed an increase of benefit for his wife for 20th February, 1959. His wife normally worked a five-day week, but because of short-time she did no work in her pay week ending Saturday, 21st February, 1959. Held that, applying the principles of Decision R(U) 4/60, an increase was payable because the wife could not be said to have been engaged in a gainful occupation from which her weekly earnings exceeded 40s. during that pay week.

Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners

"Our decision is that the claimant was entitled to an increase in the rate of his unemployment benefit in respect of his wife for 20th February, 1959.

"The claimant's wife worked in a mill, but at the time to which

this claim relates she was working short-time. During the calendar week ending on Saturday, 21st February, 1959, she had not worked, but she had worked a normal five-day week during the previous week, and did so again the following week. A normal week was a five-day week, Saturday being an 'idle' day. Her pay week ran from Monday and she was paid on the Thursday of the following week. Her wages varied, but substantially exceeded 40s. in weeks in which she worked three days or more.

"The claimant was entitled to unemployment benefit for 20th February, 1959, and claimed an increase in the rate of his benefit in respect of his wife for that day. In the circumstances of this case he is not entitled to such an increase, unless he can show that his wife was not engaged in any gainful occupation or occupations from which her weekly earnings exceeded 40s. (See the National Insurance Act, 1946, section 24(1) as amended.) The principles upon which the question whether or not a wife is engaged in a gainful occupation from which her weekly earnings exceed 40s. is to be determined have been formulated in Decision C.U. 53/59. It was there held that a wife is engaged in a gainful occupation throughout any period in respect of which her contract of employment subsists and that it was necessary, in a case such as the present where a claim relates only to occasional days, to inquire what were her earnings for her pay week in which the day occurred for which benefit was claimed.

"In this case throughout the pay week which included 20th February, 1959, the day in respect of which an increase of benefit is claimed, the claimant's wife had not worked or received pay, and, accordingly, we are of opinion that, applying the principles explained above, the claimant is entitled to an increase in respect of his wife because she could not be said to be engaged in a gainful occupation from which her weekly earnings exceeded 40s. when she had not worked or received pay throughout the relevant pay week. The claimant is, therefore, entitled to the increase which he has claimed. We allow the insurance officer's appeal, brought in the claimant's interest".

Decision No. R(U) 9/60 (18th September, 1959)

Held that, where a document which is alleged to be a claim for benefit is not a form approved by the Minister for the purpose, it is for the Minister to decide whether the manner in which the alleged claim is made can be accepted as sufficient within regulation 2(1) of the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1948; but it is for the statutory authorities to decide whether the document is a claim for the purposes of section 28(C) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for the following periods:—5th May, 1958, to 7th July, 1958; and 12th December, 1958, to 14th January, 1959.

"The claimant is a young lady of 18 who was represented by her father at the oral hearings of her appeal held before me on 12th May, 1959, and 16th September, 1959. There are two questions at issue:—(1) whether the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 5th May, 1958, to 7th July, 1958, on the ground that that period is more than six months before the date on which the claim for unemployment benefit in respect of that period was made. (2) whether the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 12th December, 1958, to 14th January, 1959, on the ground that she failed to make the claim within the prescribed time and has not proved that there was good cause for the lateness of her claim.

"It is agreed that a claim for unemployment benefit on a form approved by the Minister for that purpose was not made until the claimant completed a form U.I. 591 on 15th January, 1959, but the claimant contends that a letter dated 5th May, 1958, written on her behalf by her father to the 'Ministry of National Insurance and Labour' at B. is a claim for unemployment benefit, or alternatively that that letter together with later letters written by her father constitute a claim for unemployment benefit, on and from 5th May, 1958.

"When considering this appeal it is necessary to fix in one's mind at the start that, before unemployment benefit is payable to any person, that person must not only qualify for the benefit by having paid the necessary number of contributions and fulfilled the necessary conditions (such as being capable of and available for employment) but also—and this is important in the present case—must have made a claim for unemployment benefit in writing. This insistence upon writing is understandable. Much depends upon the date on which a claim is made and it is necessary for obvious reasons that a claim should be stated with precision and in a form capable of being recorded. In pursuance of this purpose, section 28(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, enacts that (subject to certain provisions which do not now matter) 'it shall be a condition of any person's right to any benefit that he makes a claim therefor in the prescribed manner'.

