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Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on pages

Employment

The number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-May was 23,872,000. This was 83,000 more than in mid-April. The main increases were in construction, agriculture and forestry and catering and hotels. 277-280

Unemployment

There were 461,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 10th June, and 19,000 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 480,000 (2.1 per cent. of all employees). Between 13th May and 10th June unemployment fell by 74,000. There were decreases in most industries and services. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 286,000—62 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed decreased by 52,000, the normal seasonal decrease being 32,500. 281-283

Unfilled Vacancies

There were 215,000 vacancies unfilled on 5th June, 20,000 more than on 8th May. 284

Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 18th May the number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 1,771,000 and the number working short-time was 92,000. 279

Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 30th June (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 134.1 and 141.0, compared with 134.0 and 140.9 at 31st May. 290-295

Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 18th June (January 1962 = 100) was 103.9, the same figure as at 14th May. The index for the food group was 105.8, compared with 106.4 the previous month. 296

Stoppages of Work

About 53,500 workers were involved in June in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 140,000 working days. 297

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN 1962

The Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December 1962 has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 2078), price 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d. including postage).

Expenditure

The Report records the Board's busiest year since 1948. The total net expenditure was about £202,436,000, consisting of £180,900,000 for national assistance grants, £7,850,000 for non-contributory old age pensions, £283,000 for the maintenance of reception centres and re-establishment centres, £43,000 for the maintenance of Polish hostels and £13,360,000 for administrative expenses.

People Receiving Assistance

The number of applications received in 1962 (apart from those for grants to meet charges under the National Health Service) was 2,801,000, compared with 2,430,000 in 1961. Of the total, 1,236,000 resulted in a grant of a regular weekly allowance; 1,147,000 required only single payments to meet temporary need; and in the remaining cases need was not established.

By the end of the year the number of weekly allowances had risen to 2,007,000, an increase of 163,000 compared with the end of 1961. The increase in activity which occurred in the later months of the year, was due mainly to the introduction of higher national assistance rates in September and to the exceptionally high rate of unemployment at the end of the year.

Of the total of 2,007,000 weekly allowances in payment at the end of the year about 72 per cent. were being paid to persons receiving national insurance benefits, viz., as supplements to retirement pensions (1,122,000), sickness or industrial injury benefits (148,000*), widow's benefits (92,000), and unemployment benefit (89,000). The remainder consisted of 85,000 allowances in supplementation of non-contributory old age pensions, 113,000 to persons registering for employment but not receiving unemployment benefit, 124,000 to persons not registered for employment and over pension age and 234,000 not registered for employment but under pension age. This last group comprised 83,000 women, mostly separated or divorced wives and unmarried mothers having the care of young children; 135,000 men and women incapacitated by sickness or disability; 13,000, mainly women, having the care of old or sick relatives; and an unclassified group numbering 3,000. Included in these totals were 55,000 allowances to blind persons and 11,000 to tuberculous persons, these being assessed on the special, i.e., more favourable, scale for such persons.

There is a considerable turnover among the recipients of weekly allowances. At the beginning of the year 1,844,000 such allowances were current. During the year 1,236,000 fresh grants were made. Yet, at the end of the year the number current (2,007,000) exceeded the figure at the beginning of the year by no more than 163,000. A small sample enquiry, covering the 12 months to September, has shown that, in addition to the 2,007,000 persons for whom weekly allowances were current at the end of 1962, some 700,000 other persons had received such allowances for some period during the year. These persons fall into two categories. Firstly, there are those who were receiving weekly allowances at the beginning of the year but ceased to do so some time before the end of the year (just as the number at the end of the year included persons not receiving allowances at the beginning of it); for example, about 100,000 allowances ceased during the year on the death of the recipient. Secondly there are persons who were receiving allowances neither at the beginning nor at the end of the year but received them only for a short time in the intervening period. Additional appendices to the Report analyse the distribution of cases by Region as well as by sex, age, etc.

The Report gives other detailed analyses of the widely varying circumstances of the 2,007,000 receiving weekly allowances in December. About 68 per cent. were old people over the pensionable age of 65 for men and 60 for women. Of those under pensionable age, sick people accounted for 14 per cent. of the total allowances, and others unable to work, e.g., widows with family ties, etc., for 8 per cent.; about 10 per cent. were persons registering as unemployed at Employment Exchanges.

Of the total number of recipients about 35 per cent. were men (716,000) and 65 per cent. women (1,291,000). More than half the men were married and living with their wives. The women were mainly widows and the widows in their turn were mainly retirement pensioners.

The allowances paid to men made provision in 427,000 cases for a dependent wife. Other dependants provided for in these and other family units (e.g., widows and deserted wives) were 536,000 children aged under 16 and 5,000 over that age. The total number of people whose need was taken into account was thus 2,975,000.

Resources

About 207,000 of those receiving weekly allowances in December were owner-occupiers of property, the capital value of which was, under the provisions of the National Assistance Act 1948, wholly disregarded. About 35 per cent. of all recipients—or their wives or other dependants—had other capital assets, most of which were disregarded. These capital assets aggregated £107,000,000 of which £87,000,000 was disregarded: the aggregate amount taken into account was £20,000 a week in 131,000 cases in respect of £20,000,000 of the total. Income taken into account in respect of retirement pension, other national insurance benefits, non-contributory old age pension and family allowance amounted to

about £5,180,000 a week. Other income, excluding casual earnings about which information is not readily available, amounted to £505,000 a week, and of this a total of £206,000 was taken into account. Sums which non-dependent members of a household were assumed to contribute as a reasonable share of the rent paid by a householder recipient of assistance totalled about £204,000 a week in 332,000 cases.

Assessment of Need

The scale rates of assistance in operation during the first nine months of 1962 were those which had come into effect on 3rd April 1961 but increased rates, provided for under amending Regulations made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on 27th July 1962 (see the issue of this Gazette for August 1962, page 309), came into force on 24th September and remained in operation throughout the year. They provided that the resources of a single householder should be brought up to at least 57s. 6d. a week and of a married couple to at least 95s. 6d. plus, in each case, an allowance for rent (including rates) and for any dependants. The average rent paid was 23s. 7d. a week compared with 21s. 10d. a year earlier. About 50 per cent. of the allowances included an addition, under the Board's discretionary powers, to provide for special needs such as the extra cost of an invalid diet, sending out laundry, buying extra fuel for a fire in a sick room, etc. The average amount allowed for special needs was 8s. 6d. a week.

At the end of the year the overall average amount of all weekly allowances was 38s. 10d. compared with 33s. 7d. in December 1961.

Special Features

The Board, in their Report, give details of individual cases which illustrate how their officers, as well as meeting financial needs, dealt also with a wide range of personal and social problems, in some instances with the help of the local Advisory Committees. The Report also describes the development of an experiment, started in the previous year, for selected officers to work on cases of men who, for various and sometimes complex reasons, have long records of continuous unemployment. During the year these officers succeeded in placing 6,800 such men back into work. Some did not retain their jobs for long but at the end of the year 4,900 (72 per cent.) of them were still independent of assistance.

Reception and Re-establishment Centres

The Board are responsible for providing reception centres for "persons without a settled way of living". There are 25 of these centres: 16 are managed by local authorities acting as the Board's agents, and nine are managed by the Board. An average of 1,334 people a night used these centres in 1962. The Board also run three re-establishment centres for men who need to be re-trained into habits of regular work before they can be found jobs: there are two residential and one non-residential centres. The non-residential centre—in London—completed its first full year in 1962 and the Report gives a detailed account of the work done there and the results achieved.

Non-contributory Old Age Pensions

The number of these pensions, which has declined steadily for many years, fell by 21,000 to 114,000: over three-quarters of these were being supplemented by national assistance. The cost of these pensions was £8 million.

Polish Hostels

There are now only four hostels for Polish refugees remaining, and the numbers accommodated in them fell again during 1962 from about 1,500 to just over 1,000.

Legal Aid

The Board are responsible, under the Legal Aid and Advice Act 1949 and the Legal Aid and Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1949, for determining the disposable income and capital and the maximum contribution of persons applying for legal aid. During 1962, the first full year in which legal aid was available in Magistrates' Courts in England and Wales, 42,958 applications for legal aid in these Courts were referred to the Board for assessment. Nearly 80 per cent. of those dealt with by the end of the year resulted in entitlement to free legal aid. The number of applications for legal aid in the High Court, County Court, and (in Scotland) the Sheriff Court, referred to the Board for assessment, was 80,709, over 8,000 more than in 1961. The proportion of those applicants qualifying for free legal aid was 44 per cent.

Organization and Staff

At the end of the year the number of Area Offices was 432, and the total staff of the Department was 11,750. During the year over 7 million home visits were made, and over 5½ million interviews were conducted in the Area Offices and in the 802 Supplementary Stations which provide additional facilities for callers.

Advisory Committees

The membership and number of Advisory Committees, which mainly advise local staff on difficult cases, remained very much the same as the year before at about 2,200 and 77, respectively. The Report again expressed the Board's appreciation of the voluntary services of the Committees.

* This figure includes about 2,000 persons not receiving sickness benefit but receiving a payment under the National Insurance Industrial Injuries Scheme. They are almost exclusively widows with death benefit or persons with disablement benefit.

INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND IN 1962-63

The Secretary of State for Scotland has presented to Parliament the seventeenth annual review of the main trends and developments in the economic affairs of Scotland. The Report "Industry and Employment in Scotland 1962-63", issued by the Scottish Development Department, has been published as Command Paper No. 2045 and is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage).

The form of presentation of the Report is different from that of recent years. The first chapter gives a brief general review, historically and forward looking, to provide the perspective against which the present position of the Scottish economy and the short-term prospects should be viewed; and compared with previous years, the review of historical development in 1962 (Chapter 2) has been condensed. The remainder of the Report, which reviews developments affecting the future, and endeavours to assess the short-term prospects for industry and employment, is broadly on the same lines as in last year's Report, but in less detail. The appendix, as last year, reviews industrial building in individual development districts and other areas. Some of the figures quoted for previous years have also been revised since the publication of the last review (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July 1962, page 268).

Higher industrial production and an improvement in the underlying trend of unemployment are the short-term expectations of the Report but the size of the improvements depends on the timing and extent of recovery in the rate of growth of the United Kingdom economy as a whole. In the longer-term expectations the industrial changes since the war and those now under way and planned, together with the improved financial assistance announced in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget speech, give promise of a much faster rate of evolution than has been possible hitherto, and the quicker attainment of an industrial economy capable of utilising Scotland's resources much more fully than has been possible for many years past.

Attention is drawn, in the Report, to the facts that the new motor vehicle factories will use a vast amount of components for which Scotland has little productive capacity and that the production capacity of the stripmill will be about twice the foreseeable demand for sheet steel in Scotland. These are regarded as challenges to Scottish industrialists to seize the opportunities now available and as incentives to industrialists elsewhere to develop in Scotland.

Employment and Unemployment

At mid-1962 the total estimated number of employees (employed and unemployed) in Scotland was 2,183,000, an increase of 28,000 compared with a year earlier: of these 2,121,300 were in employment, an increase of 16,900. Unemployment, which increased in 1962, closely followed the general pattern for Great Britain but at levels nearly twice the national rates. The monthly average was 83,100 (3.8 per cent.), 14,700 more than the 1961 average of 68,400 (3.2 per cent.).

The number of working days lost during the year through industrial stoppages was 718,000, twice the number in 1961, but the national one-day token stoppages by engineering, shipbuilding and railway workers accounted for over half this total.

Capital Investment

Civil public expenditure in Scotland has been increasing to provide all the infrastructure developments needed for a more progressive and up-to-date economy. In 1962-63 it totalled some £220m., about 10 per cent. more than in the previous year. Excluding miscellaneous items amounting to some £20m. a year, expenditure over the last three years has totalled £561m. (representing 12 per cent. of the total corresponding expenditure in Great Britain) of which the largest amounts have been for housing (£141.2m.), electricity (£137.7m.), roads (£56.0m.) and education (£49.3m.).

Private capital expenditure by manufacturing establishments in Scotland has also been increasing though in 1962 there was a slight reduction from 1961 (4 per cent.). Over the last three years it has totalled £319m. of which £76m. was on new building work and £243m. on plant, machinery and vehicles. The reduction in 1962 was due to smaller expenditure by the iron and steel industry, but proportionately it was less than half the reduction in the United Kingdom as a whole.

Industrial Building

Fewer projects could be steered to development districts in 1962-63, and Scotland's development districts had to compete to a greater extent with others because of the general rise in unemployment. Actual financial expenditure in Scotland under the Local Employment Act 1960 totalled £14.4m. which was £4.1m. less than in 1961-62. Over the first three years of the Act total expenditure in Scotland was £36.3m. It was expected that Government assistance offered to projects in these years (a total of £42.2m.) would give rise to 33,100 jobs. Fewer projects were completed in 1962-63 but in floor area and potential employment they exceeded those completed in the previous year (3.7m. compared with 3.6m. sq. ft. and 8,500 compared with 7,600 potential jobs). But at March 1963 the projects under construction, together with those approved but not started, had a floor area and a potential employment slightly less than the corresponding figures of a year earlier.

Industry Prospects

The short-term prospects given in the Report for the major industrial groups are mostly subject to the overriding qualification that they depend largely on the timing and extent of the recovery

in the rate of growth in the United Kingdom economy. Within manufacturing industries the short-term prospects for motor vehicles, most of the engineering and electrical goods and most of the chemicals industries are good. In contrast, they are poor for railway rolling stock, etc., and for shipbuilding and marine engineering—though the longer-term outlook for the latter should be improved by the Government loans available for new orders placed within the next 12 months. In metal manufacture Scotland's production of crude steel in 1962 was 60 per cent. of her capacity (the lowest rate for any steel making district in the United Kingdom excepting N.E. England) and the short-term outlook continues poor as it will take time for the demand for investment goods to recover and for Scotland's dependence on these to be lessened by the strip-mill production of sheet steel. As is usual, the prospects are mixed for the individual industries in the food, drink and tobacco industries and the textile and clothing groups, and there is also variety in those for industries within the bricks, glass, cement, etc. group.

The construction industries are likely to have a continually rising demand for all types of work in the foreseeable future, and near capacity working is likely except for some of the medium and smaller sized firms which have not the facilities for undertaking large contracts covering all types of work. The Report suggests that there would be less pressure on the industries if such firms were to form consortia capable of undertaking large contracts. For coal mining the outlook is affected by the current high level of undistributed stocks and the continued trend towards other fuels, but the prospects are good for achieving operational viability at a level of production to meet market requirements.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Regulations* have been made by the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland for revised scales of salaries and allowances for teachers in primary (including nursery), intermediate (other than technical intermediate schools), grammar and special schools, with effect from 1st April 1963.

Details of the five scales of salaries which apply to full-time qualified teachers, men and women, according to their training and qualifications, are given below.

Scales of Salary for Qualified Teachers

Point of Scale	Scales				
	I	II	III	IV	V
1	£ 610	£ 610	£ 655	£ 725	£ 845
2	610	640	685	755	875
3	640	670	725	785	905
4	670	710	780	825	945
5	710	765	835	880	1,000
6	765	820	890	935	1,055
7	820	875	920	990	1,110
8	875	905	950	1,020	1,140
9	905	935	980	1,050	1,170
10	935	965	1,010	1,080	1,200
11	965	995	1,040	1,110	1,230
12	995	1,025	1,080	1,140	1,260
13	1,025	1,065	1,140	1,180	1,300
14	1,065	1,125	1,200	1,240	1,360
15	1,125	1,185	1,285	1,300	1,420
16	1,185	1,270	1,315	1,385	1,505
17	1,270	—	—	—	—

The conditions for admission to the various scales remain, in general, those given in the previous articles on Salaries of Teachers in Northern Ireland on page 436 of the December 1959 and page 102 of the March 1962 issues of this GAZETTE. The provision for a maximum of three increments within and above scale IV or V for teachers who satisfy certain conditions relating to length of study/training is also continued. One new feature of the Regulations is that the five salary scales have been shortened by one increment. Generally the increases are larger at the maximum end of the scale, thus favouring the older-established teacher.

Certain minor changes have been made in the Regulations which govern the appointment of vice-principals in primary schools. The allowances which principals and vice-principals of the various types of schools concerned receive, in addition to their salaries under the appropriate scale, have also been increased and now range from £180 to £1,950 and £110 to £855, respectively. For an interim period to 31st July 1963 the graded allowances paid to heads of departments and teachers undertaking special responsibility will range from £110 to £590, the maximum allowance being £180 in a primary or special school and £385 in an intermediate school.

Teachers on scales I, II, III or IV who hold university degrees or first or second class honours degrees or other equivalent qualifications which do not entitle them to be placed on scales IV or V as the case may be, receive, in addition to their appropriate salary scale, an allowance of £100, £120 or £220.

Provision is also made for increased rates for part-time and unqualified teachers.

* S.R. and O. of Northern Ireland, 1963, No. 99. H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d. (11d. including postage).

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD FOR 1962

The National Dock Labour Board have recently presented to the Minister of Labour their Sixteenth Annual Report together with Statement of Accounts at 29th December 1962. Copies of the Report may be obtained from the National Dock Labour Board, 22-26 Albert Embankment, London S.E.1, price 3s. 6d. (including postage).

Some of the more important matters dealt with in the Report are summarised below.

Local Boards

The number of local boards to which the National Board made appointments remained at 25.

The Scheme

The year 1962 was the first complete period covered by the Board's reports in which the administration of the Dock Labour Scheme had been subject to amendments introduced in December 1961 under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) (Amendment) Order 1961 (see the June 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, page 225). The introduction of the amendments did not result in any far-reaching changes in administration but during the year eight of the 25 local boards availed themselves of their authority, provided for under the Order, to delegate disciplinary powers, and they empowered officers of the Board to award penalties; almost all local boards, however, authorised the Board's officers controlling the labour force to determine "adequate cause" for the purpose of clause 15(1), and to conduct preliminary investigations of complaint reports and take negative decisions where appropriate. As a consequence of these measures the heavy burden which the administration of discipline previously placed on members of local boards eased considerably.

The Report of a Committee, set up by the Minister of Transport and headed by Lord Rochdale, to inquire into the major ports of Great Britain, was published on 26th September. A section of this Report was devoted to port labour and referred to improvements in conditions of employment in the docks as a result of the operation of the Dock Labour Scheme. The Committee endorsed the concept of further decasualisation, recommending that "the interested parties should press ahead with arrangements for the greatest possible degree of decasualisation of dock labour, within the Dock Labour Scheme". Other recommendations with which the Board are concerned, directly or indirectly, dealt with the extension of training schemes, first aid facilities and accident prevention, and the provision of adequate amenities, especially lavatory, washing and drying facilities.

The Labour Force

The decline in the level of employment experienced in 1961 continued and, on the basis of aggregate turns worked, the volume of employment during 1962 was 5.5 per cent. lower than in the previous year. The Board have, on a number of occasions, noted the impossibility of reconciling precisely the volume of employment with the level of import and export trade, and recognise the need for adequate and more standardised information about port activities. Nevertheless, the available evidence suggests that the lessening demand for dock labour has, in part, resulted from further mechanisation and the introduction of new handling methods.

The sanctioned strength of the main and probationary registers at the end of 1962 was 67,288, a decrease of 4,370 compared with the end of 1961, and the total number on the registers was 64,717, a decrease of 3,574 compared with a year earlier.

The man-days lost as a result of disputes totalled 93,949, a substantial reduction from 155,346 in 1961 which in itself was well below the average annual loss experienced since the inception of the Scheme. Of the man-days lost, more than half (55,303) were due to a dispute which affected both the Liverpool and Garston & Widnes local board areas in March.

Earnings, Hours, etc.

