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Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on

Employment

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-October was 24,411,000. This was 2,000 more than in September. There were increases in financial, professional and scientific services, the distributive trades and in the engineering and electrical goods group. There were also seasonal decreases in catering and hotels, etc., and in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Unemployment

There were 342,100 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 9th November and 7,900 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 350,000 (1·5 per cent. of all employees). Between 12th October and 9th November unemployment rose by 2,000, the main increase being in catering and hotels, etc. The number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 4,000. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 176,000—51 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by 6,000; the normal monthly seasonal increase is about 19,000.

512-514

508-511

Unfilled Vacancies

There were 319,000 unfilled vacancies on 4th November, 6,000 less than on 7th October.

515

Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 17th October the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 2,117,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 26,000.

510

Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 30th November (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, $142 \cdot 2$ and $150 \cdot 7$, compared with $141 \cdot 7$ and $149 \cdot 8$ at 31st October.

Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 17th November (January 1962 = 100) was $108 \cdot 8$, compared with $107 \cdot 9$ at 13th October. The index for the food group was $109 \cdot 4$, compared with $108 \cdot 0$ the previous month.

Stoppages of Work

About 62,600 workers were involved in November in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 155,000 working days.

OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In May 1963 the Ministry of Labour made the first of its annual enquiries into the occupations of employees in manufacturing industries in Great Britain. The results were published in two parts; the report on the first part of the enquiry relating to metal manufacture, engineering (including marine engineering) and electrical goods, vehicles and the manufacture of metal goods appeared in the December 1963 issue of this GAZETTE (page 474) and the results of the second part relating to the remainder of manufacturing industries in the April 1964 issue (page 132). The enquiry was repeated in May 1964 and the results are now available. This article deals with analyses by occupation and industry Order for all manufacturing industries; analyses by size range of establishment and individual industry will appear in the January 1965 issue of this GAZETTE.

Purpose and nature of the enquiry

As was stated in the earlier articles, the Ministry instituted this enquiry because of the urgent need for more information about the occupations of employees. The enquiry was made under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, and covered all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing for which somewhat similar information is already collected. Whereas in the 1963 enquiry only two types of enquiry form were used (one for the metals group of industries and one for the remainder of manufacturing industries), in 1964, to enable more occupations to be identified, separate enquiry forms were used for each industry Order, except engineering (including marine engineering) and electrical goods, vehicles and the manufacture of metal goods, where a single form sufficed. In three industry Orders, viz., clothing and footwear; bricks, pottery, glass and cement; and paper, printing and publishing the occupations were so diverse that it was necessary to have two forms covering each Order. In preparing the new forms the British Employers' Confederation and the National Association of British Manufacturers were consulted and their invaluable help is gratefully acknowledged. It is regretted that the more detailed enquiry must have added to the burden of employers, but the information is considered essential and the co-operation of employers is greatly appreciated.

Enquiry forms were sent to 6,200 establishments selected at random from all establishments in manufacturing industries with 11 or more employees. The same sampling factors were used as in the previous year and the same basis for grossing up adopted (see the December 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, page 474 and the April 1964 issue, page 132). No enquiry forms were sent to establishments with fewer than 11 employees. Forms were received in time for inclusion in the summary tables from 97 per cent. of the establishments approached and in total these forms included 55 per cent. of all employees within the scope of the enquiry in manufacturing

Except for the metal manufacturing industry, information has this year been collected under four broad headings: Part A-administrative, technical and clerical; Part Bskilled operatives; Part C-mainly semi-skilled operatives and Part D-other employees. Information in respect of metal manufacture was collected under three headings only: Part A-administrative, technical and clerical; Part Bincluding skilled and semi-skilled operatives; and Part Cother employees

Part A identifies six occupational categories and in total covers broadly the same field as did Part A of the 1963 enquiry. On this occasion scientists and technologists as a group have been separately identified and this item covers persons engaged on, or being trained for, technical work for which the normal qualification is a university degree in science or technology and/or membership of an appropriate professional institution. The item "other technicians" covers persons carrying out functions of a grade intermediate between scientists and technologists on the one hand and skilled craftsmen and operatives on the other. Sales staff, e.g., representatives, are generally included in the item "other administrative, technical and commercial staff".

Part B identifies, as far as space has permitted, the main skilled occupations on production and maintenance appropriate to the various industries. Distinction has been made between occupations to which the normal method of entry is by apprenticeship or equivalent training and those occupations where skill has been acquired as a result of several years' experience or experience combined with a shorter period of training than is required for apprenticeship standard. In the 1963 enquiry foremen (other than works foremen) and charge hands not identified to any particular skilled occupation were in many instances included in the item relating to other skilled workers. On this occasion provision has been made in Part B for the identification of foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere.

Part C covers workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training. Except in the engineering group, pottery and papermaking and board making industries, occupations have not been separately identified. Part D, identifying normally five occupational categories,

covers all other employees. Changes in the lay-out of the forms have impaired, in certain respects, comparability with 1963 figures, but it is intended to retain the present format for the 1965 enquiry, when full comparability with 1964 figures should be possible.

Enquiries received from employers during the 1963 survey showed that many of the broad occupational groups identified needed clarification, so that on this occasion notes of guidance were issued with each form with the object of obtaining more uniformity of completion. In particular, persons trained, other than apprentices, were more clearly defined. In the 1963 enquiry information about others being trained was restricted to persons aged 21 and under, but no indication was given that only formal training was intended to be In 1964 the age restriction was removed to enable the training of adults to be included, but entries in these columns have been confined to learners and others receiving planned training, practical or theoretical. As a result of this closer definition many of the industry groups show a decrease in the numbers of others being trained in comparison with those shown in 1963. On this occasion male and female apprentices have been shown separately. In both years the figures for apprentices include all apprentices, whether indentured or not, and boys and girls serving a probationary period before apprenticeship formally starts.

Because of the variety of occupations covered in Part B of the 14 forms used, it is not possible to give in separate tables an occupational analysis covering the whole of the engineering and metals group of industries and the rest of manufacturing industry for comparison with 1963 informa-tion. Since Part A of the forms for both years covers the same field, it is possible to make a comparison here. number of administrative, technical and clerical staff totalled 1,879,160 in 1963 and 1,907,020 in 1964. In both years these figures amounted to 24 per cent. of all employees. The total number of apprentices increased from 216,500 or 2·8 per cent. of all employees in 1963 to 230,000 or 2.9 per cent. in 1964.

Analyses by occupation and industry

In Tables 1–18 on the following pages analyses are given by occupation and industry. Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15 and 18 cover complete industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Order VII, SHIPBUILDING AND MARINE ENGINEERING is covered by Tables 5 and 6. Order XII, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR is covered by Tables 11 and 12. Order XIII, BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, CEMENT, ETC. is covered by Tables 13 and 14 and Order XV, PAPER, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING by Tables 16 and 17.

Table 1 covers food, DRINK AND TOBACCO. Corresponding figures for 1963 for this industry group appeared in Table 2 on page 133 of the April 1964 issue of this GAZETTE. Whereas the total number of employees shows a decrease of 7,000, the number of apprentices has increased by 340. Table 2— CHEMICALS AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES corresponds with Table 3 in the April 1964 article. In this group the total number of employees shows an increase of 6,500; the number of apprentices has increased by 160 and the number of other males being trained by 580. The 1963 figures corresponding to Table 3-METAL MANUFACTURE are given in Table 2 on page 476 of the December 1963 issue of this GAZETTE. The total number of employees shows an increase of 32,000, and apprentices an increase of 1,160. The form used in the 1964 enquiry for this group of industries differs from the forms used for all other groups in that skilled maintenance workers have not been shown separately from skilled production workers. Table 4—ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS has no comparable table in the 1963 enquiry. Table 3 in the December 1963 article shows engineering and electrical goods combined with MARINE ENGINEERING which is now shown separately in Table 5. For purposes of comparison, however, the totals of Tables 4 and 5 can be set against the totals of Table 3 in the December 1963 article. The 1964 figures show an increase of 41,000 in the total number of employees and an increase of 1,580 in the number of apprentices. The enquiry form used for the metals and engineering groups of industries (Tables 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8) provided for the segregation of apprentices who were taking a general course and who, at the time of the enquiry, had not been allocated to an occupation. The 1963 enquiry showed that completion of the form in respect of this group of employees caused employers considerable trouble and, in the absence of any guidance, many allocated them to the occupation being currently covered in their training programme

(Text continued on page 502)

Table 1—Food, Drink and Tobacco

a cots, 2-5)			Into T	solution	Pero			Fen	nales		Appren	tices and o		
		ADDI	bna seka _ polecusi				Males			Total males and females	Appr	entices		s being ined
		(a)	(E)				(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Female: (9)
PART A. Administ	trative, tech	nical and	clerical staff	010,1	OSE, SE	TAL	95,580	58,780	7,780	162,140	200	30	760	610
Managers, works st Scientists and techn Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office s Other administrative	uperintende nologists	ents, depa	artmental ma	nagers	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00		29,630 2,440 1,150 2,730 26,570 33,060	2,320 330 890 50,590 4,650	60 — — 20 7,220 480	32,010 2,770 1,150 3,640 84,380 38,190	- 30 - 10 160		50 40 — 120 190 360	 50 460 100
PART B. 1. Craftsmen in si or equivalent	killed occup training	pations: n	normal metho	d of entry b	To y apprentice	TAL	92,600	17,780	3,460	113,840	3,270	260	1,400	490
Production workers Bakers and confe Brewers Flour millers Other skilled wor	:- ::	008.I	ined or equi	valent)	OSE.	\$88.8.5.5	12,470 520 250 1,600	4,810 — 640	990 10 — 310	18,270 530 250 2,550	1,040 20 — 110	260 	250 — — 20	210 — —
Maintenance worker Maintenance fitte Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and jo Other skilled wor	oiners rkers (appr	entice trai	ined or equi		026	despicas	18,860 4,680 840 2,710 8,090	130		18,860 4,680 840 2,710 8,220	1,020 420 30 110 520	Rakes .	150 70 — 10 30	to describe
2. Workers in occ minimum of s	cupations w six months'	here skill training es	acquired by s ssential	several year	s' experienc	e, or	100		-th. int	Mars (215760)		their (orth	on usitor	2. Free
Rollermen Screensmen, machi Silksmen Doughmakers, dou Ovenmen Machine setters, mr Pie-makers, pastryc Butchers, cutters, b Meat cooks, essenc Cigarette making n Cigarette makers (I) Cother production w experience before	ghmixers (lachinemen cooks coners, cure makers, shachine operand), cigal workers nee	bread), m	nakers	hs' training	1 081 0 18. (65.2)	rable	750 910 430 4,770 3,380 1,300 750 4,860 600 990		160 90 410 20 290 80	750 910 430 5,390 3,470 1,480 2,510 4,970 2,010 1,280 730	Horaldy Horaldy Foreign School Street Joseph School Sch	opening of the control of the contro	10 50 20 10 320 30 40 380	
3. Foremen and o			7080, POE		1,082'01	101	10,170	2,410	240	12,820		rangolo	10	20
PART C. Producti and/or some i training or e.	ion workers training, ind	who have	e acquired a cose requiring	degree of sk	e and six mor	ence oths'	46,300	54,650	19,260	120,210	an skilled ach work	rs other to and desp port drive	530	1,280
PART D. Other en		ON STREET		Dist.		OTAL	177,590	91,130	39,620	308,340	-		740	260
Warehouse, packers Road transport driv Canteen staff Labourers Other employees	vers .		cers	08101	7 55,890 L	100	33,680 45,380 680 44,740 53,110	22,120 120 6,730 8,000 54,160	7,670 10 2,010 3,710 26,220	63,470 45,510 9,420 56,450 133,490	=======================================	E	150 210 — 30 350	100 ———————————————————————————————————
		GRAN	D TOTAL	(PARTS A	B, C and	(D)	412,070	222,340	70,120	704,530	3,470	290	3,430	2,64

Table 2—Chemicals and Allied Industries

PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff Total	113,450	57,450	3,390	174,290	710	60	2,450	1,350
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists	25,600 15,910 3,000 19,560	1,110 1,180 10 3,340	- 10 - 20	26,710 17,100 3,010 22,920	170 50 270		40 680 40	150
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	23,280 26,100	47,540 4,270	3,180 180	74,000 30,550	220	10 10	1,380 70 240	400 670 130
PART B. 1. Workers in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training	75,400	3,170	240	78,810	5,620	10	700	90
Production workers Process workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	7,390	500		7,890	400	10	150	40
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians	21,310 6,130		(Sasley	21,310 6,130	2,500 920	sers (app	200	Cellar s America
Instrument artificers Other skilled engineering workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners	2,770 8,270 1,060 2,320		= solo	2,770 8,270 1,060 2,320	650 800 10 200	are Leader riviliza an		core <u>ccio</u> ne. Technical Stanical Stanical Stanical
Other skilled building workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) 2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experience, or minimum of six months' training essential	2,860	-	(tostay	2,860	140	dde sees	i ben eta iese belle	Briekla Carpen Other s
Production workers	16,570	1,870	230	18,670	who have	rae ori era	290	50
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	6,720	800	10	7,530	-0	Supples	10	-
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient. Torat	65,170	18,520	2,950	86,640	coluding.	vers sociates or careers	250	190
PART D. Other employees TOTAL	87,180	25,290	13,510	125,980		secutoje.	230	1109
Warehouse workers and despatch packers Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers Other employees	16,090 12,030 570 31,140 27,350	4,010 80 5,690 2,270 13,240	2,100 10 2,010 1,130 8,260	22,200 12,120 8,270 34,540 48,850	otec <u>ul</u> s b	us ez-loce — exs	130 10 10 40 40	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	341,200	104,430	20,090	465,720	6,330	70	3,630	1,740

Lemen grand metho) na exemples	A de present men	= tree fi			Fer	nales	STREET TO		tices and o		
(Included in cole, 253)	he bas day the			Males	10.41	operations	Total males and females	Appr	entices		s being ined
adjuncti studio silinosi se	(1)	and the same	HERE THE	(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
PART A. Administrative, technica	l and clerical staff		TOTAL	83,930	33,380	1,640	118,950	2,240	150	1,980	1,470
Managers, works superintendents, Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen Other technicians				23,500 4,810 4,400 9,740 27,650 13,830	160 140 40 500 29,820 2,720	- - - 1,550 90	23,660 4,950 4,440 10,240 59,020 16,640	400 590 670 280 300		20 250 90 590 700 330	20 - 20 1,300 130
PART B. 1. Skilled craftsmen employed of	n production or maintenan	ce	TOTAL	301,450	12,280	2,410	316,140	13,310	ME, I	4,600	140
Plumbers and pipe fitters Welders and burners		:: 100		1,160 2,210 4,490 1,860 9,490 21,260 8,810 1,970 5,070 23,170 3,450 2,370 5,160 14,730 2,440	380 — — — — 940 — — — 70		1,160 2,210 4,490 1,860 9,490 21,260 9,410 1,970 5,070 24,210 3,450 2,370 5,160 14,820 2,440	50 340 210 170 1,600 3,040 820 180 650 2,180 510 150 210 790 2,410		10 20 90 180 430 60 450 30	
2. Production workers (other that Blast furnaces, sinter plants and of Melting shops	re preparation		Total	11,650 19,760 44,310 15,230 2,210 3,890 22,530 38,730 28,200 1,470 5,830 138,310 36,030 12,110 13,040 390 52,790 23,950	60 10 300 300 180 40 1,810 3,320 4,840 — 30 10,230 40 1,560 10 4,250 1,120 3,250		11,710 19,770 44,610 15,530 2,400 3,930 24,830 42,500 34,160 1,470 5,860 154,980 36,080 13,740 13,050 5,680 54,360 32,070			30 240 760 290 130 80 170 250 490 810 20 420 30 10 70 —	

Table 4—Engineering and Electrical Goods

		And the particular property of the last						
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL	421,210	181,440	13,070	615,720	16,130	270	3,970	4,870
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	91,440	1,990	100	93,530	_	_	30	-
Scientists and technologists	32,500	720		33,220	3,420	20	400	10
Draughtsmen	63,850	1,280	30	65,160	6,970	10	1,000	70
Other technicians	56,410	1,890	20	58,320 275,050	3,970	10 140	1,300	100 4,380
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	104.810 72,200	158,170 17,390	12,070 850	90,440	630 1,140	90	600	310
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	12,200	17,500	050	30,770	1,140	30	000	310
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training Total	567,890	12,440	1,160	581,490	84,950	10	9,800	190
Production workers	bern allerità	68348	Hdg1	RESIDED ST	17 10 10 10 10	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	OF STATES	55 SER
Tool makers, tool room fitters	42,180		DECT-CES	42,180	5,360	74 - 000	470	-
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	36,950 45,960	70 360	30	37,020 46,350	1,000 7,840		680 380	18 TO 3
Turners	52,760	1,410	280	54,450	3,880		1,120	0.700
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	18,420	400	60	18,880	2,570	-	660	_
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	90,880	1,000	50	91,930	12,880	Dog Time	1,930	10
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	13,300	Marin Cont		13,300	2,450 260	L someoto	140	Schlender
Plumbers, pipe fitters	4,670 25,850	190	20 3983	4,670 26,040	1,790		180 340	MARKET
Welders	20,010	40	10	20,060	2,610	San Print	470	000
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	6,550	_		6,550	910	ALCOHOLD TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	40	Che - PC
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	10,780	910	40	11,730	1,510	200	500	200 <u>200</u> 30 TO
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	230	100 - 10	-	230	90	-00	- 100	是 注意体生
Coach trimmers	28,920	3,330	330	150 32,580	460	ALL PARTY	210	10
Inspectors and markers-off	10,040	210	40	10,290	1,060	三	40	10
Smiths, forgemen	2,580		_ 10	2.580	140		- 10	
Woodworkers	5,070	20	_	5,090	160	5107-1018	170	
Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere	21,870	970	60	22,900	10	-	50	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	40,130	2,960	230	43,320	2,290	10	890	160
Apprentices taking general course	34,140	-	TY	34,140	33,290	100	850	000
Maintenance workers			100				Clinton Tank	austoni.
Instrument and control mechanics	1,060	20	The state of the state of	1,080	90	10 m	-	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	26,220	10	-	26,230	2,030	-	320	STATE OF THE PARTY
Electricians	13,730	-		13,730	1,610	SON THE REAL PROPERTY.	210	0307
Bricklayers	4,300	100	BRILLIAN VO	4,300	140	ho - mil	10	10000
Bricklayers	10,150	540	30	10,720	510	S. T. S.	140	2 200
			25-50-15-50 E		William !	Atmosn Wi	To thence	int was
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience	252 220	217 250	42 200	512 070			7560	2.050
and/or some training Total	253,230	217,350	43,390	513,970	S	10 TO	7,560	3,050
Machinists	101,170	51,290	8,100	160,560	_	_	2,730	420
	46,680	114,600	27,050	188,330	SING-NO.	and the same	1,280	1,150
Assemblers and viewers	107.000	Start Land	STREET, STREET, STREET,	97	as galkely	federice, in		400
months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient	105,380	51,460	8,240	165,080	-	-	3,550	1,480
PART D. Other employees TOTAL	229,270	49,660	25,580	304,510	1000 219	-	1,430	420
			I STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	121111111111111	(18 mg 27 30			SON S
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	62,950	10,870	1,700	75,520	Non-son	and-tone	650	130
Road transport drivers	15,090	12 640	- 000	15,140		-	Abb oge	and the second
Canteen staff	1,450 84,510	12,640 2,170	6,820 1,610	20,910 88,290	_	No. of Street, or other party of the last	120	20-02
Other employees	65,270	23,930	15,450	104,650	NOTE LINE	TO SECURE	660	290
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	1,471,600	460,890	83,200	2,015,690	101,080	280	22,760	8,530
	The state of the s		The second second	100 To	THE PERSON NAMED IN	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	955 B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	

Table 5—Marine Engineering (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Minimum List Heading 370·2)

								Fen	nales	Total I		tices and of (included i		
		ZA -	females and				Males	Trell time	Don't time	Total males and females	Appr	entices		s being
			1)				(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Femal (9)
ART A. Adminis	trative techni	ical and	clerical stat	2,370	153,890	TOTAL	8,010	2,040	190	10,240	200	80	80	A 735
Managers, works acceptaints and tech oraughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office Other administrati	superintenden inologists	its, depa	rtmental m	anagers	250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	088	1,900 220 1,900 680 2,110 1,200	20 50 20 1,650 300		1,920 220 1,950 700 3,810 1,640	160 10 20 10		- - - 70 10	
ART B. Craftsm	en in skilled o	occupationing	ons: normal	method of	entry by	appren- TOTAL	22,100	-	-	22,100	5,120	dhuge root	310	sico
Sheet metal wor Pattern makers Instrument mak Coach or vehicl Coach trimmers Inspectors and a Moulders and c Smiths, forgeme Woodworkers Foremen and ch Other skilled wo Apprentices tak	ol room fitter tters, setter of achine tool of testers, etc. ter assemblers nd constructifitters (wood or meters and instructe body builded markers-off oremakers (for	perators perators s and ere on shop tal) ment m ers (wood oundry) not allocatice train	ectors work) echanics d or metal) ated elsewhaned or equ	nere	05 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07		530 350 2,730 1,460 290 7,000 1,590 1,040 580 450 — — 880 480 130 130 710 1,160 750		Unice High	530 350 2,730 1,460 290 7,000 1,590 540 1,040 580 450 — — 880 480 130 130 710 1,160 750	80 -640 60 30 2,340 110 150 170 90 - - - - 40 - - 150 650	Series and		
Anintenance work Instrument and Maintenance fitt Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and Other skilled wo	control mech ters, millwrigh	hts and o		=======================================	DA CAO, EL	000	460 350 20 230 240			460 350 20 230 240	- 70 80 - 10	The second secon	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	
ART C. Producti	on workers wi	ho have a	acquired a d	legree of sk	cill by exp	erience TOTAL	4,350	180	6,000 F	4,530		304). _270/0	50	michita Michigan Michigan
Machinists assemblers and violation other production months' training	workers inc	luding t	hose who	need betw	een one	and six	3,070 110 1,170	110 30 40	eldanosaen — 20-2-0	3,180 140 1,210	tagab be	or expension of the second of	50	of the same
ART D. Other en		1	082.2	1,010	3,700	TOTAL	9,080	220	110	9,410			90	HOUSE
tores, warehouse, load transport dr lanteen staff abourers Other employees	packers and	despatch	h workers	10,860	080,000	000	1,080 240 5,800 1,960	20 10 110 20 60	$=$ $-\frac{40}{70}$	1,100 250 150 5,820 2,090	STEEL		10 - 40 40	1000 MI
		GRAI	ND TOTA	L (PARTS	A. B. C	and D)	43,540	2,440	300	46,280	5,320	80	530	9,30

Table 6—Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing (excluding Admiralty Establishments)

Manual Section of the OSE OSE OSE		7,320		1000 II		Apprentices (inclu	and others be	eing trained'ns 2-4)
100 Tool = 010 Tool =		340	Males	Females	Total males and females	steunient mee	Others bei	ing trained
(I) (I)		20 2,480 1,050	(2)	(3)	(4)	Apprentices (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical workers	08	TOTAL	13,110	3,540	16,650	at not floored	nari chario ban	Smiths, for Woodwork Foreners as
PART B. Skilled operatives (including persons being trained)		TOTAL	60,590	180	60,770	10,260	160	Other skills
Ritters Riveters (hand, pneumatic and hydraulic) Furners Holders on Paulkers (hand and machine) Platers Plumbers Welders (electric) Pheet iron, sheet metal workers, coppersmiths Drillers Riggers Phipwrights (including loftsmen) Burners Electricians Ele	100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000	010	7,700 1,460 1,270 440 1,840 5,600 3,340 7,480 1,980 910 1,180 8,380 1,720 4,550 1,050 6,860	of stiff by an	7,700 1,460 1,270 440 1,840 5,600 3,340 7,480 1,980 910 1,180 8,380 1,720 4,550 1,050 6,860	1,960 80 220 — 250 790 680 930 430 80 70 1,610 130 1,030 160 1,370	20 10 10 40 50	
cainters	U18,0	040.7	2,860 1,970	180	2,860 2,150	280 190	10 20	dehs W. Reno sed the repe
ART C. Semi-skilled and others, including labourers		TOTAL	31,600	700	32,300		· ·	ensusof:
GRAND TOTAL (PA)	RTS A, B	and C)	105,300	4,420	109,720	10,260	160	C 100 100

^{*} Where no figure is available the sign . . has been used.

100	001	-	13.20	1	

		Fem	nales	Total	Appren	tices and o (included	in cols. 2	2–5)
Total Others being Others being trained trained	Males			males and females	Appr	rentices		s being ined
Full-sions Farr-time (1) Males Females Males Female	(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Femal (9)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff Total	L 157,830	53,890	2,370	214,090	4,550	80	1,050	1,48
cientists and technologists	32,460 6,920 19,540	390 80 260	= 20	32,850 7,000 19,820	730 1,160		30 40 90	dog ₂ ma
Other technicians	. 24,190 52,340 22,380	730 47,290 5,140	2,140 150	24,980 101,770 27,670	1,900 130 630	10 40 10	90 530 270	1,3
ART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by appreinticeship or other equivalent training		2,090	190	271,690	28,750	20	3,320	bs ran
Troduction workers Tool makers, tool room fitters	20,240	- illo do serio	PO POSTOR	20,240	1,740	a prospering	130	pit
Turners	. 17,700 11,640 16,040	360	160	17,700 11,640 16,560	410 1,210 1,650	i rous fi	320 60 220	n los
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	6,340 51,120 2,120	80 70	三四	6,420 51,190 2,120	550 4,360 330	lool takiri.	10 440 10	2001
Plumbers, pipe fitters	1,450 9,190	100	10	1,450 9,300 13,820	20 350 1,150	den se a ri d constru	170 130	alens
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	2,650	= 20		2,650 540 15,000	120 40 1,800	- 52003	690	rainte
Coach trimmers	2,840	70 1,020		2,910 25,740	240 230	_10	90 40	unaliza unaliza
Woodworkers	1,760 6,630	$-\frac{50}{20}$		1,250 1,760 6,650	70 130 300	No-emilia Personances	10 60 120	
Foremen and charge hands, not allocated elsewhere	8,290	30 210 20	=	8,320 21,230 11,850	30 1,060 11,490		400 340	eddin shoot
Agintenance workers	200		distant	300	20	Control Sense Control Sense Co	ow testifications	Soldie Soldie
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	. 10,570 5,950	Ξ		10,570 5,950	620 530	me louisso.	20 20	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE
Carpenters and joiners	2,360 3,500	= 40	— storing	630 2,360 3,540	220 80	white or	10 10	
ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training TOTA	194,030	31,040	2,570	227,640	ni eiinen	Siners Nor <u>ul</u> app	2,720	6
Sachinists	61,360 56,420	9,640 12,980	940 1,160	71,940 70,560	who nave	n warken	1,130 440	0 72
	. 76,250	8,420 13,040	470 5,730	85,140 130,480	10	- 10%	1,150 240	Salada Salada
oad transport drivers	32,250 8,320	3,440 50	140	35,830 8,370	10 mm 10 mm	or experis	160	on to
anteen staff		3,700 640 5,210	1,010 510 4,070	5,280 35,730 45,270		2 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10 10 60	G 19
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D	732,980	100,060	10,860	843,900	33,310	100	7,330	2,2
Table 8—Man	ufacture of	Metal G	nods	ATOT GM				
ART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTA		37,970	4,830	107,340	940	10	1,050	1 6
lanagers, works superintendents, departmental managers	25,350	950 80	_110	26,410 1,610	- ₃₀	=	100	
raughtsmen	5,360 2,900	70 170		5,430 3,070	540 180	=	360 60	
ther administrative, technical and commercial staff ART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by appren	11,310	33,540 3,160	4,200 520	55,830 14,990	130		340 190	5
ticeship or equivalent training Tota roduction workers		6,700	1,520	126,670	11,370	20	3,950	
Tool makers, tool room fitters	13,510	250 40 120		11,680 13,550 4,120	1,330 440 420	=	290 540 30	1
Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	5,900	680	50	6,630 460	130	=	230	
Plumbers, pipe fitters	1,030	150 20 —	20	8,290 1,070 1,010	730 50 200	=	430 30	
Welders	10,810	560 90		8,050 10,900 340	380 1,330 30	=	240 850	E
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	160 70	三	30	160 70 20	10 10	=	_20	=
Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	2,480 1,050	600 100	60 40	3,140 1,190	10 30	=	10 60	
Woodworkers	1,040 6,330	80 810	- 60 20	4,120 1,180 7,160	120 100	ton Zilia	240 — 20	1
		2,950 20	1,100	23,940 4,590	550 4,530		730 40	ET
Apprentices taking general course			STATE OF THE PARTY		lugal ed l	na <u>plinen</u>	<u></u>	() 87() (0)(3)
Apprentices taking general course **Caintenance workers** Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	40	_	= 1	7.510	450	TO DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF		D STATE
Apprentices taking general course 'aintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers	40 7,510 2,940 440	=		7,510 2,940 440	450 370 —	(201 <u>12</u> 8um	70 10	270
Apprentices taking general course Initenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Electricians Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	40 7,510 2,940 440 1,170 2,670		30 100 1	7,510 2,940		Con Tables	70 10 10	21000 21000 21000
Apprentices taking general course **Caintenance workers** Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training TOTA **Tachinists**	40 7,510 2,940 440 1,170 2,670 87,310	230 65,060 23,600	18,400	7,510 2,940 440 1,170 2,900	370 -60	(and the sum	70 10 10 - 2,670	7 1
Apprentices taking general course (aintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Electricians Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training (achinists Sesemblers and viewers ther production workers including those who need between one and significant including those who need between one and the need the need to th	40 7,510 2,940 440 1,170 2,670 2 87,310 23,360 8,090	65,060 23,600 11,000	18,400 7,080 3,280	7,510 2,940 440 1,170 2,900 170,770 54,040 22,370	370 -60	(and the sum	70 10 10 - 2,670 870 140	7
Apprentices taking general course **Taintenance workers** Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training Total fachinists ssemblers and viewers ther production workers including those who need between one and si months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient ART D. Other employees Total	40 7,510 2,940 440 1,170 2,670 87,310 23,360 8,090 55,860 75,810	65,060 23,600 11,000 30,460 34,010	18,400 7,080 3,280 8,040 12,500	7,510 2,940 440 1,170 2,900 170,770 54,040 22,370 94,360 122,320	370 -60	(and the sum	70 10 10 2,670 870 140 1,660 1,040	7 1 4 3
Apprentices taking general course faintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experienc and/or some training TOTA Iachinists ssemblers and viewers ther production workers including those who need between one and si months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient ART D. Other employees TOTA ores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers ond transport drivers anteen staff	40 7,510 2,940 440 1,170 2,670 2 87,310 23,360 8,090 55,860 75,810 16,650 7,080 270	65,060 23,600 11,000 30,460 34,010 9,810 80	18,400 7,080 3,280 8,040 12,500 1,620	7,510 2,940 440 1,170 2,900 170,770 54,040 22,370 94,360 122,320 28,080 7,160	370 60 60 —	(and the sum	70 10 10 2,670 870 140 1,660	7 1
Apprentices taking general course Caintenance workers Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Electricians Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) ART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training Total achinists Seemblers and viewers ther production workers including those who need between one and si months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient ART D. Other employees Total ores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers and transport drivers	40 7,510 2,940 440 1,170 2,670 2 87,310 23,360 8,090 55,860 75,810 16,650 7,080 270 28,030 23,200	65,060 23,600 11,000 30,460 34,010 9,810	18,400 7,080 3,280 8,040 12,500	7,510 2,940 440 1,170 2,900 170,770 54,040 22,370 94,360 122,320 28,080	370 60 60	(and the sum	70 10 10 2,670 870 140 1,660 1,040	7 1 4 3