"The manner of making a claim is prescribed in regulation 2(1) of the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1041] thus:—'Every claim for benefit shall be made in writing to the Minister on the form approved by the Minister for the purpose of the benefit for which the claim is made, or in such other manner, being in writing, as the Minister may accept as sufficient in the circumstances of any particular case or class of cases'.

"It was agreed in the present case that no claim on a form approved by the Minister was made until 15th January, 1959, and I therefore adjourned the hearing on 12th May, 1959, in order that the Minister might say whether or not he accepted the letter or letters of the claimant's father as a claim in writing for unemployment benefit sufficient in the circumstances of this case.

"On 16th July, 1959, the Minister ruled that, insofar as any of the letters might be held to constitute a claim, they were accepted as having been made in a sufficient manner. He stated in his ruling

that he took the view that it was for him to decide whether any document could be accepted under regulation 2(1) quoted above as being in a sufficient manner in the circumstances of any particular case where that document, although alleged to be a claim, was not on a form approved for the purpose but was in writing; but that it was for the independent statutory authorities (and not for him) to decide whether the document constituted a claim for benefit.

"In my judgment the view expressed by the Minister sets out correctly the law on the subject. Since the Minister has ruled that the letters are documents in a form acceptable to him, it is now for me to decide whether they amount to a claim for unemployment benefit on and from 5th May, 1958, or any other date.

"I have come to the conclusion that neither any single letter, nor the correspondence as a whole, amounts to a claim for unemployment benefit."

NOTE: The rest of the decision, in which the Commissioner dealt in detail with the facts of the case and held that the above-mentioned letters did not constitute a claim for unemployment benefit but merely a claim for credits, is not printed as not being of general application.

Decision No. R(U) 14/60 (14th December, 1959)

A married shop assistant claimed benefit for three days in a week in which she worked for three days. It was the general policy of her employers to employ only single women on a full-time basis. Because of shortage of staff the claimant had been employed full-time for fifteen months after her marriage. Because of a falling-off in trade she then worked mostly part-time during the eighteen months before her claim. In the year before her claim she worked for six days in fourteen weeks and for three days in 33 weeks. Held that the claimant did not ordinarily work on every day in a week and in the week concerned was employed to the full extent normal in her case. The periods when she worked part-time were not periods of "short-time working" because for a married woman part-time employment was normal. Held also that the same idea is conveyed by the words "ordinarily" and "normal", in regulation 6(1)(e) of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Regulations, and "in the normal course" in section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1957. Similar tests should be applied for both purposes. When the questions which arise cannot be decided by reference to a clear pattern of working it is necessary to examine the claimant's record of employment for the preceding year or other more suitable period. Decisions C.U. 518/49 and R(U) 14/59 compared and explained.

Decision of the Tribunal of Commissioners

"Our decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable to the claimant in respect of 20th, 21st and 22nd April, 1959.

"This appeal raises questions as to the application and interpretation of regulation 6 of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277]. Regulation 6(1)(e) of those regulations provides that 'a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a person does no work, and . . . (ii) is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week (exclusive of Sunday . . .) but who has, in the week in which the said day occurs, been employed to the full extent normal in his case; . . .'. Regulation 6(5) was added by regulation 2 of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1959 [S.I. 1959 No. 615] (which came into force on the 8th April, 1959, and was revoked and replaced (as from the 31st July, 1959) by regulation 3 of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1959 [S.I. 1959 No. 1278]). Regulation 6(5) provides as follows: 'In the application to a person of head (ii) of subparagraph (e) of paragraph (1) of this regulation, no account shall be taken, in determining either the number of days in a week on which he ordinarily works or the full extent of employment in a week which is normal in his case, of any period of short-time working due to adverse industrial conditions.' Much of the argument before us turned on section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1957, which provides as follows: 'For the purposes of the principal Act, where a person is employed in any employed contributor's employment which has not been terminated, then, in any week, a day on which in the normal course that person would not work in that or any other employed contributor's employment shall not be treated as a day of unemployment unless each other day in that week (other than Sunday) on which in the normal course he would so work is a day of interruption of employment.' (The 1959 Regulations also modify the application of section 4 where there has been short-time working due to adverse industrial circumstances, but in the present case nothing turns on this modification of the 1957 Act.)

