

Ministry of Labour of POLITIAL AND SCIENCE Gazette

Special Articles-continued.

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Earnings of Administrative, Technical and Clerical Employees, October, 1959

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N October, 1959, the Ministry of Labour undertook for the first time an enquiry into the earnings of administrative, technical and clerical salaried employees, including young persons, in manufacturing industries and certain non-manu-facturing industries and services (including construction and water supply). It is intended to hold a similar enquiry each October.

No upper or lower salary limits were imposed and all classes of administrative, technical and clerical employees were covered by the enquiry, including directors (other than those paid by fee only); managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; travellers and office (including works office) employees.

Working proprietors, directors paid by fee only and staff serving overseas were excluded.

Certain details about wages and salaries had in former years been obtained by the Board of Trade but, after consultation with the Census of Production Advisory Committee, it was decided that some of this information could be dispensed with on the grounds of economy and some of the rest collected annually by the Ministry of Labour. An announcement of the changed arrangements was first made in the press on 9th December, 1958.

The Ministry of Labour carried out the enquiry under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947,* and forms were sent to some 30,000 employers in Great Britain who had previously supplied information to the Board of Trade on the Census of Pro-duction returns. Only firms with 25 or more employees (including operatives and other manual workers) were within

* For several years, certain industries and services including the nationalised coalmining, gas and electricity supply industries, have voluntarily supplied information about earnings of salaried employees in reply to regular enquiries in October each year from the Ministry of Labour. The information obtained in October, 1959, on a voluntary basis from these industries, has, by agreement with industries concerned, been amalgamated with that collected under the Statistics of Trade Act; so also has information about earnings of salaried employees in the mineral oil refining industry which, in accordance with regular practice, was collected by the Ministry of Power. Power

the scope of the enquiry. Returns for completion were sent to only a 50 per cent. sample of these firms on the Board of Trade list with between 25 and 99 employees; for this reason Trade list with between 25 and 99 employees; for this reason the aggregate figures for this size group in each industry were doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in the same industry. It is worthy of note that firms in this size range accounted for only $5 \cdot 2$ per cent. of all the administrative, technical and clerical employees on the actual returns, *i.e.*, rather less than 10 per cent. of the aggregate figures in the Tables. No returns were sent to Government Departments or railway workshops for completion because their administrative, technical and elerical staff were already covered by separate voluntary enquiries. The basis of alloca-ting firms to industries was the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification.

Employers were asked to state in respect of the last pay week in October, 1959, the total number of administrative, technical and clerical employees, monthly-paid and weekly-paid separately, the total salaries paid for the month of October to staff paid monthly and total salaries paid for the last pay week in October to staff paid weekly: in each case distinction was to be made between figures relating to males and to formaler. Bort time as well as full time administrative distinction was to be made between figures relating to males and to females. Part-time as well as full-time administrative, technical and clerical employees were to be counted in the totals. The amounts of salaries to be entered on the forms included overtime payments, bonuses and non-contractual gifts, commissions, etc., before deductions were made for income tax, employees' insurance contributions, employees' contributions to pension funds, etc. Where bonuses or com-missions were paid at longer intervals than monthly or weekly, *e.g.*, annually or half-yearly, employers were asked to include in the earnings figures the proportionate amount for the period in the earnings figures the proportionate amount for the period

in the earnings figures the proportionate amount for the period of the return, or if the current amount was unknown, to use for the calculation the amount last paid. Of the 30,000 enquiry forms issued to firms in Great Britain, rather more than 20,000 completed returns were received which were suitable for tabulation. In a great many instances firms had amalgamated with others, had gone out of business, or for various other reasons were no longer within the scope of the enquiry. In many cases the information was supplied on an "enterprise" rather than on an "establish-ment" basis. For example, a large firm in the cotton industry

with numerous mills might complete only two returns, one headed with numerous mills might complete only two returns, one headed "For all cotton spinning establishments" and the other "For all cotton weaving establishments". For this reason it would not be possible to compile precise statistics by size range of establishment. The Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Northern Ireland conducted on similar lines a separate enquiry of firms in Northern Ireland and provided summarised information of salary earnings of males and females, industry by industry, for amalgamation with the Great Britain figures, thus enabling Tables of salaries of administrative, technical and clerical employees in the United Kingdom as a whole to be compiled. Sampling methods were not used by the Ministry of Commerce and it was not therefore necessary to double the aggregate figures relating to the smaller

were not used by the Ministry of Commerce and it was not therefore necessary to double the aggregate figures relating to the smaller firms with between 25 and 99 employees before adding to the cor-responding totals for the larger firms in the same industry as was done with the Great Britain figures. The Schedule to the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland), 1949, precluded information being obtained about the remuneration of directors in Northern Ireland, so that the figures in the Tables which follow do not contain any element in respect of them. This omission however, can have no

so that the figures in the Tables which follow do not contain any element in respect of them. This omission, however, can have no appreciable effect on the United Kingdom figures. The total number of administrative, technical and clerical employees in the United Kingdom, in the industries and services within the scope of the enquiry in respect of whom information has been collected, amounted to 1,880,000, or 86.5 per cent. of all salaried employees in the industries and services concerned. This total included 1,587,000 employed in manufacturing industries. The Tables on the opposite page show by industry groups for males and females separately the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by the enquiry and

males and females separately the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by the enquiry and their average earnings. Separate details are given for monthly-paid employees in respect of the month of October, 1959, and for weekly-paid in respect of the last pay-week in that month. Individual firms have different practices in allocating-administra-tive, technical and clerical employees to weekly and monthly pay-rolls. In some firms, particularly small ones, all staff, including directors and managers, are paid weekly, but in many large com-panies administrative, technical and clerical employees are trans-ferred to the monthly pay-roll as soon as they reach a certain—and ferred to the monthly pay-roll as soon as they reach a certain-and often quite modest-salary ceiling.