			Female		Fen	nales			tices and or (included i		
	Total Region and Apprent			Males			Total males and females	Appr	entices		s being ined
				(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
PART A. Administrative,	technical and clerical	staff	Тоты	63,010	38,280	2,210	103,500	440	90	1,000	670
Managers, works superint Scientists and technologis	ts		: 100 A 3 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	27,940 2,750	1,700 250	_130	29,770 3,000	-40	anso <u>di</u> ncen	160 160	
Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (in		11 15	: 102	5,210	1,870 31,660	20 1,950	1,580 7,100 50,820	20 280 50		10 350 220	70 560
Other administrative, com	mercial staff and trace	rs	Тотац	8,330	2,790	110	11,230 231,140	50 4,920	910	2,810	3,260
Craftsmen in skilled or equivalent training		ethod of entr		114,730	istantique	ligates to be	231,140	4,920	San John S	2,010	3,200
Production workers Loom tenters, overlook Strippers and grinders (cotton card room)		Albei ett 10	2 060	_180	=	10,860 2,060	920 40	ido王) zo	230	Products Edion
Wool sorters (including Spinners (apprentice train Carders (apprentice train	fleece wool sorters)	:: ::	iibor :: (i)	1,470 490	490 1,670 130	80 300	2,040 2,460 540	250 — 50	granda.co) ootumbra orazentus	20 40	30 30
Warpers (apprentice tra	ined) ined)		ilkseii W	620 760	1,160 3,070	40 250	1,820 4,080	50 200	_10	-20	20 70
Machine printers (textile Other skilled workers (a	e finishing)	DATE OF THE PARTY		6,670	910 5,780	1,000	1,620 13,450	70 650	100	230	200
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, mil Electricians	lwrights and mechanic	es		2 400	_ 10	_	15,400 3,490	1,370 290	2000 in	300 20	Electric Balckin Ourner
Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners			1081 :: 00	2,630		_ _ 40	510 2,630	120	gosLive b	10	Office:
Other skilled workers (a 2. Workers in occupation	ns where skill acquired	The same of	ears' experience, or		220	40	5,710	290	appropriate	30	311
mimimum of six mo Mule spinners	nths' training essential		TOTO T ON	4,290	1,130	150	5,570	40	_	170	120
Weavers Loomers and twisters (har Burlers, menders and dara	nd and machine)		1100011	12,070 3,400	27,930 2,000	3,790 470	43,790 5,870	30 110	100 10 290	830 40	670 30 450
Tape sizers, yarn dressers, Dyers, operative dyers	warp dressers		[DREAT] 10	180 1,690 6,040	13,160 420 1,070	2,460 10 80	15,800 2,120 7,190	50 20	10	<u></u>	
Linkers Knitters Rope makers		::-		10 150	5,710 3,090 40	490 170 10	6,710 13,410 400	200	40 50	330 20	180 180
Other production workers experience before becom	needing at least six moing reasonably proficie	onths' traini	ng or considerable		30,440	6,420	50,430	20	300	330	1,230
3. Foremen and charge			1,023.9 08	11,140	2,020	20	13,180	140	gest tors a	90	30 modera
PART C. Production work and/or some training training or experien	kers who have acquired t, including those requir ce before becoming rea	ing between o	one and six months'	18239	152,700	26,200	268,050			1,490	4,220
PART D. Other employee	LUKET.1	THE REAL PROPERTY.	TOTAL		48,740	10,980	144,180	1885	-	620	250
Warehouse, examiners, pa Road transport drivers	ckers and despatch wo	orkers		26,490 4,670	19,000	1,740	47,230 4,700	=	=	450	120
Canteen staff				310	5 260	1 010					
Labourers				28,700	5,360 1,420 22,930	1,810 910 6,520	7,480 31,030 53,740		=	10 30 130	$\frac{20}{110}$
Labourers		.: :: AL (PARTS		28,700 24,290		910 6,520 55,170		5,360	1,000	30	_
Labourers Other employees		oseninily	A, B, C and D)	28,700 24,290 351,350	1,420 22,930 340,350	910 6,520 55,170	31,030 53,740 746,870	5,360 —\$1 ok		30 130	110
Labourers Other employees	GRAND TOTA	Tab		28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather	1,420 22,930 340,350	910 6,520 55,170	31,030 53,740 746,870			30 130	110
Labourers Other employees PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superint. Scientists and technologist	GRAND TOTA	Tab	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leathe Total	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods ar	910 6,520 55,170 ad Fur	31,030 53,740 746,870 9,870 2,740 150			30 130 5,920	110 8,400
PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superints Scientists and technologist Draughtsmen	technical and clerical sendents, departmental	Tab	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leathe TOTAL	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140 10 200	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods ar 4,250 120 10 10	620 6,520 620	31,030 53,740 746,870 9,870 2,740 150 10 210			30 130 5,920	110 8,400
PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superints Scientists and technologist Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (in Other administrative, technicity).	technical and clerical sendents, departmental sendents, departmental sendents office)	Tab	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leathe TOTAL	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140 10 200 900 1,130	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods ar 4,250 120 10 -10 4,070 40	620 620 620 620	31,030 53,740 746,870 9,870 2,740 150 10 210 5,590 1,170	ido 12— inne_dep ienc_dep ido dep ido dep ido de	de T	30 130 5,920 100 	20
Labourers Other employees PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superints Scientists and technologist Draughtsmen	technical and clerical sendents, departmental sendents, departmental sendents office) nical and commercial sendents normal me	Tab staff managers staff	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leathe Total	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140 10 200 900 1,130 14,730	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods ar 4,250 120 10 - 10 4,070	620 6,520 620	9,870 2,740 150 10 210 5,590			30 130 5,920	110 8,400
PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superints Scientists and technologist Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (in Other administrative, tech PART B, 1. Craftsmen in skilled of or equivalent training Production workers Preparers and cutters	technical and clerical sendents, departmental sendents works office) nical and commercial secupations: normal meaning	Tab staff managers staff	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leathe TOTAL TOTAL Y by apprenticeship	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140 10 200 900 1,130 14,730	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods an 4,250 120 10 4,070 40 8,920	620 620 620 620	31,030 53,740 746,870 9,870 2,740 150 10 210 5,590 1,170	ido 12— inne_dep ienc_dep ido dep ido dep ido de	60	30 130 5,920 100 	20
PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superints Scientists and technologist Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (in Other administrative, technologist PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled of or equivalent training Production workers Preparers and cutters Saddlery and harness m Bench hands (heavy leaf	technical and clerical sendents, departmental sendents, departmental sendents office) nical and commercial secupations: normal meaning	Tab staff managers staff	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leathe Total Total y by apprenticeship	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140 10 200 900 1,130 14,730 1,360 20 1,140	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods ar 4,250 120 10 4,070 40 8,920	620 	31,030 53,740 746,870 746,870 9,870 2,740 150 10 210 5,590 1,170 24,590	320	60	30 130 5,920 100 -60 -40 630	20 20 610
PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superinte Scientists and technologist Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (in Other administrative, tech PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled a or equivalent training Production workers Preparers and cutters Saddlery and harness m Bench hands (heavy leaf Machinists and stitchers Other skilled workers (a	technical and clerical sendents, departmental sendents works office) nical and commercial secupations: normal meaning	Tab staff managers staff ethod of entr	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leathe Total Total y by apprenticeship	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140 10 200 900 1,130 14,730	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods an 4,250 120 10 -10 4,070 40 8,920	6,520 55,170 620 ————————————————————————————————————	31,030 53,740 746,870 9,870 2,740 150 10 210 5,590 1,170 24,590	320	60	30 130 5,920 100 60 40 630	20 20 20 610
PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superinte Scientists and technologist Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (in Other administrative, tech PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled a or equivalent training Production workers Preparers and cutters Saddlery and harness m Bench hands (heavy lear Machinists and stitchers Other skilled workers (a Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, mill Electricians	decupations: normal me	Tab staff managers staff ethod of entr	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leathe Total Total y by apprenticeship	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140 10 200 900 1,130 14,730 1,360 20 1,140 110 1,240 670 160	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods ar 4,250 10 -10 4,070 40 8,920	6,520 55,170 620 ————————————————————————————————————	9,870 9,870 2,740 150 10 210 5,590 1,170 24,590 1,650 50 1,500 2,910	320 -70 -50	60	30 130 5,920 100 -60 -40 630	20 20 610
PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superints Scientists and technologist Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (in Other administrative, technologist of the control of th	decupations: normal medical services and commercial se	Tab staff managers staff ethod of entry quivalent)	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leathe Total Total y by apprenticeship	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140 10 200 900 1,130 14,730 1,360 20 1,140 110 1,240	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods ar 4,250 10 -10 4,070 40 8,920 260 30 340 2,610 580	610 6,520 55,170 620 ——————————————————————————————————	31,030 53,740 746,870 746,870 9,870 2,740 150 10 210 5,590 1,170 24,590 1,650 50 1,500 2,910 1,840 670 160 40 200	320 70 50 170	60	30 130 5,920 100 60 	20 20 610
PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superints Scientists and technologist Draughtsmen	decented and clerical sendents, departmental sendents, departmental sendents, departmental sendents office) nical and commercial secupations: normal meaning akers sendents and mechanical secupations are secupations and mechanical security securit	Tab staff managers staff ethod of entry quivalent)	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leathe Total Total y by apprenticeship	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140 10 200 900 1,130 14,730 1,360 20 1,140 110 1,240 670 160 40 200 530	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods ar 4,250 10 -10 4,070 40 8,920	6,520 55,170 620 ————————————————————————————————————	31,030 53,740 746,870 746,870 9,870 2,740 150 10 210 5,590 1,170 24,590 1,650 50 1,500 2,910 1,840 670 160 40	320 70 50 170	60	30 130 5,920 100 60 	20 20 610
PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superints Scientists and technologist Draughtsmen	decupations: normal medical services trained or ecupatice trained or ecupatical ecupati	Tab staff managers staff ethod of entry quivalent)	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leathe Total Total y by apprenticeship	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140 10 200 900 1,130 14,730 1,360 20 1,140 110 1,240 670 160 40 200 530	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods ar 4,250 10 -10 4,070 40 8,920 260 30 340 2,610 580	610 6,520 55,170 620 ——————————————————————————————————	31,030 53,740 746,870 746,870 9,870 2,740 150 10 210 5,590 1,170 24,590 1,650 50 1,500 2,910 1,840 670 160 40 200	320 70 50 170	60	30 130 5,920 100 60 	20 20 20 610
PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superints Scientists and technologist Draughtsmen Other technicians Other technicians Other administrative, tech PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled a or equivalent training Production workers Preparers and cutters Saddlery and harness m Bench hands (heavy least Machinists and stitchers Other skilled workers (a Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, mill Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (a 2. Workers in occupation minimum of six mon Hide splitters Limeyard machinerymen Curriers, shavers, whitener Fellmongers, sorters, dyers	dechnical and clerical sendents, departmental sendents, departmental sendents office) nical and commercial sendents in the secupations: normal measurements and commercial secupations: normal measurements in the secupation of the	Tab staff managers staff ethod of entry quivalent)	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leathe Total Total y by apprenticeship	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140 10 200 900 1,130 14,730 1,360 20 1,140 110 1,240 670 160 40 200 530	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods an 4,250 120 10 4,070 40 8,920 260 30 340 2,610 580	910 6,520 55,170 620 ——————————————————————————————————	31,030 53,740 746,870 746,870 2,740 150 10 210 5,590 1,170 24,590 1,650 2,910 1,840 670 160 40 200 550 1,600 40 200 550	320 70 50 170	60	30 130 5,920 100 60 40 630 40 140	20 20 610
Labourers Other employees PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superints Scientists and technologist Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (in Other administrative, tech PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled of or equivalent training Production workers Preparers and cutters Saddlery and harness m Bench hands (heavy leat Machinists and stitchers Other skilled workers (a Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, mill Electricians Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (a 2. Workers in occupation minimum of six mon Hide splitters Limeyard machinerymen Curriers, shavers, whitener Fellmongers, sorters, dyers Machinists Limeyard machinerymen Curriers, shavers, whitener Fellmongers, sorters, dyers Machinists Limeyard machinerymen Curriers, shavers, whitener Fellmongers, sorters, dyers Machinists Limeyard machinerymen Curriers, shavers, whitener Fellmongers, sorters, dyers Machinists Limeyard machinerymen Curriers, shavers, whitener Fellmongers, sorters, dyers Machinists Limeyard machinerymen Curriers, shavers and closers Other production workers	dechnical and clerical sendents, departmental sendents, departmental sendents office) nical and commercial secupations: normal measurements of secupations: normal measurements of secupations of secupat	Tab staff managers staff ethod of entry quivalent) s quivalent) by several ye	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leathe Total Total y by apprenticeship	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140 10 200 900 1,130 14,730 1,360 20 1,140 110 1,240 670 160 40 200 530	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods an 4,250 120 10 4,070 40 8,920 260 30 340 2,610 580 ————————————————————————————————————	910 6,520 55,170 620 ——————————————————————————————————	31,030 53,740 746,870 746,870 9,870 2,740 150 10 210 5,590 1,170 24,590 1,650 50 1,500 2,910 1,840 670 160 40 200 550	320 70 50 170	60	30 130 5,920 100 60 40 630 40 140 	20 20 20 610
Darres Other employees Other employees Other employees PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superints cientists and technologist Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (in Other administrative, technocher administrative, technocher administrative, technocher administrative, technocher administrative, technocher administrative, technocher saddlery and harness mench hands (heavy leaf Machinists and stitchers Other skilled workers (and Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, mill Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (and 2. Workers in occupation minimum of six month in the splitters Limeyard machinerymen Curriers, shavers, whitener Fellmongers, sorters, dyers Machinists Hand stitchers and closers Other production workers experience before become	dechnical and clerical sendents, departmental sendents, departmental sendents, departmental sendents of secupations: normal measurements of secupations: normal measurements of secupations: normal measurements of secupations of secu	Tab staff managers staff ethod of entry quivalent) s quivalent) by several ye onths' training	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leathe Total Total y by apprenticeship	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140 10 200 900 1,130 14,730 1,360 20 1,140 110 1,240 670 160 40 200 530 160 570 710 630 810 — 5,250	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods ar 4,250 120 10 4,070 40 8,920 260 30 340 2,610 580 ————————————————————————————————————	910 6,520 55,170 620 	31,030 53,740 746,870 746,870 2,740 150 10 210 5,590 1,170 24,590 1,650 50 1,500 2,910 1,840 670 160 40 200 550 160 570 710 670 160 670 7,530	320 70 50 170	60	30 130 5,920 100 60 40 630 40 140	20 20 610
PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superints Scientists and technologist Draughtsmen	dechnical and clerical sendents, departmental sendents, departmental sendents, departmental sendents and commercial sendents and commercial sendents and commercial sendents and commercial sendents and mechanical and mechanical sendents and mechanical sendents where skill acquired and sendents where skill acquired and sendents are sendents and allocated else there who have acquired sendents who have acquired sendents who have acquired sendents and sendents and allocated else there who have acquired sendents and sendents and sendents and sendents and sendents are sendents and sendents and sendents and sendents are sendents and sendents and sendents are sendents and sendents are sendents and sendents are sendents and sendents are sendents.	Tab staff managers staff ethod of entr quivalent) s puivalent) by several ye onths' training the contract of	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leather Total Y by apprenticeship ars' experience, or skill by experience	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140 10 200 900 1,130 14,730 1,360 20 1,140 110 1,240 670 160 40 200 530	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods ar 4,250 120 10 -10 4,070 40 8,920 260 30 340 2,610 580 	910 6,520 55,170 620 ——————————————————————————————————	31,030 53,740 746,870 746,870 2,740 150 10 210 5,590 1,170 24,590 1,650 50 1,500 2,910 1,840 670 160 40 200 550 1,700 2,910 1,840 670 1,500 2,910 1,700 1,500 2,910 1,500 1,500 2,910 1,50	70 50 170 30	60	30 130 5,920 100 -60 -40 630 140 -10 -10 -20 -270 -270	20 20 20 610 30 250 110
PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superints Scientists and technologist Draughtsmen Other technicians Other technicians Other technicians Other administrative, tech PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled a or equivalent training Production workers Preparers and cutters Saddlery and harness m Bench hands (heavy least Machinists and stitchers Other skilled workers (a Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, mill Electricians Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (a 2. Workers in occupation minimum of six mon Hide splitters Limeyard machinerymen Curriers, shavers, whitener Fellmongers, sorters, dyers Machinists Hand stitchers and closers Other production workers experience before becom 3. Foremen and charge if PART C. Production work and or some training training or experien	decential and clerical sendents, departmental sendents, departmental sendents and commercial sendents and commercial sendents. In the secupations: normal measurements and secupations: normal measurements and mechanical secupations and mechanical sendents where skill acquired in this training essential sendents and allocated else series who have acquired including those required including those required in the series who have acquired in the series who have acquired including those required in the series who have acquired including those required the series who have acquired including those required the series who have acquired including those required the series who have acquired the series who have acq	Tab staff managers	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leathe Total Total y by apprenticeship ars' experience, or skill by experience one and six months' ficient Total	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140 10 200 900 1,130 14,730 1,360 20 1,140 110 1,240 670 160 40 200 530 160 570 710 630 810 — 5,250 1,130	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods and 4,250 120 10 4,070 40 8,920 260 30 340 2,610 580 ————————————————————————————————————	910 6,520 55,170 620 	31,030 53,740 746,870 746,870 2,740 150 10 210 5,590 1,170 24,590 1,650 50 1,500 2,910 1,840 670 160 40 200 550 7,70 710 670 710 670 710 670 710 710 710 710 710 710 710 7	70 50 170	60	30 130 5,920 100 60 40 630 40 140 	20 20 20 610 30 250 110
PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superints Scientists and technologist Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (in Other administrative, technologist Draughtsmen Other administrative, technologist Draughtsmen Other administrative, technologist Draughtsmen Production workers and cutters Saddlery and harness mench hands (heavy leaf Machinists and stitchers Other skilled workers (and Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, mill Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (and 2. Workers in occupation minimum of six months and minimum of six months and titchers and closers Other production workers experience before become 3. Foremen and charge in PART C. Production workers and lor some training	dechnical and clerical sendents, departmental sendents, departmental sendents office) nical and commercial sendents and commercial sendents in the secupations: normal meaning askers ther goods) the prentice trained or early where skill acquired or the sendents in the se	Tab staff managers	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leather Total Total y by apprenticeship ars' experience, or skill by experience one and six months' icient Total Total	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140 10 200 900 1,130 14,730 1,360 20 1,140 110 1,240 670 160 40 200 530 160 570 710 630 810 5,250 1,130 8,920 4,820	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods ar 4,250 10 -10 4,070 40 8,920 260 30 340 2,610 580 	910 6,520 55,170 620 	31,030 53,740 746,870 746,870 2,740 150 10 210 5,590 1,170 24,590 1,650 50 1,500 2,910 1,840 670 160 40 200 550 7,530 1,220 14,800 7,750	70 50 170 30	60	30 130 5,920 100 60 40 630 40 140 10 10 10 20 270 270	20 20 610 30 250 110
PART A. Administrative, Managers, works superints Scientists and technologist Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (in Other administrative, tech PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled a or equivalent training Production workers Preparers and cutters Saddlery and harness m Bench hands (heavy leat Machinists and stitchers Other skilled workers (a Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, mill Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (a 2. Workers in occupation minimum of six mon Hide splitters Limeyard machinerymen Curriers, shavers, whitener Fellmongers, sorters, dyers Machinists Hand stitchers and closers Other production workers experience before becom 3. Foremen and charge I PART C. Production work and/or some training training or experien	dechnical and clerical sendents, departmental sendents, departmental sendents office) nical and commercial sendents and commercial sendents in the secupations: normal meaning askers ther goods) the prentice trained or early where skill acquired or the sendents in the se	Tab staff managers	A, B, C and D) le 10—Leathe Total Total y by apprenticeship ars' experience, or skill by experience one and six months' ficient Total	28,700 24,290 351,350 r, Leather 5,000 2,620 140 10 200 900 1,130 14,730 1,360 20 1,140 110 1,240 670 160 40 200 530 160 570 710 630 810 — 5,250 1,130	1,420 22,930 340,350 Goods ar 4,250 10 -10 4,070 40 8,920 260 30 340 2,610 580 	910 6,520 55,170 620 	31,030 53,740 746,870 746,870 2,740 150 10 210 5,590 1,170 24,590 1,650 50 1,500 2,910 1,840 670 160 40 200 550 7,70 710 670 710 670 710 670 710 710 710 710 710 710 710 7	70 50 170 30	60	30 130 5,920 100 60 40 630 40 140 	20 20 610 30 250 110 80 140

Table 11—Clothing (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Minimum List Headings 441–449)

					Fer	nales		Appren	tices and o (included		
males and Apprentions Cherk being instead				Males			Total males and females	Appr	entices		rs being
One Personal Makes Fernales (8) (9) (9) (9)				(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	0 2,2	Te	OTAL	20,270	29,420	1,640	51,330	110	10	50	360
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers and technologists		67 A 85		11,280 60 110 710 3,920 4,190	4,480 60 110 680 19,920 4,170	20 1,290 330	15,760 120 220 1,410 25,130 8,690	= = = 110	= = - 10		- - 10 270 80
PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of or equivalent training	f entry by a		OTAL eship	41,010	198,180	22,060	261,250	1,910	1,380	2,100	14,770
Production workers Tailors and cutters (clothing) Alteration hands (clothing) Dyer-mixers (hat manufacture) Formers (hat manufacture) Journeymen finishers (hat manufacture) Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent				19,030 400 10 270 380 1,540	9,350 1,250 — 100 70 5,220	920 340 — — — 330	29,300 1,990 10 370 450 7,090	1,500 — 10 20 100	1,120 10 — — — 250	1,320	290 30 — 30 370
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians	ent)	W.A.		3,090 320 — 180 470	10 - - 150	- Granter	3,100 320 — 180 620	250 — — 10 20	Proping and a second	90 10 — 40	MINERAL MARINE
2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by seve minimum of six months' training essential	eral years' e	experienc	e, or			Finaley	uitar no bonis		esters (appl		Carner Other
Garment pressers	training or	consider	oble.	6,510 70 1,480 3,700	12,000 17,380 3,970 131,400	2,120 2,380 250 15,040	20,630 19,830 5,700 150,140		Anadaurana Innormalia Elizabeth	180 	390 420 180 10,660
experience before becoming reasonably proficient	··· ··	consider.		1,650	12,830	660	15,140		Canada ba	110	2,400
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere		CO F.	0:0	1,910	4,450	20	6,380	A SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRES	100	p o contract	0 700
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degrand/or some training, including those requiring between training or experience before becoming reasonably	ween one an	nd six mo	ience nths'	2,490	44,390	5,090	51,970	I su milio	on a to the	90	2,960
PART D. Other employees		To	OTAL	16,380	17,010	4,450	37,840	languesi s	minimoseri 1	110	80
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers		112.70		8,380 1,800 70 1,780 4,350	6,620 	1,250 260 2,320	15,620 1,800 4,850 2,370 13,200	vad med s to semidate sed made		90 = = 20	= 30 = 50
GRAND TOTAL (PA	RTS A, I	B, C and	1 D)	80,150	289,000	33,240	402,390	2,020	1,390	2,350	18,170

Table 12—Footwear (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Minimum List Heading 450)

PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	То	TAL 7,200	5,900	460	13,560	20	191-17110	250	220
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists	103 103	3,430 70 90 600 1,740 1,270	$-\frac{10}{20}$	= 20 = 440	3,790 80 90 620 7,480 1,500			80 — 60 40 70	
PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry or equivalent training		26,800 ship	28,770	2,730	58,300	220	hilled acc	1,510	1,620
Production workers Clickers Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	::35 ::	6,250 800	80 250		6,330 1,080	110 70	- 2363 Sactor - 2363	400 200	
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	616.X	840 160 50 150		E distribution	840 160 50 150 150	40 = =	top leaded for the state of the	20 10 —	dissetti hidus Sd i 19(UL) urlamedid similad dissetti
Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several year minimum of six months' training essential	ars' experience	APP TO SERVE		Orolley	ups actions	ri silni	inces (app	i bus eo	
Closing operators, skivers, beaders, folders Perforators Closing machinists, flat, post and derby side Fitters, bending over operators, eyeletters Pressmen, planet rounders, heel builders Pullers over, staple, consul, bed, side and toe lasters Sole attachers pre-finished Heel attachers, sluggers, passers Heel trimmers, scourers, edge trimmers, edge setters, takers o Other production workers needing at least six months' trainin	off or considera	100 50 20 1,780 3,900 1,060 1,330 2,700 ble	4,110 550 15,780 2,650 100 70 40 180 150	460 30 1,440 400 20 —	4,670 630 17,240 3,150 1,900 3,970 1,100 1,510 2,850			50 170 30 50 70	210 10 1,070 100 10 — — 10 10
experience before becoming reasonably proficient 3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	COLS-	5,910	4,100	340	10,350	dep ul ey:	December	480	180
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of s and/or some training, including those requiring between or training or experience before becoming reasonably profice	ne and six mont	nce hs'	11,700	520	2,170	cesses to the se sease to the se sease period to	ensi uzusi enione e kugaleka enione	540	750
PART D. Other employees	Ton	AL 5,970	5,810	820	12,600	-	No.	140	180
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers Other employees		1,930 310 80 710 2,940	1,560 	230 80 430	3,570 310 650 860 7,210	hea <u>T</u> als	September 1		10 - - 170
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS .	A, B, C and	D) 50,220	52,180	4,530	106,930	240	-	2,440	2,770

Table 13—Bricks, Glass, Cement, etc. (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Minimum List Headings 461 and 463-469)

diese (voing renianal st cols. 2–3)	(babulani)	angar.		sole	sins?			For	nales		Apprent	tices and of (included	thers being in cols. 2-	g trained -5).
	201/2009	usa l	Total moles and generales			2	Males	ren	laics	Total males and females	Appr	entices		s being ined
		Malas (a)	(8)				(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
		new 1	1)	OTE	041.81 Tox	130		14,790	1,100	49,690	350	501 - Asia	390	130
Clerical and office Other administration	uperintender nologists	ing work	rtmental ma	inagers 		 	33,800 11,280 1,600 2,100 2,060 10,560 6,200 50,100	280 80 20 110 13,420 880 1,400	- - 1,020 80 300	11,560 1,680 2,120 2,170 25,000 7,160 51,800	40 220 60 30 — 2,860		10 50 70 90 110 60 1,510	
1. Craftsmen in s	skilled occupe t training	ations: 1	normal metho	od of entry	by apprentices.	hip			d guistini	mellingan japanga		woo belle.		April 2 . 10
Production workers Furnacemen, sm Crown glass mal Gatherers, ballm Glass blowers—1 Glass cutters—fl.	elters (glass) sers lakers furnace bench at glass omestic glass ers, lens poli fireplace	s ishers, preslabbers	erials manuf	rs aterials ma	nufacture)		560 		- 40 - 10 - 10	580 580 390 1,450 1,100 160 210 — 1,210 9,470	50 20 60 20 - - 150 910		100 20 360 160 140 —	- - - 40 - - - - -
Maintenance worke Maintenance fitt Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and j	ers, millwrig	hts and	mechanics	valent)	001 001 000		10,670 2,090 1,520 1,560 2,930		Tuesland	10,670 2,090 1,520 1,560 2,930	940 290 60 140 220		140 20 — 10 70	
2. Workers in od minimum of Tank operators, sh Glass tube makers Glass pressers, mo Turners (abrasive v	ccupations who six months' neet, rolled, if ulding and a wheel manuf	here skill training doat and utomati acture)	acquired by essential plate glass of machine of concrete)	makers perators	::03		450 200 2,520 410 720	= 10	steat!	450 200 2,520 420 720		Tracio	- 10 220 - 60	Sandal Sa
Other production experience befor 3. Sectional fore	workers need e becoming	ling at le reasonab	east six mont	tns trainin		ible	8,260 4,000	1,020	240	9,520 4,070	s galabo	egal Taba	150	30
- 1 - C - P - 1 - 1	ion workers	who have	e acquired a	degree of s	kill by experie ne and six mon ient To	TAL	55,960	7,890	1,110	64,960	No Tolk a	THE REPORT	510	50
PART D. Other e	employees				To	TAL	82,960 9,450	8,360 3.090	2,770	94,090	Service Service	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	30	0 124
Labourers	ivers			1000.5	080.0	300	10,900 440 38,230 23,940	1,900 760 2,610	980 60 1,530	10,900 3,320 39,050 28,080		2000 Cale	= 40	
Other employees					A, B, C and	Di	222,820	32,440	5,280	260,540	3,210	apab bas	2,500	250

Table 14—Pottery (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Minimum List Heading 462)

Table 14—Pottery (Standa						8,980	80	10	170	100
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	То	TAL	5,520	3,330	130		80	10	80	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	ic. (Standa	9 200	2,870	180	DESERTED TO	3,050	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	T TOTAL	10	E
Scientists and technologists	(081-184)	-	190	10	-	200 370	50	-	30	10
Other techniques	1.01E.51	088	1,020	2,650	100	3,770	son le denie	10	20	80
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff			1,040	400	30	1,470	20	SHITTENSON S	30	10
DARTE	To	DATC	13,610	16,720	670	31,000	750	500	260	700
Workers in skilled occupations: normal method of entry be equivalent training	y apprenticeshi,	por	E ATTEN	il and	3,5%	6 330 (2000 2)	tow parties	tool) has	100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
Production workers	080	1 002	370	10	1	380	00 500 100	indus or	-	-00
Slip makers	i saco est	100	1,600	1,280	10	2,890	140	_60	_70	20 20
Dinners		::	340 650	60	10	720	30		20	1 -1
Polishers and grinders			1,060	-110	-	1,060	110	100-044	10 20	
Riscuit and glost placers and drawers	11		2,890	110 20		110	10		TO SECURE	And of
Engravers	0000		270	780 180	10	1,060	10	10 20	10 40	
Plate makers	:: ::		750 150		_	150	10		der son	
Stickers-up and jolliers (electrical porcelain)			220 260	660	20	900 270	BENTANDE	W. 11 - 16 14	20	_30
Turners (hand)		1000	30	10		40	-		-200	
Ornamenters, flower makers and figure makers		1000	60	1,620 4,870	240	1,680 5,360	20	20 370	OVE THE SALE	340
Lithographers, etc.			250 900	230	10	1,140	90	_	40	20 40
Packers Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)			720	1,740	150	2,610	40	20	30	40
16 -intercore workers		1700	650			650	40	_	4-	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Die fitters	1.010.0	328	520	-	-	520	60	=	THE REAL PROPERTY.	A) THE
Electricians	1.000	100	240 160	=		240 160	_30	08 <u>0080</u> 8	SHOWER THE	Massan U
Bricklayers		::	180	_	_	180 370	20 10	nen kan ne d	HARD THE A	Fibrerous
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1.04		370	_ sob	STEE STEELS STEEL	3/0	10	S EDILLECTOR S	State B . 1	SECRETARIA CONTRACTOR
2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several y minimum of six months' training essential	ears' experienc	ce, or	110	170	The state of the s	280	Const to	prosent on	ded accessor	eqxa
Dippers and mottlers (tiles)		1 3.00	110	170 2,230	120	2,440	AND THE 25	- Table	-	110
Decorators (other than lithographers, etc.) Other production workers needing at least six months' train	ing or consider	rable	510	Underson TO 41	80	2,710	शति विकास	NSS 200 41	Anualism ()	120
experience before becoming reasonably proncient			510	2,120	80	220		Spacetor	-	
3. Foremen not allocated elsewhere			170	30		220			- Control (Control	
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of and/or some training	skill by exper	OTAL	3,640	4,370	330	8,340 1,410	Spinished		60	170
Potters' assistants			520 780	830 40	_ 00	820	_			-
Sliphouse workers Other production workers including those requiring between	one and six mo	nths'	200		270	6,110		-012/05/09/03	40	150
training or experience before becoming reasonably proficie		A Shall	2,340	3,500 6,160	700	10,970	SOR BOLD	grab bars ;	40	60
PART D. Other employees	1000	OTAL	4,110	5,230	370	6,770	S/AU - 220-5	CECULO DE DE	40	60
Warehouse workers	1.020.00	100	1,170		_	300		-	-	No.
Road transport drivers	1,076.9		1 660	240	90	360 1,670	_ 4			
Labourers Other employees (including laundry workers)	000.50	1 1941	1,660 950	690	230	1,870	14750	_	-	-
	CARCO	d D)	26,880	30,580	1,830	59,290	830	510	530	1,030
GRAND TOTAL (PART	A, B, C an	(d D)	20,000	30,360	1,030	03,230	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	Sebaline	o seniores	TRACTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
		STANDARD STANDARD	The party of the last of		and the second second	THE RESIDENCE OF				

Apprentices and others being trained fremales (included in cols. 2-5).		Fer	males		Appren	tices and o	thers bein in cols. 2-	ng trained -5)
males and Others being trained trained	Males	\$ 88K		Total males and females	Appı	rentices		s being ined
Full-time Part-time (t) (t) (t) Febales Males Famales (3) (2)	(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	30,230	18,140	2,310	50,680	200	90	260	520
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists	14,150	560	140	14,850	enot-don	1005 LOG	10	rug er M
Other technicians	1,390 650	30 100	10	1,420 760	130		40 20	Out-too
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	8,810 5,180	16,730 720	2,120	27,660 5,940	60 10	90	150 40	520
PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training	111,210	12,830	1,050	125,090	11,220	50	4,420	860
Production workers Carpenters and joiners	19,190	240	_	19,430	3,920	10	290	Profection Furnece
Sawyers	7,400 3,330	THE	二%	7,400 3,330	450 420		370 100	1011
Woodcutting machinists (other than sawyers)	870	240		16,920 900	1,840	- Outside I	870 80	60
Cabinet and chair makers	12,680	80 90 610	$-\frac{190}{70}$	2,310 12,770	980	= 20	90 710	
Upholsterers and upholsterers' cutters	10,040	1,130	30	5,380 11,200 140	400 1,500	20 10	180 380	10 200
Kiln operators	710	100	=	710	=		20 60	Land Emple
Press operators (timber, furniture)	1,170	30 640	160	2,180 1,200 10,390	40 1,190	Townson and	150 450	ON THE REAL PROPERTY.
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics	3,000		(line) av	3,000	70	ezinte Guo) ersek	20	Carosa
Electricians	780 120	1000-100	SENERAL PROPERTY	780 120	20	200 -la ssing	30 10	2-18'08
Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	000		= 10	890 1,220	260 30			Tur-ope
2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential			THE STATE OF	1,220	(erusteel	dies and	Andreas Const	College, pro Turnoris (Standid m
Sewing, quilting, border, tape edging and tufting machinists	930 1,390	6,330 150	490	7,750 1,540	is to amile langer or a	on copins on copins on copins	20 20	220
Other production workers needing at least six months' training or considerable experience before becoming reasonably proficient	0.000	2,910	100	11,040	ensi-can	sedien sei	560	370
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	4,300	190	and the state of	4,490	shame at	produing, i	10	MD TO
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient TOTAL	The second second	6,680	290	21,680	alvore disti	kustolopi rpshibasi ens	360	250
PART D. Other employees Total	52,190	7,070	2,660	61,920	-		950	90
Warehouse packers and despatch workers	8,590	720	_ 60	6,290 8,590	rasia.	=	40 30	
Canteen staff		1,370 1,160	600 190	2,330 32,500	_	=	880	- ₁₀
Other employees	6,580	3,820	1,810	12,210			_	10
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	208,340	44,720	6,310	259,370	11,420	140	5,990	1,720

Table 16—Paper and Board Making, Cardboard Boxes, etc. (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Minimum List Headings 481–483)

		DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF		S SAME STORY					
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff	TOTAL	24,880	14,310	1,010	40,200	90	dan Tilan	330	160
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists	105, 91, 101, 101	8,390 660 470	530 10 20		8,920 670 490	- 10 40	Control of	20 10	ORME SC PART B
Other technicians		2,090 7,710 5,560	210 12,580 960	1,010	2,300 21,300 6,520	10 10 20	_	90 110 100	10 130 20
PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entropy or equivalent training	TOTAL ry by apprenticeship	42,340	12,920	1,780	57,040	2,320	40	1,160	1,700
Production workers Craftsmen including apprenticed process workers	90 180.	8,730	4,200	340	13,270	1,310	40	280	1,170
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners	080 000 101 000 101 101	5,860 1,870 330 1,080			5,860 1,870 330 1,080	550 310 — 80	(15) <u>225</u> (16)	10 10 —	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)		1,600	-	_	1,600	70	0 A 6 111 35 to	50	manage C
2. Production workers in occupations where skill acquired experience, or where minimum of six months' training	l by several years' essential			Chooley	reporto Cons	ru sikma	dus) sans	ow bested	Outer :
Class 1 workers* Class 1A workers* Unclassified workers paid according to this grade		5,560 6,350 2,070	2,510 300 960	- 650 - 40	8,720 6,650 3,070	bau—raai		380 140 80	130 10
Fibreboard and cardboard manufacture Minders, assistant minders, forme makers and analogous Other production workers needing at least six months' train	grades	3,210	40	==00lm	3,250	ou —ma	eranie kon e t apy	70	SECTION SECTIO
experience before becoming reasonably proficient		2,400	4,160	730	7,290	SHEET TO SHEET SHE	ANOLINE STATE	130	390
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	1.971 1021	3,280	750	20	4,050	_	(a sia) a	10	in market
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of and/or some training	skill by experience TOTAL	25,630	33,700	5,040	64,370	consideration of the second se	politik ned on westest on westest	770	1,330
Class 2 workers* Unclassified workers paid according to this grade Other production workers including those requiring between	170 SB	13,330 1,700	13,640 2,720	1,700 210	28,670 4,630	en <u>st</u> ural.		140 10	180 40
months' training or experience before becoming reasonable	y proficient	10,600	17,340	3,130	31,070	_	SMIRIOUS.	620	1,110
PART D. Other employees	TOTAL	43,490	12,970	3,820	60,280			490	390
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers	3,500	10,960	1,920	270	13,150	and sample simposed se	oregens and ence befor	170	40
Transport drivers (road transport-internal and external, loc	o drivers, etc.)	4,540	130	40	4,710		10-100	170	40
Canteen staff	1002.3.	250 13,240 14,500	1,490 510 8,920	370 230 2,910	2,110 13,980 26,330	Ξ	=	70 250	350
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS	A, B, C and D)	136,340	73,900	11,650	221,890	2,410	40	2,750	3,580
						OCCUPATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	Marie Control	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	STATE OF THE PARTY

^{*} Occupations included are those listed under these classifications in National Agreement No. 10 for the papermaking and boardmaking industry in the United Kingdom.