"During the week ending on Saturday, 25th April, 1959, the claimant worked from Thursday to Saturday (23rd to 25th). She did not work from Monday to Wednesday (20th to 22nd) and claimed unemployment benefit in respect of those days. The local insurance officer decided that unemployment benefit was not payable 'from and including 20th April' on the ground that the claimant was not a person who ordinarily worked on every day in a week (exclusive of Sunday, etc.) but who had in the week in question been employed to the full extent normal in her case. This decision clearly referred to the period from 20th to 22nd; it cannot have applied to the period from 23rd to 25th: unemployment benefit was not payable on those days for the quite different reason that on those days the claimant had worked.

"The claimant appealed against the local insurance officer's decision to the local tribunal and attended before them. The evidence before the local tribunal established the following further facts. The claimant is a married woman aged 28 who was employed by a Co-operative Society in Scotland as a shop assistant, full-time from 1951 to October, 1957, but thereafter down to and after the week in question mostly part-time. A schedule showing her employment record for the year preceding the week in question was produced. If holiday periods are omitted it shows that she was employed as follows:—

6 days weekly	14 weeks;
5 days weekly	1 week;
3 days weekly	33 weeks;
2 days weekly	1 week;
no days weekly	1 week.

Five of the six-day weeks occur in August and two over Christmas and the New Year. The rest are scattered throughout the year and show no recognisable pattern: they occur in April, July, September, October and November, 1958, and January and March, 1959. On these facts the local insurance officer submitted that the claim was rightly disallowed under regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) and he referred the local tribunal to Decisions C.U. 518/49 (reported) and R(U) 28/58. It appears not to have been suggested that any question under regulation 6(5) arose. The local tribunal unanimously dismissed the appeal.

"The claimant appeals to the Commissioner on the grounds that she had been available for full-time work and had been offered nothing by the employment exchange, that she periodically did work full time for the Society, and that she paid a full insurance stamp and was deriving no benefit.

"While the appeal was pending officers of the Society were interviewed and as a result a very full and helpful report on the background of the case was compiled. Briefly summarised, it shows that the Society operates a large number of shops and dairies in the G. district. The numbers employed by them have been (in round figures) 600 in 1950, 700 in 1955, 650 in 1958 and 575 in June, 1959. The Society's turnover rose steadily from 1950 to 1956, then remained stationary till September, 1958, and then steadily fell. The decline is attributed to a reduction in overtime earnings and increased unemployment in the area. The Society's policy is to employ only single women on a full-time basis, though married women may be so employed if experienced single women are not available or are absent sick or on holiday. The part-time women employees are invariably married, single women being unwilling to accept part-time work. The number of part-time workers has remained constant in recent years. A rule of the Society is that the wages paid in any shop must not exceed a certain proportion of the turnover of that shop. A reduction in turnover may therefore actually cause an increase in the number of part-time staff, e.g., if the staff is reduced from three full-time workers to two full-time workers and one part-time worker. The claimant was employed full-time at No. 8 dairy until her marriage, when she was dismissed. Three weeks later she was re-engaged in a temporary capacity on a full-time basis at No. 21 dairy in the same street. Owing to sickness, holiday absences and lack of an experienced replacement this temporary full-time employment lasted for about 15 months till October, 1957; the claimant worked mainly at No. 21 dairy but occasionally at others. In October, 1957, the turnover had fallen, and the staff of No. 21 dairy was reduced from three to two and a half, the claimant continuing to work there part-time, with occasional weeks full-time, until June, 1959, when a full-time worker married and resigned, the staff was reduced to two, and the claimant became a full-time worker again. In August, 1959, as a further economy she was dismissed and replaced by a lower-paid junior assistant. The reduction in trade at No. 21 dairy in 1957 in contrast to the overall standstill of the Society's turnover is attributed to the movement of population from the district to housing estate areas. The claimant has never expressed a preference for part-time rather than full-time employment. The opinion is expressed in the report that 'it is clear that there has been a reduction in full-time staff as a result of falling trade due to the restriction of overtime earnings and the increase of unemployment in this area, but there is no definite evidence to show that the part-time employees have been similarly affected.' The claimant agrees the report except that she considers the falling off in trade in No. 21 dairy in October, 1957, to have been due to a general fall in trade and not to population movement. Against this the report points out that there was no overall reduction in the Society's turnover at the time, and a large area in the vicinity was being cleared for rebuilding at the time and the residents transferred to housing schemes in the outskirts of the town.