Under an Agreement, effective from 14th May 1962, the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry increased the daily wages of men on time rates by 1s. 6d., bringing the minimum daily wage on a half-daily basis to 34s. 4d.; the minimum guarantee to pieceworkers and the wages of permanent men were similarly

adjusted and existing gross piecework rates were increased by 3 per cent. The Agreement also provided for a 42-hour week (instead of 44) from 27th August. Travel time allowances for daily and period transfers were increased to 4s. 8d. an hour. Also by Agreement, effective from 21st May, the National Joint Council approved a further increase in guaranteed weekly payments, the rate for attendance money remaining unchanged at 7s. a turn. The average weekly gross earnings of daily workers increased from £15 12s. 10d. in 1961 to £16 14s. 3d., and figures collected for the first 26 weeks of the fiscal year 1962-63 in respect of weekly workers under continuous contract showed average gross earnings of £19 19s. a week.

As a consequence of the lower numbers of men proving attendance, the Board's liability for attendance money payments fell from £1,530,240 in 1961 to £1,366,262. Despite the higher rates applicable from 21st May, payments of guarantee make-up also dropped from £339,357 in 1961 to £295,551 owing to the improved distribution of work.

Cost of Operating Scheme

The total operating costs fell by £210,229 to £6,737,060. Total income to the Management Fund was £6,099,518 and expenditure £6,349,027 and against the deficit the Board appropriated from the Levy Stabilisation Fund £245,000, leaving a balance on that Fund of £1,610,000.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Effect of Changes in School-Leaving Dates

In a memorandum issued by the Central Youth Employment Executive, employers are reminded that as a result of the Education Act 1962 there will be in future only two school-leaving dates in England and Wales instead of the usual three. This means that there will be no Christmas leaving date as it has been known in the past, and the majority of young people from now on will leave school at the end of the Easter and Summer terms.

The memorandum points out that the change will obviously affect the time at which employers recruit young people. Each summer about 300,000 to 350,000 boys and girls leave school in Great Britain and at Easter somewhere in the region of 150,000. In the past the number leaving school at Christmas has been about 150,000. The few young people still leaving school at Christmas in the main will be over 16 years of age. There will be very few 15-year-olds, and employers will no doubt wish to have this in mind in planning their intake of young people both now and in the future.

The effect of the changes in school-leaving dates was referred to by the Minister of Labour in his reply to a question in the House of Commons on 1st July about the prospects for summer school-leavers this year for apprenticeship and other forms of occupational training. Mr. Hare said that provided employers pay proper regard to the needs of an expanding economy, there should be no lack of apprenticeship and other training opportunities for summer school-leavers. This year's change in school-leaving dates made it important that firms should, in their own interests, increase their apprenticeship intake this summer, as there will be far fewer leavers at Christmas than in previous years. They should also do this, he went on, in order to be in a position to take maximum advantage from the new legislation on industrial training, now being prepared, to give effect to the proposals in the Command Paper (Cmd. 1892) published last December.*

OPPORTUNITIES IN FURTHER EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education has recently produced a booklet "Further Education for School Leavers" which gives information about the greatly increased extent and variety of courses now available in technical and commercial colleges and schools of art.

The booklet will be of interest to all young persons who want to continue their education after leaving school, to their parents, to Youth Employment Officers and to employers. It will help teachers, especially careers masters and mistresses, to advise pupils about courses best suited to their individual needs, not only in the main branches of science and engineering and a wide range of specialised technologies, but also in the social sciences, art, agriculture and commerce at all levels up to the standard of a university degree or Diploma in Technology. (It does not cover universities or teacher-training colleges.) Full-time courses available for sixth-form and fifth-year leavers are described in separate chapters.

Boys and girls who leave school without a General Certificate of Education are reminded that many courses for subjects at "O" or "A" level are available at technical colleges.

A special chapter is devoted to opportunities for girls. "We must look forward to a situation," it states, "in which more and more women will undertake positions of responsibility, involving the exercise of high levels of expertise and professional skill, and will want to equip themselves for such jobs through courses in the technical colleges."

The academic requirements of professional bodies are mentioned; there is a chapter on enrolment, fees and grants and a useful glossary. Appendices provide a list of Colleges of Advanced

* Industrial Training. Government Proposals. Cmd. 1892. H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d. (11d. including postage). See page 457 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

Technology, regional colleges and national colleges, and include the entrance requirements for certificate and diploma courses.

There is also an extensive reference list of Government publications which includes the complete series of current Central Youth Employment Executive booklets in the "Choice of Careers" series and the Careers Guide.

The booklet has been sent by the Ministry of Education to every secondary school in England and Wales. Free copies are obtainable from the Ministry of Education, Further Education Branch (1) General, Curzon Street, London W.1.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Examination of Steam Boilers Regulations 1963: Statutory Draft

In accordance with the statutory procedure for making special regulations, the Minister of Labour has given notice in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, under section 180 of, and Schedule 4 to, the Factories Act 1961, that he proposes to make special regulations under section 33 (2) and (3) of that Act prescribing the manner and frequency of examination of steam boilers in factories and other places to which the same Act applies.

The proposed regulations, which are based closely on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the Examination of Steam Boilers in Industry, under the Chairmanship of Sir George Honeyman, prescribe (subject to certain special provisions) a maximum period of 14 months between examinations of steam boilers other than certain large water tube boilers and certain boilers in chemical plants and oil refineries, and a maximum period between examinations in these latter categories of 26 months after the first 14 months of operation and until the boilers are 21 years old. The existing transitional provisions for the examination of steam boilers are contained in Schedule 6 to the Factories Act 1961. It is intended to deal separately with heat exchangers in nuclear installations by certificate of the Chief Inspector under section 37 of the Act.

Any objection to the draft Regulations, copies of which can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 5d. (8d. including postage), must be made to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, 8, St. James's Square, London S.W.1 on or before 17th September 1963.

Fees of Appointed Factory Doctors

On 27th June the Minister of Labour made the Fees of Appointed Factory Doctors Order 1963 which comes into operation on 1st August. This Order determines, subject to any agreement between the appointed factory doctor and the occupier of the factory, the amount of fees payable by occupiers of factories to appointed factory doctors for various services required under the Factories Act 1961. The fees are those payable in respect of examinations of (a) young persons as to their fitness for employment and (b) persons employed in certain hazardous occupations. The new Order increases the fees determined by the Fees of Appointed Factory Doctors Order 1958, which is revoked.

In the case of young persons employed in premises covered by the Factories Act 1961 the fee will be 12s. 6d. for the first and 7s. 6d. for each other examination made at any one visit to the factory. If the examination is conducted elsewhere than at the factory the fee will be 7s. 6d. in each case.

Where medical examinations are required under Codes of Regulations (other than the Work in Compressed Air Special Regulations, the Diving Operations Special Regulations and the Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations for which fees are specified in Order S.I. 1962 No. 895—see page 180 of the May 1962 issue of this GAZETTE), the fee will be 12s. 6d. for the first and 4s. 6d. for each other examination made at any one visit to the factory. If the examination is conducted elsewhere than at the factory the fee will be 4s. 6d. in each case.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1963 No. 1160) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (6d. including postage).

Protection of Workers against Noise in Industry

Advice to employers about some of the ways in which they can reduce or minimise the harmful effects of noise in industry is given in the booklet "Noise and the Worker", No. 25 in the Safety, Health and Welfare New Series, prepared by the Ministry of Labour and obtainable from the publishers, H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d. including postage).

"Noise is not a new problem in industry," the booklet states, "but for a long time it has tended to be accepted, both by management and workers, simply as a part of the job. This is still the attitude in many factories either because the harmful effects of noise are not appreciated or because it is thought nothing can be done about them."

The issue of this booklet fulfils the Ministry of Labour's acceptance of recommendations dealing with noise in industry made by the Committee on the Problem of Noise in their final report (Cmd. 2056) recently published. This Committee was set up by the Minister for Science, under the chairmanship of Sir Alan Wilson, to investigate the problem of noise.

In a chapter of their report dealing with occupational exposure to noise, the Committee recommended that the Ministry should disseminate information about the hazard of industrial noise to workers' hearing, impress on industry the need to reduce it and advise on practical measures to this end.

A leaflet has been prepared by the Ministry for distribution to

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factory occupiers through H.M. Factory Inspectorate, and both this and the booklet advise employers who wish to obtain information about the problem, or to institute a hearing conservation programme, to consult H.M. Factory Inspectors about specialist organisations which could help.

The booklet is aimed at helping managements in factories where there is a lot of noise, but where no special action has been taken, to re-examine the problem and take some positive steps about it. Pointing out that there is still much to be learned about the precise effects of noise, it notes that enough is already known about the problem to suggest some measures which can be taken to control it. It explains how noise can be harmful—for example, it can impair working efficiency, be a possible cause of accidents by masking warning signals and may lead to loss of hearing—how to determine whether there is a problem, and how a noise reduction and hearing conservation programme should be conducted. Emphasis is placed on the need to carry out noise surveys with the aid of experts.

In discussing environmental control a number of examples are quoted of action which has been taken in some factories to secure a

reduction in noise levels. Attention is directed to the necessity to reduce noise at its source. The design of new machines to take account of the noise factor, modification of existing machines, proper upkeep and repair of equipment, the fitting of silencers and the introduction of resilient mountings are among some of the possibilities referred to. Other aspects dealt with in this section of the booklet are reduction of noise transmitted through air and building structures, and alteration in working arrangements.

Where it is not possible by environmental control to reduce noise to acceptable levels, it is recommended that workers should be protected by ear defenders, either ear plugs or ear muffs.

The desirability of monitoring workers' hearing to establish the state of hearing of each worker before he is exposed to the noisy environment, and to enable a record to be kept of any change in hearing acuity is also suggested. This in turn will make it possible to assess the effects of noise reduction and ear protection measures, and also to identify and move to other work individuals who are especially susceptible to noise and who may be endangered by levels harmless to the majority.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

NOTE.—The following article is a continuation of one on pages 244 to 246 of last month's GAZETTE.

Labour Relations in the United States of America

Mediation and Conciliation

In 1913 an Act to establish the United States Department of Labor was promulgated which authorised the Secretary of Labor to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labour disputes when he considered it necessary. A separate division of the Department, known as the United States Conciliation Service, was established under the direction and supervision of the Secretary. The Service was abolished with the passing of the Labor Management Relations ("Taft-Hartley") Act 1947, which provided for the establishment of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The purpose of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is to assist labour and management in arriving at peaceful settlement of labour disputes. In general it attempts to mediate and conciliate when a dispute threatens a substantial interruption of inter-State commerce. Those disputes which would have only a minor effect on such commerce are dealt with by State or local agencies where available, and the Federal Service is directed by statute to avoid attempting to mediate such disputes. The Federal Service may intervene in a dispute at the request of one or more of the parties to the dispute or of its own volition. Under the terms of the Labor Management Relations ("Taft-Hartley") Act, employers and unions who wish to modify or terminate existing collective agreements are required to serve notice on each other 60 days before the effective date of the proposed changes. The parties are also required, in the event of the dispute not being settled within 30 days, to file a notice with the Federal Service and any State mediation or conciliation agency which may have jurisdiction. Failure to file such notice may result in a charge that a party is not bargaining collectively, i.e., there is an "unfair labor practice" as specified by the Act.

The policy of the Service is to promote collective bargaining and to encourage the parties in a dispute to reach a settlement by themselves. It exists to assist parties who have reached a deadlock in their bargaining relations to settle their differences and reach their own agreements. The Service has no coercive or compulsory powers. When the Service decides to intervene in a dispute, one of its commissioners contacts the parties and uses his best efforts to bring them to an agreement. If, within a reasonable time he is unable to effect a settlement, he may suggest other means such as arbitration or other procedures. If arbitration is agreed to by the parties, whether at the suggestion of the commissioner or not, the Service assists by supplying the parties with a list of qualified arbitrators from which they may select one of their choice. The arbitrator charges a fee which is payable by the parties concerned. The functions of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service are undertaken in the field by a staff of commissioners working under the supervision of seven regional directors, each of whom is responsible for the execution of the duties and policies of the Service in his particular geographical area. A small staff in Washington co-ordinates the field activities and establishes basic policies for the Service as a whole.

Arbitration

The vast majority of American collective agreements contain arbitration clauses, inserted by joint agreement of the parties concerned, and provide that unsettled differences over interpretation or application of such agreements, as distinct from the terms of new agreements, are to be referred to impartial private individuals for a final and binding determination. In almost all cases, disputes referred to arbitration are those which have not been resolved by contractual joint grievance machinery.

Arbitration services are provided by Federal and State agencies but the role of these agencies is limited to the provision of lists of arbitrators from which the parties in dispute may make their choice. Some State mediation agencies employ a few arbitrators on their staffs. These are public employees, paid by the State Government, and they provide a free service to the parties. Their services are

mainly utilised in the smaller firms employing few workers. The American Arbitration Association, a private non-profit making organisation established in 1926, originally devoted its energies to international, commercial and civil arbitration. In the late 1930's, however, the Association extended its field to include labour arbitration. It submits the names of technically competent arbitrators on its panel lists to parties making use of its services as a part of its comprehensive administration and supervision of the technical arrangements for arbitration, and charges a fee for this service. Some industries, e.g., the motor car, steel, aircraft, hosiery and garment manufacturing industries, employ permanent umpires and many thousands of cases of disputes are resolved by these arbitrators.

It has been estimated that at least 20,000 cases are heard and decided each year by arbitrators. The hearings are conducted in any place convenient for the parties and the arbitrators, e.g., company or union premises, hotel rooms hired for the purpose, the hearing rooms of the American Arbitration Association, etc. Arbitration may be by a single arbitrator or by a tripartite tribunal consisting of one person named by each of the parties to the dispute and an impartial arbitrator who is usually selected by the two nominated members of the tribunal and who acts as chairman with a casting vote.

The hearings vary in the degree of formality. In extreme cases they may be as formal as a law court hearing or they may take the form of an informal conference. In 1950 a special committee of more than 100 arbitrators, lawyers, executives of the American Arbitration Association and public officials prepared a Code of Ethics and Procedural Standards for Labor-Management Arbitration which is still in effective use. At the hearing itself, the single arbitrator, or the tripartite panel, as the case may be, sits at the head of the table with the company and union representatives and witnesses on either side. The parties may be represented by lawyers, and in approximately two-thirds of all cases heard are so represented. The hearing of evidence usually follows conventional legalistic lines and the complaining party is usually heard first. After an introductory statement he examines his witnesses, who are subject to cross-examination, and introduces supporting documents, etc. The arbitrator determines admissibility of evidence, but does not necessarily follow the rules of evidence which would obtain in civil or criminal courts. The defending party is then given an equal opportunity to present his case and, when the parties have completed their summing up, the arbitrator declares the hearing closed. A few weeks later the arbitrator gives each party his decision, known as an award, and this is usually accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for his decision. If the award is in favour of the union the employer may be recommended to make good any loss of wages or other benefits which may have been incurred by his employees.

In most cases arbitration procedures are utilised on an *ad hoc* basis by employers and trade unions and in the majority of cases they share the cost of the arbitrator's fees and expenses between them. When the hearing is by a tripartite board, however, usually it is only the neutral member of the board who is paid by both parties. The nominated members, if paid at all, receive payment only from the party by which they are nominated.

In theory the profession of labour arbitrator is open to any person. No government licence or formal test of ability is required. Most arbitrators are drawn from among university professors and administrators, some from the legal profession, and yet others are selected from clergymen of various denominations, labour relations consultants and industrial engineers.

National Emergencies

Under the Labor-Management Relations ("Taft-Hartley") Act 1947, provisions are made for special restrictions in cases of actual or threatened strikes or lock-outs which may result in a national emergency. These restrictions are applicable only when a stoppage, or threatened stoppage, of work affecting a whole industry, or a

substantial part of an industry, engaged in inter-State or foreign trade, commerce, transportation or communication, or the production of goods for such commerce, place the national health or safety in jeopardy. If the President of the United States is of the opinion that such a danger exists he has authority to appoint a board of inquiry to investigate and report on the issues involved without making any recommendation. One copy of this report is filed with the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the contents are made public. The President, on receiving the report of the board of inquiry, may direct the Attorney General to apply for an injunction from the Federal district court having jurisdiction over the parties to the dispute. If the Federal district court finds that the stoppage of work in the industry would endanger national health or safety, it may grant an injunction and, in addition, issue such orders as it considers appropriate. When an injunction is issued the parties to the dispute are required, during the period following the issue of the injunction, to attempt a settlement of their differences with the assistance of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and, during the same period, the President is directed to reconvene the board of inquiry. At the end of a 60-day period a further report is required to be made by the board of inquiry to the President and this is also made public. The report must include a statement of the employer's last offer towards a settlement. Within 15 days, following the presentation of the board of inquiry's report, the National Labor Relations Board must hold an election to determine whether the employees involved in the dispute wish to accept the final offer of settlement made by the employer. The results of the election are then certified to the Attorney General who must request the Federal district court to discharge the injunction and the President is directed to report to Congress on the whole of the proceeding with any recommendations he may consider appropriate.

Anti-Strikebreaker Law

An Act of June 1936, known as the "Byrnes Act" or "Anti-Strikebreaker Law", as amended in 1938, makes it illegal to transport, in inter-State commerce, any person employed for the purpose of interfering by force or threats with peaceful picketing during any labour dispute concerning wages, hours of work or conditions of employment, or the exercise of the right to associate and bargain collectively. The Act applies to any person who willfully transports or causes others to be transported for this purpose and to persons knowingly allowing themselves to be transported for such purpose. It does not apply to common carriers.

State Labour Relations Acts

The United States Congress, under powers granted by the Constitution, may pre-empt certain matters for exclusive regulation by the Federal Government. In accordance with this doctrine the Courts have ruled that the States are generally precluded from

asserting jurisdiction under State Acts over those employers and workers who are subject to the Federal Acts, viz., the Railway Labor Act 1926 and the Labor Management Relations ("Taft-Hartley") Act 1947.

The Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure ("Landrum-Griffin") Act of 1959 allows State agencies or courts to exercise jurisdiction over those cases involving inter-State commerce, and therefore within the scope of the Federal Acts, in which the National Labor Relations Board has declined to assert jurisdiction. The Supreme Court has not yet determined, however, whether the State courts and agencies in these instances must apply Federal law or whether they may apply State law.

At the present time, State Labour Relations Acts exist in 14 States and fall into two general classifications. The first group are often referred to as "Little Wagner Acts" because, in general, they follow the lines of the National Labor Relations Act 1935 and, whilst safeguarding the right of workers to organise and bargain collectively, and forbidding employers to engage in certain "unfair labor practices", the few restrictions they place on the trade unions do not bring them into line with subsequent amendments to the 1935 Act. The second group cover States whose legislation includes restrictions on certain practices of unions and workers as well as those of employers. These Acts, owing to their following the pattern of the Labor-Management Relations Act 1947, are often known as "Little Taft-Hartley Acts".

The State legislation covers those cases affecting commerce within the state itself, i.e., intra-State commerce.

Representation provisions in State Labour Relations Acts vary from State to State but they all have two requirements in common; first, that an appropriate bargaining unit must be determined, for example, the bargaining unit may consist of all workers in a craft, department or plant; all employees of one employer working in more than one plant; or all the employees of one employer; and second, that when the appropriate bargaining unit has been determined, the trade union seeking to become the certified bargaining agent must show that it has the support of the majority of the workers voting, or of those in the unit. In some States majority support is determined by secret ballot election and in others the administrative agency empowered by law to administer the representation provisions of the Labour Relations Acts is given discretion to decide whether to conduct an election or apply some other test, e.g., a showing of union membership cards.