Table 17—Printing and Publishing (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Minimum List Headings 486-489)

JOINTHARMSOME MUNICLE		Fen	nales	mion on		tices and o		
The Side Mexico of the National Land Advisory Council was all on 25 in Moreomber 4764 . The Minester of Landing the Mt.	Males	ed ozof a		Total males and females	App	rentices		s being ined
and to share the market of (1)	(2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	(5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
care policy, and the Comment and a preliquent, explained of views	1000		2 (22	16 982510	H full ave	100	1.200	1010
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists Designers, typographers Other technicians Other technicians Other and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	63,840 18,860 810 630 310 21,640 21,590	1,270 80 70 10 34,980 3,590	3,630 360 — — 3,020 250	107,470 20,490 890 700 320 59,640 25,430	440 70 370	100 - - - 30 70	1,280 110 20 10 500 640	1,010 — 10 — 640 360
PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training	147,070	42,430	3,070	192,570	18,560	1,180	1,210	6,470
Production workers Compositors Monotype casters Electrotypers and stereotypers Letterpress machine minders Bookbinders, binders cutters and rulers Litho minders, transferers and printers down to metal Litho artists, designers, camera operators, retouchers, etc. Gravure machine minders Gravure artists, designers and craftsmen on plate and cylinder production Copperplate and steel engravers Process engraving workers Press telegraphists Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	48,600 4,300 4,610 21,920 11,970 4,630 3,520 1,770 2,090 580 4,610 710 4,250	260 30 1,050 12,280 150 70 50 20 — 4,510	50 — 10 990 — — — — — — — — 230	48,910 4,300 4,640 22,980 25,240 4,780 3,590 1,820 2,110 580 4,610 710 8,990	7,880 520 700 3,760 2,100 1,220 590 160 300 70 690 30 420	20 50 910 -	70 - 50 140 - 20 - - - 60	30 — 190 1,660 — 30 — — — 520
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters and mechanics Electricians	3,260 1,570 50 550 1,840	in me colorbios the total bles fil an even then		3,260 1,570 50 550 1,840	70 30 — 10 10		20 = = 10	able inquire control of the control
2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experience, or where minimum of six months' training essential			g for lone.	a joint breat		enelon el	pentil :	aldaT
Machine assistants Cutters, bindery and warehouse workers Envelope and tag machine workers Multilith, rotaprint operators Other production workers needing at least six months' training or considerable	14,100 6,320 120 990	3,500 15,130 350 130	210 1,200 30	17,810 22,650 500 1,120	that that is a second or the s	H	310 280 10 60	3,380 60 10
experience before becoming reasonably proficient	2,900	4,670	350	7,920	SCATTON	de To	180	510
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient	1,810	230	o enov	2,040	includ incre an	Figure 1	dates.	er sept dass me
TALL TOTAL STORES OF THE STORES OF THE STORES OF THE STORES	5,480	7,300	810	13,590	they A	HI TO B	270	1,140
PART D. Other employees Packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers Other employees TOTAL	33,340 13,290 4,530 140 6,280 9,100	2,350 20 1,220 20 20 2,960	4,840 660 1,010 390 2,780	16,300 4,550 2,370 6,690 14,840	Solution of the second		250 170 — — 80	70
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	249,730	96,300	12,350	358,380	19,000	1,280	3,010	8,780

Table 18—Other Manufacturing Industries

Table 16—Other	vianuiacu	ming muc	120162					der owt
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL	41,220	24,200	3,550	68,970	300	nn_000,	820	330
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists	10,990 2,030 1,780 3,170 11,100 12,150	590 50 20 550 19,870 3,120	20 3,320 210	11,580 2,080 1,800 3,740 34,290 15,480	140 130 — 30	polen h	70 140 10 260 220 120	20 310
PART B. 1. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training	50,500	6,290	820	57,610	2,080	s Table	950	550:)
Production workers Block cutters, design cutters, (linoleum) Machine tool operators Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	120 3,100 4,630	<u>-</u> 1,140	odowood odowod odoo odowod odoo odoo odoo odoo odoo odoo odoo odoo odoo odoo odoo odoo odoo odoo odoo odoo odoo od	120 3,100 5,770	20 280 690	ikarson islai s servan	20 180	includes cutting these oc
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters, millwrights and mechanics Electricians	7,850 2,050 440 1,010 3,240		03.8	7,880 2,050 440 1,010 3,240	680 200 — 10 200	= AE	40 20	
2. Workers in occupations where skill acquired by several years' experience or where minimum of six months' training essential	18	S	aniittee	of Cor	ment	point	A	
Rubber mixers and compounders Tyre builders Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber) Crane and winch drivers Other production workers needing at least six months' training or considerable experience before becoming reasonably proficient	2,810 3,060 3,500 80 11,650	10 10 40 10 3,990	800	2,820 3,070 3,540 90 16,440		Colons Colons Son, Mi	20 40 40 — 550	10 540
3. Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	6,960	1,060	20	8,040	(800—36E	Ca ss naid	40	ric a Sh
PART C. Production workers who have acquired a degree of skill by experience and/or some training, including those requiring between one and six months' training or experience before becoming reasonably proficient Total	like terrin	42,630	12,120	112,900	Stir to	the na book eference	880	nodebai
PART D. Other employees Total		17,060	6,310	56,970		la e n be	400	110
Warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers Other employees	10,350 2,560 110 8,620 11,960	3,710 1,840 300 11,210	870 700 310 4,430	14,930 2,560 2,650 9,230 27,600			80 - - - 320	10 100
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	183,470	90,180	22,800	296,450	2,380*	Industr	3,050	1,740

^{*} This figure excludes 150 male apprentices taking a general engineering course and who could not be allocated to any one occupation at the time of the enquiry.

(91165)

Occupations of Employees in Manufacturing Industries—continued

The information in Table 6—SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING The information in Table 6—SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING has again been compiled from the normal analysis obtained from all establishments in the industry employing 11 or more employees (other than Admiralty establishments) but is included here because with MARINE ENGINEERING (Table 5), these two industries constitute Order VII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Comparable figures for 1963 for Table 6 are given in Table 15 of the April 1964 issue of this GAZETTE, page 142.

Table 7—vehicles shows an increase of 12,000 in the total number Table 7—VEHICLES shows an increase of 12,000 in the total number of employees, compared with the 1963 enquiry (see Table 6 in the December 1963 article). The number of apprentices increased by 1,090. Two additional occupations were identified in the skilled section, electrical fitters and coach trimmers. An increase of 26,000 in the total number of employees is shown in Table 8—MANUFACTURE OF METAL GOODS, Comparable figures for 1963 are given in Table 7 in the December 1963 article. The number of apprentices increased by 1,670. apprentices increased by 1,670.

apprentices increased by 1,070.

In Table 9—TEXTILES the total number of employees shows an an increase of 3,000, compared with the 1963 figures (Table 4 in the April 1964 article). The number of apprentices has increased by 1,670. A large proportion of production apprentices were in Scotland. Table 10—LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR shows little change in the total number of employees, compared with the 1963 enquiry (see Table 5 in the April 1964 article), although the number of apprentices has increased by 160.

Because of the diversity of occupations between footwear and the rest of the clothing industry, two forms had to be devised to cover this Order. Table 11 relates to CLOTHING, Minimum List Headings 441 to 449 of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958), and Table 12 to FOOTWEAR, Minimum List Heading 450. In the 1963 enquiry Table 6 in the April 1964 article covers the clothing and footwear group, and for purposes of comparison the totals of Table 6 should be set against the totals of current Tables 11 and 12. In the group as a whole the total number of employees decreased by 9,000, but the number of apprentices increased by 1,350.

Tables 13 and 14 relate to Standard Industrial Classification (1958) Order XIII, BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, CEMENT, ETC. Again two forms were necessary, so that Table 13 covers BRICKS, GLASS, CEMENT, etc., and Table 14 POTTERY. Figures for 1963 for the complete Order are given in Table 7 in the April 1964 article. In the group as a whole the number of employees increased by 4,760 and the number of apprentices by 440. In Table 13 the comparatively large numbers of skilled workers whose occupations were not separately identified included sanitary ware casters, glaziers, glass mould and bench fitters and silverers and beyellers. glass mould and bench fitters and silverers and bevellers

Table 15 covers TIMBER, FURNITURE, ETC. Figures for 1963 appear in Table 8 of the April 1964 article. The total number of employees shows an increase of 4,600 and the number of apprentices increased by 1,290. The number of others being trained (females) shows an increase of 320. Included in the item "other skilled workers on production" are veneer measurers and valuers, celluloge sprayers and case and box makers. cellulose sprayers and case and box makers.

Tables 16 and 17 relate to Standard Industrial Classification Tables 16 and 17 relate to Standard Industrial Classification (1958) Order XV, PAPER, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING. Table 16 covers PAPER AND BOARD MAKING, CARDBOARD BOXES, ETC., Minimum List Headings 481–483 and Table 17 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, Minimum List Headings 486–489. For 1963, Table 9 in the April 1964 article covers the whole Order and is comparable with these two tables. In the group as a whole the number of employees increased by 10,000 and apprentices by 2,430. In Table 16 the items "Class 1", "Class 1A" and "Class 2 workers" identify occupations listed under these classes in National Agreement No. 10 for the papermaking and boardmaking industry in the United Kingdom.

Table 18 covers Order XVI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958), OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES. The comparable table for 1963 is Table 10 in the April 1964 article. The total number of employees increased by 10,000 and the number of apprentices by 290. The item "other skilled production workers" includes tool makers, tool room fitters, woodworkers and woodcutting machinists. In another enquiry it is proposed to identify these occupations separately.

CENTRAL TRAINING COUNCIL

Appointment of Committees

The Central Training Council has set up a Commercial and Clerical Training Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. A. Hunt, M.B.E., a Scottish Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. James Anderson, M.B.E., J.P., and a Committee for Wales under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. B. Southall, C.B.E., J.P.

Each of these Committees consists of employers, trade unionists, members from the nationalised industries, educationalists and

The terms of reference of the Commercial and Clerical Training

"To recommend to the Council what guidance should be issued to training boards in respect of training for clerical and commercial

The terms of reference of the Scottish Committee and the Committee for Wales are:—

"To consider matters arising out of the implementation and operation of the Industrial Training Act as they affect Scotland/ Wales and to report to the Council from time to time".

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The 88th Meeting of the National Joint Advisory Council was held on 25th November 1964. The Minister of Labour, the Rt. Hon. R. J. Gunter, M.P., took the chair.

The Minister had circulated a note setting out aspects of his future policy, and the Council had a preliminary exchange of views about these. The subjects discussed fell under four main headings:—

Efficient use of manpower

The Minister said in his note that the first report of the Manpower Research Unit showed that manpower resources would be strained over the coming years. It was therefore imperative that manpower should be used with greater efficiency and economy. Established methods of deployment and working practices which impeded this should be eliminated. Management would have to take a positive initiative. Some managements had shown what could be done, and it might be that a bigger part could be played by management consultants. The Minister said he hoped to have more detailed discussions with the Council at an early date on how best to encourage action at industry and plant level. There followed a full discussion about the problems involved in getting a more efficient use of manpower.

Mobility of labour

The Minister pointed out in his note that the pace of technological and other changes in industry called for a greater degree of mobility of labour. To ease this process of change there had to be better financial provision for the transferred worker. The Government had announced improved provisions for unemployment benefit and their intention to make a major review of the national schemes of social security. The Minister had already sent to the three sides of the Council proposals for legislation on severance pay and he hoped that consultations on these would be carried through quickly. The Council was already considering arrangements for safeguarding pensions rights on change of employment. The Committee on Preservation of Pension Rights, set up to consider this matter, had begun its work. The Minister stressed the relevance of the work of the employment service to the efficient use of manpower and to facilitating changes of employment. He asked for the support and co-operation of both sides of industry to assist the local offices further to carry out their work and to extend the placing service available to more people.

The Minister reported that the Government were pressing on as rapidly as possible with the implementation of the Industrial Training Act. Discussions were proceeding with a view to establishing further training boards to cover the electricity, gas and water supply industries; further sections of the textiles industry; and industries concerned with construction materials and mineral products. An Inter-department Committee under the Chairman An Inter-departmental Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Richard Marsh, M.P., Joint Parliamentary Secretary, had been set up to advise on the means of encouraging the more rapid development of industrial training and of the associated technical and other forms of further education and to ensure the fullest co-ordination between the bodies responsible in those

The Minister said in his note that he would be consulting unions and employers about an amendment to the law to deal with the situation created by the House of Lords judgment in the case of Rookes v. Barnard. He also said that he looked forward with interest to the result of the proposed inquiries by the Trades Union Congress and British Employers' Confederation into selected unofficial stoppages and he hoped the inquiries would point the way to reducing the number of such strikes. He told the Council that he wanted to discuss with them later the question of dismissals that he wanted to discuss with them later the question of dismissals

Manpower Research Unit

The Council received a full report on the work of the Unit. This included "summary of the Unit's first report, "Manpower Studies No. 1—The Pattern of the Future", a review of progress with the rest of the Unit's programme, and plans for future development. The Council agreed that a paper reviewing the manpower situation as a whole against the background of the Unit's findings on the likely future manpower position should be put before them at a garle weeting. before them at an early meeting.

The Council considered a paper on ergonomics in industry. It was agreed that the Ministry would prepare a further paper for consideration by the Council.

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

It is regretted that, owing to increased production costs, it has

become necessary to raise the price of this GAZETTE.

Beginning with the issue for January 1965, the price will be 3s. 6d. a copy. The annual subscription rate will be 46s., including

Current subscriptions will continue at the old rate until they

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY TRAINING BOARD

On 10th November the Minister of Labour made the Industrial Training (Shipbuilding Board) Order 1964 which came into operation on 19th November. Copies of the Order, S.I. 1964 No. 1782, are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. (9d. including postage). This Order, which establishes an industrial training board, has been made under the Industrial Training Act 1964.

The Minister has announced the names of those who have accepted his invitation to become members of the Shiphuilding

accepted his invitation to become members of the Shipbuilding Industry Training Board. They are as follows:

Sir Steuart Mitchell, K.B.E., C.B., Nethertack, Moniaive, nr. Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.

Mr. P. D. Christie, B.Sc.(N.A.), Vice-Chairman and Managing Director, Barclay, Curle & Co. Ltd., Glasgow W.4.
Mr. W. M. Inglis, B.Com., A.I.Mar.E., Chairman and Managing Director, James Troop & Co. Ltd., Liverpool 8.
Mr. D. B. Kimber, O.B.E., M.Sc. (Eng.), Director, Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. Ltd., Glasgow S.W.1.
Mr. A. R. Moody, Managing Director, A. H. Moody & Son Ltd., Swanwick Shore pr. Southampton Swanwick Shore, nr. Southa

Mr. W. G. Parsonson, B.Sc., A.F.R.Ae.S., Training Officer, Vickers-Armstrongs (Shipbuilders) Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne 6. Mr. N. A. Sloan, B.L., Q.C., Director, Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, London S.W.1.

Mr. H. G. Barratt, General Secretary, Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

Mr. J. P. Bishop, National Industrial Officer, National Union of

General and Municipal Workers.
Mr. W. H. Bradley, Executive Council Member, Amalgamated

Mr. D. McGarvey, General Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths & Structural Workers. Mr. F. J. Ticehurst, Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians'

Mr. J. Youngs, Chairman, Amalgamated Society of Wood-

Mr. J. H. Dalrymple, B.Sc., M.I. Mech.E., Principal, Stow College

J. J. B. Dempster, O.B.E., M.A., Chief Education Officer, Mr. D. B. Lynch, B.Sc., A.M.R.I.N.A., Sunderland Technical

College. Mr. C. V. Vinten Fenton, M.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., Principal, Birkenhead Technical College.

STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION

No. 11—December 1964

This quarterly statistical bulletin, of which the December 1964 issue, the eleventh in the series, is now available, contains some 60 tables and charts covering rates of wages, earnings (including salary earnings), hours of work, holidays with pay, manpower, prices, production, profits and other relevant subjects in a comprehensive presentation especially suitable for reference by those engaged in negotiation or arbitration.

A major section contributed by the Ministry of Labour tabulates the results of the June 1964 enquiry into the average weekly and hourly earnings of, and hours worked by, adult male manual workers in engineering, shipbuilding, chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture: the analysis is by occupation, distinguishing timeworkers and payment-by-result workers, and skilled and semi-skilled grades, and figures are given for Great Britain as a whole, and for Scotland, Wales and the seven English Regions. In the section on manpower a similar geographical breakdown is applied to analyses, both occupational and industrial, of registered wholly unemployed persons and junfilled vacancies. A major section contributed by the Ministry of Labour tabulates

Tables in the section on company profits, dividends, assets, etc., prepared by the Board of Trade, provide, for 24 industry groups, detailed appropriation of income accounts, balance sheets and statements of the sources and uses of capital funds. They include both final figures for 1962 and figures for 1963 (with comparable figures for 1962) for quoted companies whose accounts for 1963 had been received by 30th September this year.

The main movements in production, employment and incomes for the economy as a whole are shown in tables supplied by the Central

For the convenience of readers a complete list of tables published in issues Nos. 1–10, which do not appear in this issue, is given in an Appendix. Obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, the price of the publication is 15s. (15s. 9d. including nectors)



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PORT TRANSPORT INDUSTRY

First Report of Committee of Inquiry

An increase of 19s. 2d. in the dockers' weekly time rate and a 5 per cent. increase in piece rates are recommended in the First Report* of the Committee of Inquiry under Lord Devlin into the dispute and other matters concerning the port transport

The Committee was appointed by Mr. Ray Gunter, the Minister of Labour, on 30th October to inquire into the dispute between the two sides of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry and also into decasualisation and other matters affecting working in the industry. The Minister asked the Committee to report to him urgently on the pay dispute, and this is the subject of the present Papert. of the present Report.

Course of negotiations

The Committee reviewed the course of negotiations on the National Joint Council culminating in the decision of the Workpeople's Side to give notice for the termination of the National Agreement. This would have resulted, if a further agreement had not been reached, in a national dock strike on 1st December.

The workpeople's claim was for 25s. on the weekly time rate and The workpeople's claim was for 25s. on the weekly time rate and 5 per cent. on piece rates. Prior to the breakdown of negotiations the employers had offered to increase the guaranteed rate for the lowest paid workers and had offered a general increase of 12s. 6d. on the weekly time rate and 3½ per cent. on piece rates. The employers' offer was conditionally accepted by the National Joint Council on 1st October, subject to acceptance by the National Delegate Conference of dockers. At the meeting the Workpeople's Side had pressed for an interim payment but the employers had refused to accept the word "interim" because they thought it might easily be misinterpreted.

On 7th October the agreement previously reached on the National

On 7th October the agreement previously reached on the National Joint Council was put before the National Delegate Conference and Joint Council was put before the National Delegate Conference and was presented as an interim settlement but it was nevertheless rejected. The Committee considered that the employers' offer, together with another proposal which the employers had put forward for a "period guarantee" (to ensure that on average over a period no docker received less than a stated amount) had much to commend it as an interim offer. It would, the Committee said, have allowed for a pause during which the wage structure could have been thoroughly overhauled and plans for decasualisation matured

The Committee recognised, however, that there were strong pressures against a pause of this sort, and pointed out that it was against such pressures that the union leaders had to argue for restraint at the National Delegate Conference.

Comparison with movement of basic weekly rates in other industries

The main complaint on the Workpeople's Side was that the minimum rate of £9 9s. 2d. was not only now far too low but that the docks, which once had one of the highest wage rates, had now lost their place in industry generally. The Committee therefore began their task by considering to what extent the dock industry had fallen behind. The method which the Committee followed was to take the five last occasions when the dockers' basic weekly rate was increased and to consider what increase would now be recessary. to take the five last occasions when the dockers' basic weekly rate was increased and to consider what increase would now be necessary to restore the dock worker to the place he occupied in the "league table" immediately after each increase. The mid point of the range of increases resulting from these calculations was almost exactly 19s. In the absence of any circumstances special to the docks industry the Committee regarded this as the sort of increase which they ought to recommend, but they went on to consider the arguments put forward by both sides for raising or lowering the increase above or below the point generally indicated.

The Committee examined the argument, which the workpeople emphasised strongly, based on increased productivity in the docks. They noted that it is universally agreed that workpeople are entitled

* First Report of the Committee of Inquiry into certain matters concerning the Port Transport Industry. Cmnd. 2523. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage).



to share any increased productivity, but said that it was open to question whether the workers who are employed in the most productive industries should be treated as having a special claim. The Committee did not attempt to answer this general question but they thought that in the absence of positive evidence of a direct contribution to productivity by dock workers which was not covered by overtime or piece work, it would be wrong to say that labour in the industry should be singled out for special recognition.

Employers' argument

In their evidence to the Committee the employers relied upon two principal arguments to justify the offer which they had made. The first was that the reduction in the working week since 1962 had resulted in an increase of 7 per cent, in their wage bill which they thought should be taken into account in the settlement of any new weekly time rate. The second was that the increase in average earnings of dockers had broadly kept pace with average earnings in industry generally and had in fact risen faster than the average since the last wage settlement in 1962.

Effect of reduction of normal working week

Effect of reduction of normal working week

The Committee considered very carefully the figures of labour costs over the past few years and set out in their Report the methods that they had adopted and the results of their calculations. They concluded that there had been no increase in overtime and weekend working as a result of the cut in weekly hours from 44 to 42 in 1962, and doubted whether the cut from 42 to 40 hours in July would have as great an effect as the employers had maintained. They considered that, in the docks industry at any rate, it was not safe to assume that a reduction in the working week automatically led to overtime working. At the same time they appreciated that during the period over which hours had been reduced the employers may have been fortunate in being able to use the available labour to greater advantage and that in future years the uncertainties to which the industry is exposed could make the better utilisation of labour more difficult. The Committee concluded that the reduction in weekly working hours from 44 to 40 was more likely to have added between 4 and 5 per cent. to the wage bill rather than the 7 per cent. suggested by 5 per cent. to the wage bill rather than the 7 per cent. suggested by

The Committee considered that reductions in the working week could not satisfactorily be turned into cash terms so as to influence the time rate. The docks industry had been among the first to introduce a 40-hour week but it was not likely long to remain in

Comparative movement of average earnings

On the question of earnings the Committee pointed out that there are such wide fluctuations in dockers' earnings that it is difficult to make a satisfactory comparison with earnings in other industries. They accepted the employers' statement that over the last eight years they had broadly kept pace but could not accept the statement that they had accelerated over the last two years. A rise in earnings is not in itself, the Committee said, an argument for keeping the minimum time rate below the level which otherwise it ought to reach, and to use such a rise as an argument it was preserved. minimum time rate below the level which otherwise it ought to reach, and to use such a rise as an argument it was necessary to ascertain the causes of the rise. It might in the docks be due to some extent to the local adjustments of piecework rates, but the Committee thought that over the last two years some part of it was due to the better utilisation of working time. They did not therefore regard the fact that the movement of dock workers' weekly earnings has broadly kept pace with that in industry generally as a satisfactory ground for denying the dock workers an increase in their rate similar to that given in industry generally. to that given in industry generally.

Recommendations

In the light of the foregoing considerations the Committee recommended an increase of 19s. 2d. per week (or 3s. 10d. per day).* The recommended increase in the time rate would bring the dockers' weekly rate to £10 8s. The Committee pointed out that this was a percentage increase of approximately 10 per cent. of the time rate and the 5 per cent. increase recommended for piece rates was in accordance with the Committee's view that those rates should be increased by only half as much in percentage terms as the time rates. They did not recommend that any offer based on their recommendation should operate retrospectively.

The Committee considered what effect their recommendation would have upon the movement of wages generally. They pointed out that it would be quite wrong to suppose that because the figure which they recommended for the time rate amounted to a figure of approximately 10 per cent. they were recommending an overall increase of 10 per cent. What had to be considered for this purpose was the combined effect of the increase in time and piecework rates and on the basis that time rate payments constitute 30 per cent. of the wage hill the overall percentage increase to that hill was 6.5 per the wage bill, the overall percentage increase to that bill was 6.5 per cent. The Committee agreed that to get the general effect of the increases since May 1962 it might be argued that there should be added the 4 or 5 per cent. which, they estimated, resulted from reduction in hours and some increases resulting from local adjustments of piece rates during the period. But they did not consider that the overall increase covering the period of two-and-a-half years was in all the circumstances unreasonable. They did not regard the settlement which they recommended as involving any serious departure from the norm

The Committee pointed out that they were not specifically asked to make a recommendation, but said that in the course of their inquiry it had become apparent that such a recommendation might assist the solution of the dispute. They accordingly stated a precise figure. They pointed out that this was in no sense a compromise figure but was based on their own evaluation. They set out in detail the basis on which their conclusions and recommendations had been arrived at, but said that perfect accuracy was not obtainable in a case of this sort.

* This recommendation has since been accepted and implemented with effect from 30th November (see page 526).

ADVISORY SERVICE FOR WORKSHOPS FOR THE BLIND

The company set up by the Minister of Labour a few months ago (see page 104 of the March issue of this GAZETTE) to give up-to-date industrial advice to the 67 workshops for the blind, employing about 3,500 blind persons, has changed its name. From now on it will be known as "Industrial Advisers to the Blind Limited".

The decision to make the change was reached when it was found that the previous name "Sheltered Employment Advisory Services Ltd." required much explanation to those who did not know the meaning of "Sheltered Employment". The new name, too, can be conveniently abbreviated to its initials "I.A.B."

Managing Director, Mr. Richard Isdell-Carpenter, heads a small team of industrially trained specialists. The Board of Directors, under the Chairmanship of Mr. W. E. Luke, consists of industrialists and local government representatives

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN **ENGLAND AND WALES**

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made Orders on 11th November 1964, with effect from 4th January 1965, which provide for an increase in the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales and for a new scale of values at which board and lodging may be reckoned as part payment of minimum wages.

The minimum weekly time rate in all districts for men, 20 years and over, is increased by 12s. to 202s. for a week of 45 hours. The minimum hourly and overtime rates for adult men are increased by 3d. and 5d. to 4s. 6d. and 6s. 9d. an hour, respectively.

For female workers aged 20 years and over, in all areas except Cambridgeshire and Yorkshire, the minimum weekly rate has been increased by 9s. to 151s. 6d. for a week of 45 hours. In the excepted areas, where a working week of 44 hours is operative for women, the weekly rates have been increased by 8s. 6d. to 148s. 0d. The hourly and overtime rates for adult female workers are 3s. 4d. and 5s. 1d., respectively.

The minimum rates for younger workers and apprentices and craftsmen have been raised proportionately. Consequential adjustments have been made in the holiday remuneration for all workers and in the differential rates for night work for male and

MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCES OF REGISTERED TRADE **UNIONS IN 1963**

The annual Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies* includes a section relating to the membership and functions of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1964. The report includes a summary which covers the period 1953–1963, and for the years 1962 and 1963 shows an analysis of registered unions of employees by industry groups.

In the table below a summary of the figures relating to registered unions of employees is given for the year 1963, together with comparative figures for the years 1962 and 1953. It should be noted that the figures given in this table relate only to registered trade unions in Great Britain, whereas the figures given in the article in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 450) on trade union membership relate to the United Kingdom and include both registered and unregistered trade unions registered and unregistered trade unions

gdom employers and workers.	1963	1962	1953
Number of unions on register . Number of members	0 524 000	388 8,532,000	8,323,000
Income:— From members From other sources	£000's 30,424 4,329	£000's 29,226 4,357	£000's 17,917 2,437
From political fund	. 462 2,112 1,011 2,907 1,479	16,981 309 697 1,915 950 2,813 1,505 606 2,109	10,338 172 258 1,231 676 2,166 973 389 1,111
Funds at end of year	. 106,179	100,839	70,709

* Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1963, Part 4. Trade Unions. H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d. including postage). (91165)

"The labour we delight in physics pain"-Macbeth

Shakespeare was not thinking specifically of managing (or personnel) directors when he penned the line which, like so many Shakespearianisms, has extra, contemporary application.

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SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

"Accidents": New-style Publication

The latest edition of the Ministry of Labour quarterly publication "Accidents", produced by H.M. Stationery Office, has recently been presented in an entirely new guise. It has been given a larger page, a new type face and an improved layout. Two-colour printing is being used to bring out salient points in the illustrations and the whole offect in trains it a mediant ground the last. and the whole effect is to give it a modern, easy-to-read look.

In a foreword to the new issue H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories

"Every year thousands of avoidable accidents occur in factories, at building operations, works of engineering construction and docks. Quite frequently it is found that there has been failure to recognise potential dangers and ignorance of practical preventive measures. The aim of 'Accidents' is to remedy the situation by placing at the disposal of industry the wealth of knowledge and experience gained by H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

"'Accidents' serves a second purpose—to warn the reader that the hazard associated with his industry, which he may consider to be unusual, is in fact a recurrent source of injury. It is for this reason that accidents of a particular type, for example those occurring during maintenance work on machinery, entanglement with rotating shafts, collapse of excavations and contacts between the jibs of mobile cranes and overhead power lines, to mention but a few, have been given prominence in successive issues of 'Accidents'. The great amount of information concerning safety in all branches of industry which has been recorded in the pages of 'Accidents' over the years is such that the collected editions can be used as a reference book on this most important subject. reference book on this most important subject.

"For a publication of this kind to play its full part in the prevention of accidents it should reach not only the desks of the works managers and the safety officer, but should be available to every person at all levels in industry from the boardroom to the factory floor. The format of 'Accidents' has been unchanged for many years and it is now felt that efforts should be made to modernise the layout of the booklet in such a way as to make it attractive, arresting and easy to read."