"Of the two explanations on this last point we think on the whole that the movement of population is the more probable one.

"The claimant did not attend the oral hearing before us. It is clearly established that a claimant may be a person who does not ordinarily work every day, although she has no wish to be such a person. Having fully considered the claimant's grounds of appeal referred to above we do not feel able, in view of the terms of the regulation, to give effect to her contentions. The case is however of importance in that at the oral hearing the representative of the insurance officer now concerned, in a very helpful argument, made submissions some of which are of a general nature. He submitted:—

(a) that in considering what evidence is necessary of what is ordinary or 'normal' under regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) the same test should be applied as in respect of 'the normal course' under section 4(1) of the 1957 Act;

(b) that accordingly the test laid down in paragraph 16 of Decision R(U) 14/59 applies under regulation 6 as well as under section 4;

(c) that the period during which the claimant was working part-time did not constitute 'a period of short-time working due to adverse industrial conditions' within the meaning of regulation 6(5); and accordingly;

(d) that on the claimant's record of work the claim must fail by reason of regulation 6(1)(e)(ii).

"We propose to consider first proposition (c), since if it is not well founded the new regulation 6(5) vitally affects the calculations under regulation 6(1)(e)(ii). We did not understand the insurance officer to be disputing that 'adverse industrial conditions' would exist if for example there was a falling off of trade, in the shop where the claimant worked, owing to customers being unemployed. The insurance officer's representative's submission however was that, assuming that there were adverse industrial conditions in this case, there was not a 'period of short-time working,' and if there was it was not 'due to' adverse industrial conditions. In Decision C.U. 17/59 (not reported) (decided before regulation 6(5) was made) a tribunal of Commissioners held that the expression 'short-time' suggests not merely that the number of days or hours has been reduced but also that it has been reduced below the normal number in the factory or industry (paragraph 15). In the present case the

period in question was not one of short-time working (as that phrase is usually understood) in the Society's shops and dairies generally. Moreover it is clear that for a married woman part-time employment (which in this case we take to mean three days a week) was normal, and it was only by exceptional good fortune that the claimant had enjoyed abnormal full-time employment for as long as 15 months after her marriage. From October, 1957, onwards she was employed during most weeks part-time, as was normal for a married woman. This lasted for six months before the beginning of the period taken for comparison and for 18 months before the week in question in this case in April, 1959. In these circumstances we do not feel able to hold that any part of the relevant period of part-time working was 'a period of short-time working due to adverse industrial conditions' within the meaning of regulation 6(5).