The procedure for dealing with "unfair labor practices" also varies from State to State. In some States provision is made for a preliminary investigation of the charge by the administrative agency and the parties are encouraged during the investigation to settle their differences. In other States the filing of a charge of "unfair labor practices" automatically leads to a hearing. Hearing procedures differ as between States. In some States hearings are formal and the technical rules of evidence are followed, and in others such rules are not applied. At the end of the hearing

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the case is either dismissed, if found without merit, or a "cease-and-desist" order is issued requiring the party on whom it is served to indulge no longer in the "unfair labor practice" found to have been committed. The administrative agency in all States having Labour Relations Acts is authorised to petition the Courts for enforcement of its order and any party aggrieved by such an order may likewise petition the Court to have it set aside. If, on appeal, the Court upholds the order, continued violation of the order results in conviction for contempt of court.

State Legislation Affecting Trade Union Security

Twenty American States have so-called "right-to-work" laws. A "right-to-work" law makes illegal any trade union security agreement, entered into by unions and employers, making it a condition for obtaining or for the retention of employment that workers become members of a union. Contracts requiring an employee to refrain from joining a union are also illegal under "right-to-work" laws. The laws prohibit closed shop, union shop and maintenance-of-membership agreements. Some "right-to-work" laws also make illegal the condition requiring employees who do not join a union to pay a fixed sum each month, usually the equivalent of union dues, to assist in defraying the union's expenses as a bargaining agent for the group.

Another form of trade union security, the "checkoff" system, whereby an employer agrees to withhold union dues regularly from the workers' wages and transmit these funds to the union, is regulated in many States. In 26 States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia, legislation either specifically mentions the "checkoff" or an interpretation of a statute has been held to apply to the "checkoff", but in other States such agreements are lawful even without specific legal authorisation. Many of these States qualify the right of employers and unions to enter into a "checkoff" agreement by requiring written authorisation from each individual in the bargaining unit. The State of Pennsylvania makes an additional requirement that a "checkoff" agreement must be approved by a majority of the employees in the bargaining unit in a secret ballot election.

Other Important Provisions of State Labour Relations Legislation

Of the 14 States Labour Relations Acts, all save one—that in Pennsylvania—make specific reference to the workers' right-to-strike. In six of the States the right to strike is specifically safeguarded by a provision that this right is not to be impeded by any other provisions in the law. In five States the Labour Relations Acts require that notice of an intended strike shall be given to the appropriate administrative agency. The period of notice varies from State to State, ranging from ten to 30 days, and a strike during this waiting period constitutes an "unfair labor practice" as defined in State Labour Relations Acts based on the "Taft-Hartley Act". In two of these five States, the period of notice is required only when the strike involves certain agricultural occupations; in one, when an employer or his employees cannot agree in the negotiation or modification of a collective agreement, in which case notice must be given to the Labour Conciliator before a strike or lockout is put into effect; and in two States strike notice must be given in all cases.

Wages and Hours of Work Legislation

The Fair Labor Standards Act 1938 (commonly known as the Federal Wage and Hour Law), and its amendments, sets minimum wage standards, provides for overtime payments and imposes controls on the employment of children. The Act is administered by the Secretary of Labor through the Wage and Hour and Public Contract Divisions of the United States Department of Labor. Its provisions cover both men and women workers who are engaged in inter-State commerce or in the production of goods for such commerce except for certain categories of workers specified in the Act. The Act was designed to protect lower paid and unorganised workers and covers both manual and office workers in factories, mining, transport, commercial enterprises and other industries, including many employees in the retail trade and services occupations. It does not apply to employees engaged in executive, administrative or professional occupations, farm labourers, certain employees in the retail trade and outside salesmen. Certain workers are exempt from the provisions concerning overtime payment, including workers handling or processing farm products and most workers in the transport industry. The Act excludes workers who are not engaged in inter-State commerce or who do not produce goods or services for such commerce, e.g., workers in barbers' shops.

In May 1961 the minimum wage per hour became \$1.15 for two years and \$1.25 thereafter for all workers covered by the Act, with a provision allowing a longer period to reach the \$1.25 level for employees brought within the coverage of the Act for the first time. Special provisions are made, however, for payment of wages lower than the national minimum in certain cases where payment of the minimum rate would operate against the worker's chances of obtaining employment, e.g., learners, apprentices and disabled workers. The law requires that in such cases the employer must obtain a certificate from the United States Department of Labor. To obtain this certificate the employer must satisfy the Department that a sub-minimum rate is necessary in order to overcome the lack of opportunities of employment for such workers. The certificate, if issued, specifies the lowest rate the worker may be paid, the occupation in which he is to be employed and other safeguards.

The Act provides that overtime shall be payable for all hours worked in excess of 40 a week at the rate of one and a half times

the regular rate. Statutory overtime provisions of the Act have not been adopted generally by the States, however, but many States using wage board procedures include overtime rates in some or all of their orders. At the present time 33 States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia have minimum wage laws in addition to the Federal law.

As regards the employment of children the Federal Act sets a minimum age of 16 years for general employment and 18 years for employment in certain specified hazardous occupations.

The Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the United States Department of Labor are responsible for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Act through their investigators. The Divisions carry out this service through their Wage-Hour Offices located in ten Regions which include the main industrial towns. In addition, almost every State has one field office and the larger States have several. The Act provides three methods for the reclamation of unpaid minimum wages and/or overtime wages due to a worker: (a) the worker sues the employer in the civil courts for the amount of the wages withheld, plus damages in an amount equal to the wages due, attorney's fees within reason, and the costs of the proceedings; (b) the Wage and Hour Division may arrange and supervise the payment of the wages due; and (c) the Secretary of Labor, on the written request of affected workers, may under certain conditions, take proceedings against the employer to recover back wages due.

Public Contracts

The Public Contracts ("Walsh-Healey") Act 1936 sets basic standards for work done on United States Government supply contracts exceeding \$10,000 in value. The Act applies to all workers, except office and caretaker staff, engaged or connected with the manufacture or furnishing, including fabrication, assembling, handling or shipment, of supplies, materials, articles or equipment required under such contracts. Unlike the Fair Labor Standards Act 1938 the Public Contracts Act does not lay down a standard minimum wage. The Secretary of Labor is authorised to determine the prevailing minimum wage for persons employed on similar work or in similar industries or groups of industries concerned in the determination. The Department of Labor usually holds a joint labour-management conference to obtain advice on how to secure the appropriate wage data, after which a wage survey is generally made and the results of this survey are sent to parties and firms interested in the determination. A public hearing is then called at which the interested parties and the Government may present their views on such matters as the scope of the determination, the prevailing minimum wage rate within that scope, whether there should be separate determinations for different branches of an industry, and whether tolerances in the rates should be granted. After the hearing the parties may submit proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law. The Secretary then studies the evidence thus obtained and announces his proposed decision on what the prevailing rates are and invites comment on his proposal, after which he reviews any testimony received and makes known his final decision by issuing a minimum wage determination for the industry or industries involved in the contract. Provisions exist for judicial review of this determination.

The Act provides a basic working day of eight hours and a 40-hour week. Overtime work is permissible provided that payment is made at one and a half times the basic hourly rate for daily or weekly overtime worked, whichever results in the greater compensation. Boys under age 16 years and girls under age 18 years may not be employed on contracts under the Act and the employment of convict labour is prohibited. The Act requires all services performed under a contract to be under strict conditions of safety and hygiene, and the fact that the contractors comply with State laws regarding safety, health and welfare is not necessarily regarded as conclusive evidence that the relevant provisions of the Act are being fulfilled.

The "Davis-Bacon Act" deals with United States Government contracts in excess of \$2,000 for construction, alteration, and repair of public buildings, public works, and federally assisted construction. It requires that all such contracts contain a provision that minimum wages under the contract shall be based upon wages prevailing for the corresponding classes of labourers and mechanics employed on projects of a similar character in the immediate area in which the work is to be performed. The Secretary of Labor is again responsible for the wage determinations under the Act.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

47th Session of the International Labour Conference

The 47th Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 5th to 26th June. The United Kingdom was represented by a delegation consisting of representatives of the Government, of employers and of workers (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 243). Mr. William Whitelaw, M.C., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour, attended part of the Conference and spoke during the debate on the Director-General's report.

The Conference adopted a Convention and a Recommendation dealing with the guarding of machinery, and a Recommendation concerning termination of employment at the initiative of the employer.

A fuller report on the Conference will be published in a later issue of this GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in May

The Table below and the Table on the next page show the changes in employment in Great Britain between April and May 1963, and in comparable recent periods. The employment figures for all dates after June 1962 are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1963.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page gives, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of May 1962 and at Mid-March, April and May 1963. The figures relate to all employees except those registered as wholly unemployed, i.e., they include persons temporarily laid-off but still on employers' pay-rolls and persons unable to work on account of sickness. They exclude employers and persons working on their own account and are thus different in scope from those given in the Table on this page. Satisfactory estimates of monthly changes in the numbers of employers and persons working on their own account cannot be made.

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 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 and at the end of the period; 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 period. Industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as those shown, are omitted from the Table.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The Table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-April and mid-May 1963, together with figures for recent months, for end-May 1962 and for June of each year from 1959. 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. It has three components, for which separate figures are given, (1) the numbers in civil employment, (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) the numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. The numbers in civil employment are analysed by broad industrial groups and the figures include employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees. They also include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work on account of sickness. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: MAY 1963

(Thousands)

Industry or Service	End-June 1959	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	End-May 1962	Mid-June 1962	Mid-Mar. 1963*	Mid-Apr. 1963*	Mid-May 1963*	Change Apr.-May 1963
Agriculture and Fishing	999	983	948	904	920	853	866	878	+ 12
Mining and Quarrying	826	761	731	715	712	694	691	688	- 3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	818	821	832	824	828	809	810	815	+ 5
Chemicals and Allied Industries	520	531	532	520	518	509	508	508	...
Metal Manufacture	576	619	631	599	596	586	584	584	...
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,938	2,058	2,147	2,184	2,182	2,153	2,147	2,143	- 4
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	264	252	241	238	236	215	209	210	+ 1
Vehicles	869	919	898	886	883	872	871	871	...
Metal Goods	519	556	569	562	560	556	557	557	...
Textiles	851	845	842	810	806	800	797	796	- 1
Clothing and Footwear	565	582	585	586	581	573	574	572	- 2
Other Manufactures	1,557	1,628	1,651	1,664	1,662	1,645	1,648	1,650	+ 2
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,477	8,811	8,928	8,873	8,852	8,718	8,705	8,706	+ 1
Construction	1,523	1,567	1,617	1,649	1,653	1,536	1,600†	1,647	+ 47
Gas, Electricity and Water	374	370	379	386	387	398	397	397	...
Transport and Communication	1,672	1,662	1,683	1,686	1,688	1,659	1,658	1,657	- 1
Distributive Trades	3,209	3,284	3,312	3,351	3,367	3,343	3,344	3,345	+ 1
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services	4,874	4,947	5,060	5,198	5,227	5,193	5,220	5,243	+ 23
National Government Service	505	502	511	520	520	531	534	535	+ 1
Local Government Service	738	741	756	768	772	774	774	776	+ 2
Total in Civil Employment	23,197	23,628	23,925	24,050	24,098	23,697	23,789†	23,872	+ 83
Males	15,308	15,526	15,682	15,744	15,769	15,491	15,557†	15,610	+ 53
Females	7,889	8,102	8,243	8,306	8,329	8,206	8,232	8,262	+ 30
Wholly Unemployed	379	290	251	385	372	636	571	518	- 53
Males	275	210	184	285	278	496	431	386	- 45
Females	104	80	67	100	94	140	140	132	- 8
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	565	518	474	444	442	431	429	428	- 1
Males	550	503	459	427	425	413	411	410	- 1
Females	15	15	15	17	17	18	18	18	...
Total Working Population	24,145	24,436	24,650	24,879	24,912	24,764	24,789†	24,818	+ 29
Males	16,137	16,239	16,325	16,456	16,472	16,400	16,399†	16,406	+ 7
Females	8,008	8,197	8,325	8,423	8,440	8,364	8,390	8,412	+ 22

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1963 count of National Insurance cards.

† Amended figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	End-May 1962			Mid-March 1963*			Mid-April 1963*			Mid-May 1963*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.	629.1	18.1	647.2	608.3	18.1	626.4	605.3	18.1	623.4	602.4	18.1	620.5
Coal mining	629.1	18.1	647.2	608.3	18.1	626.4	605.3	18.1	623.4	602.4	18.1	620.5
Food, drink and tobacco	459.4	349.7	809.1	458.4	335.2	793.6	460.0	335.0	795.0	462.2	338.1	800.3
Grain milling	33.6	8.6	42.2	34.4	9.0	43.4	34.0	8.9	42.9	34.1	8.9	43.0
Bread and flour confectionery	87.3	59.4	146.7	89.1	59.5	148.6	89.2	60.6	149.8	89.7	61.1	150.8
Biscuits	18.9	37.5	56.4	18.4	33.9	52.3	18.5	33.6	52.1	18.5	34.4	52.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	38.1	35.7	73.8	39.5	36.9	76.4	39.6	36.2	75.8	39.7	36.9	76.6
Milk products	25.1	12.7	37.8	21.8	10.2	32.0	22.9	10.8	33.7	23.6	11.2	34.8
Sugar	12.6	4.2	16.8	12.4	3.9	16.3	12.6	3.9	16.5	12.6	4.0	16.6
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.6	59.6	100.2	40.1	54.5	94.6	39.7	53.7	93.4	39.7	54.2	93.9
Fruit and vegetable products	29.3	43.9	73.2	31.6	45.0	76.6	31.5	43.5	75.0	31.6	42.8	74.4
Animal and poultry foods	15.9	4.3	20.2	16.0	4.1	20.1	15.8	4.1	19.9	15.8	4.1	19.9
Food industries not elsewhere specified	22.8	19.0	41.8	22.9	17.6	40.5	23.1	17.4	40.5	23.2	17.3	40.5
Brewing and malting	78.9	20.1	99.0	77.6	19.2	96.8	78.1	19.4	97.5	78.2	19.5	97.7
Other drink industries	39.0	22.9	61.9	37.4	18.9	56.3	37.9	20.1	58.0	38.4	20.7	59.1
Tobacco	17.3	21.8	39.1	17.2	22.5	39.7	17.1	22.8	39.9	17.1	23.0	40.1
Chemicals and allied industries	376.0	141.5	517.5	369.1	138.1	507.2	368.0	138.1	506.1	368.4	137.9	506.3
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	17.0	0.5	17.5	16.0	0.5	16.5	16.0	0.5	16.5	16.1	0.5	16.6
Mineral oil refining	27.9	4.3	32.2	27.0	4.0	31.0	26.9	4.0	30.9	26.8	4.0	30.8
Lubricating oils and greases	6.9	2.3	9.2	6.7	2.3	9.0	6.7	2.3	9.0	6.8	2.3	9.1
Chemicals and dyes	171.6	44.6	216.2	166.4	43.5	209.9	165.6	43.4	209.0	165.8	43.3	209.1
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	32.0	41.0	73.0	33.2	40.9	74.1	33.2	40.9	74.1	33.2	40.9	74.1
Explosives and fireworks	19.8	10.4	30.2	18.7	9.3	28.0	18.5	9.3	27.8	18.4	9.2	27.6
Paint and printing ink	34.2	14.1	48.3	33.1	13.5	46.6	33.2	13.5	46.7	33.2	13.6	46.8
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	29.9	13.7	43.6	30.6	13.6	44.2	30.5	13.7	44.2	30.5	13.7	44.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	27.8	5.7	33.5	28.6	5.6	34.2	28.7	5.6	34.3	28.8	5.5	34.3
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	8.9	4.9	13.8	8.8	4.9	13.7	8.8	4.9	13.7	8.8	4.9	13.7
Metal manufacture	524.9	73.5	598.4	511.9	72.5	584.4	511.3	72.0	583.3	510.6	72.0	582.6
Iron and steel (general)	258.7	24.5	283.2	251.8	23.9	275.7	251.3	23.7	275.0	251.3	23.6	274.9
Steel tubes	47.3	8.9	56.2	44.7	8.5	53.2	44.7	8.5	53.2	44.7	8.5	53.3
Iron castings, etc.	107.6	14.1	121.7	104.9	14.0	118.9	104.7	13.8	118.5	104.5	13.8	118.3
Light metals	43.7	10.7	54.4	43.7	10.7	54.4	43.7	10.6	54.3	43.5	10.6	54.1
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.6	15.3	82.9	66.8	15.4	82.2	66.6	15.4	82.0	66.5	15.5	82.0
Engineering and electrical goods	1,585.4	573.0	2,158.4	1,559.1	569.2	2,128.3	1,552.7	568.4	2,121.1	1,549.0	568.3	2,117.3
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	31.9	4.8	36.7	31.0	4.7	35.7	31.0	4.7	35.7	31.0	4.7	35.7
Metal-working machine tools	82.3	14.5	96.8	80.0	14.0	94.0	79.2	14.0	93.2	78.8	13.9	92.7
Engineers' small tools and gauges	43.8	13.5	57.3	41.8	13.0	54.8	41.4	12.8	54.2	40.7	12.7	53.4
Industrial engines	35.7	6.2	41.9	34.6	6.2	40.8	34.3	6.1	40.4	34.0	6.1	40.1
Textile machinery and accessories	46.4	8.1	54.5	43.8	7.5	51.3	43.8	7.6	51.4	43.7	7.5	51.2
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	22.9	3.3	26.2	22.4	3.3	25.7	22.4	3.3	25.7	22.5	3.3	25.8
Mechanical handling equipment	50.7	7.5	58.2	48.5	7.6	56.1	48.0	7.5	55.5	47.8	7.5	55.3
Office machinery	44.8	18.9	63.7	42.1	16.9	59.0	41.4	16.7	58.1	41.4	16.8	58.2
Other machinery	285.5	62.2	347.7	281.6	61.2	342.8	280.6	60.9	341.5	279.5	60.7	340.2
Industrial plant and steelwork	138.2	17.8	156.0	130.1	16.9	147.0	128.7	16.6	145.3	128.4	16.5	144.9
Ordnance and small arms	24.5	6.3	30.8	23.2	6.1	29.3	23.8	6.3	30.1	23.6	6.2	29.8
Other mechanical engineering	170.5	47.6	218.1	167.7	46.9	214.6	167.1	46.6	213.7	167.1	46.7	213.8
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	87.4	47.8	135.2	88.5	47.4	135.9	88.2	47.6	135.8	87.9	47.6	135.5
Watches and clocks	7.6	7.8	15.4	7.4	7.6	15.0	7.4	7.7	15.1	7.4	7.7	15.1
Electrical machinery	165.2	56.8	222.0	163.7	56.2	219.9	163.0	55.9	218.9	162.9	55.5	218.4
Insulated wires and cables	41.8	22.4	64.2	41.9	22.4	64.3	41.8	22.2	64.0	41.7	22.1	63.8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	41.5	27.3	68.8	43.2	28.4	71.6	43.0	29.0	72.0	43.1	29.0	72.1
Radio and other electronic apparatus	143.3	114.0	257.3	144.8	116.7	261.5	144.9	116.9	261.8	144.9	117.0	262.6
Domestic electric appliances	38.8	23.3	62.1	40.0	24.8	64.8	40.2	24.5	64.7	40.3	24.6	64.9
Other electrical goods	82.6	62.9	145.5	81.5	61.4	142.9	81.8	61.5	143.3	81.5	61.5	143.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	224.6	12.3	236.9	202.0	11.6	213.6	196.5	11.5	208.0	198.1	11.3	209.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	162.5	8.3	170.8	146.5	8.1	154.6	141.7	8.0	149.7	143.3	7.9	151.2
Marine engineering	62.1	4.0	66.1	55.5	3.5	59.0	54.8	3.5	58.3	54.8	3.4	58.2
Vehicles	761.5	117.0	878.5	750.5	114.9	865.4	749.2	115.0	864.2	748.7	114.7	863.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	370.3	55.3	425.6	383.4	56.8	440.2	387.1	57.5	444.6	389.4	57.5	446.9
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	21.2	8.4	29.6	22.5	8.9	31.4	22.3	8.9	31.2	22.3	8.9	31.2
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	243.6	42.8	286.4	234.1	40.2	274.3	231.4	39.8	271.2	230.2	39.5	269.7
Locomotives and railway track equipment	58.7	4.5	63.2	52.8	3.9	56.7	51.9	3.9	55.8	50.9	3.9	54.8
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	63.7	3.5	67.2	53.7	2.8	56.5	52.5	2.6	55.1	51.9	2.6	54.5
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	4.0	2.5	6.5	4.0	2.3	6.3	4.0	2.3	6.3	4.0	2.3	6.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	361.1	189.9	551.0	359.9	185.2	545.1	359.6	185.6	545.2	359.9	185.9	545.8
Tools and implements	16.8	7.8	24.6	16.8	7.5	24.3	16.6	7.9	24.5	16.6	7.3	23.9
Cutlery	5.3	5.9	11.2	5.8	6.1	11.9	5.9	6.1	12.0	5.9	6.0	11.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	27.8	17.9	45.7	27.4	17.3	44.7	27.4	17.1	44.5	27.4	17.2	44.6
Wire and wire manufactures	32.4	10.5	42.9	32.3	10.2	42.5	32.5	10.0	42.5	32.6	10.0	42.6
Cans and metal boxes	15.2	20.4	35.6	15.2	19.2	34.4	15.3	19.8	35.1	15.4	19.9	35.3
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	16.1	12.9	29.0	16.3	12.5	28.8	16.3	12.4	28.7	16.3	12.4	28.7
Other metal industries	247.5	114.5	362.0	246.1	112.4	358.5	245.6	112.8	358.4	245.7	113.1	358.8
Textiles	368.2	433.0	801.2	367.7	423.0	790.7	367.2	421.2	788.4	366.5	420.5	787.0
Production of man-made fibres	32.9	9.6	42.5	33.3	9.2	42.5	33.3	9.1	42.4	33.3	9.2	42.5
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	39.7	68.1	107.8	39.5	67.0	106.5	39.3	66.2	105.5	39.3	65.9	105.2
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	44.4	62.6	107.0	43.5	57.7	101.2	43.2	57.1	100.3	43.0	56.8	99.8
Woolen and worsted	88.6	101.0	189.6	89.0	100.1	189.1	89.1	99.7	188.8	89.0	99.5	188.5
Jute	8.2	9.2	17.4	8.5	9.5	18.0	8.5	9.4	17.9	8.6	9.4	18.0
Rope, twine and net	5.0	7.1	12.1	5.0	7.0	12.0	5.0	7.0	11.9	5.0	7.0	12.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods	37.7	87.2	124.9	37.4	84.8	122.2	37.3	85.3	122.6	37.3	85.3	122.6
Lace	3.9	4.5	8.4	3.9	4.3	8.2	3.9	4.3	8.2	3.9	4.3	8.2
Carpets	20.8	16.7	37.5	21.5	17.2	38.7	21.6	17.2	38.8	21.6	17.1	38.7
Narrow fabrics	7.4	14.1	21.5	7.7	14.0	21.7	7.7	14.2	21.9	7.8	14.3	22.1
Made-up textiles	10.3	21.3	31.6	9.7	21.1	30.8	9.8	20.9	30.7	9.8	21.1	30.9
Textile finishing	51.0	23.0	74.0	50.3	22.7	73.0	50.1	22.9	73.0	50.1	22.9	73.0
Other textile industries	18.3	8.6	26.9	18.4	8.4	26.8	18.4	8.5	26.9	18.4	8.6	27.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	36.2	26.3	62.5	36.2	25.7							