This latest issue describes 28 typical accidents in a number of industries and processes, illustrating several by photograph, artists' drawings and diagrams. A special section is devoted to the "Lift with Safety" exhibition at the Industrial Health and Safety Centre, Horseferry Road, London S.W.1, which was opened by the Chief Inspector earlier this year. It is No. 61 in the series, and can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. (2s. 5d. including postage). The annual subscription rate is 10s. for four issues, including postage.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Increased Benefits, Contributions and **War Pensions**

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has recently presented to Parliament the National Insurance &c. Bill 1964 to increase benefits and contributions under the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries schemes. Increases in war pensions and allowances will be made by amendments to the War Pensions and other instruments. Information about the proposed changes is

Benefits

The standard rates of unemployment and sickness benefit, widows' and flat-rate retirement pensions will go up from £3 7s. 6d. to £4 a week for single people and from £5 9s. to £6 10s. a week for couples-increases of 12s. 6d. and £1 1s. a week, respectively.

The allowance for children of a person on benefit will go up from £1 to £1 2s. 6d. for the first or only dependent child, and from 12s. to 14s. 6d. for other dependent children, for whom family allowances are also payable.

A wife's retirement pension will go up to £2 10s. a week; the earnings rule for widows' benefits will be removed; and the 10s. widow's pension will be increased to £1 10s. (this is not a provision in the Bill because title to it arises from regulations which will now be amended).

The widowed mother's allowance will go up from £3 7s. 6d. to £4 and there will be increases for her children as follows: first or only child £2 (present rate £1 17s. 6d.), second child £1 12s. (£1 9s. 6d.) and each additional child £1 10s. (£1 7s. 6d.). The same increases are being made in the rates of Child's Special Allowance. As family allowances are paid in addition the total amount for each child will be £2. Guardian's allowance will go up from £1 17s. 6d. to £2 a week.

Maternity allowance will be increased from £3 7s. 6d. to £4 a week and the maternity grant from £16 to £22. £22 will be payable to all mothers whether their babies are born at home or in hospital. The home confinement are the same of ospital. The home confinement grant will be abolished.

Injury benefit, now £5 15s. a week for a single person and £7 16s. 6d. for a married couple, will be increased to £6 15s. and £9 5s., respectively. The 100 per cent. disablement pension will go up from £5 15s. to £6 15s., with proportionate increases for lower assessments, and the industrial pension for widows at present payable at £3 15s. will go up to £4 10s. The allowances payable with disablement pension (e.g., special hardship allowance and constant attendance allowance) will also be increased.

constant attendance allowance) will also be increased.

Compensation supplement for totally disabled men provided under the 1956 Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act is to be raised from £3 5s. to £4 5s. a week. Under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act 1951 the maximum allowance for partial incapacity arising from an accident before January 1924 is increased from £3 10s. to £4 2s. 6d., subject to loss of earnings rules. For accidents after January 1924, where the basic compensation is higher, the maximum allowance for partial incapacity is increased from £1 10s. to £2 2s. 6d., subject to loss of earnings rules. The allowance under the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts 1951 and 1954 for men partially disabled, chiefly by pneumoconiosis, but time barred for compensation, is increased from £2 2s. 6d. to £2 10s. Men receiving the allowance under these Acts for total disablement automatically qualify for the 1956 Act compensation supplement referred to above. Act compensation supplement referred to above.

Flat-rate contributions

For an employed man not contracted out of the graduated scheme the national insurance part of the joint minimum contribution will go up from 16s. 7d. to £1 1s. 8d. a week. The industrial injuries part goes up from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d., so that, with the national health service contribution of 3s. 4d., the total joint contribution becomes £1 6s. 7d., of which the man pays 13s. 8d. (instead of 11s. 8d. now) and his employer pays 12s. 11d. (instead of 9s. 8d.). For employed men contracted out of the graduated part of the scheme, the joint contribution goes up to £1 11s. 5d., of which employees will pay 16s. 1d. (instead of 14s. 1d. now) and employers 15s. 4d. (instead of 12s. 1d.). There will be corresponding increases in other flat-rate insurance contributions. in other flat-rate insurance contributions.

Self-employed and non-employed persons whose total income does not exceed £208 a year may apply for a certificate of exception from paying national insurance contributions. It is proposed to raise the income limit to £260.

The basic rate of pension for 100 per cent. war disablement will be raised by £1 a week from £5 15s. to £6 15s. a week for will be raised by £1 a week from £5 15s. to £6 15s. a week for private soldiers, with proportionate increases for the less severely disabled. Certain of the supplementary allowances will also be increased. The effect will be, for example, that an unemployable married pensioner with 100 per cent. pension who qualifies for the normal maximum of constant attendance allowance will get at least £17 7s. 6d., compared with £15 0s. 6d. at present, or if he is over 65 years of age £18 2s. 6d., compared with £15 15s. 6d. at present. Pensions for war widows with children, or over 40 years of age, will be increased by 15s. a week from £4 10s. to £5 5s. a week for privates' widows, with further increases for children.

A "Memorandum on the National Insurance &c. Bill 1964

A "Memorandum on the National Insurance &c. Bill 1964 and Report by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on her Review of the Rates and Amounts of National Insurance Benefit", published as Command Paper No. 2518, is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d. including postage)

Third Quinquennial Review of the **National Insurance Scheme**

The Government Actuary's Report to the Treasury on his Third Quinquennial Review of the National Insurance scheme, covering the period 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1964, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 20 (Session 1964–65), price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage).

Section 39(1)(a) of the National Insurance Act 1946 provides that the Actuary shall report to the Treasury every five years on the financial condition of the National Insurance Fund and the equacy of the contributions to support the benefits.

The Report sets out the various changes made in the scheme during the period under review. It shows that expenditure exceeded income in each of the five years, except 1961-62, when there was a small surplus of £13m. The net deficit for the whole period was £121½m. and the combined National Insurance Fund and National Insurance (Reserve) Fund fell by this amount from nearly £1,506m. on 1st April 1959. There were no transfers of capital between the two Funds during the period and the balance of £1,384m. at 31st March 1964 was made up of £1,168m. held in the Reserve Fund and £216m. in the National Insurance Fund.

On the income side, contributions by insured persons and employers rose by 56 per cent. from £708m. in 1959-60 to £1,105m. in 1963-64. Of this increase £222m. resulted from the introduction of graduated contributions and most of the balance was due to increases in rates of weekly flat-rate contributions.

The largest item of expenditure was for retirement pensions, hich constituted just over 70 per cent. of the benefit expenditure uring the period. The cost of widows' benefits also rose rapidly. during the period. Improvements in benefit during the five years added nearly 13 per cent. to the cost in the period but this increase was closely matched by extra income from contributions and Exchequer

Since the introduction of the graduated scheme in April 1961 the financial condition of the National Insurance Fund has been examined on the "pay-as-you-go" or "assessment" system under which the object is to ensure an approximate balance between income and outgo over short periods of years. The Report accordingly contains estimates of the numbers of contributors and accordingly contains estimates of the numbers of contributors and beneficiaries and of income and outgo of the scheme up to the end of the century. The financial estimates have, however, been superseded by revised figures which take into account the changes in contributions and benefits proposed by the National Insurance &c. Bill 1964 (see preceding article). These are published by H.M. Stationery Office in the Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the Bill, Cmnd. 2517, price 1s 3d. (1s. 6d. including postage). The revised figures show that, on the assumption of level earnings, the proposed contributions, including full quinquennial increases which may be made in April 1970, 1975 and 1980, should prove adequate to support the benefits over the five years to 1969–70, but that if the scheme remained unchanged at the end of that period deficits would be expected in the ten years 1970 to 1980. After 1980, however, increasing surpluses would occur.

There are a number of appendices to the Report on the Quinquennial Review which deal in detail with some of the matters mentioned in the main body of the text: these include estimates of the future population of Great Britain, the sickness experience of the insured population and other factors which were taken into account of the estimates.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR **ORGANISATION**

160th Session of the Governing Body

The 160th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation was held in Geneva from 17th to 20th November 1964 under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. Haythorne (Government Member, Canada). The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. D. C. Barnes, C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour. Sir George Pollock, Q.C., Director, British Employers' Confederation and Mr. H. Collison, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers, attended as members representing, respectively, United Kingdom employers and workers. The following paragraphs indicate the main subjects discussed by the Governing Body:—

Top structure of the International Labour Office

The Governing Body agreed that in place of the present single Deputy Director-General post there should be a tier of Deputy Director-General posts, appointments to which would be made by the Director-General in consultation with the officers of the Governing Body. In addition the Director-General may, with the agreement of the Governing Body, designate one of the Deputy Directors-General as Principal Deputy Director-General.

Working party on the programme and structure of the Organisation

A summary, prepared by the Office, of the views expressed in the course of the major debate at the last two Conferences on the future programme and structure of the Organisation was presented to the Governing Body for approval. The summary will form the basis for further consultations with governments in preparation for the elaboration of concrete proposals by the Director-General. The Governing Body set up a working party to assist the Director-General in preparing his proposals.

Ministry of Labour Gazette December 1964 International Centre for Advanced Training, Turin

A few additional contributions to the Centre, totalling 17,500 dollars, were announced. The total contributions to date now stand in the region of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars leaving $1\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars still to be found to reach the level laid down as the minimum required for opening the Centre next year.

A proposal for the acceptance of a request from Portugal for the establishment of an impartial commission to determine how far any discrimination on the basis of race or colour exists in employment matters in Portugal, or its overseas territories, was before the Governing Body. A decision on this proposal was postponed.

Agenda for the 60th (1966) Session of the International Labour

The Governing Body fixed the agenda for the 60th (1966) Session of the International Labour Conference. The agenda will include the usual three standing items—the Report of the Director-General, financial and budgetary questions and information and reports on the application of conventions and recommendations. It will also include the second discussion of the question of the role of co-operatives in the economic and social development of developing countries; this is being discussed for the first time next year. The Governing Body selected three new items:—

- 1. Revision of Conventions 35-40, concerning old age, invalidity and survivors' pensions;
- 2. Certain questions concerning fishermen (arising out of the conclusions of the Preparatory Technical Conference on Fishermen's Questions due to be held in the Autumn of 1965);
- 3. Examination of grievance procedures and communications within the undertaking.

Industrial committees

It had been intended to hold the elections for membership of the rarious industrial and analogous committees at this Session but the Governing Body decided to postpone the elections until the next Session as only a small number of countries had so far applied for membership. The Governing Body agreed that meetings of the Plantations, Petroleum and Inland Transport Committees should

Financial and administrative questions

The Governing Body decided to set up a working party to help the Financial and Administrative Committee to evaluate and make recommendations to the Governing Body on the relationship between extra-budgetary funds and the regular budget of the International Labour Organisation. The Governing Body were informed that the scheme for the extension of the present headquarters building on its existing site would have to be abandoned as the Swiss authorities have discovered insuperable objections to these proposals. The Governing Body now propose to examine the possibility of building an entirely new headquarters on a site adjacent to the new World Health Organisation building.

The Governing Body authorised the Director-General to represent strongly to the United Nations the undesirability of any new institutional arrangements for promoting industrialisation which would trespass on the International Labour Organisation's field of activity. At the same time the Director-General was to confirm the International Labour Organisation's willingness to contribute, within its area of competence, to "a broad co-operative programme of international action" to promote industrialisation in the developing

Technical Revision Committee

The Governing Body accepted a recommendation to propose to the Conference the establishment, on an experimental basis, of a committee of the Conference to examine conventions which have ceased to be of value for purely technical reasons, and to recommend their elimination. The Governing Body would be responsible for deciding which conventions the committee will consider.

African Regional Conference

The Governing Body agreed that delegations from Mauritius, Zambia and Malawi should be invited to attend the second African Regional Conference.

American Regional Conference

It was announced that the 1966 budget would contain proposals for the 8th Conference of American State Members to meet in 1966. The Canadian Government invited the Conference to meet in

Programme of meetings

The Governing Body agreed the programme of meetings for 1965. The only amendment to the list previously agreed is a change of date for the Meeting of Consultants on Women Workers' Problems. This meeting will now be held in May.

Eighth Session of the Coal Mines Committee

The Fighth Session of the Coal Mines Committee of the International Labour Organisation was held in Geneva from 19th to 30th October 1964 under the Chairmanship of Mr. V. L. Borisov (U.S.S.R.). Eighteen countries were represented.

The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation. The Government delegates were Mr. K. G. Sherriff, Grade 2 Officer, The Government delegates were Mr. K. G. Sherriff, Grade 2 Officer, Ministry of Labour and Mr. A. Thorpe, Senior District Inspector of Mines, Ministry of Power. The employers' delegates were Mr. W. J. P. Webber, Board Member, Industrial Relations, National Coal Board and Mr. J. G. C. Milligan, Director General, Industrial Relations, National Coal Board. The workers' delegates were Mr. S. Bullough, Vice-President, National Union of Mineworkers and Mr. J. Crawford, Secretary, National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shot Firers. The employers' and workers' delegates were accompanied by advisers.

The agenda comprised:

1. General Report dealing particularly with: (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the Committee; (b) steps taken by the Office to follow up the studies and inquiries proposed by the Committee; (c) recent events and developments in the coal mining industry.

- 2. Dust suppression in coal mines.
- 3. Technological improvements and their impact on social conditions, including hours of work, in the coal mining industry.

The Committee adopted two series of conclusions arising from items 2 and 3 of the agenda.

In its first series of conclusions the Committee states that technical progress in the coal mining industry is essential in order to maintain the position of coal as a source of energy; it also revives confidence in the viability and future of the coal industry. The Committee thinks it desirable to see that the adjustments made necessary by technical progress take place smoothly, that the miners are protected as far as possible from negative and unfavourable results and that they receive a fair share of the benefits of increased productivity. The Committee suggests steps which might be taken productivity. The Committee suggests steps which might be taken to these ends in such areas as employment, occupational structure, hours of work, remuneration, safety and health and labour-

In its second series of conclusions the Committee notes that oneumoconiosis and silicosis remain serious problems among the industrial diseases of the coal mining industry. The Committee suggests a series of technical measures to eliminate the danger of dust. These deal with ventilation, roof control and support of workings, drilling, shot-firing, coal-getting, cutting in rock, transport, travelling on underground roads and personal protective equipment. The Committee also makes a number of suggestions for the future activity of the International Labour Organisation in the field of dust suppression.

In accordance with usual practice the conclusions and resolutions of the Committee will be considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

International Seminar Publication on Active Manpower Policy

In September 1963 the O.E.C.D. held in Vienna a four day International Seminar for trade union leaders on "Active Manpower Policy". This subject was chosen to draw attention to the import-Policy". This subject was chosen to draw attention to the importance of a co-ordinated manpower policy in enabling the labour force to make its maximum contribution to economic growth, and to emphasise the need for an understanding by management and the unions of the aims and implications of such a policy. Thirty-three trade union leaders and experts from 17 member countries, together with representatives from the International Labour Office, European Economic Community, European Coal and Steel Community, Trade Union Advisory Committee, and Business and Industry Advisory Committee attended the Seminar. They discussed, from the trade union point of view, the selective measures of manpower the trade union point of view, the selective measures of manpower policy designed to preserve the economy from cyclical and seasonal fluctuations and large scale unemployment. The seminar's conclusions contributed to the O.E.C.D. Manpower and Social Affairs

Committee's report on "Manpower Policy as a Means for the

Committee's report on "Manpower Policy as a Means for the Promotion of Economic Growth' and the ensuing Recommendation which was adopted by the O.E.C.D. Council in May 1964 (see page 334 of the August 1964 issue of this GAZETTE).

A full report on the seminar has been published in two volumes, the first of which reports the proceedings and the conclusions reached by the participants, and reprints three background reports prepared specially for the seminar. A supplementary volume contains a series of country reports submitted by the participants and the case studies prepared for the seminar.

A parallel seminar for management representatives was held in

A parallel seminar for management representatives was held in April 1964 and the papers and reports of this seminar will appear separately, early in 1965. Reports on both these seminars may be obtained without charge on application to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Manpower and Social Affairs Directorate, 2 Rue Andre-Pascal, Paris XVI.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

AND OTHER STATISTICS

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Employment in Great Britain in October

The table below and the table on the next page show the changes in employment in Great Britain between September and October

The table on the next page sives for those industries for which 1964 and in comparable recent periods.

The employment figures for all dates after June 1963 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-1964.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-September and mid-October 1964, together with figures for recent months, for mid-October 1963 and for June of each year from 1960. The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. 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.

The table on the next page gives, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at mid-October 1963 and August, September and October 1964. 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 OF GREAT BRITAIN: OCTOBER 1964

Industry or Service	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-June 1963	Mid-Oct.* 1963	Mid-June*	Mid-Aug.* 1964	Mid-Sept.* 1964	Mid-Oct.* 1964	Change SeptOct. 1964
Agriculture and fishing Mining and quarrying	983 761	948 731	920 712	906 684	904 673	886 657	893 654	892 652	880 650	- 12 - 2
Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods Textiles Clothing and footwear Other manufactures	821 531 619 2,058 252 919 556 845 582 1,628	832 532 631 2,147 241 898 569 842 585 1,651	828 518 596 2,182 236 883 560 806 581 1,662	820 513 592 2,151 212 873 557 785 563 1,649	841 514 598 2,173 211 877 564 792 562 1,678	809 514 616 2,202 207 881 575 791 560 1,676	825 517 619 2,209 208 879 578 790 560 1,690	819 518 623 2,224 211 884 581 791 564 1,702	822 517 624 2,230 211 884 584 790 563 1,706	+ 3 - 1 + 1 + 6 + 3 - 1 - 1 + 4
Total in manufacturing industries	8,811	8,928	8,852	8,715	8,810	8,831	8,875	8,915	8,932	+ 17
Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Financial, professional and scientific services Catering, hotels, etc. Miscellaneous services (excluding catering,	1,567 370 1,662 3,284 4,947	1,617 379 1,683 3,312 5,060	1,653 387 1,688 3,367 5,227	1,681 397 1,649 3,401 3,000 685	1,705 402 1,648 3,448 3,011 634	1,720 398 1,617 3,404 3,079 676	1,737 399 1,620 3,454 3,075 693	1,737 400 1,620 3,446 3,084 666	1,742 402 1,611 3,459 3,108 639	+ 5 + 2 - 9 + 13 + 24 - 27
hotels, etc.)	502 741	511 756	520 772	1,649 537 802	1,634 532 810	1,630 539 813	1,645 539 813	1,639 539 819	1,629 539 819	— 10
Total in civil employment	23,628 15,526 8,102	23,925 15,682 8,243	24,098 15,769 8,329	24,106 15,759 8,347	24,211 15,785 8,426	24,250 15,801 8,449	24,397 15,881 8,516	24,409 15,881 8,529	24,411 15,872 8,539	+ 2 - 9 + 10
Wholly unemployed	290 210 80	251 184 67	372 278 94	461 346 115	462 342 120	317 240 77	364 269 95	335 249 87	340 253 88	+ 5 + 4 + 1
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	518 503 15	474 459 15	442 425 17	427 410 17	426 409 17	424 408 16	422 406 16	423 407 16	425 409 16	+ 2 + 2
Total working population	24,436 16,239 8,197	24,650 16,325 8,325	24,912 16,472 8,440	24,994 16,515 8,479	25,099 16,536 8,563	24,991 16,449 8,542	25,183 16,556 8,627	25,167 16,537 8,632	25,176 16,534 8,643	+ 9 - 3 + 11

Note.—Each figure is rounded to the nearest 1,000 and some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1964 count of National Insurance cards. Preliminary results of the total count indicate that the total number in civil employment at mid-1964 (and for subsequent months) was about 0.6 per cent. greater than the published provisional estimate. The extent to which the provisional estimates for the various industry groups will be revised cannot yet be estimated, but the broad picture of changes in employment during recent months will, however, not be affected.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(ESSUMPLY)				month)			ALT LINE			Section 2012		usands)
Industry	Oc	ctober 196	3*	F	August 196	54*	Sep	tember 19	64*	and a	ctober 196	
Mining, etc.	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Coal mining Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco	588·9 460·9 32·5 89·7 17·8 39·9 21·3 13·9 40·6 31·9 16·2 22·7 78·7 38·3 17·4	365·1 8·3 61·4 39·6 36·4 11·2 4·1 63·9 51·9 51·9 4·6 18·7 19·4 22·0 23·6	826·0 40·8 151·1 57·4 76·3 32·5 18·0 104·5 83·8 20·8 41·4 98·1 60·3 41·0	569·3 464·0 31·4 91·4 17·1 40·7 22·9 12·2 39·6 32·5 15·8 23·3 78·5 41·2 17·4	17·5 346·3 8·0 62·3 33·4 11·6 3·7 58·8 43·7 4·6 19·0 19·5 23·2 23·1	810·3 39·4 153·7 50·5 76·1 34·5 15·9 98·4 76·2 20·4 42·3 98·0 64·4 40·5	567·8 455·5 31·4 89·9 17·3 40·0 21·4 12·3 39·5 29·6 16·0 23·2 77·7 40·1 17·1	348·2 8·0 60·9 35·7 35·3 11·1 3·8 61·0 43·1 4·6 19·3 19·4 23·1 22·9	803·7 39·4 150·8 53·0 75·3 32·5 16·1 100·5 72·7 20·6 42·5 97·1 63·2 40·0	565·7 455·3 31·4 89·7 17·5 39·8 21·0 13·8 39·4 29·6 16·0 23·2 77·3 39·6 17·0	351·4 8·0 61·1 36·2 35·2 10·8 4·0 60·8 45·3 4·7 19·8 19·4 23·3 22·8	583·2 806·7 39·4 150·8 53·7 75·0 31·8 100·2 74·9 20·7 43·0 96·7 62·9 39·8
Chemicals and allied industries Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and dyes Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations Explosives and fireworks Paint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc. Synthetic resins and plastics materials Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	370·9 16·0 26·9 6·3 171·1 34·5 17·9 33·5 29·6 26·2 8·9	141·2 0·5 4·1 2·1 44·8 43·2 9·3 13·7 13·5 5·1 4·9	512·1 16·5 31·0 8·4 215·9 77·7 27·2 47·2 43·1 31·3 13·8	371·0 16·4 25·6 6·4 168·5 35·0 18·2 34·0 29·1 28·6 9·2	143·7 0·5 3·8 2·1 44·7 44·9 10·2 13·7 13·6 5·2 5·0	514·7 16·9 29·4 8·5 213·2 79·9 28·4 47·7 42·7 33·8 14·2	371·2 16·4 25·7 6·3 168·7 35·0 18·2 33·9 29·1 28·7 9·2	144·4 0·5 3·9 2·1 45·0 45·3 10·3 13·6 13·7 5·2 4·8	515·6 16·9 29·6 8·4 213·7 80·3 28·3 47·5 42·8 33·9 14·0	370 · 6 16 · 3 25 · 4 6 · 4 168 · 6 35 · 0 18 · 2 33 · 8 29 · 0 28 · 8 9 · 1	144·6 0·5 3·8 2·1 45·0 45·8 10·3 13·4 13·6 5·2 4·9	515·2 16·8 29·2 8·5 213·6 80·8 28·5 47·2 42·6 34·0 14·0
Metal manufacture	523·6 262·1 44·7 104·8 45·7 66·3	73·3 24·5 8·2 13·9 11·0 15·7	596·9 286·6 52·9 118·7 56·7 82·0	542·3 273·4 45·6 108·2 46·2 68·9	75·6 25·2 8·5 14·4 11·3 16·2	617·9 298·6 54·1 122·6 57·5 85·1	545·6 275·0 45·9 108·8 46·6 69·3	76·2 25·4 8·5 14·6 11·4 16·3	621 · 8 300 · 4 54 · 4 123 · 4 58 · 0 85 · 6	546·2 274·8 46·0 108·9 46·8 69·7	76·6 25·4 8·6 14·6 11·5 16·5	622·8 300·2 54·6 123·5 58·3 86·2
Engineering and electrical goods	283.8 126.8 22.8 166.5 89.6 7.0 163.0 41.9 42.7 149.2	586·4 4·3 14·2 12·4 6·1 7·4 3·1 6·9 17·1 62·6 16·0 6·2 47·0 47·5 8·1 55·3 30·3 126·6 27·0 66·0	2,146·6 36·3 94·4 54·0 41·5 50·5 25·5 53·1 59·6 346·4 142·8 29·0 213·5 137·1 15·1 218·3 64·2 73·0 275·8 68·5 148·0	1,576·1 32·9 80·1 43·1 43·1 35·4 43·6 23·6 47·1 40·7 286·1 127·5 20·2 173·1 89·5 6·7 162·5 42·7 44·0 152·6 84·7	606·5 4·7 14·5 13·3 6·2 7·8 3·1 7·1 16·5 63·5 16·3 5·3 49·6 48·5 8·0 58·2 22·3 32·4 133·6 69·0	2,182·6 37·6 94·6 94·6 51·4 41·6 51·4 26·7 54·2 57·2 349·6 143·8 25·5 222·7 138·0 14·7 220·7 65·0 76·4 286·2 66·6 153·7	1,586·7 33·0 80·7 43·5 35·5 43·8 23·9 47·6 41·0 288·3 20·3 174·8 89·9 6·8 163·6 42·3 44·9 152·9 39·8 85·5	610·9 4·8 14·6 13·5 6·3 7·9 3·1 7·1 16·7 63·8 16·3 5·4 50·0 49·1 8·0 59·0 133·6 27·0 69·6	2,197·6 37·8 95·3 57·0 41·8 51·7 27·0 54·7 57·7 352·4 144·6 25·7 224·8 139·0 14·8 222-6 66·8 155·1	1,590 · 9 33 · 0 80 · 8 43 · 4 35 · 5 44 · 0 24 · 2 47 · 7 41 · 0 289 · 2 128 · 8 20 · 3 176 · 3 3 · 90 · 3 6 · 8 164 · 1 42 · 3 44 · 9 153 · 1 39 · 6 85 · 6	613·5 4·8 14·7 13·4 6·3 8·0 3·2 7·1 16·9 64·0 16·4 5·5 50·4 49·6 8·0 59·4 33·3 132·9 27·2 70·0	2,204·4 37·8 95·5 56·8 41·8 52·0 27·4 54·8 57·9 353·2 145·2 25·8 226·7 139·9 14·8 223·5 64·7 78·2 286·0 66·8 155·6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	199·1 144·0 55·1	11·4 7·8 3·6	210·5 151·8 58·7	195·2 142·1 53·1	11·5 7·9 3·6	206·7 150·0 56·7	198·1 144·7 53·4	11·5 8·0 3·5	209·6 152·7 56·9	198·1 144·5 53·6	11·6 8·1 3·5	209·7 152·6 57·1
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons, etc. Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.		116·8 60·2 8·3 38·1 4·1 3·8 2·3	869·5 458·6 29·0 262·4 54·0 59·2 6·3	754·1 411·3 19·0 224·1 46·6 49·6 3·5	118·3 61·9 7·3 39·1 4·3 3·6 2·1	872·4 473·2 26·3 263·2 50·9 53·2 5·6	757·6 413·9 19·1 225·4 46·0 49·6 3·6	118·9 61·8 7·5 39·6 4·2 3·6 2·2	876·5 475·7 26·6 265·0 50·2 53·2 5·8	758·3 414·6 19·0 225·8 45·9 49·4 3·6	118·9 61·7 7·5 39·7 4·2 3·6 2·2	877·2 476·3 26·5 265·5 50·1 53·0 5·8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements	5·6 27·4 33·1	187·7 7·8 5·8 16·6 10·2 20·8 12·4 114·1	552·9 24·2 11·4 44·0 43·3 36·0 28·7 365·3	373·7 16·5 5·8 27·6 34·2 15·9 16·0 257·7	192·9 8·1 5·3 17·0 10·2 21·3 12·2 118·8	566·6 24·6 11·1 44·6 44·4 37·2 28·2 376·5	375·3 16·5 5·8 27·7 34·4 15·7 16·0 259·2	194·8 8·2 5·3 17·1 10·2 21·6 12·4 120·0	570·1 24·7 11·1 44·8 44·6 37·3 28·4 379·2	376·5 16·5 5·8 28·0 34·3 15·6 15·9 260·4	196·2 8·2 5·3 17·2 10·3 21·4 12·6 121·2	572·7 24·7 11·1 45·2 44·6 37·0 28·5 381·6
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc. Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	37·9 3·6	416·8 9·4 63·0 54·9 99·2 8·4 6·7 88·5 4·4 16·9 14·2 19·4 23·4	782 · 6 43 · 3 101 · 0 96 · 8 188 · 4 17 · 1 11 · 3 126 · 4 8 · 0 39 · 3 22 · 2 29 · 0 72 · 9 26 · 9	370·9 35·9 39·3 42·9 88·2 88·6 4·5 38·8 23·1 8·2 9·8 49·5 18·5	410·5 9·6 62·9 53·9 94·7 8·1 6·4 89·4 4·3 17·1 14·2 18·5 23·0 8·4	781 · 4 45 · 5 102 · 2 96 · 8 182 · 9 16 · 7 10 · 9 128 · 2 7 · 9 40 · 2 22 · 4 28 · 3 72 · 5 26 · 9	369·3 35·6 39·1 42·8 87·7 8·6 4·5 39·0 3·6 23·1 8·2 9·5 49·1 18·5	412·5 9·5 62·5 53·9 94·9 8·2 6·4 90·8 17·2 14·4 18·8 23·3 8·3	781 · 8 45 · 1 101 · 6 96 · 7 182 · 6 16 · 8 10 · 9 129 · 8 7 · 9 40 · 3 22 · 6 28 · 3 72 · 4 26 · 8	369·0 35·7 39·1 42·7 8·6 4·3 39·1 3·7 23·2 8·2 9·5 49·1 18·6	6·2 91·2 4·4 17·2 14·4 18·7 23·1	781·2 45·2 101·6 96·6 181·8 16·7 10·5 130·3 8·1 40·4 22·6 28·2 72·2 27·0
Leather, leather goods and fur	35·6 22·8 8·7 4·1	26·1 6·6 15·2 4·3	61·7 29·4 23·9 8·4	36·0 22·8 9·2 4·0	25·9 6·5 15·2 4·2	61·9 29·3 24·4 8·2	35·9 22·8 9·2 3·9	26·0 6·6 15·2 4·2	61·9 29·4 24·4 8·1	36·1 22·8 9·3 4·0	6·6 15·1	62·0 29·4 24·4 8·2
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps, millinery Other dress industries Footwear.	145·6 7·3 33·3 19·9 7·2 13·6	397·0 22·6 87·9 48·0 39·8 97·3 9·1 33·3	542·6 29·9 121·2 67·9 47·0 110·9 13·5 41·8 110·4	145·0 7·2 33·0 19·4 7·2 13·5 4·2 8·5 52·0	395·4 22·5 86·7 46·9 39·9 96·3 8·9 33·5	540·4 29·7 119·7 66·3 47·1 109·8 13·1 42·0	145·1 7·3 33·1 19·3 7·1 13·5 4·2 8·5	399·2 22·8 87·7 46·8 40·2 97·3 9·0	544·3 30·1 120·8 66·1 47·3 110·8 13·2 42·4 113·6	145·2 7·3 33·2 19·1 7·1 13·9 4·2 8·5	398·2 22·7 87·4 46·6 40·5 96·9 8·9 33·8 61·4	543·4 30·0 120·6 65·7 47·6 110·8 13·1 42·3 113·3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery	265·3 65·7 29·1 58·6 15·7 96·2	19.3	342·4 72·7 63·6 77·9 17·3 110·9	271·4 66·1 29·4 59·8 16·0 100·1	6·8 34·0 19·7 1·6	79.5	59.6	34·2 20·1 1·6	350·3 72·8 63·9 79·7 17·6 116·3	29·9 59·6 16·1	6·8 34·4 20·2 1·6	17.7
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	229·8 82·5 77·6 9·7 27·2 18·0 14·8	8·4 4·6 5·6	18·1 31·8 23·6	17.9	13·0 20·7 8·1 4·6 5·6	98·7 18·1 31·6 23·5	79·0 10·0 26·8 18·0	12·9 20·8 8·3 4·6 5·6	31.4	83·1 79·1 10·1 26·7 17·9	12·9 20·8 8·3 4·6 5·7	96·0 99·9 18·4 31·3 23·6

^{*} Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1964 count of National Insurance cards.