"We turn now to submissions (a) and (b) above. In paragraph 11 of Decision C.U. 518/49 (reported) the Commissioner said 'A claimant who has in fact worked only on some days of the week for a period of a year or more is "a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week" unless there are some exceptional industrial circumstances relevant to his case'. In paragraph 16 of Decision R(U) 14/59 however the Commissioner said that where 'during the year ending with the day in question (or such other period as may provide a more suitable test in a particular case) a claimant has worked on less than 50 per cent. of the days of the week in question (excluding any day of incapacity for work or holiday and days on which he was unemployed because his employment had been terminated) that day should be held to be one on which in the normal course the claimant would not work. If the claimant has worked on as much as 50 per cent. of such days it should (in my view) be held that it has not been proved that in the normal course he would not have worked on the day in question'. We think it well to point out that there may be other exceptional days which should be excluded as well as those referred to above. In the cases to which Decisions C.U. 518/49 (reported) and R(U) 28/58 related there was a period of a year during which the claimant never worked full-time. In the present case this was not so: occasionally throughout the year before the relevant week the claimant did a full-time week; during two thirds of the weeks she worked on only three days. In our opinion there is no conflict between the decisions under regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) and those under section 4. In the course of the long history of the decisions under the regulation a number of different types of case have emerged. There are those in which a clear and regular pattern of days worked and days not worked can be seen: it may be a regular weekly pattern, or the period may be longer (as in the rota cases, e.g., Decision C.U. 518/49 (reported) itself); it may even be a season (as in the unreported case dealt with in Commissioner's file C.U. 160/59, where a toilet attendant worked six days weekly in summer and four days weekly in winter, and was held (on the authority of Decision C.U. 272/50 (reported)) to be disentitled by the regulation to benefit for the other two weekdays in winter). On the other hand, there are cases both under the regulation and under the section, where (under the regulation) the weeks in which some days are not worked or (under section 4) the instances of the particular day not worked show no clear pattern. In such cases the only materials on which a decision can be given are the claimant's record over a period. In Decision C.U. 518/49 the Commissioner was dealing with a case which was a test case in the sense that all the men on the same rota as the claimant were affected by it. But he was not considering any question arising out of an irregular pattern or the lack of any pattern of employment, since no such question arose in the case before him: the rota in that case apparently produced a completely regular pattern. And if the whole decision is read and the sentence quoted above is taken in its context, it is clear that the Commissioner was not attempting to lay down a rule applicable to all cases. In particular, we are sure that he did not intend, by his reference to a person working only on some days of the week for a year, to imply that the converse was true. He could not have meant to imply that a person escaped the regulation if he had been employed for less than a year; in paragraph 16 he referred to Decision C.U. 151/49 (reported) which related to a case where the claimant had worked only 15 weeks. Nor could he have meant to imply that a person would necessarily so escape if during a year's previous employment he had worked all the days of the week in some weeks of the year; the word 'ordinarily' certainly

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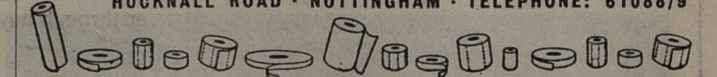
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means something less than 'always'. As the insurance officer's representative said, the opposite view would mean that any claimant could completely evade the regulation by working a week or two full-time each year at suitable intervals. In our judgment making full allowance for the differences between the regulations and the section, the idea conveyed by the words 'ordinarily' and 'normal' in the regulation and the phrase 'in the normal course' in section 4(1) is the same. One of the meanings of 'ordinarily' according to a standard dictionary is 'as is normal or usual'. Accordingly we think that similar tests should be applied in both cases.

"It follows, in our opinion, from Decisions C.U. 518/49 (reported) and R(U) 14/59 read together, that, in determining the questions whether a claimant ordinarily works on every day in a week (Sundays being disregarded) and whether in the week in question he has been employed to the full extent normal in his case, or whether a day is a day on which in the normal course he would not work in an employed contributor's employment, his employment history for a year before the week in question should be examined, unless for any reason, e.g., owing to a change of employers or a change within his employment some other period would be more suitable in the particular case. How the problem of answering these questions should be approached is explained in paragraphs 16 and 17 of Decision R(U) 14/59, which must be read as being subject to the qualification, expressly stated in Decision C.U. 518/49, 'unless there are some exceptional industrial circumstances relevant to his case'.

"As to the final question, in the present case the local tribunal found as facts that the claimant is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week and that in the relevant week she was employed to the full extent normal in her case. We see no reason to think that the tribunal misinterpreted the regulations in any respect and having regard to the record of the claimant's employment which is set out in paragraph 4 above we agree with the tribunals' conclusion that the claimant is a person who did not ordinarily work on every day in a week and who had in the relevant week been employed to the full extent normal in her case. It follows that the days in question could not be treated as days of unemployment. This view should continue to be taken so long as the circumstances prevailing on 20th April, 1959, continue or continued materially unchanged.