INDICES OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED AND OF AVERAGE HOURS WORKED BY OPERATIVES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Indices have been calculated (1) of the total weekly hours worked and (2) of average hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries in one week in each month. Both indices have been compiled for manufacturing industry as a whole (excluding ship-building and ship repairing) and also for broad industrial groups within manufacturing industries, but the figures for these groups are likely to be less reliable. A full account of the method of calculation, together with indices from 1956 onwards, was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

The index of total hours worked in Table I has been calculated by multiplying an estimate of numbers of operatives at work in a specific week each month by an estimate for the same week of

average numbers of hours worked by operatives. In the calculation account is taken of overtime and short-time working, sickness, holidays and of women operatives who work part-time. The figures of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operatives, estimated as part of the calculation, are given in index form in Table II.

From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for one week in each month, but prior to that date they can be compiled only for one week in February, April, May, August, October and November. To preserve comparability, all the annual figures are averages of the estimates for the specific weeks in these six months.

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

Year	(Average 1958 = 100)					
	All Manufacturing Industries	Engineering, Electrical Goods, Metal Goods	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather, Clothing	Food, Drink, Tobacco	Other Manufacturing
1956	104.2	102.1	105.2	109.8	100.0	104.0
1957	103.5	102.1	102.9	108.6	99.4	103.5
1958	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1959	100.5	99.8	103.2	100.2	99.0	100.9
1960	103.5	103.0	106.2	101.6	100.0	105.3
1961	102.5	105.6	101.3	96.6	100.0	104.1
1962	99.6	103.6	98.4	92.3	99.9	100.4
Week ended:						
1962 April 14 ..	100.5	105.2	101.4	92.2	98.4	100.9
May 26	100.7	105.4	100.5	93.5	100.0	101.1
June 23	100.5	104.7	100.4	93.2	100.6	100.7
July 21*	94.8	99.6	96.0	83.5	101.8	96.2
August 18* .. .	81.8	..	..	..	..	..
September 15 ..	100.4	104.3	100.2	92.4	102.0	100.9
October 20 .. .	100.0	103.6	98.4	93.2	101.4	100.4
November 17† ..	99.4	103.3	97.6	93.2	100.5	99.9
December 15 .. .	98.8	102.7	97.9	93.1	99.9	99.4
1963 January 19 ..	96.5	100.5	97.4	91.4	94.2	96.6
February 16 .. .	95.8	99.7	96.8	90.6	93.6	95.7
March 16	95.9	99.6	96.7	90.7	94.2	96.4
April 27	97.6	100.6	98.8	92.4	96.2	98.1
May 18	97.8	100.8	99.1	92.0	96.5	98.5

* In the calculations, use is made of information obtained on "L" returns, and from June 1962 onwards these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence the indices for July and August 1962 also relate to earlier weeks in the month and, compared with 1961, the index for July 1962 is less affected by holidays and the index for August 1962 much more affected. It is estimated that, if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July and August 1962 had related, as in the previous year, to the last full weeks in the month, the index for July 1962 would have been approximately six points lower and the index for August 1962 approximately 15 points higher. In view of the heavy incidence of holidays in the week ended 18th August 1962, the information at present available about the spread over the various industry groups is considered insufficiently reliable for the calculation of estimates; only indices for manufacturing industry as a whole are therefore given. To preserve comparability, estimates for the last full week of August 1962 have been used in the calculation of the annual averages for 1962.

† Figures for dates after June 1962 are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1963. The figures from November 1962 may also be subject to revision when the results of the April 1963 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Agriculture.—*Report on Safety, Health, Welfare and Wages in Agriculture, October 1, 1961 to September 30, 1962.* Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.).

Careers.—*Choice of Careers.* No. 44. *Advertising.* Price 1s. (1s. 3d.); No. 59. *The Accountant.* 3rd Edition, April 1963. Price 1s. (1s. 3d.); No. 67. *Banking and the Stock Exchange.* Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.). Ministry of Labour.

Industrial Directory.—*Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, Etc., 1960.* Amendment No. 13. Ministry of Labour. Obtainable only by annual subscription (10s. including postage).—See the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, page 424.

National Assistance.—*Report of the National Assistance Board, 1962.* Cmnd. 2078. Price 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).—See page 270.

National Economic Development Council.—*Export Trends.* National Economic Development Council. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.).

National Insurance.—*Law Relating to Family Allowances and National Insurance.* 16th Supplement. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 10s. (10s. 6d.).—See the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1961, page 157.

Safety, Health and Welfare.—(1) *Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air.* Booklet No. 1. *Hydrogen Sulphide.* Corrections. April 1963. Gratis (3d.); (2) *Safety, Health and Welfare.* New Series. No. 23. *Hours of Employment of Women and Young Persons.* Price 2s. (2s. 4d.); (3) *Safety, Health and Welfare.* New Series. No. 25. *Noise and the Worker.* Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.).—See page 273. Ministry of Labour; (4) *Noise.* Final Report. Committee on the Problem of Noise. March 1963. Cmnd. 2056. Price 13s. (13s. 9d.).—See page 273.

Scotland.—*Industry and Employment in Scotland, 1962-63.* Cmnd. 2045. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See page 271.

Wages and Working Hours.—*Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work.* 1st April 1963. Ministry of Labour. Price 21s. (21s. 10d.).—See page 241 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE.

* 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 page 299 or through any bookseller.

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked Per Head

Year	(Average 1958 = 100)					
	All Manufacturing Industries	Engineering, Electrical Goods, Metal Goods	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather, Clothing	Food, Drink, Tobacco	Other Manufacturing
1956	101.2	101.3	100.9	101.3	100.3	101.3
1957	101.1	101.1	101.3	101.5	100.2	101.2
1958	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1959	100.8	100.4	101.6	101.5	99.6	100.7
1960	99.9	99.4	98.5	101.8	98.3	100.0
1961	98.6	99.0	97.5	98.2	98.7	98.7
1962	97.6	97.7	96.9	97.1	97.6	97.6
Week ended:						
1962 April 14 ..	98.1	98.3	98.0	97.2	97.8	97.9
May 26	97.9	98.3	97.3	97.0	97.8	97.9
June 23	97.9	98.0	97.5	97.2	98.2	98.0
July 21*	98.0	98.2	95.9	97.4	98.6	98.2
August 18* .. .	98.2	..	..	..	..	..
September 15 ..	97.5	97.5	96.9	96.9	97.7	97.7
October 20 .. .	97.2	97.2	95.6	97.2	97.2	97.4
November 17† ..	97.0	97.2	95.0	97.2	97.2	97.1
December 15 .. .	97.1	97.0	95.7	97.3	97.6	97.1
1963 January 19 ..	96.1	96.2	95.7	96.4	95.8	95.9
February 16 .. .	96.1	96.2	96.1	96.3	96.0	95.9
March 16	96.3	96.3	95.8	96.6	96.0	96.4
April 27	97.1	96.8	97.2	97.3	96.9	97.1
May 18	97.5	97.3	97.7	97.5	97.1	97.5

* In the calculations, use is made of information obtained on "L" returns, and from June 1962 onwards these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence the indices for July and August 1962 also relate to earlier weeks in the month and, compared with 1961, the index for July 1962 is less affected by holidays and the index for August 1962 much more affected. It is estimated that, if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July and August 1962 had related, as in the previous year, to the last full weeks in the month, the index for July 1962 would have been approximately six points lower and the index for August 1962 approximately 15 points higher. In view of the heavy incidence of holidays in the week ended 18th August 1962, the information at present available about the spread over the various industry groups is considered insufficiently reliable for the calculation of estimates; only indices for manufacturing industry as a whole are therefore given. To preserve comparability, estimates for the last full week of August 1962 have been used in the calculation of the annual averages for 1962.

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 an Order, 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.

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1027 (MDS.83); 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 28th May; **The Wages Regulation (General Waste Materials Reclamation) Order 1963** (S.I. 1963/1052; 8d. (11d.)), made on 29th May (see page 267 of the June issue of this GAZETTE); **The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) Order 1963** (S.I. 1963/1116; 8d. (11d.)), made on 20th June; **The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen) Order 1963** (S.I. 1963/1157; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 26th June. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Council Act 1959.—See page 298.

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) (Abolition) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1057; 3d. (6d.)), made on 30th May by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959. See page 299.

The Income Tax (Employments) (No. 2) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963/1082; 3d. (6d.)), made on 11th June by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue under the Income Tax Act 1952. These Regulations, operative from 6th July, raise the limit of weekly or monthly pay above which an employer has to operate the P.A.Y.E. scheme for every employee to take into account the increased Income Tax allowances proposed in the Finance Bill 1963.

The Fees of Appointed Factory Doctors Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1160; 3d. (6d.)), made on 27th June by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961.—See page 273.

The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. Northern Ireland 1963/109; 5d. (8d.)), made on 22nd May by the Minister of Labour and National Insurance under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act (Northern Ireland) 1951. These Regulations make a Scheme, operative from 27th May, varying the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, in consequence of the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act (Northern Ireland) 1963, to improve the allowances payable out of the Industrial Injuries Fund in respect of injury or disease arising out of employment before 5th July 1948.

Unemployment at 10th June 1963

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 10th June 1963 were:—

	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed*	326,776	18,890	102,155	12,881	460,702
Temporarily Stopped†	13,794	432	4,117	668	19,011
Total	340,570	19,322	106,272	13,549	479,713
Change since 13th May	-46,590	-6,037	-16,255	-5,028	-73,910

The rate of unemployment at 10th June was 2.1 per cent. and at 13th May it was 2.4 per cent.

At 10th June 58,083 married women were registered as unemployed.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8 to 10), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 10th June was 453,913 consisting of 341,110 males and 112,803 females.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 10th June 1963 according to duration of unemployment.

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	32,909	3,522	9,375	2,412	48,218
Over 1, up to 2 ..	14,446	1,712	4,722	1,131	22,011
Up to 2	47,355	5,234	14,097	3,543	70,229
Over 2, up to 3 ..	14,444	1,585	5,530	1,091	22,650
Over 3, up to 4 ..	12,555	1,226	5,184	892	19,857
Over 4, up to 5 ..	11,232	1,038	4,976	763	18,009
Over 2, up to 5 ..	38,231	3,849	15,690	2,746	60,516
Over 5, up to 8 ..	27,370	2,728	12,202	1,951	44,251
Over 8	213,820	7,079	60,166	4,641	285,706
Total	326,776	18,890	102,155	12,881	460,702

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1953 to 1963

The following Table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom from 1953 to 1962, and the numbers registered in each month of 1963.

Year	Great Britain				Total	United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed*		Temporarily Stopped†			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,200	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
1961	226,300	85,800	23,300	5,300	340,700	376,800
1962	321,900	110,000	23,000	8,300	463,200	499,900
1963—						
14th Jan. .. .	486,974	142,054	174,967	11,104	815,099	861,047
11th Feb. .. .	517,915	142,758	204,029	13,661	878,363	932,946
11th Mar. .. .	496,339	139,746	54,816	11,239	702,140	747,324
8th Apr. .. .	430,556	139,816	26,880	7,367	604,619	644,753
13th May .. .	385,884	132,398	26,635	8,706	553,623	592,448
10th June .. .	345,666	115,036	14,226	4,785	479,713	516,135

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following Tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment‡, and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers" in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 10th June 1963.

Region	Wholly Unemployed*					Temporarily Stopped†					Total Unemployed		
	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South Eastern	52,489	2,079	13,837	1,208	69,613	723	6	290	4	1,023	55,297	15,339	70,636
Eastern and Southern	22,675	1,001	6,440	852	30,968	102	5	46	12	165	23,783	7,350	31,133
South Western .. .	15,127	478	4,171	407	20,183	85	..	38	1	124	15,690	4,617	20,307
Midlands	37,282	1,434	11,674	1,136	51,526	3,900	42	759	244	4,945	42,658	13,813	56,471
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	25,244	1,222	7,048	1,430	34,944	1,545	81	453	95	2,174	28,092	9,026	37,118
North Western .. .	54,804	3,447	20,047	2,190	80,488	1,492	29	1,586	73	3,180	59,772	23,896	83,668
Northern	38,029	4,061	9,691	2,260	54,041	2,025	87	285	97	2,494	44,202	12,333	56,535
Scotland	61,782	3,943	22,935	2,095	90,755	3,438	163	447	31	4,079	69,326	25,508	94,834
Wales	19,344	1,225	6,312	1,303	28,184	484	19	213	111	827	21,072		

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas 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 10th June 1963 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