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued (Mid-month)

August 1964* October 1963* September 1964* October 1964* Industry Males | Females | Total Males Females Total Males Females Total Males Females Total Paper, printing and publishing
Paper and board
Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc.
Other manufactures of paper and board
Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc.
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc. 629·7 97·5 68·5 73·0 139·1 251·6 411·4 74·2 34·6 36·6 108·0 158·0 217·0 22·0 34·2 35·9 31·3 93·6 628·4 96·2 68·8 72·5 139·3 251·6 415·6 74·6 34·7 36·4 111·6 158·3 218·2 22·0 34·5 36·2 31·5 94·0 74·8 34·8 36·4 110·2 158·4 75·2 34·0 35·8 108·3 158·0 22·3 34·5 37·2 30·8 93·6 96·6 69·2 72·6 143·1 252·3 22·1 34·6 36·4 31·7 94·2 96·9 69·4 72·8 141·9 252·6 124·7 38·1 3·6 7·8 21·4 6·2 33·5 14·1 314·8 127·0 15·3 15·5 33·8 11·3 77·4 34·5 195·9 92·6 11·4 7·6 12·1 5·0 47·7 19·5 324·6 132·8 14·9 15·3 32·5 11·3 84·4 33·4 198·7 93·9 11·5 7·6 12·3 5·0 48·8 19·6 327·8 133·3 14·9 15·3 33·7 11·2 85·9 33·5 124·8 38·8 3·5 7·6 19·6 6·0 35·7 13·6 127·3 39·4 3·4 7·7 20·4 6·2 36·3 13·9 197·3 93·4 11·5 7·6 12·1 5·1 48·1 19·5 320 · 7 131 · 4 14 · 9 Other manufacturing industries Brushes and brooms
Toys, games and sports equipment
Miscellaneous stationers' goods
Plastics moulding and fabricating 15·2 31·7 11·0 83·4 33·1 7·7 12·4 5·1 43·9 20·4 5,876.1 2,799.4 8,675.5 5,937.8 2,803.1 8,740.9 5,956.9 2,823 · 8 | 8,780 · 7 5,964.3 2,833.4 8,797.7 Total, all manufacturing industries 1,484.4 1,564.4 1,516.4 80.0 1,596.4 1,516.4 80.0 80.0 1,596.4 398·8 121·7 236·5 40·6 400·1 122·0 237·7 50·6 16·6 31·2 2·8 Water supply Transport and communication Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting 222·2 186·6 44·7 17·0 266·9 203·6 222·0 186·5 44·9 16·1 266·9 202·6 219·5 187·3 264·0 203·6 217·3 188·6 44.4 44·5 16·3 1,383 · 6 356 · 2 797 · 1 1,567·3 206·0 1,291·6 2,950·9 562·2 2,088·7 351·9 797·5 1,576·7 199·0 1,307·2 2,956·5 550·9 2,104·7 1,373 · 3 349 · 3 791 · 9 1,575 · 4 201 · 7 1,303 · 3 129·0 101·3 165·2 134·8 125·6 104·8 36·2 33·5 35·8 34·7 161·4 139·5 126·2 105·9 35·6 34·8 126·8 106·3 36·1 35·0 162·9 141·3 161·8 140·7 Miscellaneous services
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. . . . Sport and other recreations . . . 68·4 32·4 18·5 183·9 30·1 11·5 320·7 11·9 133 · 8 54 · 0 49 · 9 523 · 3 121 · 8 46 · 0 394 · 1 16 · 1 135·1 56·1 45·9 582·3 122·3 44·3 398·2 17·1 64·1 21·2 31·5 360·0 90·3 32·7 75·9 4·8 71·1 33·7 18·9 206·0 30·6 11·6 322·0 12·2 71·3 32·2 19·1 194·8 29·5 11·1 322·8 12·0 71·2 31·7 18·7 184·3 29·1 11·0 324·2 11·9 53·4 50·6 554·8 119·8 43·8 398·7 16·8

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN OCTOBER 1964

short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer

The following table† shows the estimated amount of overtime and and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week all manufacturing industries; in the week ended 17th October are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours 1964. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about in excess of normal hours. All the figures relate to Great Britain.

2.516 0.817 2.851 5.918 6.914	757-6		ed number on tenance we			E	stimated nu	mber of o	peratives or	short-time	e Akilday
	Esti- mated total	2 65 2	Per-		f overtime rked	Stood		Total	Total	Hou	rs lost
Industry	number of oper- atives (000's)	Number (000's)	centage of all oper-atives	Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	off for whole week	Working part of week	on short- time	as percentage of all operatives	Number (000's)	Average per operative on short- time
Food, drink and tobacco	562 109	193·1 36·0	34·4 33·1	1,621 283	8.4	0.1	0.9	1·0 0·2	0·2 0·2	10 2	10·1 8·2
Chemicals and allied industries	295 122	80·2 32·3	27·2 26·4	775 353	9·7 10·9		=	=		nen 70 mol	rolling T
Metal manufacture	469 226 97	142·1 39·7 43·0	30·3 17·6 44·2	1,332 410 389	9·4 10·3 9·0	$\frac{0 \cdot 2}{0 \cdot 1}$	0·9 0·4 0·2	1·1 0·4 0·4	0·2 0·2 0·4	14 4 8	12·9 8·8 20·3
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	1,488 910 579	660·7 467·0 193·7	44·4 51·3 33·5	5,293 3,842 1,450	8·0 8·2 7·5	$\frac{0\cdot 1}{0\cdot 1}$	0·4 0·2 0·1	0·5 0·3 0·2	one to divine	11 5 4	21·6 18·7 26·0
Vehicles	618 375 147	250·5 148·2 69·3	40·6 39·6 47·3	1,933 1,142 551	7·7 7·7 8·0		8·6 8·5 0·1	8·6 8·5 0·1	1·4 2·3	66 65 1	7·7 7·6 13·1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	428	167-2	39.1	1,357	8.1	- 25	1.2	1.2	0.3	10	8.1
Textiles	647 176 153 109	128·4 18·2 41·1 15·1	19·8 10·3 27·0 13·9	995 130 350 82	7·8 7·1 8·5 5·4	$\begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ \hline 0.1 \\ 0.3 \end{array}$	3·9 0·1 0·9 2·2	4·4 0·2 1·0 2·5	0·7 0·1 0·7 2·3	50 4 11 29	11·4 20·5 11·1 11·7
Leather, leather goods and fur	44	12.4	28.3	91	7.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	6	34.4
Clothing and footwear	438 96	41·2 9·6	9·4 10·0	200 42	4.9	0·1 0·1	7·4 5·8	7·5 5·9	1·7 6·1	56 42	7·5 7·1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	266	87.7	33.0	862	9.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	6	17.8
Timber, furniture, etc	210 72 75	93·3 32·1 33·7	44·4 44·8 44·8	739 259 225	7·9 8·1 6·7	144	$\begin{array}{c c} 0.4 \\ \hline 0.2 \end{array}$	$\frac{0.5}{0.2}$	$\frac{0\cdot 2}{0\cdot 3}$	6 -3	12·2
Paper, printing and publishing	422 74 163	176·7 39·4 71·1	41·9 53·3 43·6	1,516 336 567	8·6 8·5 8·0	0·1 	0.6	0·7 	0.2	9	12.5
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	241 101	83·0 38·2	34·5 37·7	712 324	8·6 8·5	0.1	0·1 0·1	0·2 0·1	0·1 0·1	6	26·2 9·1
Total, all manufacturing industries:	6,126	2,116.6	34.5	17,426	8.2	1.4	24.8	26.2	0.4	249	9.5

^{*} Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1964 count of National Insurance cards.

‡ Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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 shipbuilding 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 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

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

(Average 1962 = 100)

of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operatives, estimated as part of the calculation, are given in index form in

From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for one week in each month, but prior to that date they could be compiled week in each month, but prior to that date they could be compiled only for one week in February, April, May, August, October and November. The reference base used in the tables published in this GAZETTE, up to and including September 1963, was the average of these six months in 1958 taken equal to 100. As estimates for all months of the year are now available, the indices have been recalculated on a new reference base:—12 monthly average for 1962 = 100. A complete series of both indices to date on the new base and a note on the revision were published on page 404 of the October a note on the revision were published on page 404 of the October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

cingdon from 196	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	Transaction of Large-rates Transaction of Large-rates Visit recomm Supply Western Supply Western Supply Western Supply Su	All manu- facturing indus- tries	Engi- neering, elec- trical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 102·9 100·0 98·2	98·6 98·6 96·5 96·3 99·4 101·9 100·0 97·5	106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0 99·2	119·0 117·7 108·3 108·6 110·1 104·7 100·0 98·2	100·1 99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·1 100·0 98·1	103·6 103·1 99·6 100·5 104·9 103·7 100·0 98·8	1956	103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 99·9	103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·7 101·3 100·0 99·6	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5	102·8 102·7 102·5 102·0 101·7 100·4 100·0 99·9	103 · 8 103 · 7 102 · 5 103 · 2 102 · 5 101 · 1 100 · 0 100 · 0
Week ended: 1963 August 17*† September 14 October 19 November 16 December 14	82·5 101·3 101·9 102·0 102·3	80·8 100·0 101·1 101·8 102·2	88·0 102·9 103·1 102·5 102·7	79·4 100·6 101·3 101·8 102·1	92·0 101·8 102·0 100·9 100·2	82·7 102·1 102·5 103·3 103·5	Week ended: 1963 August 17* September 14 October 19 November 16 December 14	100·7 100·5 100·6 100·6 100·8	99·9 100·0 100·3 100·6 100·7	100·9 101·5 100·8 100·4 100·7	100·8 101·0 101·3 101·4 101·6	102·3 99·9 99·9 99·5 100·2	100·9 100·8 101·0 101·1 101·2
1964 January 18 February 15 March 21 April 18 May 16*‡ June 20 July 18† August 15† September 19 October 17	100·7 101·2 101·5 102·2 101·9 102·2 96·8 84·0 102·9 102·9	101·1 101·8 102·1 102·8 102·6 103·2 99·1 84·1 104·3 104·4	101·7 101·7 101·8 102·9 103·3 88·8 88·8 102·6 102·6	100·7 101·3 101·4 102·1 102·1 101·4 92·6 80·3 101·4 101·2	95·2 94·4 94·4 95·1 96·3 96·3 97·0 88·1 97·7	102·0 102·7 103·1 103·8 103·6 103·8 99·2 84·7 104·9 104·8	1964 January 18 February 15 March 21 April 18 May 16*‡ June 20 July 18 August 15 September 19 October 17	100·2 100·5 101·0 101·1 100·3 100·9 101·2 101·1 100·7 100·7	100·2 100·6 100·9 101·1 100·3 101·4 101·5 101·1 101·2 101·1	100·6 100·8 101·9 102·2 101·4 101·9 102·0 101·7 100·7	101·1 101·6 101·8 102·0 101·6 102·1 101·6 101·5 101·4	98·8 99·0 99·6 99·9 99·8 99·6 100·8 101·4 99·8 99·6	100·6 100·9 101·3 101·4 100·6 101·3 101·6 101·3 101·3 101·3

Month	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
January	HH201			402 (4)		101-2	98.5	100 - 7
February	105-6	104-2	99.2	105-5	103.9	102.8	97.8	101 - 2
March	_	_	_	_ 3	N. F. W. S.	102-3	98.0	101 .5
April	106.9	103 - 4	101-5	106.0	106.3	102-4	99.7	102 - 2
May	106.5	103.0	102-4	105.3	105-1	102.7	100.0	101.9
June	Tie-selet	COST	1000	ent-in	106.1	102-4	100.0	102.2
July		The second second		- n	93.3	96.6	94.6	96.8
August	103 - 1	98.5	100-1	102.3	101-0	83.4	82.5	84.0
September	_				105-4	102.3	101 - 3	102-9
October	104.5	100.9	105.2	107 - 1	104.8	101.9	101.9	102.9
November	106.4	101-6	106-1	106.7	104.5	101 - 3	102.0	-
December						100 - 7	102.3	20-

日本社 かとり	STREET, SQUARE,	NAME OF STREET	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	OF REAL PROPERTY.				
Month	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
January February March April May June July September October November December	103·1 103·5 103·7 — 104·1 103·3 103·4	102·7 102·6 102·0 — 102·4 102·1 102·4	101·4 103·1 103·1 — 103·6 104·0 103·8	103·6 102·1 102·1 — 102·0 101·9 101·8	100'-4 101-5 100-6 101-4 101-6 100-9 100-8 100-6 100-5	99·4 100·2 100·2 100·4 100·2 100·3 100·3 100·5 99·8 99·5 99·3 99·4	98·4 98·6 99·4 99·8 100·0 100·5 100·5 100·6 100·6	100·2 100·5 101·0 101·1 100·3 100·9 101·2 101·1 100·7
	1 77	The second second second	The second second	CORNER DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY	Children Broker Children	Children Street Co. Co. of	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	THE RESERVE TO SERVE

* Figures for dates after June 1963 are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1964. The figures from May 1964 may also be subject to revision when the results of the October 1964 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available. Information obtained from employers in October 1964 showed that, compared with April 1964, the proportion of operatives to total employees in manufacturing industries had fallen. The revised estimate of the total number of operatives in manufacturing industries is, in consequence, approximately 5,000 lower than it was on the old basis. The index of total hours worked from May 1964 onwards has been revised to take account of this new information.

† In the calculations use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from employers 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, 1963 and 1964 also relate to earlier weeks in the month and, compared with previous years, the indices for July 1962-4 are less affected by holidays, and the indices for August 1962-4 are 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 1962-4 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1962-4 would have been approximately six points lower, the index for August 1962 approximately 15 points higher and the indices for August 1963-4 approximately 14 points higher.

§ Figures for 1956 are shown on page 404 of the October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

YOUR GUIDE TO			Obtainable from
THE CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT ACT	1963		Employment Exchanges free of charge
Notes for the Guidance of Employers and Employee	2 weeks Sweeks 2 weeks Sweeks up to 5 c opto 6		
THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PRE	MISES ACT	1963	Employment Exchanges H.M. Stationery Office (addresses on page 532) or through any bookseller 2s. 6d. (by post 2s. 10d.)
THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ACT 1964			Employment Exchanges free of charge

[†] Because of the rounding of figures independently some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

Unemployment at 9th November 1964

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at

to ensure the largest of the same of the s	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed* Temporarily stopped†	242,155 6,252	12,441 103	78,347 1,504	9,115 89	342,058 7,948
Total	248,407	12,544	79,851	9,204	350,006
Change since 12th October	+ 6,005	- 3,611	+ 2,050	- 2,201	+ 2,243

The rate of unemployment at 9th November was 1.5 per cent. This was the same percentage as at 12th October.

At 9th November 42,649 married women were registered as

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 9th November was 338,419, consisting of 252,395 males and 86,024 females.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1953 to 1964

The following table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom from 1953 to 1963, and the numbers registered in each month of 1964.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 9th November 1964 according to duration of unemploy-

Duration in week	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
0 1 1- 0	30,300	3,453 2,099	9,993 7,246	2,269 1,453	46,015 29,393
Up to 2	. 48,895	5,552	17,239	3,722	75,408
Over 3, up to 4 .	. 13,551 10,944 9,963	1,112 785 624	5,613 4,688 4,465	936 647 535	21,212 17,064 15,587
Over 2, up to 5 .	34,458	2,521	14,766	2,118	53,863
Over 5, up to 8 .	. 23,950	1,171	10,514	1,031	36,666
Over 8	. 134,852	3,197	35,828	2,244	176,121
Total	. 242,155	12,441	78,347	9,115	342,058

		G	reat Brita	in				
100 5 - 103 1 100 1 - 30 6 100 1 - 30 6		nolly ployed*		orarily oped†	Total	United Kingdom total		
4 501 1 1001 4 501 1 1 1001	Males	Females	Males	Females		1 1000		
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000		
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800		
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500		
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100		
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200		
1958	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900		
1959	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100		
1960	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	393,900	126,700	46,300	6,400	573,300	612,300		
13th Jan	363,543	114,487	20,120	2,592	500,742	540,353		
10th Feb	344,308	111,460	5,955	2,349	464,072	502,877		
16th Mar	313,600	101,798	7,868	2,120	425,386	461,891		
13th Apr	305,159	99,938	4,728	1,773	411,598	448,364		
11th May	271,596	89,348	6,318	1,841	369,103	403,506		
15th June	240,348	76,569	3,386	1,620	321,923	354,214		
13th July	236,433	75,764	3,767	1,548	317,512	349,024		
10th Aug	269,385	94,762	2,661	1,706	368,514	399,130		
14th Sept	248,869	86,548	4,836	1,416	341,669	370,400		
12th Oct	252,574	87,725	5,983	1,481	347,763	376,322		
9th Nov	254,596	87,462	6,355	1,593	350,006	376,788		
	The second second	The same of the same	S. of Street Street		,,,,,	,,,,,,		

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 9th November 1964.

	COE 8-11	Whol	lly unemplo	yed*		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 Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	39,377 20,146 14,933 18,829 17,803 39,031 28,155 46,629 17,252	1,707 950 544 774 953 1,990 2,157 2,300 1,066	10,402 5,338 5,335 6,254 5,567 12,140 8,172 19,080 6,059	966 747 623 621 872 1,117 1,301 1,622 1,246	52,452 27,181 21,435 26,478 25,195 54,278 39,785 69,631 25,623	218 183 104 2,647 480 654 223 1,522 221	6 8 4 17 6 10 13 38 1	92 24 28 155 186 629 72 303 15	3 2 1 17 29 31 — 4 2	319 217 137 2,836 701 1,324 308 1,867 239	41,308 21,287 15,585 22,267 19,242 41,685 30,548 50,489 18,540	11,463 6,111 5,987 7,047 6,654 13,917 9,545 21,009 7,322	52,771 27,398 21,572 29,314 25,896 55,602 40,093 71,498 25,862	
Great Britain	242,155	12,441	78,347	9,115	342,058	6,252	103	1,504	89	7,948	260,951	89,055	350,006	
Northern Ireland	17,560	816	7,726	299	26,401	161	3	214	3	381	18,540	8,242	26,782	
United Kingdom	259,715	13,257	86,073	9,414	368,459	6,413	106	1,718	92	8,329	279,491	97,297	376,788	

Me from the form at the	Obráma Obráma				Dura	tion of ur	nemploym	ent: wholl	ly unempl	oved*		210,101	37,237 370,788		
Region		centage rat			Males Females						o Pho	Wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers"			
Charles and records	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 12th October		
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland Wales	1·1 1·3 1·8 1·0 1·3 2·2 3·4 3·6 2·7	0·5 0·7 1·3 0·6 0·9 1·2 2·3 2·7 2·5	0·9 1·1 1·7 0·8 1·2 1·9 3·1 3·3 2·6	12,248 5,302 2,972 4,574 4,421 8,329 5,231 7,977 3,393	6,817 3,132 2,461 2,747 2,837 5,879 3,828 6,361 2,917	4,284 2,297 1,801 1,717 1,880 3,975 2,861 4,064 2,242	17,735 10,365 8,243 10,565 9,618 22,838 18,392 30,527 9,766	4,365 1,863 1,466 1,889 1,843 3,152 1,695 3,486 1,202	2,751 1,472 1,482 1,277 1,159 2,505 1,631 3,315 1,292	1,570 914 1,142 857 830 1,745 1,221 2,257 1,009	2,682 1,836 1,868 2,852 2,607 5,855 4,926 11,644 3,802	52,164 26,964 21,298 26,235 24,828 53,800 38,983 68,984 25,163	+ 1,356 + 736 + 1,221 - 876 + 638 + 185 + 911 + 1,112 + 891		
Great Britain	1.8	1.1	1.5	54,447	36,979	25,121	138,049	20,961	16,884	11,545	38,072	338,419	+ 6,174		
Northern Ireland	6.0	4.5	5.4	3,124	5,	197	10,055	1,123	2,	444	4,458		-		

^{*} Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 514.

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 9th November 1964 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

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

	re	Number gisters at	rs of per 9th Nov	sons on ember 1	964	Per- centage	Similarly, the powers	reg	Number gisters at	of persons of the Nov	sons on ember 19	964	Per- centag
(all cineer)	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	rate of un- employ- ment*	particular particular and a second se	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total	Tempo- rarily stopped (inc. in total)	rate o
Princ	cipal To	owns (by	Regio	n)	10	13	Development	Distric	ts (by R	egion)-	-contin	nued	linicia. Maria
ondon and South Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove	28,673 1,622 632	7,236 452 332	1,734 60 108	37,643 2,134 1,072	134 4	0·8 2·3 1·5	South Western—continued Newquay and Perranporth Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	286 625	163 226	32 27	481 878	_ 9	6.0
astern and Southern Bedford	214	53 602	24	291	-8	0·6 2·5	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Bridlington North Western	397	68	20	485	23	5.4
Bournemouth Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Oxford Portsmouth	1,824 234 429 271 1,291 335 1,754	38 147 53 229 77 567	85 12 36 49 38 31 167	2,511 284 612 373 1,558 443 2,488	3 1 78	0·4 1·0 0·5 1·7 0·5 1·8	Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness Merseyside and Prescot Ulverston	392 16,342 93 430	510 4,370 56 303	86 1,428 5 48	988 22,140 154 781	208 	3·3·6 2·3 3·6
Reading	360 358 1,785 871 226	119 73 314 228 62	33 24 129 53 25	512 455 2,228 1,152 313	1 - 5	0·7 0·5 1·6 2·1 0·5	Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Work- ington Billingham, Middles- brough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and	602	464	130	1,196	7	4.
outh Western Bristol	1,996	416	97	2,509	3	1.0	Thornaby	3,234 1,046	1,122	579 88	4,935 1,327	16	2.
Exeter Gloucester Plymouth	619 387 1,435	140 170 606	97 23 42 93 70	782 599 2,134	1 1 3	1·7 1·1 2·2	and Shildon Blyth Chester-le-Street, Birtley	291	57	39 189	387 1,557	2 2 8	3.
Swindon	703	192	70	965	536	1.4	and Houghton-le-Spring Consett	1,140 366 608	91	56 37 65	513 819	2 -	4· 2· 1·
Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Chesterfield	3,870 223 755	1,036 82 206	239 15 65	5,145 320 1,026	756	0·8 1·0 1·3	Durham Guisborough Hartlepools	644 45 1,216	38 9 494	119	747 54 1,829	14	2.4.
Coventry Derby	1,909 813 794	612 267 171	100 31 59	2,621 1,111 1,024	1,016	1·4 0·9 0·5	Haswell and Horden Loftus	438 80 55	142 19 25	96 -5	676 99 85	10 1 5	2:
Leicester Mansfield Northampton	420 251	185 52	24 12 102	629 315 3,065	17 5 24	1·1 0·5 1·3	Saltburn Seaham Seaton Delaval	131 287 105	54 165 150	49 28	185 501 283	2 2	3.9
Nottingham Oldbury Peterborough	2,417 47 274	546 22 99	4	73 414	$\frac{10}{14}$	0.3	Spennymoor Stanley and Lanchester Sunderland, Pallion,	464 720	63	66 46	593 878	10	4 4
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	130 1,477 346 135 528 258	99 20 455 114 20 227 47	11 41 29 18 48 4	161 1,973 489 173 803 309	14 39 9 10 20	0·4 1·3 0·7 0·4 0·7 0·7	Southwick and Washington Station	3,089 9,060 248 771	736 2,259 55	306 907 32 72	4,131 12,226 335 1,065	23 37 23	4 3 6
orkshire and Lincolnshire Barnsley	739	339	77	1,155	52	1.6	Moor Wingate Scotland	285	53	-	338	2	4
Bradford	1,378 210 910 1,249 304	304 72 261 205 77	71 1 205 130 18	1,753 283 1,376 1,584 399	67 14 13 1	1·0 0·9 1·6 2·5 0·8	Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven Anstruther Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning	1,906	45	62	2,691	15 16	2:3:
Huddersfield Hull	411 2,582 1,849	185 617 357	10 210 124	606 3,409 2,330	60	0·6 2·1 0·8	and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders	1,191	766 320	99	2,056 1,082	dominion of the	6
Leeds Lincoln Rotherham	486 479	147	32 88	665	35	1.3	Cumnock	331 763	290 414	17 102	638 1,279	11	5
Scunthorpe Sheffield	1,403 250	362 543 135	73 104 24 52	706 2,050 409	31 30	1·4 0·8 0·8	Ferry Dunfermline, Burntisland,	1,614	286	. 155	2,055	8	2
York	630	176	52	858		1.3	Cowdenbeath and Inver- keithing Falkirk, Bo'ness, Bonny-	903	783	148	1,834	17	3
orth Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Blackburn Blackpool Bolton	114 352 401 1,742 785	51 64 199 547 124	14 14 18 162 57	179 430 618 2,451 966	6 15 26	0·8 1·4 1·1 4·5 1·2	bridge, Grangemouth and Linlithgow Girvan Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkintil- lock and Rutherglen)	Add to the last	1	66 38	2,061 237	this in 1	in Jan
Burnley Bury	367 131 282	203 50 149	57 17 8 38	587 189 469	16	1·4 0·6 1·6	lock and Rutherglen) Greenock and Port Glasgow	17,326	3,924 983	851	3,069	450	7
Crewe Manchester Salford	5,253	649 155 193	261 55 24	6,163 1,228 842	18 4	1.2	Highlands and Islands Kilsyth	3,703 198	1,251	707	5,661		
Oldham Preston Rochdale	625 639 256	295 92	43 5	977	80	1.1	Kirkcaldy, Glenrothes, Leven and Methil Lesmahagow North Lanarkshire	1,178 111 3,425	1,099 41 2,513	118 4 220	2,395 156 6,158	1	5 4
St. Helens Stockport Warrington	760 592 327	760 180 291	85 89 28	1,605 861 646	23	2·7 1·1 1·0	Paisley, Johnstone and	3	788	62	2,388	a southware	5003
Wigan	790	114	11	915	23	2.1	Renfrew Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Buckie Rothesay	1/3	70	70 17	1,136 262	_	9
Carlisle	605	338	58	1,001		2.4	Sanquhar	111 127 293	102 143 163	18 16 42	231 286 498	1	9 4 8
Edinburgh	3,038	585	172	3,795	5	1.6	Wales Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystaly-			renivos	ditain		
Cardiff	2,632 665 1,344	381 131 382	193 116 96	3,206 912 1,822	25	2·1 1·4 2·8	fera Anglesey Caernarvon, Bangor,	354 589	324 180	73 102	751 871		
Developm	201	100	2 62 3 33	1000000	10	1	Blaenau Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwllheli	1,106	299	100	1,505	42	4
DEC CT TACT SERVE	ent Dis	Licis (D	y Kegl		1	1	Gorseinon, Kidwelly, Pontardulais and Tumble Merthyr Tydfil	669 587		97 61	1,158 768		
Bideford	216 363	142	13 30	304 535	-	3.6	Milford Haven and Pem- broke Dock Rhondda, Pontyclun and		Santal ve	78	1,183	DENIET ST	VISE-
Camelford Falmouth	62 228 59	39 101 21	17 34 1	118 363 81	=	6·2 3·9 12·3	Tonyrefail Rhyl	791 454	283 141	73 39	1,147 634		
Helston	131	73	13 15	217 329	_	8.5	Total, all Development			100 m			3

[•] Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1963.

Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which were given on page 472 of the November issue of this GAZETTE.

[†] The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment. Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed).

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: NOVEMBER 1964

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 9th November 1964, 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, Stats. A.1., Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

To account to institution			(Great Britai	n	a de professo	Asia at a	1 4000 1	and say t	X Total
Industry	unem	olly ployed g casuals)	Tempo	orarily oped	STORES OF LEGISLATION	Total		υ	nited Kingo (all classes	
Abanca Ricolate Ambana 1979 2070 Salara 1979 Salara 19	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Fishing	7,480	1,475 1,445 2	822 69 753	37 37	10,579 7,549 2,788	1,512 1,482 2	12,091 9,031 2,790	13,368 10,199 2,898	1,638 1,608 2	15,006 11,807 2,900
Mining and quarrying		184 140	42		6,349 5,644	184 140	6,533 5,784	6,486 5,649	185 140	6,671 5,789
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery Other food industries* (211, 213–229) Drink industries* (231, 239) Tobacco	1,471 3,611 1,427	4,441 602 3,059 642 138	15 2 12 1	57 1 53 1 2	6,952 1,473 3,623 1,428 428	4,498 603 3,112 643 140	11,450 2,076 6,735 2,071 568	7,418 1,598 3,856 1,501 463	5,027 671 3,329 660 367	12,445 2,269 7,185 2,161 830
Chemicals and allied industries	1,171	1,374 80 389	-5 -3		4,701 1,171 2,025	1,380 80 391	6,081 1,251 2,416	4,823 1,181 2,111	1,405 92 399	6,228 1,273 2,510
Metal manufacture		605 407	134 108	5 5	5,190 4,321	610 412	5,800 4,733	5,270 4,390	617 416	5,887 4,806
Engineering and electrical goods	8,203 1,111 590	4,743 1,969 1,058 445 1,271	127 110 — — 17	23 7 1 1 15	12,182 8,313 1,111 590 2,168	4,766 1,976 1,059 445 1,286	16,948 10,289 2,170 1,035 3,454	12,894 8,630 1,403 612 2,249	5,040 2,074 1,114 482 1,370	17,934 10,704 2,517 1,094 3,619
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing	1 1716	208 158	17 15		7,376 6,730	208 158	7,584 6,888	7,690 6,992	223	7,913 7,164
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, pedal cycle mfg. Aircraft manufacturing and repairing Locomotives, railway carriages, etc.* (384, 385)	232 889	690 360 67 195 40	3,416 3,393 5 13 4	192 192 — —	7,861 5,138 237 902 1,538	882 552 67 195 40	8,743 5,690 304 1,097 1,578	8,007 5,221 243 948 1,549	923 561 67 223 41	8,930 5,782 310 1,171 1,590
Metal goods not elsewhere specified		1,685	47	28	4,178	1,713 3,682	5,891 8,529	4,270 5,517	1,758	6,028
Textiles Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	752 440 961 371 262	3,411 501 403 721 88 538 271	586 12 4 128 ———————————————————————————————————	271 15 16 123 — 61 30	4,847 764 444 1,089 371 489 746	516 419 844 88 599 301	1,280 863 1,933 459 1,088 1,047	1,023 586 1,110 374 519 856	903 680 880 89 684 362	1,926 1,266 1,990 463 1,203 1,218
Leather, leather goods and fur	465	208	16	3	481	211	692	493	233	726
Clothing and footwear	361	3,020 315	414 259	560 357	1,841 620	3,580 672	5,421 1,292	1,916	4,385	6,301 1,324 4,478
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,063	737 125 225 282	30 11 1	28 27 1	3,534 1,093 548 801	765 125 252 283	4,299 1,218 800 1,084	3,686 1,146 557 809	792 129 263 292	1,275 820 1,101
Timber, furniture, etc	1,092	522 108 160	60 12 35	12 	2,834 1,104 911	534 108 160	3,368 1,212 1,071	2,961 1,152 944	562 110 178	3,523 1,262 1,122
Paper, printing and publishing	1,101	1,509 782 727	$-\frac{11}{11}$	10 5 5	2,308 1,101 1,207	1,519 787 732	3,827 1,888 1,939	2,381 1,131 1,250	1,625 848 777	4,006 1,979 2,027
Other manufacturing industries	934	1,385 312 348	22 4 7	8 3 3	2,541 938 722	1,393 315 351	3,934 1,253 1,073	2,614 960 732	1,460 330 354	4,074 1,290 1,086
Total, all manufacturing industries	61,912	24,538	4,914	1,203	66,826	25,741	92,567	69,940	28,944	98,884
THE LOSE TOTAL THE SAME STATE AND ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT ASSES	46,375	517	83	3	46,458	520	46,978	51,796	568	52,364
Gas, electricity and water	2 495	189	7	1	2,502	190	2,692	2,635	205	2,840
Transport and communication	4,974	1,982 227	213	11	23,822 4,976	1,993	25,815 5,203	25,035 5,028	2,081 238 654	27,116 5,266 3,039
Road passenger transport	2,195	634 126 127	16 8 114	1 1	2,211 2,706 7,040	635 126 128	2,846 2,832 7,168	2,385 2,807 7,373	126 132	2,933 7,505
Sea transport Port and inland water transport Postal services and telecommunications	2,034	28 469	53	-5	2,087 2,988	28 474	2,115 3,462	7,373 2,386 3,182	30 512	2,416 3,694
Distributive trades	24 568	14,268	59	107.	24,627	14,375	39,002	26,266	15,767	42,033
Insurance, banking and finance		1,039	7	3	6,101	1,042	7,143	6,250	1,124	7,374
Professional and scientific services	and the same of the same of	5,423	124	21	4,706	5,444	10,150	4,925	6,051	10,976
Miscellaneous services	6,311	21,173 2,169 11,823 713	134 28 18 58	198 46 57 27	28,706 6,339 12,869 3,518	21,371 2,215 11,880 740	8,554 24,749 4,258	6,642 13,454 3,732	2,269 12,472 780	8,911 25,926 4,512
Public administration	7,131	2,522 1,349 1,173	62 8 54	9 5 4	17,662 7,139 10,523	2,531 1,354 1,177	20,193 8,493 11,700	18,500 7,522 10,978	2,848 1,577 1,271	21,348 9,099 12,249
图	. 1,180	116		1 -	1,180	116	1,296	1,250	125	1,375
Other persons not classified by industry	. 21,433 19,232 2,201	14,036 12,598 1,438	=		21,433 19,232 2,201	14,036 12,598 1,438	35,469 31,830 3,639	22,919 20,587 2,332	14,796 13,298 1,498	37,715 33,885 3,830
GRAND TOTALT	. 254,596	87,462	6,355	1,593	260,951	89,055	350,006	279,491	97,297	376,788

* Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered. † The totals include unemployed casual workers (4,055 males and 234 females in Great Britain and 4,420 males and 263 females in the United Kingdom).

Ministry of Labour Gazette December 1964 Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The table below shows, for the periods ended 7th October 1964 and 4th November 1964, 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.

National Coal Board mail Coal Board from syment to the industrial		eks ended ober 1964	Four we	Total number of placings 5th Dec.	
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	1963 to 4th Nov. 1964 (48 weeks)
len aged 18 and over oys under 18 omen aged 18 and over irls under 18	78,144 23,891 43,873 15,050	123,909 43,496 109,520 47,896	78,483 15,684 40,354 10,641	125,179 42,616 104,974 46,324	937,988 230,281 467,909 185,150
otal	160,958	324,821	145,162	319,093	1,821,328

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 which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in

Similarly, the figures of unfilled vacancies 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 unfilled vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour. in the demand for labour.

The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 4th November 1964 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 4th November 1964. A regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the table.