"The claimant's appeal must be dismissed."

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—*Choice of Careers.* (i) No. 36. *The Blacksmith.* 2nd edition. September, 1960. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.). (ii) No. 57. *The Medical Laboratory Technician.* 4th edition. September, 1960. Price 6d. (8d.). Ministry of Labour.

Census of Production.—*Report on the Census of Production, 1958.* (i) Part 5. *Metalliferous Mining and Quarrying.* Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.). (ii) Part 9. *Biscuits.* Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.). (iii) Part 31. *Explosives and Fireworks.* Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.). (iv) Part 66. *Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment.* Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). (v) Part 101. *Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries.* Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). (vi) Part 108. *Abrasives.* Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.). (vii) Part 117. *Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases.* Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). Board of Trade.

Friendly Societies.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1959.* (i) Part 1. *General.* (ii) Part 2. *Friendly Societies.* Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.) each Part.

* 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 on opposite page or through any bookseller.

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Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.—*New Series, No. 10. Fire Fighting in Factories.* Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.).—See page 10.

Oversea Migration.—*6th Report of the Oversea Migration Board.* Cmd. 1243. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).—See page 9.

Population.—(i) *Annual Estimates of the Population of England and Wales and Local Authority Areas, 1960.* General Register Office. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.). (ii) *Annual Estimates of the Population of Scotland, 1960.* General Register Office, Scotland. Price 6d. (8d.). (iii) *Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, No. 105, 1959.* General Register Office, Scotland. Price 25s. (26s. 1d.).

Progress in Industry.—*Problems of Progress in Industry, No. 10. Woman, Wife and Worker.* (By the Social Science Department, London School of Economics and Political Science.) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Scientific Policy.—*Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, 1959-1960.* Cmd. 1167. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.).—See page 8.

Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering.—*Research and Development Requirements of the Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Industries.* Report. December, 1960. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Statistics.—*Annual Abstract of Statistics, No. 97, 1960.* Central Statistical Office. Price 25s. (26s. 9d.).—See page 5.

Transport.—*Re-organisation of the Nationalised Transport Undertakings.* Cmd. 1248. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Wages Regulation (Toy Manufacturing) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2250; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 2nd December; The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (England and Wales) (No. 2) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2253; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 5th December; The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (England and Wales) (Holidays) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2254; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 5th December; The Wages Regulation (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2263; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 6th December; The Wages Regulation (Boot and Shoe Repairing) (Amendment) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2287; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 8th December; The Wages Regulation (Baking) (England and Wales) (No. 2) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2295; price 9d. (11d.)), dated 9th December; The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) (Amendment) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2368), dated 15th December. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 38.

* See footnote * in previous column.

The Probation (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Rules, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2239 (S.117); price 4d. (6d.)), made on 1st December by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949, and the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act, 1956. These Rules amend the Probation (Scotland) Rules, 1951, and subsequent amending Rules by increasing the salaries of all whole-time probation officers of all ranks and temporary probation officers as from 1st October, 1960.

(i) *The Police (No. 2) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2343), dated 13th December; (ii) The Police (Scotland) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2404 (S.128)), dated 20th December.* These Regulations were made (i) by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Police Act, 1919, and the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act, 1956, and (ii) by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Police (Scotland) Act, 1956, and the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act, 1956.—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 463.

The Census of Distribution (1962) (Restriction on Disclosure) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2364), made on 15th December by the President of the Board of Trade under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. This Order imposes restrictions on the disclosure of information, relating to particular undertakings, obtained by means of the Census, additional to those imposed by the Statistics of Trade Act, in that disclosure of such information to other government departments is prohibited.

(i) *The National Insurance (Non-participation—Fire Services) (Scotland) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2179 (S.111)), dated 24th November; (ii) The National Insurance (Non-participation—Fire Services) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2185), dated 25th November.* These Regulations were made (i) by the Secretary of State for Scotland after consultation with the Scottish Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council, and (ii) by the Secretary of State for the Home Department after consultation with the Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council, under the National Insurance Act, 1959.—See page 12.