	Numbers of persons on Registers at 10th June 1963				Estimated numbers of employees mid-1962 (000's)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total		
Principal Towns (By Region)						
London and South Eastern						
Greater London ..	42,221	11,325	2,327	55,873	4,737.0	1.2
Brighton and Hove ..	2,028	547	111	2,686	93.8	2.9
Chatham ..	941	373	133	1,447	73.4	2.0
Eastern and Southern						
Bedford ..	408	122	36	566	46.2	1.2
Bournemouth ..	1,573	353	50	1,976	101.6	1.9
Cambridge ..	304	53	8	365	63.5	0.6
Ipswich ..	670	274	71	1,015	64.1	1.6
Luton ..	515	164	30	709	78.7	0.9
Norwich ..	1,569	506	158	2,233	90.4	2.5
Oxford ..	342	95	34	471	94.8	0.5
Portsmouth ..	2,283	792	197	3,272	141.1	2.3
Reading ..	571	163	28	762	73.7	1.0
Slough ..	493	115	37	645	99.8	0.6
Southampton ..	2,105	459	119	2,683	141.1	1.9
Southend-on-Sea ..	1,087	293	47	1,427	55.2	2.6
Watford ..	359	111	22	492	61.7	0.8
South Western						
Bristol ..	3,068	661	127	3,856	251.1	1.5
Exeter ..	527	117	19	663	45.6	1.5
Gloucester ..	660	284	67	1,011	57.6	1.8
Plymouth ..	1,433	533	91	2,057	90.9	2.3
Swindon ..	391	179	75	645	63.1	1.0
Midlands						
Birmingham ..	9,449	2,488	394	12,331	670.9	1.8
Burton-on-Trent ..	282	139	33	454	32.2	1.4
Chesterfield ..	1,096	362	217	1,675	78.5	2.1
Coventry ..	2,678	783	167	3,628	189.5	1.9
Derby ..	1,550	605	237	2,392	120.6	2.0
Leicester ..	2,149	485	74	2,708	200.5	1.4
Mansfield ..	514	212	66	792	58.2	1.4
Northampton ..	361	173	29	563	67.1	0.8
Nottingham ..	3,727	814	171	4,712	243.4	2.1
Oldbury ..	315	82	49	397	28.9	1.4
Peterborough ..	302	212	49	563	52.7	1.1
Smethwick ..	485	60	48	593	43.5	1.4
Stoke-on-Trent ..	2,128	814	160	3,102	155.3	2.0
Walsall ..	1,105	251	62	1,418	66.5	2.1
West Bromwich ..	885	105	33	1,023	48.1	2.1
Wolverhampton ..	1,519	579	113	2,211	111.9	2.0
Worcester ..	384	74	6	464	46.3	1.0
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire						
Barnsley ..	1,658	405	200	2,263	75.6	3.0
Bradford ..	2,451	523	84	3,058	178.2	1.7
Dewsbury ..	355	90	3	448	31.2	1.4
Doncaster ..	1,047	414	273	1,734	83.6	2.4
Grimsby ..	1,431	148	122	1,701	63.9	2.7
Halifax ..	555	158	41	754	52.6	1.4
Huddersfield ..	615	291	15	921	98.2	0.9
Hull ..	3,226	679	397	4,302	160.2	2.7
Leeds ..	2,873	564	118	3,555	274.1	1.3
Lincoln ..	576	122	50	748	51.0	1.5
Rotherham ..	861	156	235	1,252	56.5	2.2
Scunthorpe ..	563	279	147	989	49.7	2.0
Sheffield ..	3,403	976	283	4,662	274.0	1.7
Wakefield ..	400	145	24	569	50.4	1.1
York ..	682	216	50	948	64.8	1.5
North Western						
Accrington ..	353	264	38	655	24.5	2.7
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	608	166	24	798	32.2	2.5
Blackburn ..	773	538	28	1,339	55.2	2.4
Blackpool ..	1,240	278	58	1,576	53.9	2.9
Bolton ..	1,516	270	104	1,890	83.8	2.3
Burnley ..	682	370	58	1,110	41.8	2.7
Bury ..	289	86	11	386	30.9	2.2
Crewe ..	315	331	70	716	29.9	2.4
Manchester ..	8,637	1,468	531	10,636	593.1	2.2
Salford ..	1,724	366	158	2,248	101.1	2.2
Oldham ..	1,266	617	49	1,932	94.5	2.0
Preston ..	990	607	94	1,691	84.6	2.0
Rochdale ..	801	190	40	1,031	50.1	2.1
St. Helens ..	916	1,119	273	2,308	58.1	4.0
Stockport ..	1,026	291	102	1,419	79.8	1.8
Warrington ..	554	490	84	1,128	62.9	1.8
Wigan ..	1,163	424	68	1,655	44.6	3.7
Northern						
Carlisle ..	541	301	43	885	41.5	2.1
Scotland						
Edinburgh ..	3,837	890	241	4,968	240.1	2.1
Wales						
Cardiff ..	3,096	599	277	3,972	150.9	2.6
Newport ..	907	132	144	1,183	67.7	1.7
Swansea ..	1,584	347	105	2,036	63.7	3.2
Development Districts (By Region)						
South Western						
Bideford ..	272	34	23	329	8.3	4.0
Camborne and Redruth ..	487	143	42	672	14.9	4.5
Camelford ..	42	3	59	1.9	1.9	3.1
Falmouth ..	1,121	19	11	1,151	9.6	12.0
Gunnislake ..	57	13	1	71	0.6	12.9
Development Districts (By Region)—continued						
South Western—continued						
Helston ..	110	48	7	165	4.4	3.8
Ilfracombe ..	63	10	4	77	3.5	2.2
Liskeard and Looe ..	127	44	16	187	5.2	3.6
Newquay and Perranporth ..	125	26	2	153	7.7	2.0
Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's ..	261	70	10	341	13.4	2.5
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire						
Bridlington ..	240	13	4	257	9.0	2.9
North Western						
Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness ..	864	666	137	1,667	33.0	5.0
Merseyside and Prescot ..	21,570	7,743	2,863	32,176	625.6	5.1
Ulverston ..	115	69	13	197	6.6	3.0
Widnes ..	597	353	78	1,028	21.7	4.7
Northern						
Aspatia, Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington ..	1,168	393	211	1,772	28.8	6.2
Billingham, Middlesbrough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and Thornaby ..	6,643	1,593	1,373	9,609	173.9	5.5
Bishop Auckland, Crook, Sildon and Spennymoor ..	2,000	477	386	2,863	45.8	6.3
Blyth ..	367	115	102	584	13.0	4.5
Chester-le-Street ..	389	73	140	602	11.6	5.2
Consett ..	470	117	85	672	19.8	3.4
Darlington ..	884	326	67	1,277	50.1	2.5
Guisborough ..	143	23	—	166	2.4	7.0
Hartlepool ..	2,470	729	271	3,470	37.9	9.2
Haswell and Horden ..	618	220	208	1,046	18.0	5.8
Loftus ..	154	32	—	186	4.2	4.4
Prudhoe ..	86	29	18	133	3.5	3.8
Saltburn ..	412	82	—	494	4.4	12.4
Seaton Delaval ..	184	45	42	271	3.1	8.7
Stanley ..	669	155	94	918	19.4	4.7
Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring ..	5,688	1,399	948	8,035	118.7	6.8
Tyneside ..	12,501	2,803	1,886	17,190	399.2	4.3
Whitby ..	273	16	17	306	5.0	6.1
Whitehaven and Cleator Moor ..	655	206	92	953	24.2	3.9
Wingate ..	412	110	—	522	9.2	5.7
Scotland						
Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven ..	2,348	678	87	3,113	98.8	3.2
Anstruther ..	71	43	6	120	2.4	4.9
Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston ..	1,391	896	163	2,450	34.3	7.1
Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calder ..	1,007	388	167	1,562	28.6	5.5
Cumnock ..	685	257	72	1,014	14.6	6.9
Dumbarton ..	1,038	576	159	1,773	25.1	7.1
Dundee and Broughty Ferry ..	2,281	836	257	3,374	93.2	3.6
Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inverkeithing ..	1,331	977	257	2,565	48.9	5.2
Girvan ..	187	17	21	225	3.3	6.9
Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintilloch and Rutherglen) ..	24,400	6,109	1,669	32,178	611.1	5.3
Greenock and Port Glasgow ..	2,552	1,047	327	3,926	44.4	8.8
Highlands and Islands ..	3,820	685	461	4,966	85.9	5.8
Kilsyth ..	228	84	30	342	9.0	3.8
Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes, Leven and Methil ..	1,526	1,211	299	3,036	50.6	6.0
Lesmahagow ..	126	47	22	195	3.0	6.4
North Lanarkshire ..	7,143	3,314	817	11,274	152.7	7.4
Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew ..	1,563	1,201	135	2,899	73.0	4.0
Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie ..	1,163	303	84	1,550	24.9	6.2
Rothesay ..	118	6	2	126	2.9	4.4
Sanquhar ..	72	80	19	171	2.6	6.6
Shotts ..	362	168	43	573	6.7	8.6
Stranraer ..	286	103	47	436	6.1	7.1
Wales						
Ammanford, Garnant, Ponterdawe and Ystalyfera ..	430	246	60	736	17.1	4.3
Anglesey ..	695	148	93	936	12.4	7.6
Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli ..	845	190	61	1,096	30.5	3.6
Llanelly, Burry Port, Gorseinon, Kidwelly, Pontardulais and Tumble ..	1,175	487	63	1,725	41.2	4.2
Merthyr Tydfil ..	682	147	65	894	24.6	3.6
Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock ..	588	145	40	773	9.7	7.9
Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail ..	1,440	579	251	2,270	35.8	6.3
Rhyll ..	328	50	4	382	13.9	2.7
Total, All Development Districts ..	122,118	39,226	14,935	176,279	3,364.2	5.2

* Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1962.
† Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which were given on page 475 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: JUNE 1963

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 10th June 1963, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each

industry Order and for selected industries or groups of industries within the Orders. Statistics for industries not shown or not separately identified are available on application to Statistics Department, S.1(A), Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

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 ..	10,912	1,339	1,383	46	12,295	1,385	13,680	15,495	1,485	16,980
Agriculture and horticulture ..	8,444	1,290	54	44	8,498	1,334	9,832	11,533	1,433	12,966
Fishing ..	2,105	6	1,235	2	3,340	8	3,348	3,449	8	3,4

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 8th May and 5th June 1963, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

	Five weeks ended 8th May 1963		Four weeks ended 5th June 1963		Total Number of Placings 1962 to 5th June 1963 (26 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over ..	87,325	72,355	73,053	77,084	431,377
Boys under 18	28,814	22,564	14,064	26,229	104,152
Women aged 18 and over ..	41,998	73,307	36,911	80,623	218,836
Girls under 18	28,771	27,187	11,057	31,224	100,173
Total	186,908	195,413	135,085	215,160	854,538

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment

Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They 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.

Similarly, the figures of vacancies unfilled represent only the numbers of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total numbers of vacancies unfilled. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The Table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 5th June 1963 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th June 1963. A Regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the Table.

Industry group	Placings during four weeks ended 5th June 1963					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th June 1963				
	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 ..	1,195	566	1,494	66	3,321	1,443	1,424	402	313	3,582
Mining and quarrying ..	294	186	26	10	516	977	941	46	17	1,981
Coal mining ..	47	149	19	2	217	655	894	22	4	1,575
Food, drink and tobacco ..	2,211	584	2,342	689	5,826	1,652	539	3,106	1,218	6,515
Chemicals and allied industries ..	1,215	150	579	196	2,140	930	328	861	384	2,503
Metal manufacture ..	1,900	275	256	67	2,498	1,496	470	338	204	2,508
Engineering and electrical goods ..	5,934	1,177	2,920	708	10,739	7,430	2,547	5,917	1,895	17,789
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc. ..	4,230	839	1,087	281	6,437	4,749	1,955	1,966	877	9,547
Electrical goods and machinery ..	1,704	338	1,833	427	4,302	2,681	592	3,951	1,018	8,242
Shipbuilding and marine engineering ..	3,336	102	87	27	3,552	748	263	44	29	1,084
Vehicles ..	2,373	235	509	67	3,184	3,953	688	259	5,863	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified ..	1,927	796	1,081	330	4,134	1,772	1,122	1,808	1,078	5,780
Textiles ..	1,183	357	1,162	603	3,305	911	748	2,821	2,179	6,659
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) ..	277	67	311	108	763	182	106	737	430	1,455
Woolen and worsted ..	331	67	251	98	747	215	292	752	604	1,863
Leather, leather goods and fur ..	128	118	165	82	493	146	149	236	288	819
Clothing and footwear ..	320	271	1,176	822	2,589	501	455	5,094	3,439	9,489
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. ..	1,229	257	362	107	1,955	924	405	535	471	2,335
Timber, furniture, etc. ..	1,221	813	270	121	2,425	1,057	675	429	358	2,519
Paper, printing and publishing ..	729	264	624	385	2,002	868	555	1,074	1,325	3,822
Paper, cardboard and paper goods ..	502	101	350	225	1,178	464	218	598	731	2,011
Printing and publishing ..	227	163	274	160	824	404	337	476	594	1,811
Other manufacturing industries ..	1,062	229	886	294	2,471	1,047	421	1,244	616	3,328
Total, all manufacturing industries ..	24,768	5,628	12,419	4,498	47,313	23,435	9,365	24,470	13,743	71,013
Construction ..	20,616	1,935	196	123	22,870	15,918	2,165	370	317	18,770
Gas, electricity and water ..	803	25	81	15	924	682	478	97	70	1,327
Transport and communication ..	4,259	371	498	150	5,278	9,922	840	1,146	367	12,275
Distributive trades ..	5,610	3,309	5,180	3,991	18,090	5,915	5,811	9,845	9,150	30,721
Insurance, banking and finance ..	278	55	307	216	856	953	841	795	1,015	3,604
Professional and scientific services ..	1,003	110	2,056	330	3,499	5,040	1,311	18,458	1,482	26,291
Miscellaneous services ..	8,077	1,696	12,707	1,536	24,016	8,265	2,492	22,880	4,337	37,974
Entertainments, sports, etc. ..	853	138	545	57	1,593	194	822	177	1,656	
Catering, hotels, etc. ..	4,678	302	9,310	467	14,757	3,375	589	13,879	1,061	18,904
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc. ..	325	228	698	374	1,625	244	181	1,369	720	2,514
Public administration ..	6,150	183	1,947	122	8,402	4,534	561	2,114	413	7,622
National government service ..	1,340	69	955	66	2,430	2,419	198	1,319	204	4,140
Local government service ..	4,810	114	992	56	5,972	2,115	363	795	209	3,482
Grand total ..	73,053	14,064	36,911	11,057	135,085	77,084	26,229	80,623	31,224	215,160

Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
London and South Eastern ..	18,521	3,802	11,732	2,123	36,178	25,586	7,708	26,817	8,703	68,814
Eastern and Southern ..	9,503	1,742	3,919	1,397	16,561	14,781	3,564	11,839	4,333	34,517
South Western ..	4,589	840	2,212	731	8,372	6,375	2,469	6,482	2,888	18,214
Midlands ..	7,845	1,920	3,267	1,424	14,456	10,252	4,989	8,568	5,879	29,688
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ..	5,670	1,288	3,027	1,060	11,045	5,274	2,764	7,624	2,881	18,543
North Western ..	10,601	1,776	5,014	1,380	18,771	6,058	1,969	8,790	2,899	19,716
Northern ..	4,710	728	1,765	932	8,135	2,226	746	2,341	855	6,168
Scotland ..	7,686	1,268	4,128	1,270	14,352	3,502	1,276	5,601	1,892	12,271
Wales ..	3,928	700	1,847	740	7,215	3,030	744	2,561	894	7,229
Great Britain ..	73,053	14,064	36,911	11,057	135,085	77,084	26,229	80,623	31,224	215,160

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the period* ended 18th May 1963, 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 period, 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.

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: period* ended 18th May 1963

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	5.6	4.1	2.5	4.4	3.2
Grain milling ..	1.8	4.0	2.3	1.5	3.8	2.0
Bread and flour confectionery ..	4.0	5.3	4.5	3.3	4.3	3.7
Biscuits ..	2.4	6.4	5.0	2.3	3.5	3.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products ..	3.7	7.1	5.4	3.3	4.4	3.9
Milk products ..	6.8	9.4	7.8	2.7	4.7	3.4
Sugar ..	1.5	5.8	2.5	1.0	3.4	1.6
Cocoa, chocolate, etc. ..	2.0	4.9	3.6	2.1	3.7	3.0
Fruit and vegetable products ..	3.4	5.4	4.5	3.0	7.6	5.7
Animal and poultry foods ..	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.7	3.0
Other food industries ..	2.8	5.9	4.3	2.5	6.5	4.5
Brewing and malting ..	1.9	3.6	2.2	1.8	2.7	2.0
Other drink industries ..	4.6	7.2	5.5	2.9	3.5	3.1
Tobacco ..	1.2	3.6	2.6	1.0	2.6	1.9
Chemicals and allied industries ..	1.7	3.4	2.1	1.5	3.5	2.0
Coke ovens ..	1.4	6.0	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.5
Mineral oil refining ..	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.8	0.9
Lubricating oils and greases ..	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.3	3.5	1.8
Chemicals and dyes ..	1.8	2.6	1.9	1.6	3.0	1.9
Pharmaceutical preparations, etc. ..	1.9	4.2	3.2	1.8	4.3	3.2
Explosives and fireworks ..	0.6	2.7	1.4	1.5	3.8	2.3
Paint and printing ink ..	2.0	3.3	2.3	1.5	2.1	1.7
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, etc. ..	1.5	4.1	2.3	1.5	4.5	2.4
Synthetic resins and plastics materials ..	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.5	3.4	1.8
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc. ..	2.3	4.8	3.2	2.0	3.9	2.7
Metal manufacture ..	1.6	2.7	1.7	1.7	2.9	1.9
Iron and steel (general) ..	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.4
Steel tubes ..	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.9
Iron castings, etc. ..	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.2	3.1	2.3
Light metals ..	1.7	3.0	1.9	2.3	3.6	2.5
Copper, brass and other base metals ..	2.1	4.2	2.5	2.2	3.3	2.4
Engineering and electrical goods ..	2.0	3.8	2.4	2.3	3.9	2.7
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) ..	2.3	3.5	2.5	2.1	3.3	2.2
Metal working machine tools ..	1.2	2.8	1.5	2.0	3.4	2.2
Engineers' small tools and gauges ..	1.8	2.5	2.0	4.1	3.9	4.0
Industrial engines ..	1.4	2.3	1.5	2.6	2.4	2.6
Textile machinery, etc. ..	2.0	3.1	2.2	2.3	4.5	2.6
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery ..	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.5	1.8
Mechanical handling equipment ..	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.4
Office machinery ..	2.5	3.5	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.7
Other machinery ..	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	3.5	2.8
Industrial plant and steelwork ..	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.5	3.8	2.7
Ordnance and small arms ..	0.6	1.5	0.8	1.9	2.7	2.1
Other mechanical engineering ..	2.3	3.9	2.7	2.3	3.6	2.6
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc. ..	1.7	3.8	2.4	2.1	3.9	2.7
Watches and clocks ..	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.6
Electrical machinery ..	1.3	2.4	1.6	1.3	3.3	1.8
Insulated wires and cables ..	1.3	2.5	1.7	1.6	3.4	2.2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus ..	1.5	3.1	2.2	1.3	3.2	2.1
Radio and other electronic apparatus ..	2.4	5.9	4.0	2.3	5.1	3.6
Domestic electric appliances ..	2.7	4.4	3.4	2.5	3.7	3.0
Other electrical goods ..	2.6	4.3	3.4	3.1	4.3	3.6
Marine engineering ..	3.0	2.0	2.9	3.0	4.5	3.1
Vehicles ..	1.6	2.9	1.7	1.6	3.3	1.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing ..	1.9	3.1	2.0	1.1	3.1	1.4
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing ..	2.5	4.5	3.0	2.8	5.2	3.4
Aircraft manufacturing and repair ..	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.9	3.1	2.1

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in May

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in May 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 25th May 1963 was 533,200, compared with 535,500 for the four weeks ended 27th April 1963 and 560,800 for the four weeks ended 26th May 1962.

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

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 25th May 1963	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended	
		27th April 1963	26th May 1962
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	34,100	— 200	— 1,700
Durham	76,400	— 600	— 6,000
Yorkshire	114,000	— 100	— 2,400
North Western	37,700	— 400	— 3,300
East Midlands	89,500	— 200	— 1,200
West Midlands	39,300	— 100	— 2,100
South Western	79,700	— 100	— 1,800
South Eastern	5,300	—	— 200
England and Wales	476,000	— 1,600	— 18,700
Scotland	57,200	— 700	— 8,900
Great Britain	533,200	— 2,300	— 27,600

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of May about 1,590 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,180; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,590. During the four weeks of April 1963 there was a net increase of 2,480.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absence in the coal mining industry in May and in April 1963 and May 1962. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absence for which no satisfactory reason is given and (b) involuntary absence due mainly to sickness. The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	May 1963	April 1963	May 1962
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary	6.75	7.89	7.47
Involuntary	9.51	9.94	8.30
All workers:			
Voluntary	5.08	5.91	5.67
Involuntary	9.59	10.22	8.47

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was 4.90 tons in May, compared with 4.86 tons in the previous month and 4.55 tons in May 1962.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.67 tons in May; for April 1963 and May 1962 the figures were 1.64 tons and 1.57 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 29th June 1963 was £8,584,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 13 weeks ended 30th March 1963 was £11,033,000 and during the 13 weeks ended 30th June 1962 it was £6,224,000.

Comparison of the figures for the most recent quarters with those for earlier quarters is affected by the increase in the scale rates which came into force on 27th May 1963 under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations 1963, and adjustments resulting from increases in national insurance benefits in March 1963 (see the March issue of this GAZETTE, page 114).

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of 13 weeks ended 14th June 1963, expenditure on Unemployment Benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £20,239,000. During the 13 weeks ended 15th March 1963 the corresponding figure was £25,214,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 15th June 1962 it was £11,446,000.

* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

Unemployed Register: Entitlement to Benefit

The following Table* contains an analysis of the numbers registered as unemployed on 13th May 1963. 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)				
	Men	Single Women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married Women	Boys and Girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	185	28	35	13	262
Receiving unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance	64	4	1	—	68
Total receiving unemployment benefit	249	32	36	14	330
Receiving national assistance only	88	14	3	6	109
Others registered for work	50	13	25	25	114
Total	387	59	64	44	554

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 18th June 1963, and the corresponding figures for 21st May 1963 and 19th June 1962. 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 (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) 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		
	18th June 1963	21st May 1963	19th June 1962	18th June 1963	21st May 1963	19th June 1962
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex	77.6	83.3	79.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Remainder	67.9	72.3	68.8	3.2	3.2	2.9
Eastern	42.8	45.7	41.7	2.1	2.2	1.9
Southern	33.0	35.2	33.1	1.5	1.7	1.5
South Western	49.8	53.2	49.4	2.3	2.3	2.1
Midland	76.4	80.8	75.0	4.5	4.4	4.2
North Midland	52.8	56.0	51.6	5.5	5.4	5.1
East and West Ridings	80.1	84.9	78.8	9.3	8.8	8.3
North Western	148.2	154.9	143.3	8.0	8.2	7.4
Northern	65.1	67.8	63.7	7.7	7.6	7.2
Scotland	113.8	117.0	106.3	9.1	8.8	8.7
Wales	66.8	70.4	66.4	8.7	8.4	8.2
Total, Great Britain	874.4	921.4	857.5	64.8	64.1	60.6

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 70 or 71 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 18th June 1963 represented 4.3 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

* 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 June 1963 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.