000 8 - 000 - 000,80 000 8 - 000			s during fou 4th Novemb			N		acancies rem h November		ed
Industry group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,399	414	1,967	77	3,857	1,361	1,674	382	330	3,747
Mining and quarrying	485 313	241 228	40 22	19 3	785 566	3,546 3,199	911 859	70 31		4,563 4,089
Pood, drink and tobacco	2,756	536	3,357	511	7,160	1,873	846	3,784	1,395	7,898
Chemicals and allied industries	1,487	197	672	181	2,537	1,943	526	1,489	679	4,637
Metal manufacture	2,802	351	346	88	3,587	4,411	1,092	773	377	6,653
Engineering and electrical goods	8,317	1,554	3,631	679	14,181	19,854	4,816	7,796	3,036	35,502
Electrical goods and machinery	5,851 2,466	1,090 464	1,491 2,140	320 359	8,752 5,429	13,738 6,116	3,613 1,203	2,993 4,803	1,493 1,543	21,837 13,665
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,983	135	83	16	3,217	1,940	193	50	28	2,211
Vehicles	2,040	225	522	86	2,873	7,665	734	1,213	376	9,988
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,098	858	1,474	280	5,710	4,641	2,797	3,408	1,929	12,77
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,770	427	1,357	570	4,124	1,946	1,455	5,746	4,098	13,24
(spinning and weaving)	469 457	91 82	296 314	108 125	964 978	595 423	355 389	2,025 1,273	947 1,038	3,92 3,12
eather, leather goods and fur	211	92	162	64	529	257	406	577	523	1,76
Clothing and footwear	421	238	1,447	685	2,791	1,024	1,064	10,175	5,793	18,05
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,612	271	321	101	2,305	1,680	715	1,021	608	4,02
Timber, furniture, etc	1,684	770	382	122	2,958	2,610	1,491	726	566	5,39
Paper, printing and publishing	1,058 698 360	341 117 224	1,023 605 418	427 198 229	2,849 1,618 1,231	1,344 786 558	1,111 450 661	1,717 1,004 713	1,728 831 897	5,90 3,07 2,82
Other manufacturing industries	1,655	281	1,084	266	3,286	1,750	785	2,131	962	5,62
Fotal, all manufacturing industries	31,894	6,276	15,861	4,076	58,107	52,938	18,031	40,606	22,098	133,67
Construction	19,609	2,088	273	156	22,126	17,361	3,301	500	479	21,64
Gas, electricity and water	1,031	78	103	28	1,240	1,271	260	196	96	1,82
Transport and communication	4,023	441	658	183	5,305	16,349	909	1,854	531	19,64
Distributive trades	7,864	3,813	6,562	3,825	22,064	9,241	10,838	15,417	13,166	48,66
nsurance, banking and finance	292	200	455	340	1,287	1,310	834	919	1,129	4,19
Professional and scientific services	1,046	267	2,615	425	4,353	7,161	1,509	21,619	1,923	32,21
Aiscellaneous services	5,834 478 2,942 304	1,468 89 187 211	9,954 353 6,460 703	1,187 67 236 287	18,443 987 9,825 1,505	8,403 474 2,261 308	3,616 264 647	20,454 854 8,711	5,865 188 1,019	38,33 1,78 12,63
Public administration	5,006 1,309 3,697	398 207 191	1,866 1,101 765	325 157 168	7,595 2,774 4,821	6,238 3,307 2,931	733 293 440	1,714 2,957 1,972 985	875 671 400 271	3,21 10,59 5,97 4,62
Grand total	78,483	15,684	40,354	10,641	145,162	125,179	42,616	104,974	46,324	319,09

Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South Western Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern Scotland. Wales	21,402 9,796 4,290 9,734 6,031 11,253 4,481 7,672 3,824	3,816 1,950 754 2,182 1,320 2,151 1,133 1,625 753	13,225 4,319 1,924 4,218 3,294 5,769 2,036 4,180 1,389	1,915 1,294 716 1,311 1,176 1,436 879 1,227 687	40,358 17,359 7,684 17,445 11,821 20,609 8,529 14,704 6,653	35,623 22,748 7,332 24,935 10,184 10,798 3,285 5,400 4,874	13,426 5,438 2,151 9,295 4,994 3,404 813 1,940 1,155	38,176 15,104 5,432 14,868 8,284 13,059 2,373 5,682 1,996	13,907 5,580 2,240 10,350 4,040 4,720 1,335 3,149 1,003	101,132 48,870 17,155 59,448 27,502 31,981 7,806 16,171 9,028
Great Britain	78,483	15,684	40,354	10,641	145,162	125,179	42,616	104,974	46,324	319,093

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Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in October

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

The following table relates to both National Coal Board mines (which account for over 99 per cent. of employment in the industry) and licensed mines. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised where

Average Number of Wage-earners on Colliery Books (All Mines)—Analysis by Divisions

Division of the National Coal Board		Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery		crease (+) on pared with			
1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		books during 4 weeks ended 24th Oct. 1964		eks ended Sept. 1964		eks ended Oct. 1963
Northumberland			28,500		Nil	_	1,300
Durham			68,900	-	300	-	4,600
Yorkshire			108,500	-	600	-	3,100
North Western			37,900	100	100	-	2,100
East Midlands			84,600		500 400	-	3,300
West Midlands South Western			36,100	TEN S	400	The same	2,300 4,800
South Eastern			73,100 5,000		Nil	-	200
England and W	ales	700	442,600	_	2,300	002	21,700
Scotland		200	51,300	-	300	1000	3,600
Great Britain			493,900	11-1	2,600	34	25,300

The following figures of recruitment, wastage, absence and output relate to National Coal Board mines only.

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of October about 2,500 persons were recruited to, and about 5,200 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,700, compared with a net decrease of 1,900 during the five weeks of the previous month.

For absence, separate figures are compiled in respect of voluntary absence, for which no satisfactory reason is given, and involuntary absence due mainly to sickness. The figures in the table below represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances, in a five-day week.

Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)

261 2	October 1964	September 1964	October 1963
Coal-face workers: Voluntary	7·49	7·54	7·28
	10·59	9·95	10·56
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·85	5·83	5·56
	10·52	9·75	10·47

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 103.84 cwt. in October, compared with 100.07 cwt. in the previous month and 99.48 cwt. in October 1963. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 35.02 cwt. in October; for September 1964 and October 1963 it was 33.61 cwt. and 33.67 cwt., respectively.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 20th April 1964 (the last date on which a count was taken) was 655,878, compared with 653,362

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 9th November 1964 was 50,150, of whom 43,684 were males and 6,466 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the table below.

图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	37,976	5,732	43,708
obtain employment other than under special conditions*	5,708	734	6,442
Total	43,684	6,466	50,150

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 4th November 1964 was 6,380, including 5,196 men, 973 women and 211 young persons. In addition there were 193 placings of registered disabled persons in

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the gisters of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 512 to 514.

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or

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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 17th November 1964 and the corresponding figures for 20th October 1964 and 19th November 1963. 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 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

Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to Industrial injury 20th Oct. 1964 17th Nov. 1964 17th Nov. 1964 20th Oct. 1964 19th Nov. 1963 128·2 73·7 122.0 .. 1,010.0 979.7 955.1 69.3 70.1 67.8

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

The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent owing to sickness on 17th November 1964 represented 5·0 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0·3 per cent.

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

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on 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 November 1964, 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† Double day shifts‡ Long spells Night shifts Part-time work§ Saturday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous	48,377 22,317 8,579 4,051 8,319 1,644 3,456 3,662	2,168 1,201 331 1,196 33 347 99	6,489 2,140 1,459 — — 52 314 59	57,034 25,658 10,369 5,247 8,319 1,729 4,117 3,820
Total	100,405	5,375	10,513	116,293

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

the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.

Tricludes 1,631 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.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at rehabilitation centres operated by voluntary blind welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 2nd November 1964.

that do let to the control of the co	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period Number of persons in attendance at courses	903	128	1,031
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,480	230	1,710
at end of period	720	91	811
Number of persons whose courses terminated prematurely (for medical or other reasons) during the period	177	31	208

Up to 2nd November 1964 the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 165,759, including 4,761 blind persons.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in November 1964 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.

DENMARK -	October 1964 56 16 4 5	November 1964
Places under the Factories Act	56 16	51 18
Seamen	11. 16015	9 10

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for November 1964. 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.

very off to grieniged off the 640,11

Textile and connected processes

	Clay, pottery, cement, et	C.		Miller Smil	20000	AND SECURITY.	12/3/27 2/07		Mark 1999	1
	Metal extraction, refining	g and	convers	sion		••		••		3
	Metal casting						6			1
	Metal rolling, drawing, e	extrusio	on and	forging	3					1
	Miscellaneous metal pro	cesses								2
	Shiphuilding and repairi	ng					A PA	* nd		2
	Constructional engineeri	ng, bo	iler ma	king				••		-
	Locomotive and railway	equipi	nent			22				-
	Non-rail vehicles and air	rcraft	***	-0.000	9381.5	10 10	0.00			2
	Other machine and meta	l manu	ıfactur	e and r	epair		. 5	00 40	*	4
	Electrical engineering								••	1
	Woodwarking processes		100	1000		100 01		dida a		2
	Miscellaneous chemical	manufa	acture,	paint,	oil refu	ning, so	oap			3
	Coal gas, coke ovens, pa	atent fu	iel	100	19996	2.				
	Wearing apparel					* • * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *				100
								••		27
	Milling	.0 3								100
	Food	600				**************************************		CONTRACTOR	100	(0)
	Drink		O		** don't		71 TR	**0		112
	Electricity generation					••	••			
	Rubber									
	Other factory processes				11000					
	Vorks and Places under s.	a 125	and 12	7 of Fa	actories	Act 1	961			
Y	Building operations	3. 12U		and are	00000	A 197	·			15
	Works of engineering co	netruc	tion	300	10000					10
	Docks and warehouses	Histi de	HOLD IN	Obsessor !	1000	161 2550	36073	1000 200		4
	Docks and warehouses	X 2 3 1 2 1 5	10 10	0000F-D	ET DRON	11 36 1				-
	TOTAL, FACTORIES	ACT		· de		·odm	50000	b		51
	Ch. 2.C solor world \$20.	History Co.	STATE OF	la be	was to	to Lon	- 510	Shows	Courses	100

Mines and quarries*		Railway service	
Coal mines:		Brakesmen and goods guard	
Underground	. 16	Engine drivers and motorme	en
Surface	. 1	Firemen	
Other stratified mines		Labourers	
Miscellaneous mines	—	Mechanics	
Ouarries	1	Passenger guards	
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	18	Permanent-way men	10,000
Seamen		Shunters	101/211
Trading vessels	6	Other grades	
Fishing vessels	. 2	Contractors' servants	
TOTAL, SEAMEN	8	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	217

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases and deaths in Great Britain reported during November 1964 under the Factories Act 1961 are shown below. The

I. Cases	Sec. 1	II. Deaths
ead poisoning compressed air illness conthrax pitheliomatous ulceration	5 3 2 10	Nil veri
hrome ulceration	$\frac{19}{39}$	

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 31st October 1964 and the 4 weeks ended 28th November 1964.



1963 Average = 100

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate 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 3,467,100 in July, compared with 3,461,100 (revised figure) in the previous month and 3,318,100 in July 1963. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in October is estimated at 11,160, compared with 12,491 in September and 22,316 in October 1963.

BELGIUM

The unemployed figures previously quoted in this GAZETTE related to the average daily number recorded as unemployed: these have now been discontinued.

The total number of persons registered for employment at Employment Exchanges at the end of June was 43,762, compared with 46,505 a month previously and 51,290 at the end of June 1963.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 19th September was 6,754,000, compared with 6,957,000 at 22nd August and 6,565,000 at 21st September 1963. Persons wholly unemployed at 19th September are estimated at 218,000 or 3·1 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 247,000 or 3·4 per cent. at 22nd August and 250,000 or 3·7 per cent. at 21st September 1963.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of August the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 4,700 or 0.6 per cent. of the total number insured, the same percentage as that at the end of July. The comparable figure at the end of August 1963 was 1.2 per cent.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of October was 103,714, of whom 21,343 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 94,313 and 21,013 at the beginning of the previous month and 114,238 and 21,252 at the beginning of October 1963.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of October was 102,432, compared with 92,319 at the end of the previous month and 105,105 at the end of October 1963. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 9,030, 7,947 and 9,230.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 20th November was 51,262, compared with 43,057 at 16th October and 49,995 at 23rd November 1963.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of October was 26,725; this figure included 1,017 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of September the respective figures were 24,919 (revised figure) and 913 and at the end of October 1963 they were 25,421 and 814

NEW ZEALAND

The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give an estimate of the total labour force in April 1964 as 956,500, compared with 934,700 in October 1963 and 929,700 in April 1963. Latest figures on unemployment show that 761 persons were unemployed in August, compared with 962 in July and 1,001 in August 1963.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 8,719 at the end of September, compared with 7,573 in the previous month and 8,956 in September 1963.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed at the end of June was 112,003, compared with 116,126 at the end of the previous month and 79,033 at the end of June 1963.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that at the middle of September the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 17,615, compared with 17,064 (revised figure) in August and 16,643 in September 1963. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for September numbered 12,913 or 0.9 per cent. of all members, compared with 0.8 per cent. in the previous month and in September 1963.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of October who were wholly unemployed was 196 or 0·1 per 1,000 of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 119 or 0·1 per 1,000 at the end of the previous month and 194 or 0·1 per 1,000 at the end of October 1963.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately 59,809,000 in September, compared with 59,236,000 (revised figure) in August and 58,211,000 in September 1963. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in September was 13,255,000, compared with 13,008,000 (revised figure) in August and 12,923,000 in September 1963. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of September was about 3,317,000 or 4·5 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 3,654,000 or 4·8 per cent. at the middle of September 1963.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index base 100	Month for which index figure given	Items covered*	Index figure	Rise (+) or fall (-) of index figure (in index points) compared with		
Isintaubni ya basa	Year	given 201 101 at	t 87 per co	rode L	Month before	Year before	
European countries	neganger The control		IVILI Nove	10 8851	lo sick	301000	
Belgium	1953	Sept. 1964	{All items Food	120·93 121·2	-0.1	+5.39	
Finland	1957	July 1964	{All items Food	134 136	Nil Nil	+14 +16	
France	1962	Sept. 1964	{All items Food	108·9 109·4	+0·5 +0·5	+2·7 +3·0	
Germany (Federal Republic)†	1962†	Oct. 1964	{All items Food	105·7 104·5	+0·2 -0·2	+2.6	
Luxembourg	1948	Nov. 1964	{All items Food	142·69 145·6	+0·06 +0·1	+3·58 +1·6	
Netherlands	1959–60	Oct. 1964	{All items Food	115 115	Nil -1	+8 +7	
Norway	1959	Aug. 1964	{All items Food	118·9 124	+0.7	+8·1 +15	
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	Sept. 1964	{All items Food	123·6 125·7	-0·1 -0·5	+5.6	
Spain	1958	Aug. 1964	{All items Food	138·7 139·6	+2·0 +2·3	+10·0 +8·5	
Sweden	1949	Sept. 1964	{All items Food	183 217	+1 +1	+7 +11	
Switzerland	1939	Oct. 1964	{All items Food	209·3 221·8	+0.6	+5·7 +1·9	
Other countries		OF Taylor	CAIL itams	135.6	Nil	+2.0	
Canada	1949	Oct. 1964	{All items Food	131.0	-1.7	+0.6	
India (all-India)	1949	July 1964	{All items Food	154 158	+4 +6	+19 +21	
Japan	1960	June 1964	{All items Food	125·3 128·3	Nil Nil	+3·1 +0·4	
Rhodesia, Northern	1962	Sept. 1964	{All items Food	107·2 102·6	+0·3 -0·1	+5.3	
Rhodesia, Southern	1962	Sept. 1964	{All items Food	104·8 104·1	Nil -0.9	+3.4	
United States	1957–59	Sept. 1964	{ All items Food	108·4 107·2	+0·2 +0·3	+1.3	
	THE WALLSON	PROPERTY OF THE	TOTAL MENT N	THE PERSON NAMED IN	P. District	1 2 2 4	

^{*} 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. † Revised series with base year 1962=100.

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INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

Employees paid each week*

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 seven 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 indices were revised on a new base after the figures for the first 12 months

Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January 1963 and October 1964 are given in the following table.

had been published and an explanation for this was given on page 117 of the March 1964 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			Limpu	vyees I	para et	ach we	cn					1903 A	verage	= 100
Industry group	Jan. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963	Jan. 1964	Feb. 1964	Mar. 1964	Apr. 1964	May 1964	June 1964	July 1964	Aug. 1964	Sept. 1964	Oct. 1964
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing	96·0 96·1 94·1 96·7 96·9 96·5 95·7 96·3 95·3 92·0 90·8 95·3 90·8	99·3 102·0 102·6 101·3 101·5 103·7 101·6 102·5 102·5 101·8 102·6 103·3 103·8 101·0 102·1	100·7 101·7 103·7 102·6 102·4 102·1 102·9 104·4 102·8 101·2 103·8 103·3 103·3 103·2 102·4 102·5	105·1 102·2 106·7 104·1 102·4 106·5 104·7 103·0 101·0 100·1 102·5 102·5 102·5 102·5 103·2	99·9 102·8 105·2 106·2 108·9 111·1 107·8 107·8 103·7 99·1 104·4 104·3 102·9 103·0 103·0 103·3	100·9 104·2 107·7 106·8 109·2 112·1 108·6 106·4 104·6 105·8 105·0 104·6 103·0 104·0 104·0	102·5 104·4 108·4 106·3 108·4 110·6 109·5 106·1 103·8 102·7 105·1 104·3 103·8 102·6 105·8 103·5	102·7 105·7 109·4 108·7 109·6 110·6 107·9 106·0 102·8 107·5 107·5 107·4 103·9 106·0 106·0 106·0	106·0 111·0 109·0 107·7 110·4 109·6 107·1 105·8 103·3 103·2 105·9 108·0 107·3 108·0 107·3 108·0	107·3 112·1 110·7 109·8 115·2 117·1 110·6 111·2 108·9 105·3 111·2 109·3 111·2 109·3 111·7 107·6 109·5	108·2 111·7 110·7 109·6 115·1 112·6 116·3 111·8 105·7 111·7 111·7 111·7 110·7 111·3 108·6 110·3	105·9 107·4 110·0 106·9 113·7 110·0 109·0 110·7 106·8 100·9 107·6 109·7 109·7 109·2 106·8 105·8 108·6	104·7 109·7 110·9 108·2 117·1 109·6 108·7 110·2 106·8 101·6 107·9 110·7 111·7 106·9 108·8 109·2	105·5 111·8 111·4 110·4 117·1 115·1 110·8 111·8 109·0 102·8 108·9 113·1 112·4 108·2 109·7 109·1
All manufacturing industries	. 95.4	101 · 8	102 · 8	103-4	105.0	105.9	106.0	107.5	107.3	110.1	110.6	108.0	108 · 8	110-4
Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§	94·7 95·4 90·7 99·3 96·9 95·4	104·3 101·2 100·5 100·4 101·2 100·1	99·8 105·3 98·0 101·0 100·7 101·3	100·2 102·6 95·8 99·0 101·2 99·3	98·3 102·6 99·3 99·8 102·5 100·7	98·2 102·6 101·5 101·3 103·5 102·4	99·2 102·9 98·4 93·3 105·2 102·6	101·9 102·4 105·7 104·7 106·4 106·0	106·1 103·4 103·8 106·1 106·9 109·4	107·2 102·5 107·7 107·3 109·2 110·3	107·4 101·7 107·8 109·5 109·8 109·2	111·9 104·9 106·4 108·0 109·2 105·8	111·2† 104·5 108·0 108·1 110·0 106·5	104·5: 106·5 108·2 108·6 109·6 107·2
All industries and services covered	95.1	101 · 5	101.9	101 · 8	103 - 4	104-4	104.0	106.6	106.5	109 · 1	109-3	107.7	108.5	109 - 5
1 261 6-961 6-261 1-261	- 福	Tilly	Emp	oloyees	paid	month	ly*	251	6 TE		135-0		restaber cenaber	N.
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing	98·2 99·3 97·4 98·0 93·8 98·3 97·8 97·7 97·7 92·4 100·9 98·6 100·9 99·1 98·9	97·1 97·6 99·3 99·3 97·8 97·1 99·8 100·4 96·9 97·1 98·0 98·0 97·5 97·3	98·4 98·2 99·6 100·5 99·6 100·1 98·5 100·0 99·3 97·1 98·0 98·9 100·1 101·4 100·5	113·8 106·2 106·8 109·2 128·4 120·9 105·7 110·7 106·1 128·0 103·6 107·4 109·6 105·1 103·2 118·8	103·1 102·3 101·0 104·1 106·7 102·1 101·4 101·2 110·4 96·9 99·0 102·5 100·5 105·5	101·0 118·0 104·7 103·6 104·1 101·8 102·9 102·0 111·9 102·0 101·7 100·0 103·6 100·0 103·1	109·7 102·4 104·0 105·2 107·7 101·6 104·1 105·2 110·2 105·1 105·3 103·8 103·8 103·8	102·2 100·3 102·3 105·1 104·8 101·9 103·3 100·3 110·5 98·1 99·0 105·6 103·7 99·3 103·2	100·2 100·5 102·3 105·9 105·3 103·7 104·3 101·0 102·1 112·9 97·5 100·1 106·5 102·5 100·5	107·6 102·0 104·4 105·9 109·1 117·1 104·6 103·0 104·4 112·6 98·5 107·5 107·7 103·3 104·0 102·5	102·9 100·8 103·6 104·0 103·2 102·1 104·9 108·3 104·2 108·0 97·2 101·3 110·7 104·0 102·8 103·3	102·4 100·4 101·1 102·7 103·7 101·6 103·6 102·8 100·4 106·0 97·3 101·9 103·3 101·9 103·3	101 · 9 100 · 0 106 · 3 102 · 5 103 · 3 100 · 1 103 · 8 100 · 3 107 · 2 104 · 1 106 · 9 102 · 6 101 · 2 102 · 1	103·0 100·3 102·6 104·6 103·8 100·1 104·8 102·4 110·1 100·4 100·4 105·3 102·8 102·6
All manufacturing industries	98.3	98.4	99.7	108 · 6	102.5	105 · 1	104.8	102 · 7	103 · 0	104.8	103 - 5	102.0	102 · 3	103 - 0
Mining and quarrying Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication§	97.8 96.5 96.5 97.4 96.3	100·3 96·8 99·9 100·3 96·9	102·3 98·5 100·2 99·8 102·4	101·8 118·0 101·2 104·7 116·6	102·7 100·6 102·2 102·8 99·3	102·7 100·5 102·9 102·4 97·2	102·2 103·6 102·5 103·6 103·3	102·1 102·1 104·3 105·2 103·1	101·9 105·9 104·6 105·5 98·7	102·4 106·1 104·5 107·9 99·9	102·5 105·0 104·5 106·6 97·3	102·5 101·9 104·2 106·0 98·5	104·4 102·3 103·3 110·6 95·2	104·1 104·3 103·7 109·8 96·0
All industries and services covered	97.9	98.5	99.7	108 · 8	102.0	103.9	104-2	102.7	103 · 1	104.6	103 · 4	102-1	102-4	103 · 1
CLANE OF SAME OF SECTION		E-SCHOOL ST	A PROPERTY.	All e	mploy	ees¶	ibi san			531			Kama	=E 1361
Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	96·4 97·0 94·5 96·9 96·7 96·6 95·9 95·1 96·4 95·7 92·8 91·8 96·0 95·8	98·9 100·6 102·2 101·0 101·3 103·2 101·3 101·8 102·2 101·6 102·2 102·6 103·2 100·6 101·5 100·9	100·3 100·6 103·3 102·3 102·3 101·9 102·6 103·7 102·5 101·0 103·3 102·6 104·7 102·7 102·3 102·3	106·6 103·6 106·7 104·9 103·6 107·6 104·8 104·0 101·7 103·1 103·1 103·6 99·7 99·7	100·5 102·6 105·1 105·8 108·7 110·3 107·2 104·6 103·5 100·2 103·9 103·6 102·8 102·6 102·6 103·5	100·9 109·1 107·3 106·1 109·2 111·3 107·9 105·9 104·3 101·6 105·5 104·6 103·1 103·3 103·3	103·8 103·7 107·8 106·0 108·3 109·7 108·9 105·8 104·1 103·4 105·1 104·0 103·8 102·7 105·2 104·0	102·6 103·8 108·5 108·0 109·2 109·0 107·0 105·6 106·2 106·4 107·2 103·8 104·9 105·5	104·9 107·3 108·1 107·3 110·1 109·0 106·8 105·1 103·3 104·1 105·3 106·9 107·2 107·4 106·2 105·7	107-4 108-5 109-8 109-1 114-8 117-1 110-0 110-1 108-4 106-0 108-2 110-6 109-1 110-3 107-1 110-3	107·3 107·8 109·7 108·6 114·4 111·7 109·4 115·2 110·9 105·8 110·6 109·5 111·2 107·8 106·0 108·8	105·3 104·9 108·7 106·1 113·1 109·2 108·4 109·6 106·1 101·4 106·8 108·6 108·5 105·2 107·5	104·2 106·3 110·2 107·1 116·3 108·7 108·2 109·2 106·0 102·1 109·8 111·2 106·1 107·7	105·0 107·8 110·2 109·3 116·3 113·7 110·2 110·6 108·3 103·5 108·2 111·4 107·7 108·6 107·8
	95.8	101.3	102.4	104.2	104.5	105.7	105.8	106.7	106.6	109 · 2	109 · 4	107.0	107.7	109 · 2
Mining and quarrying	94·7 95·6 91·2 98·8 96·8	104·3 101·2 100·2 100·3 101·1 99·6	99·8 105·1 98·0 100·8 100·6 101·4	100·2 102·6 97·7 99·6 101·4 101·8	98·3 102·6 99·3 100·4 102·5 100·2	98·2 102·6 101·3 101·7 103·4 101·4	99·2 102·9 98·8 95·8 105·0 102·5	101·9 102·4 105·2 104·6 106·3 105·3	106·1 103·3 103·9 105·6 106·7 107·5	107·2 102·5 107·5 106·5 109·1 108·4	107·4 101·7 107·4 108·1 109·6 107·1	111·9 104·8 105·9 106·9 109·0 104·5	111·2† 104·5 107·4 106·7 110·0 104·5	104·5 106·3 107·7 107·2 109·6 105·2
All industries and services covered	95.5	101-2	101-7	102-6	103 · 1	104-2	104.0	106.0	106.0	108-4	108.5	106.9	107.6	108 - 6

- * 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.
- † Revised since publication of last month's GAZETTE.
- § Except British Road Services, sea transport, postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport
- || Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes
- Tearnings of employees paid monthly have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 30th NOVEMBER 1964 (31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 30th November 1964 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

	All indu	stries and	services	Manufacturing industries only		
Date	Weekly	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates
1964 Oct.	141 · 7	94.6	149.8	139-1	94.8	146.6
1964 Nov.	142.2	94.4	150.7	139 · 2	94.7	147.0

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

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1962 1963	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8 119·7 124·6 129·1 133·6	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0 120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7	105·5 111·3 115·8 119·0 123·2 130·3 135·6 141·0	104·7 110·0 114·0 117·0 120·0 125·0 129·6 134·3	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 Monthly averages 1962 1963	104·9 110·1 113·6 116·5 119·1 123·9 127·4 131·0	103·9 109·6 113·6 116·4 120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6	104·9 110·6 114·5 117·3 122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2	104·7 110·0 113·7 116·5 119·4 124·2 128·0 131·8
November December	134·0 135·0 137·0	136·5 137·9 139·3	141·4 142·9 144·2	134·7 135·8 137·7	1963 October November December	131·2 131·5 134·8	134·0 135·6 137·9	138·4 139·6 142·1	132·0 132·6 135·7
1964 January February	137·4 137·6 138·0 138·5 139·0 139·7 140·2 140·4 140·6 140·7	139·7 139·8 140·2 140·8 141·4 142·8 143·4 143·9 144·5 144·6 145·1	144·7 144·9 145·4 146·0 146·3 147·7 148·3 148·6 149·0 149·1 149·5	138·1 138·3 138·7 139·2 139·7 140·5 141·1 141·3 141·6 141·7	1964 January February	135·3 135·4 135·7 136·3 136·9 137·2 137·6 137·7 137·7 137·7	138 · 4 138 · 5 138 · 9 139 · 6 140 · 1 141 · 1 142 · 0 142 · 2 142 · 3 142 · 5 143 · 0	142·6 142·8 143·0 143·7 144·1 144·9 145·5 145·6 145·7 145·9 146·2	136·2 136·3 136·5 137·2 137·8 138·2 138·7 138·8 138·9 139·1

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 1960 1961 1962 1963 Monthly averages	117 120 127 132 138	118 119 126 129 135	119 123 128 132 138	112 115 118 124 131	117 119 125 127 130	112 116 121 124 128	118 121 122 126 131	118 123 124 132 135	115 120 126 131 138
1963 October November December	138 142 142	137 137 137	139 140 140	133 133 133	129 130 135	129 129 129	133 133 133	134 141 141	140 140 140
1964 January	143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 144 144	137 137 137 137 137 137 141 141 141 141 141	141 141 142 142 143 144 145 146 146 146	134 134 135 135 141 141 142 142 142 142 142	135 135 135 135 135 135 136 136 136 136	130 130 130 133 133 133 134 134 135 135	133 133 133 133 133 133 136 136 136 136	142 142 143 143 143 146 146 146 146 146	140 141 143 147 147 148 148 148 148 148

Date	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and com- munication	Dis- tributive trades	Professional services and public ad- ministration	Mis- cellaneous services
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 Monthly averages	118 122 126 134 138	118 122 126 133 137	112 115 120 128 135	120 122 125 133 138	112 115 120 125 132	115 121 125 129 135	117 121 128 132 138	119 123 129 134 140	118 120 125 132 137
963 October	138	137	137	137	134	135	139	143	139
November	138	137	137	142	134	135	139	144	141
December	139	137	137	142	134	138	139	144	141
964 January	141	141	137	142	134	139	139	145	141
	141	141	137	142	136	140	139	145	141
	141	141	137	144	136	141	140	145	141
	143	142	138	144	137	141	140	147	143
May	143	143	143	144	137	142	141	147	144
	143	144	143	144	137	142	144	147	144
	143	144	144	144	146	142	144	147	144
	143	144	144	144	146	142	146	147	144
September October	143	144	144	144	146	142	148	150	144
	145	144	144	144	147	142	148	150	144
	145	144	144	146	147	143	148	152	144

^{*} 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
956)	100-0	100.0	100.0	100.0
957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
958	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
959 Monthly	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
960 averages	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0
961	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9
962	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1
963]	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
963 October	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
November	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.9
December	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.9
964 January	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.9
February	94.8	94.9	94.8	94.8
March	94.8	94.9	94.7	94.8
April	94.8	94.9	94.7	94.8
May	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.7
June	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.7
July	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.6
August	94.5	94.8	94.6	94.6
September	94.5	94.8	94-5	94.6
October	94.5	94.8	94.5	94.6
November	94.3	94.7	94.3	94.4

7 -	-Manu	facturing	Industries	only
100	TYLUTTU	acturing	musires	only

Date		Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	
1956)	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1957		99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1958	43 1 1 1	99.7	99.9	99.9	1 99.8	
1959 (Monthly	J	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	
1960 averages	1	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	
1961		95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	
962	9189	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	
1963]	t	95.1	94.8	94-9	95.0	
963 October	142	95.1	94.7	94.9	95.0	
November	0080	95.1	94.7	94.9	95-0	
December		95.1	94.7	94.8	95.0	
964 January		95.1	94-7	94.8	95.0	
February		95.1	94.7	94.8	95.0	
March		95.1	94.7	94.8	95.0	
April		95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9	
May		95.0	94.6	94-7	94.9	
June		95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9	
July		95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9	
August	10.1	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.8	
September	200	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.8	
October	100	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.8	
November		94.8	94.5	94.6	94.7	

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

	VII.—Man	ufacturing	Industries	only
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Date Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1963	104·8 110·1 114·2 117·3 122·3 129·8 135·7 140·6	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8 130·7 137·0 142·8	105·5 111·4 116·0 119·2 125·6 135·9 142·5 148·4	104·7 110·1 114·3 117·4 122·5 130·3 136·2 141·3
1963 October	141·0 142·3 144·4	143·7 145·3 146·7	148·8 150·7 152·1	141·8 143·1 145·1
1964 January	144·8 145·1 145·6 146·2 146·9 147·7 148·2	147·1 147·3 147·7 148·4 149·0 150·5	152·6 152·9 153·4 154·1 154·7 156·1	145·6 145·8 146·3 146·9 147·6 148·4 149·0
August	148·5 148·8 148·9 149·8	151·8 152·3 152·5 153·1	157·2 157·7 157·8 158·6	149·0 149·3 149·7 149·8 150·7

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956]	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110-1	109-6	110.7	110-1
1958	113.9	113.7	114-7	113.9
1959 (Monthly	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960 averages	122.8	122.7	125.9	122-8
1961	129.6	130.6	135.7	130-1
1962	133-8	136.0	141-1	134-6
1963	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1963 October	138-0	141-5	145.9	139.0
November	138-3	143.2	147.2	139.6
December	141.8	145.6	149.8	142.9
1964 January	142-3	146-1	150-4	143-4
February	142.5	146.3	150-6	143.5
March	142.7	146.7	150.8	143.8
April	143.4	147-5	151-7	144-5
May	144-1	148.0	152-1	145.2
June	144.4	149.1	153.0	145.7
July	144.9	150.1	153.6	146.2
August	145.0	150-3	153.8	146.4
September	145.0	150.5	153.9	146.4
October	145.3	150.7	154.1	146.6
November	145.5	151.3	154.6	147.0

The figures given in Tables I to VII are on the basis of 31st January 1956 = 100, and relate to the end of the month. Figures for months prior to October 1963 were given in previous issues of

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

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

series (30th June 1947 = 100) to give a measure on a broad basis of the movement since June 1947. The appropriate figure should be multiplied by one of the linking factors given in the paragraph headed "General" on page 5 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1960.