(i) *The National Insurance (Modification of Teachers Superannuation Acts) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2230), dated 29th November; (ii) The Teachers Superannuation (Allocation of Pension) Amending Rules, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2240), dated 2nd December.* These Instruments were made by the Minister of Education (i) under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1959, and (ii) under the Teachers (Superannuation) Acts, 1937 and 1959.—See page 12.

(i) *The National Insurance (Non-participation—Police) (Scotland) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2285 (S.122)); (ii) The National Insurance (Modification of the Police Pensions Provisions) (Scotland) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2286 (S.123); price 4d. (6d.)); (iii) The National Insurance (Non-participation—Police) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2288); (iv) The National Insurance (Modification of Police Pensions Provisions) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2289; price 6d. (8d.)).* These Regulations were made on 7th December (i) and (ii) by the Secretary of State for Scotland, and (iii) and (iv) by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, (i) and (iii) under the National Insurance Act, 1959, and (ii) and (iv) under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1959.—See page 11.

The National Insurance Act, 1960 (Commencement) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2421 (C.25)), made on 21st December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1960.—See page 11.

(i) *The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2422; price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)); (ii) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2430; price 6d. (8d.)).* These Regulations were made on 21st December (i) by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Acts, 1946, 1953 and 1960, and (ii) by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 and 1953, and the National Insurance Act, 1960.—See page 11.

The National Insurance (Married Women) Amendment Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2429), made on 21st December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1946, after having been laid before Parliament in draft.—See pages 243 and 324, respectively, of the issues of this GAZETTE for June and August, 1960.

The National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 2431; price 9d. (11d.)), made on 21st December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1959.—See page 12.

The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1960 No. 2395), made on 20th December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act, 1948.—See page 11.

The Brush and Broom Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1960 No. 190; price 4d. (6d.)). This Order was made on 25th November by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 495.

The First-Aid (Standard of Training) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 180), made on 21st November by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1959. This Order, which comes into operation on 1st July, 1961, is similar in scope to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1960, page 360.

The Census of Production (Exemption) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 196), made on 23rd November by the Ministry of Commerce under the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland), 1949. This Order, which was made with the approval of

the Northern Ireland Trade Statistics Consultative Committee, prescribes that an undertaking employing not more than 24 persons shall be exempt from any requirement to furnish a return in respect of the Census of Production for the year 1960 and also exempts from the scope of the census all undertakings engaged in mining and quarrying.

The National Insurance (Non-participation—Assurance of Equivalent Pension Benefits) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1960 (S.R. & O. 1960 No. 181; price 9d. (11d.)), made on 21st November by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 and 1949. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1960, page 282.

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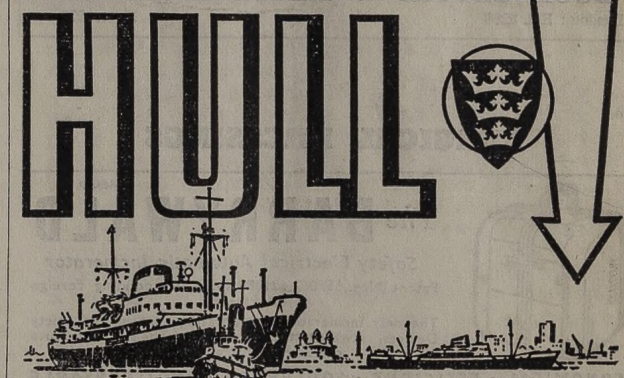
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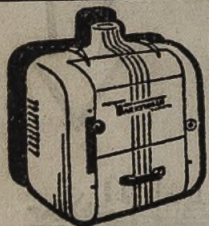
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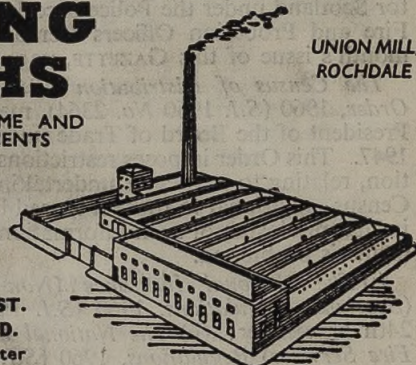
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