	May 1963	June 1963
Places under the Factories Act	65	49
Mines and Quarries*	35	26
Seamen	6	5
Railway Service	1	4

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for June 1963. The figures under the heading "Factories Act" are based on the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification—see "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). The figures are provisional.

Factories Act	
Textile and Connected Processes	—
Clay, Pottery, Cement, etc.	1
Metal Extraction, Refining and Conversion	2
Metal Casting	—
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging	2
Miscellaneous Metal Processes	1
Shipbuilding and Repairing	2
Constructional Engineering, Boiler Making	1
Locomotive and Railway Equipment	—
Non-rail Vehicles and Aircraft	1
Other Machine and Metal Manufacture and Repair	—
Electrical Engineering	—
Woodworking Processes	1
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture, Paint, Oil Refining, Soap	2
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fuel	1
Wearing Apparel	—
Paper and Printing	1
Milling	—
Food	1
Drink	—
Electricity Generation	3
Rubber	—
Other Factory Processes	3
Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factories Act 1961	
Building Operations	20
Works of Engineering Construction	4
Docks and Warehouses	3
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	49

Mines and Quarries*		Railway Service	
Coal Mines:		Brakemen and Goods Guards	—
Underground	21	Engine Drivers and Motormen	1
Surface	2	Firemen	—
Other Stratified Mines	—	Labourers	—
Miscellaneous Mines	—	Mechanics	—
Quarries	3	Passenger Guards	—
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	26	Permanent-Way Men	2
		Porters	1
Seamen		Shunters	—
Trading Vessels	4	Other Grades	—
Fishing Vessels	1	Contractors' Servants	—
TOTAL, SEAMEN	5	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	4

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases and deaths in Great Britain reported during June 1963 under the Factories Act 1961 are shown below. The figures are provisional.

I. Cases		II. Deaths	
Lead Poisoning	1	Nil	
Anthrax	1		
Epitheliomatous Ulceration	6		
Chrome Ulceration	10		
TOTAL, CASES	18		

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 eight weeks ended 17th June 1963.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	1,698	238	1,936
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,545	212	1,757
Number of persons who completed courses during period	1,382	190	1,572

Up to 17th June 1963, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 148,141, including 4,228 blind persons.

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 25th May 1963 and the 5 weeks ended 29th June 1963.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 16th April 1963 (the last date on which a count was taken) was 653,362, compared with 659,605 at 15th October 1962.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 10th June 1963 was 58,307, of whom 50,433 were males and 7,874 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	45,250	7,191	52,441
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	5,183	683	5,866
Total	50,433	7,874	58,307

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 5th June 1963 was 5,894, including 4,860 men, 872 women and 162 young persons. In addition there were 90 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

Professional and Executive Register

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

At 5th June the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 24,473, consisting of 23,357 men and 1,116 women (of whom 13,382 and 540 respectively were in employment). During the period 7th March to 5th June 1963 the number of vacancies filled was 1,495. The number of vacancies unfilled at 5th June was 5,336.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th June 1963, according to the type of employment permitted.†

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours‡	22,596	1,337	3,147	27,080
Double day shifts§	20,722	1,088	1,994	23,804
Long spells	9,856	396	1,314	11,566
Night shifts	5,868	708	—	6,576
Part-time work|| .. .. .	5,630	—	9	5,639
Saturday afternoon work	1,891	18	31	1,940
Sunday work	1,286	106	20	1,412
Miscellaneous	2,201	82	40	2,323
Total	70,050	3,735	6,555	80,340

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the Tables on pages 281 to 283.

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

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

§ Includes 3,421 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

|| Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

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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	Index Base Year*	Month for which Index Figure Given	Items Covered†	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
					Month before	Year before
European Countries						
Belgium	1953	Apr. 1963	{ All Items Food	114.42 113.9	-0.21 -0.5	+2.20 +1.8
Finland	1957	Mar. 1963	{ All Items Food	119 118	+1.0 +1.0	+6.0 +5.0
France (Paris)	1956-57	Apr. 1963	{ All Items Food	147.4 147.5	+0.6 +0.1	+7.6 +9.7
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958	May 1963	{ All Items Food	112.4 112.9	-0.4 -1.2	+3.2 +2.7
Iceland (Reykjavik)	1959	May 1963	{ All Items Food	131.0 153.0	+1.0 +1.0	+15.0 +23.0
Irish Republic	1953	May 1963	{ All Items Food	127.4 124.6	-0.3† -1.5‡	+0.9 -1.5
Italy (Large Towns)	1938*	Mar. 1963	{ All Items Food	80.12 86.85	+0.45 +0.62	+7.04 +7.97
Norway	1959	Mar. 1963	{ All Items Food	112.0 113.0	+0.9 +1.0	+5.3 +7.0
Spain	1958	Feb. 1963	{ All Items Food	125.4 129.0	+1.0 +1.4	+12.2 +16.7
Sweden	1949	Mar. 1963	{ All Items Food	174.0 203.0	+1.0 Nil	+6.0 +14.0
Switzerland	1939	Apr. 1963	{ All Items Food	199.5 216.7	+0.3 Nil	+6.4 +8.7
Other Countries	1952-53	Mar. 1963	{ All Items Food	124.5 124.1	+0.1‡ -0.2‡	+0.4 -0.6
Australia (6 Capital Cities)						
India (All India)	1949	Feb. 1963	{ All Items Food	129.0 129.0	-1.0 -1.0	+2.0 +4.0
Israel	1959	Feb. 1963	{ All Items Food	122.9 113.6	-0.1 +0.1	+11.1 +11.7
Japan	1960	Feb. 1963	{ All Items Food	118.4 123.7	+0.9 +2.2	+7.9 +10.9
Rhodesia, Northern	1962	Apr. 1963	{ All Items Food	101.6 99.9	+0.1 +0.2	+1.5 -0.6
Rhodesia, Southern	1962	Apr. 1963	{ All Items Food	101.8 103.3	+0.1 Nil	+1.0 +0.1
South Africa (9 Urban Areas)	1958	Feb. 1963	{ All Items Food	106.0 104.1	-0.3 -1.4	+1.8 +2.1
United States	1957-59	Apr. 1963	{ All Items Food	106.2 104.3	Nil -0.3	+1.0 +0.9

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 3,143,100 in February, compared with 3,122,100 (revised figure) in the previous month and 3,064,500 in February 1962. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in May was estimated at 36,424, compared with 37,142 in April and 44,668 in May 1962.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during March was 41,642, compared with 49,847 in the previous month and 55,807 in March 1962. Partial unemployment accounted, in addition, for a daily average loss of 44,205 working days.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 18th May was 6,312,000, compared with 6,097,000 at 20th April and 6,254,000 at 19th May 1962. Persons wholly unemployed at 18th May are estimated at 346,000 or 5.2 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 462,000 or 7.0 per cent. at 20th April and 336,000 or 5.1 per cent. at 19th May 1962.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of March the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 53,600 or 7.0 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 9.5 per cent. at the end of February and 4.6 per cent. at the end of March 1962.

* Index base is 100 except for Italy (1).
† The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.
‡ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of May was 157,026, of whom 22,842 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 177,522 and 24,463 at the beginning of the previous month and 100,218 and 24,030 at the beginning of May 1962.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of May was 113,773, compared with 132,550 at the end of the previous month and 97,947 at the end of May 1962. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 10,264, 11,109 and 11,456.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 25th May was 51,196, compared with 58,849 at 20th April and 46,423 at 26th May 1962.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of December 1962 was 1,401,831, of whom 962,274 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,278,110, including 829,958 wholly unemployed, and at the end of December 1961 it was 1,677,615, including 1,086,680 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of May was 24,078; this figure included 2,159 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of April the respective figures were 28,619 (revised figure) and 2,806, and at the end of May 1962 they were 24,077 and 2,265.

NEW ZEALAND

The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give an estimate of the total labour force in October 1962 as 917,400, compared with 919,000 in April 1962 and 903,500 in October 1961. Latest figures on unemployment show that 742 persons were unemployed in February, compared with 909 in January and 473 in February 1962.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 24,507 at the end of March, compared with 32,976 in the previous month and 20,298 in March 1962.

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January and May 1963 are given in the following Table.

The information (except that about agriculture) from which the index has been compiled is obtained from an enquiry into the earnings of weekly-paid and monthly-paid employees undertaken each month by the Ministry of Labour. The enquiry covers about 8,000 firms employing approximately 6½ million persons in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water supply, some miscellaneous services and some branches of the transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given

on page 142 of the April 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

The figures for agriculture included in the Table have been compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. These figures relate to regular farm workers.

Fluctuations from month to month in the indices, including those for individual industry groups, may be due to the payment of large annual or half-yearly bonuses or to seasonal changes in average hours worked. Until information has been obtained for a longer period, it is not possible to assess the extent of these fluctuations.

Great Britain

January 1963 = 100

Industry group	February 1963*			March 1963*			April 1963*			May 1963*		
	Em- ployees paid each week	Em- ployees paid monthly	All em- ployees†	Em- ployees paid each week	Em- ployees paid monthly	All em- ployees†	Em- ployees paid each week	Em- ployees paid monthly	All em- ployees†	Em- ployees paid each week	Em- ployees paid monthly	All em- ployees†
Manufacturing industries												
Food, drink and tobacco	100.2	98.3	99.9	102.7	107.5	103.6	103.6	99.3	102.8	105.3	98.8	104.2
Chemicals and allied industries	99.4	113.0	104.1	101.2	98.8	100.4	103.3	97.1	101.2	106.1	96.9	103.0
Metal manufacture	102.4	103.2	102.5	104.0	107.6	104.4	103.0	99.7	102.6	105.3	100.9	104.8
Engineering and electrical goods	100.4	100.0	100.3	102.1	102.7	102.2	100.4	100.9	100.4	104.5	101.8	104.0
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	99.8	104.6	100.0	99.4	106.0	99.7	102.2	101.3	102.1	103.5	102.0	103.4
Marine engineering	99.6	101.7	99.7	101.3	100.5	101.2	98.5	97.4	98.4	102.8	99.5	102.6
Vehicles	101.8	101.8	101.8	104.3	102.7	104.2	100.0	101.4	100.1	105.2	100.2	104.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	101.3	105.9	101.9	103.8	103.5	103.8	101.6	99.0	101.3	105.3	98.7	104.5
Textiles	100.9	102.1	101.1	103.0	104.1	103.2	99.3	101.5	99.6	104.1	101.2	103.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	100.8	99.5	100.6	103.2	113.3	104.3	102.9	103.9	103.0	106.0	104.6	105.9
Clothing and footwear	100.8	102.9	101.0	102.6	108.9	103.1	102.5	96.9	102.0	105.1	97.5	104.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	102.4	101.3	102.2	106.0	101.4	105.4	106.3	98.7	105.4	109.6	98.9	108.2
Timber, furniture, etc.	103.3	93.8	102.3	107.7	102.1	107.0	107.7	95.8	106.4	111.8	98.6	110.4
Paper and paper products	99.6	102.7	100.1	104.2	104.0	104.2	104.2	99.7	101.9	106.5	102.5	105.9
Printing and publishing	101.2	101.7	101.3	103.0	105.4	103.3	104.5	98.4	103.6	106.3	102.2	105.7
Other manufacturing industries	101.2	101.5	101.2	104.0	106.9	104.5	102.8	99.8	102.3	108.4	100.0	106.9
All manufacturing industries	101.0	102.9	101.3	103.2	103.4	103.2	101.9	99.6	101.5	105.5	100.1	104.7
Other industries and services												
Agriculture	98.4	—	98.4	100.1	—	100.1	107.0‡	—	107.0‡	107.2	—	107.2
Mining and quarrying	102.6	100.3	102.5	103.1	99.8	102.9	102.8	99.3	102.6	109.2	101.6	108.8
Construction	105.0	99.0	104.4	112.0	103.1	111.2	110.5	103.9	109.9	115.6	105.0	114.6
Gas, electricity and water	99.0	100.4	99.3	98.9	101.3	99.5	99.3	102.9	100.2	101.8	105.5	102.8
Transport and communication§	99.7	101.4	99.9	100.4	105.0	100.8	101.0	102.9	101.1	104.7	104.2	104.7
Miscellaneous services||	100.8	95.9	100.1	103.7	104.1	103.7	105.6	101.6	105.0	107.0	101.0	106.1
All industries and services covered	101.3	102.0	101.4	103.8	103.3	103.7	103.0	100.4	102.7	106.9	101.1	106.1

* The earnings of employees paid monthly relate to the calendar month; those of employees paid each week relate to the last pay-week in the month.
† Earnings of employees paid monthly have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.
‡ Revised since publication of last month's GAZETTE.
§ Except London Transport, British Road Services, sea transport and postal services and telecommunications.
|| Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairs and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 30th JUNE 1963
(31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 30th June 1963 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:—

Date	All Industries and Services			Manufacturing Industries only		
	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates
1963 May	134.0	95.1	140.9	131.3	95.1	138.2
1963 June	134.1	95.1	141.0	131.6	95.1	138.4

Note.—The May 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 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 the total wages bills in 1955, details of the weights for the industry groups being 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 payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

Weekly Rates of Wages

I.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	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
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6
1962 May	128.6	129.7	135.0	129.1
June	128.7	130.2	135.2	129.3
July	129.8	131.2	136.2	130.3
August	130.1	131.3	136.5	130.6
September	130.3	131.6	136.8	130.8
October	130.4	131.8	137.0	130.9
November	131.1	132.8	138.2	131.7
December	131.3	133.3	138.7	132.0
1963 January	131.6	133.4	139.0	132.2
February	131.9	133.5	139.2	132.5
March	132.1	133.9	139.4	132.7
April	133.1	134.2	140.4	133.6
May	133.4	135.0	140.6	134.0
June	133.4	135.3	140.7	134.1

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0
1962 May	126.6	128.4	133.3	127.2
June	126.7	128.9	133.7	127.4
July	128.7	130.3	135.3	129.2
August	128.8	130.3	135.4	129.3
September	128.9	130.7	135.8	129.5
October	129.0	131.1	135.9	129.6
November	129.2	131.1	136.1	129.8
December	129.4	131.4	136.4	130.1
1963 January	129.6	131.6	136.5	130.3
February	129.7	131.6	136.6	130.3
March	129.9	132.1	136.9	130.6
April	130.3	132.6	137.4	131.0
May	130.6	132.9	137.7	131.3
June	130.8	133.5	138.0	131.6

III.—Industry Groups (all workers)

Date	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined*	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1962 May	131	130	132	125	125	123	127	132	131
June	131	130	133	125	126	123	127	134	131
July	131	130	133	126	128	123	127	134	131
August	131	130	133	126	129	123	127	134	132
September	131	130	133	126	129	125	127	134	132
October	131	130	133	126	128	125	127	134	132
November	136	130	134	126	129	126	127	134	132
December	137	130	136	128	129	126	127	134	132
1963 January	138	130	137	128	129	126	127	134	132
February	138	131	137	128	129	127	127	134	133
March	138	131	137	128	129	127	127	134	133
April	138	136	137	128	129	127	127	134	133
May	138	136	138	132	129	127	131	135	139
June	138	136	139	132	129	128	131	135	139

Date	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119	118
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
1962 May	134	132	130	133	126	130	131	134	132
June	134	133	130	133	126	130	131	135	132
July	135	134	130	133	126	130	132	135	133
August	136	134	130	135	126	130	132	135	133
September	136	134	130	135	126	130	132	135	133
October	136	134	130	135	126	130	133	136	133
November	136	134	130	135	126	132	136	136	133
December	136	134	130	135	126	132	138	136	133
1963 January	136	136	130	135	127	133	138	136	133
February	136	136	130	137	130	133	138	136	133
March	136	137	136	137	130	133	138	138	133
April	137	137	136	137	132	134	138	139	135
May	137	137	136	137	132	134	138	140	137
June	137	137	136	137	132	134	138	140	137

* Including metal manufacture; engineering and electrical goods; shipbuilding and marine engineering; vehicles; metal goods not elsewhere specified.

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 weights for the industry groups 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.

Normal Weekly Hours

IV.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	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
1961	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9
1962	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1
1962 May	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
June	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
July	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
August	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1
September	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
October	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
November	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
December	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
1963 January	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
February	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
March	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
April	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
May	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
June	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1

V.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1958	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.8
1959	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6
1960	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
1961	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4
1962	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1
1962 May	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
June	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
July	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
August	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
September	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
October	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
November	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
December	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
1963 January	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
February	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
March	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
April	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
May	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
June	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1

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

Hourly Rates of Wages

VI.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	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	117.8	119.2	117.4
1960	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1962 May	135.2	136.4	142.0	135.7
June	135.3	136.9	142.2	135.9
July	136.4	138.0	143.2	137.0
August	136.8	138.1	143.5	137.4
September	137.0	138.4	143.9	137.6
October	137.1	138.7	144.1	137.7
November	137.9	139.8	145.4	138.5
December	138.1	140.2	145.9	138.8
1963 January	138.4	140.4	146.2	139.1
February	138.7	140.5	146.4	139.4
March	139.0	140.8	146.7	139.6
April	140.0	141.3	147.7	140.5
May	140.3	142.0	147.9	140.9
June	140.4	142.4	148.0	141.0

Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements reported during June

On 12th June firms affiliated to the Association of Chemical and Allied Employers agreed to increases for general workers of 2½d. an hour for men and of 2d. for women and, under the terms of a separate agreement, craftsmen's rates were increased by 3d. an hour from the same date. These increases, which had retrospective effect to 30th May, were similar to those previously granted by I.C.I. Ltd. The minimum weekly rates of workers employed in the manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery were increased by 7s. 6d. for men and by 5s. 6d. for women, following agreement reached by the Joint Industrial Council for the industry on 21st June. At a meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry on 5th June it was agreed to raise basic weekly rates of wages by 7s. 6d. for men and by 5s. 3d. for women. Nationally agreed basic rates of adult male sawmill labourers are to be increased by 2d. an hour from the end of July following the settlement reached by the Unions and the National Sawmilling Association. Increases of 2d. an hour for men and of 1½d. for women became payable to workers in the tin box manufacturing industry on 6th July, following the agreement reached by the Joint Industrial Council on 25th June. Nationally agreed rates in the glass container manufacturing industry are to be increased by 2d. an hour with effect from the beginning of September. Other industries and services affected by wages settlements during June include Local Authorities' Fire Services (increase of approximately 3 per cent., 1st August), roadstone quarrying (increase of 2½d. an hour, 1st July), bacon curing (increases of 7s. 1d. to 7s. 4½d. a week for men and of 6s. 3½d. for women and normal weekly hours of work reduced from 42½ to 42), Local Authorities' engineering craftsmen in England and Wales (increase of 2½d. an hour with retrospective effect to 1st April), and grain distilling in Scotland (increases of 2½d. an hour for men and of 2d. for women).

Attendance money, payable to dock workers for non-availability of work on half-daily call, was increased from 7s. to 8s. from the beginning of July under an agreement notified by the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry on 13th June.

Wages regulation orders made during the month affected the following industries: industrial and staff canteens (minimum rates increased by amounts ranging from 10s. to 12s. a week for men and by 8s. or 9s. for women, 5th August) and hollow-ware manufacture (minimum rates increased by 4d. an hour, 23rd July).