If comparisons are made between one group and another in Table III it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates

of wages in the months immediately prior to the base date (31st January 1956) and that having regard to considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders there is no common pattern for the calculations of the indices for individual industries.

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to April 1964 were given in an article on pages 320 to 327 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and April 1964 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 49·2 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 31·8 per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 52·3 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 39·2 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 48·3 per cent. for weekly earnings, 30·6 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 51·9 per cent. for hourly earnings and 37·6 per cent. for hourly rates of wages. Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as

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Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements in November

Following the interim report of the Devlin Committee, the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry reached agreement for increases of 19s. 2d. a week for timeworkers and 5 per cent in piece rates from 30th November. The Joint Industrial Council for the Silk Industry agreed on 10th November to increase rates by 10s. a week from 30th November and in the trawler fishing industry increases of 2s. for deckhands and 2s. 6d. or 3s. for engineroom staff, which were agreed on 8th November, are effective

The National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry has agreed to reduce normal weekly hours from 42 to 40 on 7th December and in the electricity supply industry a similar reduction was agreed on 19th November, to be effective not later than 1st October 1965. Agreements for reductions in normal weekly hours were also reached in the seed crushing, compound and provender manufacturing industry (from 42 to 40 from 4th January to be followed by an increase in rates of 9s. 6d. a week from 3rd May) and in the iron and steel industry for production workers (from 42 to 40 from July 1965).

A wages regulation order made during the month increased minimum rates in the flax and hemp preparing industry in Great Britain by 5s. 4d. a week from 20th November.

Cost-of-living sliding-scale agreements made during the month affected the iron and steel industry, pig iron manufacture, the printing industry, national newspaper printing in London and Manchester, furniture manufacture, educational and allied woodwork, bedding manufacture and manufactured stationery in England and Wales.

The settlements and statutory wages regulation orders notified during the month have operative dates from 1st April 1964 to 1st October 1965 and it is estimated that their implementation will add £477,000 to the full time weekly wages of 1,172,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 423,000 by an average of 1½ hours. (Increases for approximately 164,000 workers amounting to £122,500 are already included in the table in the adjoining column).*

Changes coming into operation during November

Details have already been given of the settlements affecting dock labour, the silk industry, the trawler fishing industry and the flax and hemp preparing industry.

Rates have been increased in the building industry in England and Wales by 3d. an hour for craftsmen and 2d. for labourers, together with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 41; in Scotland, where a 40-hour week already operates, there has been an increase of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen and 1d. for labourers. Increases in rates for building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities have followed the same pattern but without any reduction in hours. In civil engineering construction in Great Britain rates have been increased by 3d. an hour for craftsmen and 2d. for labourers. In Scotland painters have received an increase of 2½d. an hour.

There has been an increase of 7s. a week for domestic staff and ancillary workers in the health services and also for certain manual workers in local authorities' services in Scotland. Other industries in which there have been increases in rates include biscuit manufacture (8s. 6d. a week and a reduction in hours from 42 to 41) and glove manufacture (3d. or 23d. an hour and a reduction in hours from 43 to 42).

Normal weekly hours of work have been reduced from 42 to 41 in shipbuilding and ship repairing and two wages regulation orders have reduced hours from 43 to 42 in laundering and in milk distribution (establishing a five-day week).

In the carpet manufacturing industry there was an increase resulting from a cost-of-living sliding-scale agreement.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during November show that 1,757,000 workers received increases of £513,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 1,171,300 had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of approximately one hour. Of the total increase of £513,000 about £493,000 seven years for the third week's holiday).

resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £12,000 from direct negotiation between employers' associations and trade unions, £3,000 from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments and the remainder as the result of statutory wages regulation orders and an arbitration award.

Analysis of changes during the period January—November

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.

	Basic fu weekly of wa	rates	Normal weekly hours of work		
Industry group	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases†	Estimated net amount of increase*	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering and electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Public administration and professional services Miscellaneous services Miscellaneous services	103,000 332,500 505,500 237,500 215,000 97,500 68,000 142,500 127,500 593,500 21,000 279,000 187,000 432,500 1,405,000 746,000 1,401,500 801,500 524,500	£ 64,900 144,300 218,200 132,600 57,600 90,500 60,100 70,100 59,400 268,400 8,300 192,800 113,600 486,800 274,1000 473,000 4718,500 401,700 244,600	83,500 500 221,500 1,000 140,000 43,000 7,000 29,000 21,500 10,500 5,000 107,000 97,000 1,115,500 97,000 135,500	107,700 700 251,800 1,000 140,000 49,100 3,400 32,700 20,700 10,400 4,800 107,800 195,900 221,900 180,000	
Total	8,806,000	4,488,400	2,204,500	2,453,600	

Included in the above table are about 1,987,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In the corresponding months of 1963 about 7,572,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £3,677,300 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 690,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 847,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

Changes in holidays with pay

In the refractories industry and in chalk quarrying holidays are to be increased to three weeks by 1968/69, the first increase of one day being made during 1964/65. A third week's holiday is being anted to electricians in the textile finishing industry in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire in 1965 and the Joint Industrial Council for the Silk Industry has agreed to one extra day's holiday starting at Christmas 1964. As part of a long-term agreement, holidays in the cotton industry will be increased by one day in 1964-65 and in each of the two succeeding years.

A number of industries have improved the arrangements for service holidays, viz., water supply in England and Wales (two extra days after two years' service and one week after five years), flour milling (one extra week after 12 years' service) and electricity supply (phased reductions of the 12-year qualifying period to

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING NOVEMBER

(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 1964," 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
Trawler fishing	Great Britain	30 Nov.	Trawler fishermen (except skippers and mates)	Increases in the daily rates of pay of 2s. for deckhands and other ratings, of 2s. 6d. for second engineers and of 3s. for chief engineers, with proportional increases for juniors, for all days on articles.
Freestone quarrying	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham (8)	2 Nov.	Male workers	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 2d. for labourers in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Rates after change: masons, grade A districts 6s. 4½d. an hour, A1, 6s. 4d., stone planing machinemen 6s. 4d., 6s. 3½d., quarrymen and grindstone turners 6s. 3½d., 6s. 3d., carborundum sawyers 6s. 1½d., 6s. 1d., cranemen 6s. 0½d., 6s., labourers 5s. 0¾d., 5s. 0½d.

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

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

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette December 1964

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	×	Particulars of change
Freestone and sandstone quarrying	Yorkshire (8)	First full pay week commencing on or after 2 Nov.	Male workers		Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen and machinemen, and of proportional amounts for labourers and young learners. Rates after change for workers 21 and over: craftsmen, grade 1, 6s. 1d. an hour, 2, 5s. 11½d., 3, 5s. 10d., labourers 5s. 0½d., ordinary machinemen (after 4 years' service) 6s. 1d., kerb machinemen (after 1 year's service) 6s.; young learners 1s. 6½d. at 15 rising to 5s. 4d. at 20.
Granite	Cornwall and Devon (9)	2 Nov.	Male workers		Increases of 3d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 2d. an hour, according to occupation, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 6s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, carborundum sawyers 6s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., polishers 6s. 1d., power crane drivers 5s. 10d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., labourers 5s. 6d.
Limestone quarrying	Portland (10)	2 Nov.	Male workers		Increases of 3d. an hour for quarrymen, and of 2d. for labourers in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change: quarrymendayworkers (working individually) 6s. 3½d. an hour, dayworkers (working collectively in piecework quarry) 6s. 4½d., pieceworkers' minimum 6s. 4½d. other day workers and labourers 5s. 6d.
Biscuit manufacture	Great Britain (23)	First pay day after 22 Nov.	All workers		Increases in minimum rates of 8s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, of 7s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—grade I occupations 221s. 6d. a week, grade II 215s. 6d., grade III 208s. 6d., grade IV 202s. 6d., ungraded male workers 84s. at 15 rising to 196s. 6d. at 21 and over; women 21 and over—grade I 154s. 6d., grade II 150s. 6d., ungraded female workers 83s. at 15 rising to 143s. 6d. at 21 and over.*
Iron and steel manufacture	West of Scotland† (45)	Pay period beginning 30 Nov.	Workers employed at iro puddling forges and mil and sheet mills		Cost-of-living payment increased; by 1.4d. a shift (12s. 0.2d. to 12s. 1.6d. or by 0.175d. an hour (1s. 5.9d. to 1s. 6.08d. for six-shift workers) for men, by 1.05d. a shift (9s. 0.15d. to 9s. 1.2d.) or by 0.132d. an hour (1s. 1.42d. to 1s. 1.55d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.7d. a shift (6s. 0.1d. to 6s. 0.8d.) or by 0.088d. an hour (8.95d. to 9.04d.) for boys under 18.
Engineering	Sheffield and Rotherham	2 Nov.	Building trade operatives en ployed in engineering estal lishments and steel works	b-	Increases in the existing "all-in" rate of 4s. 1½d. a week for adult craftsmen of 1s. 6d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change: skilled craftsmen 260s. 10½d. a week, skilled bricklayers' masons', slaters' and plasterers' labourers and navvies 221s. 8d.
Flax and hemp preparing, spinning and weaving	Great Britain (75) (258)	20 Nov.	Timeworkers		Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. 4d. a week for men 21 or over (other than night shift spinners who receive 6s. 3d.), of 3s. 7d. for women 18 or over, and of varying amounts for apprentices, improvers, learners and other younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include men 21 or over—tenters 211s. 9d. a week, under-tenters, during first year of employment after 21, 167s. 4d., during second and third years 179s. 10d., thereafter 191s. 10d., dressers, mounters, card-cutters and hacklers (hand-dressers) 202s., hemp-rollers on non-reciprocating machines and hemp-breakers 205s. 3d., spinners, day shift 183s. 3d., night shift 213s. 10d., weavers, during first 6 months of employment after 21, 179s. 10d., thereafter 191s. 10d., other workers 182s. 1d.; women 18 or over—spinners, card-cutters, weavers, winders, reelers and warpers 130s. 7d., other workers except learners 121s. 5d.§
	control of the contro	of the cold	Pieceworkers		Increases in piecework basis time rates of 5s. 4d. a week for male hose-pipe weavers, and of 3s. 7d. for female workers. Rates after change include piecework basis time rates—male hose-pipe weavers on power or hand looms 200s. 6d. a week, female workers 132s. 2d.§
Flax preparing and spinning	Northern Ireland (76–77)	18 Nov.	All workers	80000	Increase of 5 per cent. Basic time rates after change include: men 21 and overgrade 9 occupations 159s. 8d. a week, 8, 164s. 4d., 7, 169s., 6, 173s. 7d., 5, 178s. 2d., 4, 182s. 11d., 3, 187s. 5d., 2, 192s. 2d., 1, 196s. 8d.; women 18 and overgrade 10, 98s. 11d., 9, 101s. 11d., 8, 105s., 7, 108s. 1d., 6, 111s. 2d., 5, 114s. 2d., 4, 117s. 3d., 2, 123s. 5d., 1, 126s. 2d. Negotiated minimum rate in excess of points evaluation—men 21 and over, grade 9 (except preparing room cleaners and hoist men) 164s. 4d. a week, preparing room cleaners hoist men and yarn storemen 169s., general labourers 173s. 7d.; women 18 and over, grades 10 and 9, 105s., ring spinners 122s. 2d.
Silk spinning, throwing and weaving	United Kingdom (78)	Pay day in week com- mencing 30 Nov.	All workers other than maintenance workers	n-	Increases in minimum rates of 11s. a week for men 19 and over, of 10s. fo women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers Minimum basic time rates after change: male workers 85s. a week at 12 rising to 188s. at 19 and over; female workers 82s. at 15 rising to 134s. at 13 and over.
	Macclesfield (79)	Pay day in week com- mencing 30 Nov.	All workers		Increases in minimum rates of 11s. a week for men 19 and over and for femal weavers in the manufacturing section, of 10s. for other women 18 and over and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rate after change include: throwing section—men 19 and over grade 1, 188s. week, 1A, 193s. 6d., 2, 195s. 6d., 3, 196s. 6d., 4, 205s., women 18 and ove grade 1, 134s., 2, 138s., 3, 139s., 4, 146s.; Ismallware and narrow fabric section—men grade 1, 188s., 2, 194s. 6d., 3, 197s., women grade 1, 134s., 2, 138s., 3, 139s., annufacturing section—men grade 1, 188s., 3A, 195s., 3B 210s., women grade 1, 134s., 2, 138s., 3, 146s., 3A, 166s. 6d., 3B, 182s. 6d weavers (men and women) 181s. 6d. to 199s., according to number of looms embroidery section—men, unskilled 188s., skilled 199s., women grade 1 134s., 2, 138s.; men 19 and over in hand loom weaving section, 4s. 8 04d an hour.
Dyeing, printing, knitting, smallwares, throwing and making-up	Leek (78)	Pay day in week com- mencing 30 Nov.	All workers	200	Increases in minimum rates of 11s. a week for men 19 and over (13s. 9d. of 15s. 8d. for all-night workers), of 10s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after changinclude: men 19 and over, other than learners, grade 1, 18ss. a week, 14 19ss. 6d., 2, 19ss. 6d., 3, 19ss., dyers 197s. 6d., screen printers 201s., printermates 197s. 6d., dyers mixers 197s. 6d. in first year rising to 204s. in fourt year. all-night workers—screen printers 277s. 1d., narrow fabric worker 273s., printers' mates 271s. 10d., dyers 271s. 10d., others 269s. 10d., boiler men (days) 208s., (nights) 238s. 9d., oilers and greasers (on shafting) 197s. 6d (on braid machines) 195s. 6d., keymen 212s.; women 18 and over, other than learners, grade 1, 134s., 1A, 138s., 2, 139s., 3, 141s.
Wool textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	2 Nov.	Building trade operatives	lim o	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 2d. for labourers. Rates afte change: craftsmen 6s. 4½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 6d.
Jute carpet manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Nov.	All workers		Consolidated wages, plus the four-point cost-of-living bonus payable at 100 increased by $\frac{1}{108}$ ($\frac{1}{108}$) to $\frac{1}{108}$), thus reaching parity. The cost-of-living bonu is now 11s. a week for men and 7s. 4d. for women, being 4 times 2s. 9d. an 1s. 10d., respectively.
Carpet manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in Nov.	All workers		Consolidated wages, plus the four-point cost-of-living bonus payable at 108 increased‡ by $\frac{1}{108}$ ($\frac{107}{108}$ to $\frac{108}{108}$), thus reaching parity. The cost-of-livin bonus is now 11s. a week for men and 7s. 4d. for women, being 4 time 2s. 9d. and 1s. 10d., respectively.
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	Working week for which wages are paid during period 30 Nov. to 5 Dec.	Electricians		Increases of 17s. 6d. a week of 42 hours (273s. to 290s. 6d.) for journeymer and of proportional amounts for apprentices.

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

† Agreements of the Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board.

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

§ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 530 of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing (continued)	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	2 Nov.	Building trade craftsmen	Increase of 3d. an hour (6s. 1½d. to 6s. 4½d.).
Fellmongering	England and Wales (104)	First pay day after 1 Nov.	Workers employed in handling domestic skins	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men and women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over—skilled 5s. 1d. an hour, semi-skilled 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., unskilled 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.; women 21 and over 4s. $0\frac{3}{2}$ d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).
	United Kingdom	First pay day after 1 Nov.	Workers employed in handling foreign skins	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men and women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over—skilled 5s. 1d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., (dry) 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.; women 21 and over 4s. $0\frac{3}{4}$ d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).†
	Scotland (104)	First pay day after 1 Nov.	All workers	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men and women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over—skilled 5s. 1d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., (dry) 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.; women 21 and over 4s. $0\frac{3}{4}$ d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).†
Hat and cap making and millinery	Northern Ireland (261)	24 Nov.	All workers other than female workers in the retail branch	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 and over and women other than learners, of 2½d., according to period of employment for male late entrants at or over 19, of amounts ranging from 1d. at under 16 to 2½d. at 20 for younger male workers and of amounts ranging from 1½d. to 2½d., according to period of employment for female learners. General minimum time rates after change: male workers in specified occupations 4s. 4d. an hour, other male workers 1s. 8½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 10½d. at 21 and over, late entrants at or over 19, 2s. 10½d. during first 6 months of employment and 3s. 0½d. during second 6 months, female workers other than learners 2s. 11½d., learners (except those who enter the trade at or over 18) 1s. 7½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 6½d. during third year; piecework basis time rates, male workers in specified occupations 4s. 7d., other male workers (all ages) 4s. 2d., female workers 3s. 2d.‡
Sing Provided State Control of the C	tection added to the state of t	Fageneric Connection 157s. Acc., 157s. Acc	Female workers in the retail branch	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for workers other than learners, and of amounts ranging from 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., according to period of employment, for learners. General minimum time rates after change: workers 21 and over with not less than 2 years' experience after completion of learnership, area A 2s. 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour, area B 2s. 11d., workers under 21 or those 21 and over who have less than 2 years' experience after completion of learnership and outworkers 2s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 2s. 10d., learners 1s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. (both areas) during first 6 months rising to 2s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. or 2s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. during third year.\(\frac{1}{2}\)
Glove manufacture	England and Wales (116)	First pay day after 1 Nov.	Workers employed in the leather and fabric dress glove and industrial glove section	Increases (in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*) in minimum time rates of 3d. or 2\frac{3}{4}d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 20 and over, of 2d. or 1\frac{3}{4}d. for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; piecework basis time rates fixed at 25 per cent. (previously 22\frac{1}{2} per cent.) above the appropriate minimum time rates. Minimum time rates after change include: men 20 and over, class A 5s. 1d. an hour, class B 4s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., women 20 and over, A 3s. 3\frac{1}{2}d., B 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.
Glass processing	Great Britain (130)	4 Nov.	Workers employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Increases in basic rates (in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*) of 4d. an hour for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers, apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, for men 20 and over: group 1, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 7s. 1½d. an hour, Provincial area 6s. 11½d.; group 2, bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers and specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives, 1st grade (complete process) and colour sprayers (being required to mix) 6s. 8½d., 6s. 6½d., silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller process) 6s. 5½d., 6s. 3½d., embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 6s. 4½d., 6s. 2½d., silverers' assistants, other than cleaners-up 6s. 3½d., 6s. 1½d.; group 3, leaded light cementers and packers 6s. 0½d., 5s. 10½d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 5s. 11½d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 5s. 9½d.
Cement manufacture	United Kingdom (132)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 1 Aug.§	Quarry and clay pit workers	Increase in the differential rates of certain categories of workers normally employed in quarries and clay pits of 1.5d. an hour with a minimum differential payment of 2.6d. an hour.
Monumental masonry	England and Wales	2 Nov.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 2d. for labourers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change: craftsmen—London and Merseyside 6s. 6d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 4½d.; labourers 5s. 7½d., 5s. 6d.
	Aberdeen	2 Nov.	Male workers employed in the monumental section of the granite industry	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 1d. for labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen—masons 6s. 6d. an hour, polishers 6s. 5d., leading sawmen 6s. 3d.; labourers 5s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Mastic asphalt manufacture	Great Britain	2 Nov.	Workers other than craftsmen and transport workers	Increase of 2d. an hour in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change: London 5s. 7½d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 6d.
Limestone masonry	Portland	2 Nov.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 2d. for labourers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Rates after change: craftsmen 6s. 4½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 6d.
Sawmilling	Manchester and district (139)	2 Nov.	Workers employed in sawmills and steam joinery shops	Increases (in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*) of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for male labourers and female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers and girls; increase of 7s. 4d. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include: woodcutting machinists 6s. 4½d. an hour, timber yard labourers 5s. 6d., slingers 5s. 8d., power-driven crane drivers 5s. 9d., fork lift truck drivers—carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. 5s. 7d., 30 cwt. and over 5s. 10d., female labourers 19 and over 4s. 8½d.; lorry drivers 247s. 6d. to 265s. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 18 and over 251s.
Fence manufacture and erection	Great Britain	2 Nov.	Workers employed in fence manufacture	Increases of 3d. an hour for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for female and younger male workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—London area (20 miles radius from Charing Cross), machinists, sawyers and carpenters 6s. 2d. an hour, cleavers 5s. 5½d., chestnut fence makers 5s. 4½d., labourers 5s. 3d.
	PARE CONTROL		Male workers employed in fence erection	Increase of 3d. an hour in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours*. Minimum rates after change: skilled fencers 6s. 4½d. an hour, fence fixers 6s. 1d., fencers' labourers 5s. 7½d.

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

† These rates will remain in operation until 31st October 1965.

‡ These increases took effect under Orders made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 530 of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases were agreed in November with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Printing	London (156–157)	1 Apr.*	Compositors employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Increase in basic minimum time rates of 10 per cent. Basic minimum rate after change for compositors (permanent time hands): morning paper 398s. 6d. a week, evening papers 390s., Sunday papers 355s. New minimum guaranteed rates for pieceworkers (increase of 7½ per cent.) as follows:—morning papers 325s. a week, evening and Sunday papers 320s. 9d.
Building	England and Wales (168–169)	2 Nov.	Building operatives	Increases (in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours†) of 3d. a hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers, women and girls. Rates after change include: men—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsmen 6s. 6d. an hour, labourers 5s. 7½d., gradedistricts 6s. 4½d., 5s. 6d.; women—on craft processes (after 6 months' probation) 5s. 5¼d., on other than craft processes 4s. 8¼d.
	res after change yard	or transministra	Watchmen	Increase of 1s. a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 34s. 3d. a shi (day or night), other districts 33s.
	England and Wales (169)	2 Nov.	Road haulage workers	Increase of 11s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rate after change: motor drivers, London 270s. to 289s. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 1 districts 266s. 6d. to 284s., mates an statutory attendants 18 and over 275s., 270s., tractor drivers, London only 288s.
	Scotland (170–171)	2 Nov.	Building operatives	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for craftsmen, of 1d. for labourers and wome operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young ma labourers. Rates after change include: men—craftsmen 6s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hou labourers 5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; women—on craft operations (after 6 months' probation 5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., on other than craft operations 5s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	graph equipment 215 1		Watchmen	Increase of 2s. 6d. a shift (31s. 9d. to 34s. 3d.) day or night.
Building and civil engineering construction	England and Wales (251)	2 Nov.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 6s. 6d. an hour, labourers 5s. 7½d., grade A district 6s. 4½d., 5s. 6d.
	Scotland (254)	2 Nov.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for craftsmen, of 1d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, labourers 5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Civil engineering construction	Great Britain (172–173)	2 Nov.	Male workers other than watchmen	
	to see igen san 18	1	Watchmen	Increase of 1s. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 34s. 3d. a shi (day or night), class 1 districts 33s.
Demolition	England and Wales (171)	2 Nov.	Male workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for workers 18 and over, and of proportional amount for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours Rates after change for labourers: London and Liverpool districts 5s. 7½d. a hour, grade A districts 5s. 6d.
	Scotland (171)	2 Nov.	Male workers	Increases of 1d. an hour (5s. 6½d. to 5s. 7½d.) for workers 18 and over, and opproportional amounts for younger workers.
Mastic asphalt laying	Great Britain (177)	2 Nov.	Male workers	Increases (in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours†) of 3d. a hour for chargehands and spreaders, of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. for mixermen and pot mer of 2d. for classified labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentice. Rates after change include: chargehands London area and Merseyside 7s. 1d an hour, elsewhere 6s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$., spreaders 6s. 7d., 6s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$., mixermen 6s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$ 5s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$., potmen 5s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$., 5s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$., classified labourers 5s. 8d., 5s. $6\frac{3}{4}d$.
Glazing	England and Wales	2 Nov.	Glaziers and wall liners	Increases in standard rates of wages of 3d. an hour for glaziers and wall liner and of proportional amounts for apprentices in conjunction with a reductio in normal weekly hours†. Rates after change include: glaziers and wall liner London and South Eastern area (within 30 miles of Charing Cross) an Liverpool area 6s. 6d. an hour, Hants, Dorset and Isle of Wight, Manchester Midlands, North Eastern, Yorkshire and West of England and South Wale 6s. 4½d.
Painting	Scotland	2 Nov.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 2½d. an hour (6s. 3d. to 6s. 5½d.) for craftsmen and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Refractory setting and repair	Great Britain	2 Nov.	Firebrick bricklayers and masons, and labourers employed by refractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increases (in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours†) of 3d. fo craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentice and young male labourers. Basic rates after change include: Londo (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsmen 6s. 6d an hour, labourers 5s. 7½d., grade A districts 6s. 4½d., 5s. 6d.
Terrazzo and mosaic laying	England and Wales	2 Nov.	Layers, polishers and apprentices	Increases of 3d. an hour (in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours†) for layers and polishers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices Rates after change include: layers, London and Mersey districts 6s. 7d. at hour, elsewhere 6s. 5½d., polishers—dry 6s. 5d., 6s. 3½d., wet and hand 6s. 4d., 6s. 2½d.
Tile fixing	London	2 Nov.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 3d. an hour (6s. 5d. to 6s. 8d.) for craftsmen, and of proportiona amounts for apprentices, in conjunction with a reduction in normal week!
Gas supply	England and Wales	2 Nov.	Bricklayers and masons when engaged on firebrick work	hours.† Increase of 3d. an hour. Rates after change: new construction, London 7s. a hour, Provincial zone A 6s. 10½d., Provincial zone B 6s. 9½d., repair work 7s. 2d., 7s. 0½d., 6s. 11½d.; chimney work, according to height, 7s. to 7s. 5d. 6s. 10½d. to 7s. 3½d., 6s. 9½d. to 7s. 2½d.
	Scotland	2 Nov.	Bricklayers and masons when engaged on firebrick work	Increase of 2½d. an hour. Rates after change: new construction, 6s. 11½d repair work, 7s. 1½d.; chimney work, 6s. 11¼d. to 7s. 4½d., according to
Water supply	England and Wales (182–183)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 1 Nov.	Workers other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen	height. Increase of 1½d. an hour in the plus rates for shift workers (4½d. to 5½d. for those on a three-cycle rotating shift system and 3½d. to 4½d. for those on a two shift system).
Road haulage contracting (other than British Road Services)	Great Britain (194–5) (260)	23 Nov.	Certain road haulage workers	Grade 2 area now merged into grade 1 resulting in increases to the worker concerned of 2s., 2s. 6d. or 4s. a week, according to occupation, for mer 21 and over, and of amounts ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d., according to age for younger workers. For regular workers the overtime rate of time-and-a quarter is payable for the first 2 hours in any week (previously 6).‡

^{*} The agreement relating to this increase between the Newspaper Proprietors Association, Ltd. and the National Graphical Association was concluded in November with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

[‡] These changes took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 487 of the November issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Dock labour	Great Britain (201)	30 Nov.	Dock labourers	Increase in national minimum wage of 3s. 10d. a day. Minimum daily rate affichange for timeworkers on half-daily basis 41s. 8d. For pieceworker minimum guarantee on half-daily basis increased from 37s. 10d. to 41s. 8 a day with consequential increases during overtime periods; existing grepiecework rates (i.e., basic piecework rates plus the appropriate percenta addition operating immediately prior to the date of this agreement) increase by 5 per cent. Guaranteed weekly payment of workers under 65, and 65 a under 68, if required to report for work for ten turns in a week, increased 23s. 3d. (156s. 9d. to 180s.) and 20s. 9d. (140s. 3d. to 161s.), respectivel payment of those required to report for six turns in a week increased 14s. 6d. (105s. to 120s. 6d.) and 13s. 6d. (90s. to 103s. 6d.). The weekly wa of permanent men whose rates and conditions are directly governed agreements of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Indust increased by 19s. 2d. a week.
Hide and skin market trade	England and Wales (205)	First pay day on or after 9 Nov.	All workers	Increase of 5 per cent. Minimum rates after change: yard foremen acting hide and/or skin classers in charge of six or more men 246s. a week, charge of five or less 239s. 8d., hide and/or skin classers 233s. 1d., assista classers 213s. 8d., hide trimmers (skilled) 209s. 3d., motor drivers 217s. 5d. labourers 20 and over 204s. 6d.; youths 98s. 5d. at 16 rising to 170s. 3d. 19; workers in the London area (within a radius of 20 miles from Chari Cross) receive 1d. an hour above these rates.
Cinematograph film production	Great Britain	30 Nov.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers* employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Increase in basic rates of $2\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. Minimum basic rates after chan include: optical printing dept. £12 3s. 4d. to £21 6s. 9d. a week, accordit to occupation; developing dept. £13 10s. 10d. to £17 15s. 6d.; drying dept. £12 10s. 1d. or £13 8s. 3d.; grading dept. £13 1s. 6d. to £17 19s. 11s sensitometric control dept. £14 2s. 3d. or £16 11s. 4d.; engineering dep senior chargehands £19 13s. 11d., senior cinematograph engineers £18 8s. 6c chargehands £17 5s. 5d., cinematograph engineers £15 19s. 11d., all oth maintenance engineers £14 5s. 10d., electricians £15 12s. 7d., electricia (auxiliary) £13 6s. 5d.; printing dept. £12 14s. 3d. to £16 18s. 1d., chemic mixers £12 3s. 4d. to £14 8s. 3d.; solutions control £14 2s. 3d. or £16 10s. 10c projectionists and viewers £12 3s. 4d. to £15 10s. 1d.; regenerative fil treatment operators £13 15s. 7d.; storekeepers (film) £12 17s. 11d. £15 6s. 6d.; negative cleaners £12 17s. 11d. or £15 1s. 7d.; positive examinidept. £11 13s. 10d.; negative preparation dept. £12 3s. 4d. or £13 8s. 3d.; came dept. £13 1s. 6d. to £17 12s. 1d.; title writing dept. £15 19s. 11d. £18 12s. 1d.; despatch and general workers £11 13s. 10d. to £14 2s. 3d. PI cost-of-living bonus of 50s. in each case.
Health services	Great Britain (228–229)	Beginning of first pay week in Nov.	Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers	Increases of 7s. a week for men 21 and over, of 5s. 10d. for women 18 and over and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Weekly rates after chan outside the London zone: groups 1 to 10 inclusive, men 21 and over 212s. 8d., 217s. 8d., 220s. 8d., 224s. 8d., 228s. 8d., 235s. 8d. 240s. 8d., 244s. 8d., 248s. 8d.; women 18 and over—160s. 8d., 165s. 8d. 168s. 8d., 172s. 8d., 176s. 8d., 180s. 8d., 184s. 8d., 188s. 8d., 192s. 8d. 196s. 8d. In the London zone these rates are higher by 12s. a week† in ea case.
	Great Britain	2 Nov.	Building trade craftsmen and labourers employed in hospitals, etc.	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 2d. for labourers. Rates affichange: London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpocraftsmen 6s. 6d. an hour, labourers 5s. 7½d., grade A districts and Scotlates. 4½d., 5s. 6d. A service supplement introduced of 7s. a week for worke with 5 years? continuous full-time service.
	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 1 Nov.	Semi-skilled engineering grades	Increases of 2d. an hour for grade I, 2½d. for grade II, and of 2½d. for grade I Rates after change: grade I—London 5s.4½d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 3½ II 5s. 7½d., 5s. 5½d., III 5s. 11½d., 5s. 10½d.
	Great Britain	1 Nov.	Engineering craftsmen employed in hospitals, etc.	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour. Rates after change: London 6s. $8\frac{3}{8}d$. an hour elsewhere 6s. $5\frac{3}{8}d$.
Laundering	Great Britain (239) (259)	2 Nov.	All workers except engineer- men and stokers	New general minimum time rates fixed, consequent upon the reduction normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—male work 2s. 0½d. an hour or 84s. 10½d. a week at under 16 rising to 4s. or 168s. at or over; female workers who perform in full the duties actually or norma undertaken by adult male workers 4s. an hour, other female work 1s. 9½d. an hour or 74s. 4½d. a week at 15 rising to 3s. or 126s. at 19 or ove
Local authorities' services	Scotland (252–253)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 1 Nov.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services, exclud- ing watchmen, engineering craftsmen and apprentices, and building and civil engin- eering workers	Increases for full-time workers 20 and over of 7s. a week for men, of 5s. for women, and of proportional amounts for full-time workers under and part-time workers. Basic rates after change for full-time able-bod men 20 and over: Group 1 authorities 217s. a week, Group 2, 214s.

CHA	NGES IN HO	URS O	F WORK COMING I	NTO OPERATION DURING NOVEMBER
Freestone quarrying	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham (8)	2 Nov.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.§
Granite industry	Cornwall and Devon (9)	2 Nov.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.§
Limestone quarrying	Portland	2 Nov.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.§
Biscuit manufacture	Great Britain (23)	9 Nov.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.§
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	United Kingdom (56)	30 Nov.	All classes except engineering and other industry classes where wages and working conditions are governed by other industry agreements	Normal weekly hours for dayshift and nightshift workers reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.
Fellmongering	England and Wales (104)	First pay day after 1 Nov.	Workers employed in handling domestic skins	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 42.§
	United Kingdom	do.	Workers employed in handling foreign skins	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 42.§
	Scotland (104)	do.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from $42\frac{1}{2}$ to $42.$ §

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

† London zone differential increased from 8s. to 12s. a week with retrospective effect from 24th July 1964.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 487 of the November issue of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

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

| This change applies also to a number of workers employed on boat building and boat repairing.

Changes in Hours of Work Coming into Operation during November—continued

Industry	District which		Classes of workers	Particulars of change				
Glove manufacture	England and Wales (116)	First pay day after 1 Nov.	Workers employed in the leather and fabric dress glove and industrial glove section	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.*				
Glass processing	Great Britain (130)	4 Nov.	Workers employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*				
Monumental masonry	England and Wales	2 Nov.	Craftsmen and labourers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*				
Mastic asphalt manufacture	Great Britain	2 Nov.	Workers other than craftsmen and transport workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*				
Limestone masonry	Portland	2 Nov.	Craftsmen and labourers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*				
Sawmilling	Manchester and district (139)	2 Nov.	Workers, other than transport workers, employed in saw- mills and steam joinery shops	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*				
Fence manufacture and erection	Great Britain	2 Nov.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*				
Building	England and Wales (168–169)	2 Nov.	Building operatives	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 (42½ to 41½ for craftsmen and labourers engaged regularly and exclusively at night on repair, maintenance or re-decoration work).*				
Demolition	England and Wales (171)	2 Nov.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*				
Mastic asphalt laying	Great Britain (177)	2 Nov.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*				
Glazing	England and Wales	2 Nov.	Glaziers and wall liners	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*				
Refractory setting and repair	Great Britain	2 Nov.	Firebrick bricklayers and masons, and labourers em- ployed by refractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*				
Terrazzo and mosaic laying	England and Wales	2 Nov.	Layers, polishers and apprentices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*				
Tile fixing	London	2 Nov.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*				
Milk distribution	England and Wales (212) (259)	1 Nov.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42 (to be worked in 5 days), withou loss of pay.†				
Laundering	Great Britain (239) (259)	2 Nov.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.*†				
	The state of the s	The second second						

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

† This change took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 487 of the November issue of this GAZETTE.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour is concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE.

The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.

The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1763: 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 4th November; The Wages Regulation (Paper Bag) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1889; 9d. (1s.)), made on 26th November; The Wages Regulation (Aerated Waters) (Scotland) (No. 2) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1897; 6d. (9d.)), made on 30th November. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 530.

The Industrial Training (Shipbuilding Board) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1782; 6d. (9d.)), made by the Minister of Labour on 10th November under the Industrial Training Act 1964.—See page 503.

The Fees of Appointed Factory Doctors (No. 2) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1890; 6d. (9d.)), made on 26th November by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961. This Order, operative from 7th December, replaces similar Orders of 1962 and 1963 and determines the amount of fees payable by occupiers of factories to appointed factory doctors for various services required under the Act; The Reports of Appointed Factory Doctors Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1891; 9d. (1s.)), made on 26th November by the Minister of

* 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 532 or through any bookseller.

Labour under the Factories Act 1961. This Order, operative from 1st January 1965, prescribes the form of report required to be made by appointed factory doctors under the Act for the year 1964 and the time at which the report has to be made.

The Baking and Sausage Making (Christmas and New Year) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1896; 3d. (6d.)), made on 30th November by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961. This Order, by granting exemption for the days in question from the provisions of the Factories Act 1961, relating to employment on Saturday afternoon and Sunday, enabled women aged 18 or over to be employed in factories in England and Wales on the afternoons of Saturdays 19th and 26th December and on Sundays 20th and 27th December, in the manufacture of meat pies, sausages or cooked meats, or in the pre-packing of bacon; and on the afternoon of Saturday 19th December and on Sundays 13th and 20th December, in the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery (including fruit pies but not biscuits). The Order also enabled women aged 18 or over in factories in Scotland to be employed on Sundays 27th December and 3rd January 1965, in the manufacture of meat pies, sausages or cooked meats, or in the pre-packing of bacon; and on Sunday 27th December in the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery (including fruit pies but not biscuits).

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1964/183; 6d. (9d.)); The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. 1964/184; 6d. (9d.)). These Orders were made on 16th November by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.—See

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 17th NOVEMBER 1964

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 108.8

At 17th November the official retail prices index was $108 \cdot 8$ (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with $107 \cdot 9$ at 13th October and $104 \cdot 0$ at 12th November 1963. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for petrol, some newspapers, eggs and bread.

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 14th January 1964 taken as 100, using the weights given on page 148 of the April issue of this GAZETTE which are derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys made in 1960-63, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1964. The index numbers in this series are then linked back to 16th January 1962 by multiplying each by the corresponding index for 14th January 1964 on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 and dividing the result by 100. The index of retail prices measures the change from month to

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th NOVEMBER 1964

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

the in	e following table shows, for various groud dices at 17th November 1964 on the basis 1		
100.	s reduced from 42 to 41.*	INDE	x Figure
	GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	1000	7th Nove 1964
			(16th Jan 1962 =
I.	Food:		111
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Meat and bacon		111
	Fish		107
	Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat		114
	Milk, cheese and eggs	ment's	106
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc		105 121
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	more a	108
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned		85
	Other food		108
	Total—Food		109.
II.	Alcoholic drink		110.
III.	Tobacco	E 94.	109 ·:
IV.	Housing		115.
V.	Fuel and light:		
	Coal and coke		107
	Other fuel and light		113
	Total—Fuel and light		110.
VI.	Durable household goods:		
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnis		
	Radio, television and other hous appliances	enoid	97
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	KICK.	103
	Total—Durable household goods		102.0
VII.	Clothing and footwear:		tebru, tire
	Men's outer clothing	3	108
	Men's underclothing	1 Philip	108
	Women's outer clothing		106
	Women's underclothing		101
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdas	herv.	
	hats and materials		103
	Footwear	19.6	107
	Total—Clothing and footwear	.veb	105 - 8
VIII.	Transport and vehicles:		sciones in
	Motoring and cycling	POP.	98
	Fares	7141701	115
	Total—Transport and vehicles	19 .	104.0
IX.	Miscellaneous goods:		STUTZER
3570	Books, newspapers and periodicals	TO SERVICE	121
	Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, clematerials, matches, etc.	aning	102
	materials, matches, etc Stationery, travel and sports goods,	tovs	102
	photographic and optical goods, etc.		
	Total—Miscellaneous goods	oin ri	107-4
X	c ·	9 500 c	107
errod a	Postage and telephones		103
	Entertainment	1880	104
	Other commence including demands	la a las	

ther services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning ...

108.4

108.8

Total—Services

ALL ITEMS

Following are the indices for 17th November on the basis 16th anuary 1962 = 100 for three sub-divisions of the food group:

The state of the s	STATE OF THE PARTY
(1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh	
vegetables, apples and pears, and home-killed mutton and lamb)	102.0
(2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and	
chilled beef)	118.6
(3) Other items	110.8

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Increases in the average prices of eggs, bread, tomatoes, potatoes and cauliflower were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of brussels sprouts. The index for the food group as a whole se by rather less than 1½ per cent. to 109.4, compared with 108.0 in October.

Mainly as a result of a rise in prices of coal in a few areas and a more widespread increase in prices of coke, the index for the fuel and light group rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. to 110·2, compared with 109·7 in October.

The principal changes in this group were increases in the prices of petrol, following an increase in the rate of duty, and a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $104 \cdot 0$, compared with $102 \cdot 4$ in October.

Mainly as a result of higher prices for some national daily newspapers, the index for this group rose by about 2 per cent. to 107.4, compared with 105.3 in October.

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Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for services such as hairdressing, laundering and watch repairing, the index for the services group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of 1 per cent to 108.4, compared with 108.0 in October

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO NOVEMBER 1964

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	110	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	119	120	120
	11	men	5.0310	16401	HEREC	10 50	FESS S	HER 133	\$30083	COATE !	NOOE 4	财和组
30 25	SCIT	3213 31	1000									
		Tilon	ABL	E B	-16th	Janu	arv 1	962 =	= 100	duS.		
		200	CV457013	Charles !	2000	13.500						

	Month		N CIDA	1962	1963	1964
January	DED NO	A South	MO (C	100.0	102.7	104 - 7
February	PARTE OF	J. See	3796 27	100-1	103.6	104.8
March	10000	1	0990	100-5	103.7	105 - 2
April	the state of	- 150	2007	101.9	104.0	106 - 1
May	SUSSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESS	1700000	951,73	102-2	103-9	107 - 0
une	SEC. (500	102-9	103.9	107 - 4
uly	200	1.18.		102.5	103.3	107 - 4
ugust	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	M. 30	1 60 01	101.6	103.0	107 - 8
September	100	Single .	10000	101.5	103.3	107 - 8
				101 - 4	103 - 7	107.9
October		***		101.8	104.0	108.8
November	16/11/2	(10.0			100.0
December	17. 00 · 1	800 . DO	200	102.3	104.2	CARREST STATE

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.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics") may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage).

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN NOVEMBER

Ministry of Labour Gazette December 1964

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in November, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 215. In addition, 26 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during November at the establishments where these 241 stoppages occurred is estimated at 62,600. This total includes 5,700 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 56,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in November, 48,600 were directly involved and 8,300 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 155,000 working days lost during November includes 36,000 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 November due to industrial disputes:—

	Numbe	er of stopp	Stoppages in progress in month			
Industry group	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers involved	Working days lost	
Coal mining	1 3	92 16	93 19	11,600 4,100	26,000 14,000	
Engineering Motor vehicles	5 5	24	29 15	13,000	39,000 29,000	
Construction	2	15	17	1,200	4,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	11	60	71	25,000	44,000	
Total, November 1964	26	215†	241†	62,600	155,000	
Total, October 1964	38	239	277	76,700	161,000	
Total, November 1963	34	211	245	66,500	131,000	

Causes of stoppages

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

Principal cause	elinis (Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	PERSON AND	43	16,600
—other wage disputes		54	8,400
Hours of work	SKIETEC OIL	6	
	D. C		1,700
Employment of particular classes or pother working arrangements, rules	and	27	5,700
_ discipline		76	14,000
Trade union status	DISKINGE	7	1,500
Sympathetic action	S12.11 AV	2	600
Total		215	48,600

Duration of stoppages

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

	Number of				
Duration of stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved		
Not more than 1 day 2 days	90 62 19	16,200 9,900 4,100	12,000 21,000 10,000		
4-6 days Over 6 days	27 24	7,100 10,500	31,000 83,000		
Total	222	47,800	158,000		

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1964 AND 1963

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 eleven months of 1964 and 1963:—

	January	y to Nover	nber 1964	January to November 1963		
Industry group	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress		No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress	
	begin- ning in period	Workers	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers	Working days lost
Agriculture, for-		500				
estry, fishing Coal mining All other mining	1,008	163,700	1,000 292,000	951	147,800	318,000
and quarrying Food, drink and	4	1,100	7,000	6	400	noi ‡
tobacco	19	5,100	19,000	24	5,000	9,000
Chemicals, etc	15	2,200	4,000	20	4,200	16,000
Metal mfre	106	34,900	343,000	64	13,100	54,000
Engineering Shipbuilding and	261	115,900	325,000	200	69,800	203,000
marine eng Motor vehicles and	86	23,600	151,000	63	14,800	100,000
cycles	153	139,100	413,000	120	130,100	267,000
Aircraft	34	10,100	19,000	32	13 100	57,000
Other vehicles	13	4,100	10,000	10	13,100 5,700	10,000
Other metal goods	52	12,900	30,000	49	9,400	33,000
Textiles	35	5,600	27,000	35	6,400	21,000
Clothing and foot-	1) 3 425	HOLD ADIE		OUTSIZES		7,000
wear	17	5,400	7,000	8	1,200	2,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	29	7,700	14,000	16	2,100	6,000
Timber, furniture,	pril ber	S. CLONE	21,000	Lenens	0 5,100	0,000
etc	17	2,300	6,000	11	6,000	28,000
Paper and printing	14	4,700	11,000	9	1,200	4,000
Remaining manu-	E E E E		The Section of the	H. COLUMN		
facturing inds	47	9,900	32,000	20	4,500	10,000
Construction	217	25,600	123,000	159	70,100	353,000
Gas, electricity and	1.0	0.000	12000	1334	1000	
water	17	2,900	12,000	4	1,000	2,000
	97	114,000	128,000	73	24,400	37,000
water transport	63	130,700	176,000	48	9,300	24,000
Distributive trades	36	5,600	27,000	25	2,300	25,000
Administrative, professional, etc.,	72300	5,000	2,,000	25	2,300	25,000
services	18	3,100	8,000	10	2,900	4,000
Misc. services	12	4,200	18,000	12	500	2,000
Total	2,364†	835,100	2,204,000	1,969†	545,500	1,584,000

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER

Industry, occupations§ and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks	
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	The frame of the state of the s	and Dipter alter water of pay	
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—W. Lothian (one colliery)	1,365		9 Nov.	17 Nov.	Dispute arising from a request for early leaving due to wet conditions in a particular section	Work resumed.	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering:— Apprentices employed in a num- ber of areas in England and Scotland	6,000	10 14 miles	2 Nov.	25 Nov.	In support of a claim for increased wages, a 35-hour working week, four weeks' annual holiday and full pay during sickness	Work resumed on pre-stoppage conditions.	
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Tool-room workers and produc- tion workers engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles —Coventry (one firm)	200	3,000	9 Oct.¶	19 Nov.	Claim for an increase in wages	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Piece workers and other produc- tion workers engaged in the manufacture of components for the motor vehicle industry —Birmingham (one firm)	275	280	26 Oct.	20 Nov.	In support of a claim for an increase in piece work rates	Work resumed. Agreement reached on increased rates.	
RUBBER:— Production workers engaged in the manufacture of rubber products—Hayes (one firm)	600	insurant bo - ado out or b a memb	28 Oct.	13 Nov.	In protest against the transfer of a worker to another department	Work resumed to allow negotiations to proceed.	

* 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

en together,

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ 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 anselves parties to the disputes.

∥ The total includes apprentices in some other industries who also took part in the stoppage, but precise details are not yet available. In some areas the stoppage is of short duration but in others, particularly the North-West of England, it lasted rather longer.

¶ Four one-day stoppages by tool-room workers on 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th October were followed by two longer stoppages which each also rendered idle 3,000 oduction workers for one day.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During November the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 3045 to 3048.* Award No. 3046 is summarised below. Award No. 3047 was referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959 and Awards Nos. 3045 and 3048 did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

*Award No. 3046 (25th November).—Parties: Chartered Society of Physiotherapy and Western Regional Hospital Board. Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties on the claim of the Chartered Society that the fee for domiciliary physiotherapy treatment should be increased as from 1st July 1963 to 18s. Award: The Court awarded that with effect from 1st November 1964 the fee for domiciliary physiotherapy treatment shall be 17s. 6d. domiciliary physiotherapy treatment shall be 17s. 6d.

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

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

Appointments under the Conciliation Act 1896

One award was issued by an independent chairman of a Conciliation Board who was appointed under section 2(1)(b) of the Conciliation Act 1896, with additional powers of an arbitrator under section 2(1)(d) of the Act; the award concerned holiday pay in the sawmilling industry.

Industrial Court (Northern Ireland) Awards

During November the Northern Ireland Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 12 and 13.* Award No. 13 is summarised below. Award No. 12 was referred to the Court under sections 1-3 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act (Northern Ireland)

Award No. 13 (11th November 1964).—Parties: Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and Inglis and Company Limited. Claim: To determine whether the Agreement of 1952 deals with all biscuits handled by the Company and whether the terms of the Agreement are not alterable in relation to any one or more items without negotiation of the entire Agreement between the Company and the Trade Union. Award: The Court found that the Agreement of 1952 deals with all biscuits handled by the Company; and that, save by mutual consent, the terms of the Agreement are not alterable in relation to any one or more items without negotiation of the entire agreement between the Company and the Trade Union.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During November the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 453 to 455.* Awards Nos. 453 and 455 are summarised below. The claim to which Award No. 454 relates was withdrawn at the commencement of the proceedings

withdrawn at the commencement of the proceedings.

Award No. 453 (3rd November).—Parties: Civil Service Union and Diplomatic Wireless Service of the Foreign Office. Claim: That the national scales of pay for Traffic Operators shall be revised as follows: with effect from 1st July 1962, age 21 £714, age 22 £745, age 23 £776, age 24 £818, age 25 £860 and then £891 by £31(3) to £984, by £32 to £1,016, by £31 to £1,047; and with effect from 1st April 1963, age 21 £735, age 22 £767, age 23 £799, age 24 £843, age 25 £886 and then £918 by £32(3) to £1,014, by £33 to £1,047, by £31 to £1,078. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 455 (6th November).—Parties: Institution of Pro-

Award No. 455 (6th November).—Parties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and Ministry of Power. Claim: That, with effect from 1st April 1962, the national salary scale of H.M. Inspectors of Quarries shall be: £1,685 by £75 to £2,025. Award: The Tribunal awarded that with effect from 1st April 1962, the national salary scale of H.M. Inspectors of Quarries shall be: £1,400 by £100 to £1,700 by £75 to £1,850.

Agricultural Wages Act 1948

Orders Nos. 1965 AWB Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were made on 11th November 1964 by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect from 4th January 1965, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales.—See page 505.

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

During November notice of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Minister of Labour was issued by the following Wages Council:—

The Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal U.(71), dated 13th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Further information regarding the above proposal 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 November the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders*:—

The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1763, dated 4th November and operative from 20th November. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 523.

The Wages Regulation (Paper Bag) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1889, dated 26th November and operative from 18th December. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and a revised piecework basis time rate for female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Aerated Waters) (Scotland) (No. 2) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1897, dated 30th November and operative from 18th December. This Order reduces from 45 to 43 the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposal were issued during November.

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1964 No. 183, dated 16th November and operative from 24th November. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers other than female workers employed in the Retail Branch of the trade.—See page 524.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1964 No. 184, dated 16th November and operative from 24th November. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers employed in the Retail Branch of the trade.—See page 524.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out on the following

*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 dresses shown on page 532 or through any bookseller.

"Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) reterred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 532 or through any bookseller.

† Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the series numbered: "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions: "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; "R(F)"—decisions on family allowances; "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. They are obtainable separately, or collectively in an Index and Digest of Commissioners' Decisions (see page 105 of the March 1964 issue of this GAZETTE), from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 532 or through any bookseller. These and other numbered decisions are also available for inspection at offices of the Commissioner in London, Edinburgh and Cardiff (see page 250 of the June 1964 issue of this GAZETTE).

Decision No. R(U) 13/64 (4th February 1964)

Misconduct—whether disqualification affected by the obtaining

An apprentice, having lost his employment, did not claim benefit and obtained other employment after a few days. Within six weeks of losing the former employment he was discharged from the latter as redundant. On then claiming benefit he was disqualified for the six weeks immediately following the termination of the former employment because he had lost that employment through his misconduct. He appealed on the ground that his claim for benefit related only to the period following his discharge from the second employment, which did not involve misconduct. Held that the period of disqualification was correctly determined. Firstly, the commencing date was not affected by the fact that no claim for benefit was made immediately after the loss of the first employment. Secondly, the obtaining of other employment during a period of disqualification for misconduct does not operate so as to reduce the disqualification.

Decision of the Commissioner

- 1. My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 8th May 1963 to 18th June 1963 (both dates included) on the ground that he lost his employment through his misconduct, in terms of section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance
- 2. The claimant, a young man of 19, unmarried, was employed by the National Coal Board as an apprentice turner, but was discharged on 7th May 1963 for misconduct. On 13th May 1963 he started work with another employer (M.) but this employment only lasted until 7th June 1963, when he became redundant. He claimed unemployment benefit from 10th June 1963, not having claimed in the intervening period.
- 3. On 20th June 1963 the local insurance officer decided that the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for the period stated in paragraph 1 above: being the period of six weeks, as prescribed by section 13(2)(a) of the Act. The claimant appealed unsuccessfully to the local tribunal. He now appeals to the Com-
- 4. It is not disputed that the claimant lost his employment with the National Coal Board through his misconduct. He thus clearly incurred disqualification for six weeks under section 12(2)(a) of the Act: and the period of six weeks was correctly made to run from the first day following the loss of that employment, notwithstanding that no claim for unemployment benefit was made at that time. The point taken on behalf of the claimant is that he did not claim benefit for the period of unemployment following his dismissal by the National Coal Board: his claim for benefit was made for the period of unemployment following his discharge from the subsequent employer (M.), which did not involve misconduct.
- 5. The claimant's contention is quite fallacious. A person who has lost his employment through his misconduct is liable to dishas lost his employment through his misconduct is liable to disqualification for six weeks—normally the six weeks following thereon. If during the period of disqualification he is able to obtain other employment then of course the disqualification will not involve loss of benefit while he is so employed: because, being employed, he has no entitlement to unemployment benefit in any event. The period of disqualification is unaffected, and if he remains employed until the end of the period he will in fact suffer no loss of benefit. But the obtaining of other employment does not operate so as to reduce the period of disqualification: and there is no reason why it should. If, therefore, the person concerned falls idle again before the date on which the period of disqualification expires he remains subject to disqualification until that date. To hold otherwise would mean that a spell of employment obtained during a period of dismean that a spell of employment obtained during a period of disqualification had the effect of "purging" the disqualification. There is no warrant in the Statute or elsewhere for such a result.
- 6. The appeal of the claimant is not allowed.

Decision No. R(U) 18/64 (24th June 1964)

On holiday—part-time worker

A school teacher was employed by an education authority for usually the same three and a half days in each week on a temporary day-to-day basis. She received no pay for days on which she did not work or days during the school holidays. When the schools closed for the Easter holidays in 1963 her employment was not terminated in the sense explained in Decision R(U) 1/62. Held by a Tribunal of Commissioners that the claimant was on holiday during the whole of the school holidays. The days on which she was on holiday were not limited to those days of the week on which she worked during term time. Certain remarks in Decision R(U) 33/53, on which a different view had been based, were directed to the particular circumstances of a case of a different type. The Tribunal observe that the main purpose of insurance against unemployment is to insure against a risk rather than a certainty of unemployment. If a person accepts an occupation where the work and the pay are intermittent and the holiday period is long he or she must be taken as accepting the employment with those incidents of it.

Decision of the Tribunal

- 1. Our decision is that the claimant is not entitled to unemployment benefit from 5th to 27th April 1963, both days included.
- 2. For many years the claimant has devoted herself to teaching work. But for some years she has been unable to obtain full-time employment in that work as she wished and has had to content herself with part-time work. At the relevant time she was working at two schools under the same education authority, a half day on Mondays, the whole day on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, and not at all on Fridays and Saturdays. She was on a temporary

day-to-day basis with no security of employment and no pay for days on which she did not work or days during the school holidays. She has been good enough to prepare a chart which shows in the clearest manner her pattern of employment: it did not vary materially during the six months down to the relevant time, except that of course she did not work during the Christmas holidays; she also for some reason did not work on three Mondays, 11th, 18th and 25th February 1963.

- 3. There is no doubt that on each of the days at the head of this decision the claimant was in fact unemployed in the sense that she did not work and there was no work for her to do. But that of itself does not entitle her to unemployment benefit. She is not entitled to that benefit except for days which can be treated as days of unemployment, and regulations may make provision as to the days which are or are not to be treated as such (see section 11 of the National Insurance Act 1946).
- 4. Regulation 6 of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] as amended
- "(1) For the purposes of unemployment and sickness benefit—
 ... (e) a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on
 that day a person does no work, and—(i) is on holiday; or (ii) is a
 person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week
 (exclusive of Sunday or the day substituted therefor by regulation 4)
 but who has, in the week in which the said day occurs, been employed to the full extent normal in his case;"
- Section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act 1957 provides that "For the purposes of the principal Act, where a person is employed in any employed contributor's employment which has not been terminated, then, in any week, a day on which in the normal course that person would not work in that or any other employed contributor's employment shall not be treated as a day of unemployment unless each other day in that week (other than Sunday) on which in the normal course he would so work is a day of interruption of employment". (The principal Act is the 1946 Act.)
- 6. Friday 5th April 1963 was the last day of the school term before the Easter holidays. The claimant did not work on that day, although the holidays had not begun, because she never worked on Fridays or Saturdays. Since therefore she did not ordinarily work on Fridays or Saturdays and during that week she had been employed to the full extent normal in her case, she not entitled to benefit for those two days by reason of regulation (f1)(a)(ii) benefit for those two days by reason of regulation 6(1)(e)(ii). This makes it unnecessary to consider whether she is also disentitled to the benefit for the Saturday by reason of regulation 6(1)(e)(i).
- to the benefit for the Saturday by reason of regulation 6(1)(e)(1).

 7. The rest of the school holidays consisted of three complete calendar weeks running from Monday 8th to Saturday 27th April inclusive. During those weeks the claimant did no teaching work at all. But the clear inference from the evidence is that it was all along the intention that she should resume teaching on 29th April, which in fact she did. This being so, the case is covered by the principle stated in Decision R(U) 1/62. The main question discussed in this appeal was whether as a result the claimant is disentitled during the whole of the three weeks or only during parts of the three weeks, namely Monday to Thursday, which were the days on which she taught during term time. days on which she taught during term time.
- 8. Regulation 6(1)(e)(i) has not been amended since it was originally made in 1948. Since then down to the middle of 1962 it seems always to have been accepted or assumed that persons on holiday were disentitled to benefit under regulation 6(1)(e)(i) for the whole week, even though when working they would have worked fewer than six days: for example school teachers or others who normally worked a five-day week.
- who normally worked a five-day week.

 9. In certain appeals in July 1962 the insurance officer submitted a different view: firstly, that, where the pattern of employment was the same as in the present case, the claimant was disentitled in respect of Mondays to Thursdays but not in respect of Fridays or Saturdays during the holiday period by regulation 6(1)(e)(i); and, secondly, that in respect of Fridays and Saturdays he was disentitled by section 4(1) of the 1957 Act. The first of these two views was based on a sentence in Decision R(U) 33/53, where a Tribunal of Commissioners said: "the claimant can be deemed to have been on holiday only on days on which he normally worked". These contentions were accepted in the appeals in 1962 without full argument. In Decision C.U. 7/63 (not reported) the first of these views was accepted, but the second was not: accordingly benefit views was accepted, but the second was not: accordingly benefit was awarded for those days in the week during holidays corresponding with days in the week on which the claimant had not worked
- 10. In Decision C.U. 12/63 (not reported) the Deputy Commissioner formed a different opinion on both points, expressing the view that regulation 6(1)(e)(i) defeated the claim for each day during the holiday period, whether the claimant had worked on that day during term time or not, and that section 4(1) of the 1957 Act also defeated the claim.
- 11. Decision R(U) 7/63 related to a more complicated case where the claimant had two occupations, one of which was teaching. The insurance officer conceded that the claimant was entitled to unemployment benefit during the school holidays for Mondays and Wednesdays, because he had never done school work during term time on those days. Section 4 was not relied on. The Com-

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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missioner, whilst doubting whether the concession was completely logical, did not wish to dissent from it, though he drew attention to the curious result of a person being in that case on holiday on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday in each week of a period but not on Monday and Wednesday in the same period. In the end the appeal was decided in favour of the claimant on another

- 12. At the oral hearing before us of the present appeal Decision R(U) 33/53 was subjected to a close examination. The facts which gave rise to that decision were somewhat complicated. The claimant R(U) 53/53 was subjected to a close examination. The facts which gave rise to that decision were somewhat complicated. The claimant worked different shifts in alternate weeks. The main question for decision was briefly as follows. Before 1948 the Umpire had laid down certain principles applying to the matter. Regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) had incorporated some but not all of those principles. The question was whether the remaining principles were still applicable. The Tribunal held that they were not. At one stage however the claimant had requested payment of his holiday money. This had been paid, and the question arose to what days it should be attributed. In the course of dealing with a large number of days the Tribunal said (in paragraph 18 of the decision): "it is necessary... to carry forward the remaining two days of holiday pay to the week ending on 26th July 1952 because the claimant can be deemed to have been on holiday only on days on which he normally worked. On this view it follows that as the claimant worked only on Sunday in the week ending on 26th July 1952 he is entitled to benefit in respect of every week-day of that week, except 21st and 22nd July 1952 to which the two remaining days of holiday pay must be attributed". In fact the allocation of the pay to these particular days had no practical effect, since if it had been allocated to other days the claim, which succeeded in respect of them, would have failed.
- 13. If we had thought that the passage in Decision R(U) 33/53 quoted in paragraph 9 above was intended to lay down a principle of general application, we should have felt it our duty to follow and apply it. But we are satisfied that it did not do so but was directed to the particular circumstances of a case of a different type. This view is confirmed by the fact that the sentence seems not to have been relied on in any of the many cases under regulation 6(1)(e)(i) between 1953 and 1962, in many of which the claimant when not on holiday must have worked for five or fewer days a week. We are therefore satisfied that it is open to us to consider this question afresh on its merits.
- 14. Counsel for the insurance officer rightly drew our attention to Umpire's Decision No. 2632/33. But until 1939 there was no statutory provision similar to regulation 6(1)(e)(i). The question then was whether the claimant was unemployed, which is a different question from whether she was on holiday. We therefore do not think that that decision concludes the matter.
- 15. The claimant did not attend the hearing before us, but the insurance officer's legal representative put the case before us fairly and dispassionately. Having fully considered it we have come to the conclusion that the view stated in paragraph 8 above and accepted in many cases before and since Decision R(U) 1/62 and indeed since Decision C.U. 7/63 is correct. The words "on holiday" in regulation 6(1)(e)(i) are not defined and on the face of them are completely unqualified. In our judgment a person in the claimant's position is "on holiday" within the meaning of that regulation during the whole of the school holiday period and not merely during the days on which she worked during term time. The view that the claimant during the holiday period was on holiday from Mondays to Thursdays but not during Friday or Saturday seems to us completely artificial. If in fact the claim for Fridays and Saturdays is defeated by section 4, the acceptance of that view would be of no advantage to claimants. Moreover it would import into this branch of the law considerable complexity: in this case, where the claimant worked on Monday sometimes but not always and in other cases of casual labourers whose pattern of employment was irregular, and in all cases, because it would be necessary to give separate decisions about individual days.

 16. In view of this decision it is unnecessary for us to express any 15. The claimant did not attend the hearing before us, but the

16. In view of this decision it is unnecessary for us to express any view on the two further submissions made to us. The first raised the question whether this claim in respect of Fridays and Saturdays during the holiday period was defeated by section 4. We express no view on this, though we think it right to record the insurance officer's contention that in the appeal leading to Decision C.U. 7/63 there may have been in the absence of an oral hearing some misunderstanding as to the nature of the insurance officer's contention. We express no opinion as to whether that decision was correct or not.

17. In view of our decision a second point argued before us under regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) does not arise.

under regulation 6(1)(e)(ii) does not arise.

18. In this appeal the claimant, like many others in a similar situation, has complained of the state of the law which does not permit her to be paid unemployment benefit in such circumstances. She points out quite fairly that the school holiday is much longer than any holiday which she would wish to take, especially in view of her modest earnings in part-time employment. We sympathise with her attitude in this. The matter must however be kept in its true proportions. The main purpose of insurance against unemployment is to insure against a risk rather than a certainty of unemployment. If therefore a person accepts an occupation where unemployment. If therefore a person accepts an occupation where the work and the pay are intermittent and the holiday period is long, it can justly be said that he or she must be taken as accepting the employment with those incidents of it.

19. The claimant's appeal must be dismissed.

The list of Statutory Instruments will be found on page 527.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—Accidents at factories, docks, building operations and works of engineering construction. How they are caused and how to prevent them. No. 61. October 1964. Ministry of Labour. Price 2s. (2s. 5d.).—See page 505.

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 103. Art and Design. 2nd Edition, 1964. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.); No. 65. Office Work. 3rd Edition, 1964. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.); Careers Guide. Opportunities in the Professions, Industry and Commerce. (Loose-leaf edition) Amendment No. 4, November 1964. Obtainable on subscription only (10s. per annum). Ministry of Labour.

Friendly Societies.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1963. Part 2. Friendly Societies. Price 3s. (3s. 5d.); Part 4. Trade Unions. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).—See page 505. Registry of Friendly Societies.

Incomes Policy.—Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production. No. 11, December 1964. Ministry of Labour. Price 15s. (15s. 9d.).—See page 503.

Industrial Directory.—Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., 1960. Amendment No. 20, August 1964. Ministry of Labour. Obtainable on subscription only (12s. 6d. per annum).

Industrial Disputes.—First Report of the Committee of Inquiry into certain matters concerning the Port Transport Industry. Cmnd. 2523. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.).—See page 504.

National Assistance.—Explanatory Memorandum on the Draft National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations 1964. Cmnd. 2522. Price 6d. (9d.).

National Insurance.—National Insurance Acts 1946 to 1964. Report by the Government Actuary on the Third Quinquennial Review. H.C. 20. Price 4s. (4s. 4d.); National Insurance &c. Bill 1964. Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the Bill. Cmnd. 2517. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.); Memorandum on the National Insurance &c. Bill 1964 and Report of the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on her Review of the Rates and Amounts of National Insurance Benefit. Cmnd. 2518. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.).—See page 506; Law Relating to National Insurance (Industrial Injuries). Supplement No. 11. Price 5s. 6d. (5s. 10d.); Index and Digest of Decisions given by the Commissioner under the National Insurance Act 1946 (as amended), the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1946 (as amended) and the Family Allowances Act 1945 (as amended). Supplement No. 1. (Contains notes on all published Decisions issued between July 1962 and December 1963.) Price 42s. (43s. 3d.). Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

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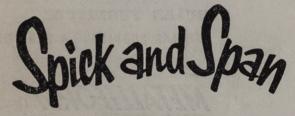
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