Arrangements under which cost-of-living bonuses are adjusted at monthly intervals resulted in a slight decrease during July for workers employed in iron and steel manufacture, following publication of the official index of retail prices figure for May (103.9), whilst, under arrangements for quarterly or half-yearly adjustments, increases became payable during July in a number of industries, including textile finishing and process engraving.

The settlements, statutory wages regulation orders and cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments made during the month have operative dates from 1st April 1963 to 1st September 1963 and it is estimated that £165,000 will be added to the basic full-time weekly rates of wages of 440,000 workers and that the normal weekly hours of work of about 11,500 will be reduced by an average of about ½ hour. (Increases for 160,000 workers amounting to £65,000 and reductions in normal weekly hours of work for 11,500 workers amounting to 5,700 hours are already included in the Table in the adjoining column.)*

Changes coming into operation during June

Some of the June settlements, details of which have already been given, came into operation during the month. A number of other settlements made at earlier dates became effective during June and the industries affected included cotton spinning and weaving (flat-rate increases of 5s. 9d. a week for adult workers), baking in England and Wales (increase of 2d. an hour for men and women employed

in wholesale and multiple bakeries), general waste materials reclamation (normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 42 and statutory minimum time rates increased by 2½d. an hour for men and women), asbestos cement manufacture (increases of 2d. an hour for men and of 1½d. for women), and salt glazed ware production (increases of 2½d. an hour for men and of 2d. for women).

Through the operation of sliding-scale arrangements, based on movements in the official index of retail prices, increases of varying amounts became payable in a number of industries, including iron and steel manufacture and national newspaper production in London and Manchester.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during the month indicate that 550,000 workers received increases of £140,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and about 35,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of ½ hour.* Of the total increase of £140,000, £70,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £53,000 from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions, £12,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

Analysis of changes during the period January-June

The following Table shows, by industry group, the numbers of workers affected (a) by increases in basic 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	Basic Full-Time Weekly Rates of Wages		Normal Weekly Hours of Work	
	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase*	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing ..	76,500	33,400	—	—
Mining and quarrying ..	298,000	159,200	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco ..	249,000	96,500	11,500	5,700
Chemicals and allied industries ..	144,500	66,800	—	—
Metal manufacture ..	155,000	17,500	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods ..	5,000	2,300	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering ..	—	—	—	—
Vehicles ..	26,000	12,000	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified ..	13,000	4,000	—	—
Textiles ..	346,500	94,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur ..	28,000	16,200	—	—
Clothing and footwear ..	98,000	27,300	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. ..	115,000	81,100	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc. ..	126,000	17,000	6,500	11,100
Paper, printing and publishing ..	352,000	81,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries ..	120,000	48,300	3,000	1,500
Construction ..	1,274,000	240,800	—	—
Gas, electricity and water ..	220,500	84,700	—	—
Transport and communication ..	378,500	175,100	—	—
Distributive trades ..	219,000	93,000	25,500	13,100
Public administration and professional services ..	774,000	246,800	4,500	5,100
Miscellaneous services ..	381,500	166,000	—	—
Total ..	5,400,000	1,763,000	51,000	36,500

Included in the above Table are about 43,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In the corresponding months of 1962, about 7,320,000 workers had an increase of approximately £2,530,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 1 million workers had an aggregate reduction of about 1,740,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING JUNE

(NOTE.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, 1ST APRIL 1963," 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 (Decreases in italics)
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland .. (14)	1 June	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living payment increased‡ by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 5.8d. to 10s. 6.5d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.4d. (5s. 2.9d. to 5s. 3.3d.) for boys under 18.
		29 June	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living payment decreased‡ by 0.2d. a shift (10s. 6.5d. to 10s. 6.3d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.1d. (5s. 3.3d. to 5s. 3.2d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	2 June	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased‡ by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 5.82d. to 10s. 6.52d.) for men, by 0.53d. (7s. 10.36d. to 7s. 10.89d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d. (5s. 2.91d. to 5s. 3.26d.) for boys under 18.
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	Midland area ..	2 June	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living payment increased‡ by 0.74d. a shift (10s. 5.68d. to 10s. 6.42d.) for men, by 0.56d. (7s. 10.26d. to 7s. 10.82d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.37d. (5s. 2.84d. to 5s. 3.21d.) for boys under 18.

*The statistics relate to wage-earners only and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates only and not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time or of overtime.

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

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

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Gypsum Mining and Gypsum Products Manufacture	Great Britain ..	3 June (2 June for certain shift workers)	All workers ..	Increases in basic rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and youths. Basic hourly rates after change for men 21 and over: group 1 works 4s. 9½d., group 2, 4s. 8½d.
Baking	England and Wales (19)	16 June	All workers covered by the agreement between the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for male workers 18 and over and for female workers 20½ and over, and of 1½d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—foremen (other than despatch dept.) 5s. 10d. an hour, foremen despatch and first hands 5s. 7d., doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 5s. 5d., divider hands 5s. 3d., confectioners 5s. 2d., table hands, plant operatives, chargehands (packing and despatch dept.) and slicing and wrapping operatives 5s. 1d., bakery workers 4s. 11d., apprentices 2s. 4d. at under 15½ rising to 4s. 10d. at 20½ and over; female workers—forewomen 4s. 6d., first hands 4s. 3d., ovenwomen 4s. 0½d., confectioners 3s. 10½d., chargehands (packing and despatch dept.) 3s. 10d., bakery workers 3s. 7½d., apprentices 2s. 3½d. at under 15½ rising to 3s. 9½d. at 20½ and under 21, other workers 2s. 3½d. at under 15½ rising to 3s. 6½d. at 20½ and over.
Bacon Curing	Great Britain (24)	Pay day in week commencing 24 June	All workers ..	Increases of 7s. 1d. a week for male chargehands, of 7s. 2½d., 7s. 3½d. or 7s. 4½d., according to grade, for other men 21 and over, of 6s. 3½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Minimum rates after change: chargehands 22s. 1½d. a week, other men 21 and over, Grade II 20s., Grade III 20s., Grade III 19s. 7½d., younger male workers 81s. 4½d. at under 16 rising to 167s. 1½d. at 20; female workers 76s. 1½d. at under 16 rising to 139s. 1½d. at 21.*
Fish Curing	England and Scotland (various districts)	First full pay week in Mar.	Coopers and apprentices ..	Increases of 11s. a week for journeymen coopers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices; coopers' lodging allowance increased by 7s. a week (63s. to 70s.). Minimum rates after change: journeymen coopers 221s. 10d. a week (plus subsistence allowance of 31s. 6d. when working away from home and living in bothies where fire, light and cook are supplied, and 70s. when working away from home and living in lodgings), apprentices 77s. 7d. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 166s. 4d. during second 6 months of fourth year.
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Manufacture	Great Britain (24)	24 June	All workers ..	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 71s. a week at 15 rising to 190s. at 21 and over, female workers 71s. at 15 to 136s. at 18 and over.
	Northern Ireland .. (26) (259)	18 June	All workers ..	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 20 and over, of 1½d. for female workers 18 and over, of amounts ranging from ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 1d. or 1½d. for younger female workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 2d. for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—male workers 1s. 5½d. an hour at under 16 rising to 4s. 1½d. at 21 and over, female workers 1s. 5½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 10d. at 18 and over; piecework basis time rates—male workers 4s. 3½d., female workers 2s. 11d.†
Grain Distilling	Scotland .. (33)	16 June	Workers employed in bottling and blending warehouses and grain distilleries of the Distillers Company, Ltd., and Associated Companies	Increases of 2½d. an hour for male workers 20 and over, of 2d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 2s. 4d. an hour at 15 rising to 5s. at 20 and over, female workers 2s. 1d. at 15 rising to 3s. 8d. at 18 and over.
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (38)	First full pay week commencing on or after 30 May‡	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and of chemical fertilisers, and in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Increases in minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—day labourers London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 10½d. an hour, other districts 4s. 8½d., youths and boys 2s. 2½d. or 2s. 1d. at 15 rising to 4s. 7½d. or 4s. 6½d. at 20; women 21 and over—on women's work, day workers 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5d., on two-shift systems 3s. 10d., 3s. 8½d., on men's work, first month 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5d., thereafter 3s. 8½d., 3s. 7d., girls on day work 1s. 11d. or 1s. 9½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 5d. or 3s. 3½d. at 20.‡§
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufacture	United Kingdom .. (41)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 10 June	Maintenance craftsmen ..	Increases in minimum rates of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for craftsmen: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 6s. 0½d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 10½d.‡
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufacture	United Kingdom .. (41)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 10 June	All workers ..	Increases in basic minimum rates of 7s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 5s. 3d. for female workers 20 and over on women's work, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers, London district 79s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 198s. 6d. at 21 and over, other districts 77s. 6d. to 193s. 6d.; female workers on women's work 70s. 3d. or 67s. 9d. at 15 rising to 140s. 6d. or 135s. 6d. at 20 and over.
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (42)	13 May	Electricians ..	Increase of 14s. a week; rates for class C districts no longer separately specified. Rates after change: class A districts 288s. a week, class B 279s.
Coke, Pig Iron, Iron and Steel Manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (44) (45)	2 June	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased¶ by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 5.82d. to 10s. 6.52d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.09d. an hour (1s. 3.73d. to 1s. 3.82d. for hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 0.53d. a shift (7s. 10.36d. to 7s. 10.89d.) or by 0.06d. an hour (11.8d. to 11.86d.) for those 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d. a shift (5s. 2.91d. to 5s. 3.26d.) or by 0.05d. an hour (7.86d. to 7.91d.) for workers under 18.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.** (45)	2 June	Workers other than maintenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased¶ by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 5.82d. to 10s. 6.52d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.53d. (7s. 10.36d. to 7s. 10.89d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d. (5s. 2.91d. to 5s. 3.26d.) for those under 18.
		30 June	do.	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased¶ by 0.23d. a shift (10s. 6.52d. to 10s. 6.29d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.17d. (7s. 10.89d. to 7s. 10.72d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.12d. (5s. 3.26d. to 5s. 3.14d.) for those under 18.
	Staffs., Ches., Teeside, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow†† (45)	3 June	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased¶ by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 5.82d. to 10s. 6.52d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.53d. (7s. 10.36d. to 7s. 10.89d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d. (5s. 2.91d. to 5s. 3.26d.) for those under 18.

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

† These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 299 of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases were agreed in June with retrospective effect to the date shown and do not apply to workers employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

§ These increases were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council.

¶ 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 Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

‡‡ Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	South Wales and Monmouthshire* (45)	2 June	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 0.65d. a shift (3s. 10.29d. to 3s. 10.94d. for skilled craftsmen, and 9s. 8.15d. to 9s. 8.8d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for those under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	3 June	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 5.82d. to 10s. 6.52d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.53d. (7s. 10.36d. to 7s. 10.89d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d. (5s. 3.26d.) for those under 18.
Artificial Limb Manufacture	Great Britain (54)	22 Apr.	Male workers	Increases of 10s. 7d. a week for Grade I workers 21 and over, of 10s. 6d. for grades A and B, and of 9s. 9d. for Grade C.†
Rayon Yarn Production	Great Britain (90)	15 June	Workers employed in three companies	Increases in basic rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; shift allowances increased by ½d. to 3½d. an hour (two-shift systems) and by 1d. to 6d. an hour (three-shift systems). Minimum time rates in the industry after change include: men 21 and over 4s. 6d.‡ or 4s. 7½d. an hour, according to company, women 18 and over 3s. 2d.§ or 3s. 3½d.
Cotton Spinning and Weaving	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (72-74)	First pay day after 30 June	Workers employed in producing yarns and cloths from cotton and man-made fibres except enginemens, firemen, etc., and skilled maintenance mechanics, blacksmiths, turners, etc.	Flat-rate increase of 5s. 9d. a week for adult workers, with proportional increases for juveniles.
Cotton Waste Reclamation	Great Britain (225) (256)	10 June	All workers	Increase in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for all workers. Rates after change: male workers 2s. 3½d. an hour at under 16 rising to 3s. 8d. at 21 or over; female workers 2s. 3½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 0½d. (England and Wales) or 3s. (Scotland) at 18 or over.¶
Salt Glazed Ware	Great Britain (126)	Beginning of first full pay period following 29 June	All workers	Minimum basic rates increased by 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, by 2d. for women 20 and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles; piecework plusage increased from 2½ per cent. to 5 per cent. Minimum basic rates after change: men 21 and over 4s. 6½d. an hour, youths and boys 2s. 4½d. at 15 rising to 4s. at 20; women 20 and over 3s. 7½d., girls 2s. 3½d. at 16 and under rising to 3s. 5½d. at 19; kilnburners (including makers-up but excluding burners responsible for salting and finishing processes) and boiler firemen on continuous shift work (inclusive of differential of 4½d. an hour and shift allowance of 4½d. an hour) 42s. 2d. a shift of 8 hours; kilnburners' labourers (including slack wheelers) on continuous shift work (inclusive of differential of 3d. and shift allowance of 4½d.) 41s. 2d. a shift.
Asbestos Cement Manufacture	Great Britain (136)	First full pay period commencing on or after 16 June	All workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for able-bodied men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum hourly rates after change (Groups 1 and 2 respectively): able-bodied men 21 and over, grade O, 4s. 10d., 4s. 7½d., 1s., 4s. 9½d., 2s. 5d., 4s. 11½d., 3s. 5d., 5s. 1½d.; women 18 and over (on women's work) 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4d.
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	Scotland (143)	First full pay week commencing in June	All workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for journeymen and male dilutees, and of varying amounts for apprentices and female dilutees. Rates after change include: journeymen 5s. 7½d. an hour, male dilutees 5s. 3½d. during first 3 months of employment rising to 5s. 5½d. during third 3 months and 5s. 7½d. thereafter; female dilutees 18 and over, woodcutting machinists and sawyers section 3s. 2½d. during first 3 months rising to 3s. 10d. during third 3 months and 4s. 1½d. thereafter, boxmaking section 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6½d. and 3s. 11½d.¶
Basket Making	United Kingdom (141)	First full pay week in June	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 3 per cent. (41 to 44 per cent.)*
Printing	London (156-157) Manchester	1 June	Workers other than electricians, engineers and process workers, employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Consolidation into basic rates of 6s. of the 16s. cost-of-living bonus previously paid, and resulting bonus, now calculated from a base figure of 116 (Jan. 1956 = 100), increased† by 2s. a week (10s. to 12s.) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.
Road Roller Hire Service	Great Britain	1 Apr.	Road roller drivers employed by firms engaged on hire service, except those whose wages are regulated by other agreements	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2s. a week (22s. to 24s.). Increase of 3½d. in basic hourly rate (4s. 10½d. to 5s. 2d.).
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	London (205)	1 June	Male workers	Consolidation into basic rates of 6s. of the 16s. cost-of-living bonus previously paid, and resulting bonus now calculated from a basic figure of 116 (Jan. 1956 = 100) increased† by 2s. a week (10s. to 12s.) for full-time workers 21 and over, and by proportional amounts for other workers. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus, for full-time workers 21 and over: indoor workers and drivers—day staff 261s. a week, night staff 270s.
Milk Distribution	Scotland (211) (257)	21 June	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 12s. a week for men 21 or over, and of amounts ranging from 5s. to 15s. for other workers. General minimum time rates after change: men—foremen 200s. 6d. a week, clerks 22 or over 192s., other workers 21 or over 189s., youths and boys 70s. at under 16 rising to 147s. at 20 and under 21; female workers—forewomen 200s. 6d., chargehands 167s., workers employed on collection or delivery work, in garaging, pasteurising or milk sterilising 70s. at under 16 rising to 189s. at 21 or over, other workers (including shop assistants and clerks) 63s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 139s. at 21 or over.¶
General Waste Materials Reclamation	Great Britain (225) (256)	24 June	All workers	Concurrently with the reduction in normal weekly hours from 42½ to 42, general minimum time rates increased by 2½d. an hour for male workers 20 or over and for female workers 17½ and over, and by 1d. to 2d. for younger workers; piecework basis time rates for female workers increased by 2½d. an hour. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. 4½d. an hour at under 16 rising to 4s. 0½d. at 21 or over; female workers employed in the sorting, grading, or associated processes, of woollen rags and for woollen or worsted waste materials—1s. 5d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 1d. at 18 or over, late entrants 2s. 11d. during the first 3 months of such employment, 2s. 11½d. during the second 3 months; other female workers—1s. 5d. to 2s. 11½d., late entrants 2s. 9½d., 2s. 10d. Piecework basis time rates for female workers 3s. 2s. or 3s. 0½d. an hour, respectively.¶¶

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

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

‡ The agreement also provides for a further increase of the same amounts with effect from 20th April 1964.

§ These rates are to remain in operation for at least 12 months.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 267 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

¶¶ These rates are to remain in operation until 30th April 1964.

** With effect from the date stated the cost-of-living bonus will vary by 3 per cent. for every 2 points rise or fall in the official index of retail prices; the percentage shown above relates to the index figures 103.6-105.5.

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

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Road Passenger Transport (Ulster Transport Authority)	Northern Ireland . .	13 May	Male workers	Increases of 8s. 9d. a week for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Adult rates after change: drivers (after 12 months) 217s. 3d. a week, conductors (after 12 months) 213s. 3d.; washers, cleaners and greasers 198s. 6d., shunters 208s., tyremen 207s., fuel issuers (full-time) 207s. 6d.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in June	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. 10d. a week (51s. 10d. to 53s. 8d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. 3d. (34s. 7d. to 35s. 10d.) for younger workers.
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (248-249)	1 Apr.‡	Engineering craftsmen and apprentices	Increase of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, with appropriate percentage increases for apprentices. Rates after change for skilled craftsmen: London 6s. 4½d. an hour, Zone A 6s. 0½d., Zone B 5s. 11½d.§
Health Services	Great Britain (227)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Apr. 1962¶	Semi-skilled engineering grades	Increases of 2½d. an hour for grade I, 2½d. for grade II, and of 2½d. for grade III. Rates after change: grade I—London 4s. 10½d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 9d., II 5s. 0½d., 4s. 11d., III 5s. 4½d., 5s. 3d.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING JUNE

Bacon Curing	Great Britain (24)	24 June¶	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 42, without loss of pay.**
General Waste Materials Reclamation	Great Britain (225) (256)	24 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 42.** ††

* Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, chargehand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, chargehand painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

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

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

§ It has also been agreed that there shall be a further review of wages in September.

¶ These increases were authorised in April 1963 with retrospective effect to the date shown.

¶ Beginning of pay week represented by the pay packet on the pay day in week commencing 24th June.

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

†† This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 267 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

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INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 18th JUNE 1963

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 103.9

At 18th June 1963 the official retail prices index was 103.9 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), the same figure as at 14th May. The corresponding figure for 19th June 1962 was 102.9.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated with prices at 15th January 1963 taken as 100, using the weights given on page 100 of the March issue of this GAZETTE which are derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys made in 1959-62, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1963. The index numbers in this series are then linked back to 16th January 1962 by multiplying by the corresponding indices for 15th January 1963 on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 and dividing by 100.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 18th JUNE 1963

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 18th June 1963 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 18th JUNE 1963 (16th January 1962 = 100)
I. Food:	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes ..	104
Meat and bacon	100
Fish	98
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat ..	108
Milk, cheese and eggs	99
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. ..	103
Sugar, preserves and confectionery ..	109
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned ..	140
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	95
Other food	104
Total—Food	105.8
II. Alcoholic drink	102.8
III. Tobacco	100.0
IV. Housing	108.8
V. Fuel and light:	
Coal and coke	100
Other fuel and light	107
Total—Fuel and light	103.9
VI. Durable household goods:	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings ..	104
Radio, television and other household appliances	96
Pottery, glassware and hardware	101
Total—Durable household goods	99.9
VII. Clothing and footwear:	
Men's outer clothing	104
Men's underclothing	105
Women's outer clothing	103
Women's underclothing	104
Children's clothing	101
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	102
Footwear	106
Total—Clothing and footwear	103.5
VIII. Transport and vehicles:	
Motoring and cycling	98
Fares	105
Total—Transport and vehicles	100.7
IX. Miscellaneous goods:	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	105
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	100
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. ..	102
Total—Miscellaneous goods	101.6
X. Services:	
Postage and telephones	103
Entertainment	102
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	106
Total—Services	104.2
ALL ITEMS	103.9

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Food

Reductions in the average prices of sugar, milk, potatoes, cabbage, fish and eggs were partly offset by increases in the average prices of tomatoes, fresh fruit, bread, butter and beef. The fall in the average price of milk followed the reduction in the maximum permitted prices on 2nd June. The average level of prices for the food group as a whole fell by about one-half of one per cent. to 105.8, compared with 106.4 in May.

The index for those items of food the prices of which are subject to seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb) was 112.2, compared with 114.1 in the previous month; the index for all other items of food was 103.5, compared with 103.6 in May.

Alcoholic drink

As a result of a rise in the average level of prices of beer, the index for the alcoholic drink group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 102.8, compared with 102.3 in May.

Housing

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of rents of dwellings let unfurnished, the index for the housing group as a whole rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. to 108.8, compared with 108.0 in May.

Fuel and light

Mainly as a result of higher charges for electricity in some areas, the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. to 103.9, compared with 103.2 in May.

Transport and vehicles

A fall in the average level of prices of petrol was partly offset by a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole fell slightly to 100.7, compared with 100.8 in May.

Other groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO JUNE 1963

The following Tables show the index figure for "all items" for (Table A) each month from January 1956 to December 1962, taking the average level of prices at 17th January 1956 as 100, and (Table B) each month from January 1962 onwards, taking the average level of prices at 16th January 1962 as 100. The figure normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of the month.

TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100

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	111	111	112	112
1961	112	112	113	113	114	115	115	116	115	116	117	117
1962	117	118	118	120	120	121	120	119	119	120	120	120

TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

Month	1962	1963
January	100.0	102.7
February	100.1	103.6
March	100.5	103.7
April	101.9	104.0
May	102.2	103.9
June	102.9	103.9
July	102.5	—
August	101.6	—
September	101.5	—
October	101.4	—
November	101.8	—
December	102.3	—

The figures in Table B can be linked with those in Table A to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at 17th January 1956. The procedure is to multiply the figures in Table B by the index for 16th January 1962 with prices at 17th January 1956 taken as 100, viz., 117.5, and divide by 100.

REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

The revision of the Index of Retail Prices in January 1962 was in conformity with the recommendations made by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in a report entitled "Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices." An article summarising this report appeared on pages 87 and 88 of the March 1962 issue of this GAZETTE. Copies of the report (Cmd. 1657) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage).

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in overseas countries is given on page 288.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JUNE

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in June, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 160. In addition, 16 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during June at the establishments where these 176 stoppages occurred is estimated at 53,500. This total includes 5,900 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 47,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in June, 21,900 were directly involved and 25,700 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 140,000 working days lost during June includes 38,000 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 June due to industrial disputes:—

Industry group	Number of stoppages			Stoppages in progress in month	
	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers involved	Working days lost
Coal mining	2	86	88	27,100	76,000
Engineering	3	17	20	4,800	17,000
Motor vehicles	1	10	11	11,000	15,000
Construction	4	6	10	1,000	3,000
All remaining industries and services ..	6	41	47	9,700	29,000
Total, June 1963	16	160	176	53,500	140,000
Total, May 1963	20	191	211	73,600	177,000
Total, June 1962	36	195	231	41,300	108,000

Causes of Stoppages

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

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	28	3,000
—other wage disputes	51	5,200
Hours of labour	—	—
Employment of particular classes or persons	20	2,600
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	48	7,900
Trade union status	11	2,400
Sympathetic action	2	800
Total	160	21,900

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE

Industry, occupations ¹ and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Under officials and other workers—Doncaster (one colliery)	125	1,595	17 June	21 June	Objection by under officials to the appointment of an overman from another pit	Work resumed.
Under officials and other workers—Doncaster and Rotherham (various collieries)	720	13,430	18 June	21 June	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above stoppage	Work resumed.
Colliery workers—Coventry (one colliery)	1,385	240	29 May	21 June	Dissatisfaction with wages paid to workers on a particular coal face	Work resumed pending negotiations.
ENGINEERING:— Workers employed in electrical engineering—Hamilton (one firm)	1,410	—	22 Apr.	7 June	Claim that all skilled men should receive, as a general wage increase, the maximum payments obtainable under a merit rating scheme and, subsequently, objection to the employment of staff employees on maintenance work	Work resumed on agreed terms pending further negotiations.
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Sheet metal workers and other workers employed in motor vehicle manufacture—Coventry (one firm)	235	2,500	25 June	1 July [†]	Objection to employer's method of investigating the possibility of employing additional sheet metal workers and, subsequently, demand for the removal of an alleged provocative notice concerning the dispute	Work resumed to enable further discussions to take place.
AIRCRAFT:— Draughtsmen and allied technicians in an aircraft factory—Bristol (one firm)	800	—	15 May**	—	In support of a claim for higher wages	No settlement reported.

* 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 ten workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

‡ Nearly all the engineering and shipbuilding workers involved in a national stoppage on 5th February 1962 were again involved on 5th March 1962. They have, therefore, been counted twice in the total for all industries and for each industry group affected. In the period under review the net number of individuals for all industries was approximately 2,000,000.

§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

¶ The sheet metal workers resumed work on 26th June but again withdrew their labour on 28th June.

** A series of four half-day stoppages occurred between 15th May and 7th June. A continuous stoppage began on 24th June.

Duration of Stoppages

The following Table classifies stoppages ending in June 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	64	8,700	8,000
2 days	41	5,300	13,000
3 days	18	1,500	5,000
4-6 days	16	3,800	15,000
Over 6 days	16	5,200	112,000
Total	155	24,400	153,000

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1963 AND 1962

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first six months of 1963 and 1962:—

Industry group	January to June, 1963				January to June, 1962			
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress		No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress			
		Workers involved	Working days lost		Workers involved	Working days lost		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing ..	—	—	—	2	100	—	—	
Coalmining	533	83,500	199,000	684	95,100	191,000	—	
All other mining and quarrying ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Food, drink and tobacco	13	2,200	3,000	13	4,700	6,000	—	
Chemicals, etc.	9	1,700	6,000	9	9,300	10,000	—	
Metal mfrs.	31	3,400	11,000	54	272,100	319,000	—	
Engineering	88	28,600	91,000	137	2,015,700	2,124,000	—	
Shipbuilding and marine eng. ..	29	8,200	63,000	51	313,000	399,000	—	
Motor vehicles and cycles	62	72,400	142,000	64	465,700	578,000	—	
Aircraft	13	4,300	14,000	24	267,100	277,000	—	
Other vehicles	3	4,200	1,000	12	45,600	54,000	—	
Other metal goods	21	3,000	15,000	31	206,600	221,000	—	
Textiles	17	4,000	12,000	19	7,000	11,000	—	
Clothing and footwear	4	700	1,000	9	1,700	4,000	—	
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	7	500	1,000	9	11,300	15,000	—	
Timber, furniture, etc.	8	500	2,000	10	3,900	7,000	—	
Paper and printing	4	400	1,000	5	6,600	7,000	—	
Remaining manufacturing inds. ..	6	1,100	2,000	21	28,500	79,000	—	
Construction	76	7,000	31,000	184	41,100	136,000	—	
Gas, electricity and water	1	200	—	5	1,100	1,000	—	
Port and inland water transport ..	22	6,500	14,000	42	37,400	108,000	—	
All other transport	25	3,600	7,000	35	12,900	32,000	—	
Distributive trades	11	800	2,000	23	5,100	13,000	—	
Administrative, professional, etc. services	2	300	—	8	7,800	13,000	—	
Misc. services	4	200	1,000	17	15,000	29,000	—	
Total	991	237,200	619,000	1,426	3,874,400	4,634,000	—	

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During June the Industrial Court issued seven awards, Nos. 2971 to 2977*. Awards Nos. 2971, 2972, 2974, 2975 and 2977 are summarised below. Award No. 2973 was referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959 and Award No. 2976 did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2971 (4th June).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Council "B" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). **Claim:** To determine a difference between the Parties as to the salaries which should be paid to Medical Laboratory Technicians within the purview of the Professional and Technical Council "B" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain), it being agreed that the question of an operative date earlier than 1st April 1962 was not before the Court. **Award:** The Court awarded that the current salary scales of the staff concerned shall be increased by 4 per cent. with effect from 1st January 1963.

Award No. 2972 (14th June).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Professional and Technical Council "B" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). **Claim:** To determine a difference between the Parties as to the salaries which should be paid to certain Regional Hospital Boards Works Organisations Staffs within the purview of the Professional and Technical Council "B" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain), it being agreed that the question of an operative date earlier than 1st April 1962 was not before the Court. **Award:** The Court awarded that the current salary scales of the staff concerned shall be increased by 4 per cent. with effect from 1st July 1962.

Award No. 2974 (18th June).—Parties: The Workpeoples' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for the Inland Waterway Industry. **Claim:** To determine a difference between the Parties arising from an application by the Transport and General Workers' Union that a five-day working week be operated for the crews of vessels owned by Messrs. John Harker Limited, James W. Cook and Co., and John H. Whittaker (Tankers) Limited, operating in North-East England. **Award:** The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2975 (19th June).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of Committee "C" of the Medical and (Hospital) Dental Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). **Claim:** To determine a difference between the Staff Side and the Management Side of Committee "C" of the Medical and (Hospital) Dental Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) concerning (a) the remuneration of Medical Officers in Departments (Assistant Medical Officers), Senior Medical Officers, and Deputy Medical Officers of Health employed by local authorities (including those medical officers whose remuneration has been determined under M.D.C. Circular No. 9); (b) the conditions of service of Public Health Medical Officers relating to annual leave; and (c) certain specified rates of remuneration for medical practitioners undertaking part-time work for local authorities in England and Wales. **Award:** The Court awarded as follows:—

(1) When a local authority determines the commencing salary of a new entrant or reviews the salary of a practitioner already in post, such authority, in taking account in its discretion of previous professional experience or of professional qualifications, shall in any event grant, as a minimum, one additional increment within the scale to a holder of the Diploma in Public Health. Effect shall be given to this Award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the Award.

(2) With effect from 1st April 1963 the Court revised (and specified) eleven of the rates of remuneration to be paid to medical practitioners undertaking part-time work for local authorities in England and Wales and so awarded.

(3) Save as aforesaid the Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2977 (25th June).—Parties: The Hosiery and Knitwear Employers' Association and the National Union of Hosiery Workers. **Claim:** That Clause 7—Hours of Work—of the Agreement on Wages and Conditions of Employment dated 19th April 1961 be amended so that production may take place between the hours of 12 midnight and 6 a.m. Monday to Saturday inclusive. **Award:** The Court awarded that with effect from the date of the Award, Clause 7 (b) of the Agreement concerned shall be amended so that production under a three-shift system may take place between the hours of 12 midnight and 6 a.m., subject to the following conditions:—(i) When three-shift working is operated the Employers shall, in selecting workers for the additional shift, give priority to

suitable workers who are, or have been, in their employment or have been employed in the Hosiery Trade. (ii) For three-shift workers the standard working week shall be one of 40 hours and the first shift of the week shall begin at 6 a.m. on Monday. (iii) When three-shift working is operated a three-shift differential of 6½ per cent. of wage rates shall be paid to all three-shift workers: such differential may, if the Parties agree, be expressed in an appropriate number of pence per hour. (iv) In addition to the aforementioned differential of 6½ per cent. a night shift differential of 12½ per cent. of wage rates shall be paid to workers on the third shift: such differential may, if the Parties agree, be expressed in an appropriate number of pence per hour.

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

During June five awards were issued by single arbitrators appointed under section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act 1919.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During June the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards*, Nos. 436 and 437 which are summarised below:—

Award No. 436 (4th June).—Parties: Society of Telecommunication Engineers and Post Office. **Claim:** That the national salary scales of Assistant Engineers and Inspectors employed by the Post Office shall be increased by 11 per cent. with effect from 1st July 1962, assimilation to be by corresponding points. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim as presented had not been established but awarded that the national salary scales of Assistant Engineers and Inspectors, employed by the Post Office, shall be increased by the terms of the Post Office offer (4 per cent. plus, for Assistant Engineers, increases of between £7 to £20 at the 21–24 age points) with effect from 1st July 1962, and that all such scales shall be increased by 3 per cent. from 1st April 1963, assimilation to be by corresponding points.

Award No. 437 (28th June).—Parties: Customs and Excise Launch Service Association and Commissioners of Customs and Excise. **Claim:** (a) That as from a date or dates to be determined by the Government, the national scales of pay for Launch Service grades shall be:—Mate-in-Charge £10 16s. 6d., £11 4s. 0d., £11 12s. 0d.; Engineer Mechanic I £10 12s. 6d., £11 0s. 6d., £11 9s. 0d.; Engineer Mechanic II £10 1s. 0d., £10 9s. 0d., £10 17s. 0d.; Steersman £10 3s. 0d., £10 11s. 0d., £10 19s. 0d.; Deckhand and Stoker Deckhand £9 10s. 0d., £9 18s. 0d., £10 6s. 0d. (b) That as from a date or dates to be determined by the Government these scales shall attract the two central pay increases authorised by Establishments Circulars 63/60 and 17/62. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that as from 1st April 1962 the national scales of pay of the grades concerned shall be as follows:—Mate-in-Charge 215s., 220s., 225s.; Engineer Mechanic I 210s., 215s., 220s.; Engineer Mechanic II 197s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 207s. 6d.; Steersman 200s., 205s., 210s.; Deckhand and Stoker Deckhand 185s., 190s., 195s. These scales of pay shall attract the central pay increase of 4 per cent. authorised by Establishments Circular 17/62.

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Licensed Non-residential Establishment Wages Council.—Proposal L.N.R.(61), dated 7th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for Managers and Club Stewards, and, for the first time, for fixing the number of hours per week after which overtime is payable to Club Stewards and Stewardesses.

Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council.—Proposal R.D.O.(41), dated 14th June, for amending the provisions relating to overtime and transport workers.

Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal BK(68), dated 21st June, for reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours per week to be worked before overtime is payable.

Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Council.—Proposal U.P.R.(31), dated 28th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) Order 1963: S.I.1963 No. 1116, dated 20th June, and operative from 22nd July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen) Order 1963: S.I. 1963 No. 1157, dated 26th June, and operative from 5th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) (Abolition) Order 1963

On 30th May the Minister of Labour made *The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) (Abolition) Order 1963:* S.I. 1963 No. 1057*. This Order, operative from 1st October, abolishes the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council which was originally established in 1913 as the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain) under the Trade Boards Act 1909 and later became a Wages Council upon the coming into force of the Wages Councils Act 1945.—See page 418 of the November 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

Notices of Proposals

During June 1963 notices of intention to submit Wages Regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance were issued by the following Wages Council:—

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.316), dated 28th June, 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.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.317), dated 28th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.318), dated 28th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.319), dated 28th June, for fixed revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

Further information regarding the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast 2.

Wages Regulation Orders

During June 1963 the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned:—

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963: (S.R.& O. (N.I.) 1963 No. 118), dated 11th June and operative from 18th June. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 293.

FACTORY FORMS*

Since the list published in the December 1962 issue of the GAZETTE (page 489) was prepared, the undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued, or reprinted with material amendments and/or new prices. The prices in brackets include postage. Where applicable Purchase Tax is chargeable at 20 per cent. of the net price (i.e., excluding postage).

No.	New forms
2093	Non-Ferrous Metals (Melting and Founding) Regulations 1962. Register Parts I and II. 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.), exclusive of purchase tax.
2113	Certificate of Exception No. 32. Steam Boilers. Inter-connected Steam-Water Drum and Steam Generators of the Evaporative Cooling Type. 3d. (6d.).
2115	Certificate of Exemption No. 3 (General). Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations 1961. 3d. (6d.).
2116	Certificate of Exemption No. 2 (General). Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations 1961. 3d. (6d.).
2120	Certificate of Exception No. 33. Steam Boilers. Electrically Heated Rolls of Zimmer K.M. 300 Plastics Coating Machine. 3d. (6d.).

Reprinted with amendments (new price where indicated)

3	Abstract of Factories Act 1961 for Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. 6d. (9d.).
830	Dust Explosions in Factories. Classified List of Dusts that have been Tested for Explosibility in the Form of a Dust Cloud. (New price) 8d. (11d.).

* 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 in next column or through any bookseller.

Factory Forms—continued

No.	Reprinted with new price
18	Form of Notice as to Whole Holidays for Van Boys, Errand Boys and others not employed in a factory during any part of their employment. 4d. (7d.).
21	Prescribed particulars with regard to Overtime Employment of Women and Young Persons over 16. Notice for the purposes of section 90(2) of the Factories Act 1961. 4d. (7d.), exclusive of purchase tax.
33	Part III of the General Register for Factories. Register of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences. 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.), exclusive of purchase tax.
57	Prescribed Form for Report of Examination of Superheater. 4d. (7d.), exclusive of purchase tax.
331	Memorandum on the Prevention of Industrial Dermatitis from Synthetic Resins. 5d. (8d.).
655	Health Register for use in pursuance of the Pottery (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations 1950. 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.), exclusive of purchase tax.
945	Regulations for the Manufacture of Paints and Colours—Placard. 9d. (1s.).
950	Regulations for the Casting of Brass—Placard. 9d. (1s.).
958	Regulations for Bronzing with Dry Metallic Powders in Letterpress Printing, Lithographic Printing and Coating of Metal Sheets. 6d. (9d.).
971	Cellulose Solutions Regulations 1934. 9d. (1s.).
980	Regulations for the Manufacture, Manipulation and Storage of Celluloid or any article wholly or partly made of Celluloid. 1s. (1s. 3d.).
990	Electric Accumulator Regulations 1925—Placard. 1s. (1s. 3d.).
996	Lead Paint Regulations 1927—Placard. 6d. (9d.).
1034	The Clay Works (Welfare) Special Regulations 1948—Placard. 1s. (1s. 3d.).
1868	Memorandum on Precautions in the Handling, Storage and Use of Liquid Chlorine. 2nd Edition. Reprinted with Amendments August 1957. 8d. (11d.).

The lists of *Official Publications Received* and *Statutory Instruments* will be found on page 280.

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

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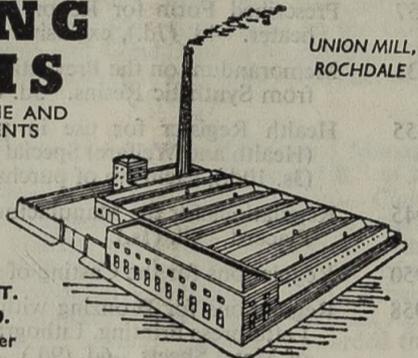
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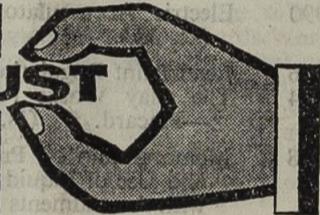
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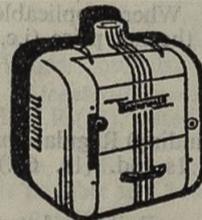
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