These different practices may vary in importance as between industry groups and may affect the average earnings of (for example) monthly-paid and weekly-paid males separately. Moreover, in view of the variations as between industries in the proportion of adults and inveniles, of part-time workers and of highly qualified staff and routine office workers, the differences in the average earnings in the Tables cannot be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, Ministry of Labour Gazette September, 1960

disparities in ordinary rates of salary prevailing in different in-dustries for comparable classes of employees working under similar conditions. The fact that over the whole field covered the average salary for monthly-paid males was more than double that for monthly-paid females does not mean that males and females with similar qualifications and responsibilities received such widely different salaries. This difference in average salary level is no doubt due in large measure to the following factors :--doubt due in large measure to the following factors:

(a) in general, the females were employed on different classes of work from the males.

(b) part-time women formed a much larger proportion of all female employees than part-time men did of all male employees, (c) the proportion of young employees in junior positions was greater amongst females than amongst males.

greater amongst females than amongst males. In all the industries covered 54 per cent. of the males (691,700) were weekly-paid and 46 per cent. (586,000) monthly-paid: for manufacturing industries alone the corresponding percentage figures were 56 and 44 respectively. There were marked variations as between industry groups, the percentage of weekly-paid males ranging from 26 in "Chemicals and Allied Industries" to 79 in "Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering". In the case of females weekly-paid employees greatly outnumbered those paid monthly, accounting for no less than 84 per cent. of the total in all industries varied between 56 in "Gas, Electricity and Water" to 96½ in "Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering". Because of the preponderance of weekly-paid employees, the average earnings of monthly-paid persons in the Tables have been converted for purposes of comparison to their weekly equivalents, rather than poses of comparison to their weekly equivalents, rather than vice versa

vice versa. It is of interest to note that in all the industries combined the average earnings of weekly-paid males were equivalent to 62 per cent. of those of monthly-paid and in manufacturing industries to 61 per cent. In each of the separate industry groups the weekly-paid males had lower earnings on average, the corresponding figures ranging from 51 per cent. of the equivalent monthly-paid amount in "Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering" to 65 per cent. in "Timber Euroiture etc." Timber, Furniture, etc.'

In all the industries covered, weekly-paid females received on average $72\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, of the equivalent earnings of the monthly-paid and in manufacturing industries 72 per cent. In each industry group the weekly-paid females had lower earnings on average, the corresponding figures varying between $63\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in "Ship-building and Marine Engineering" and $86\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in "Gas Electricity and Water" Electricity and Water

Tables showing the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical staff covered by the enquiry and their average earnings are set out on the opposite page.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the nonth. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 364 month to 383.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during July by 69,000 (+39,000 males and + 30,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,662,000. The main changes were increases of 14,000 in manu-facturing industries, 27,000 in financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services, 8,000 in agriculture and fishing, 8,000 in transport and communication and 23,000 in distributive trades and decreases of 5,000 in mining and quarking and 8,000 in construct transport and communication and 23,000 in distributive fraces and decreases of 5,000 in mining and quarrying and 8,000 in construc-tion. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have increased by 76,000 from 24,401,000 to 24,477,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain rose from 281,707 to 313,394 between 11th July and 15th August, 1960, and the number registered as temporarily stopped fell from 10,244 to 7,963. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 16,778 among males and 12,628 among females.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 31st August, 1960, the indices of *weekly* rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers (on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100) were $120 \cdot 3$, $97 \cdot 7$ and $122 \cdot 6$ 123.2 respectively as compared with 120.1, 98.0 and 122.6 respectively at the end of July. It is estimated that changes in rates of wages and hours of work

reported to the Department as having come into operation during -

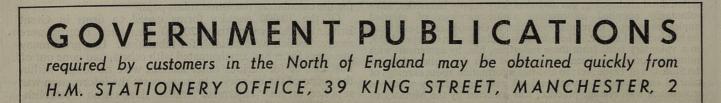
August resulted in about 566,000 workpeople receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £237,000, whilst 219,000 workpeople had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours, without loss of pay. The principal increases in rates of wages affected workpeople employed in the electricity supply industry, dock workers, merchant seamen, employees of constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. and London Transport Executive railway grades. The principal reductions in hours of work affected workpeople employed in road passenger transport (company-owned undertakings), cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture, tin box manufacture (Joint Industrial Council), hollow-ware manufacture, and wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture in England and Wales.

At 16th August, 1960, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 111 at 12th July and with 109 at 18th August, 1959. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes, other fresh vegetables and are been applied as the set of the set of

apples.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during August in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 116,300. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was nearly 235,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 247, and, in addition, 18 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month.



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NUMBERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES IN FIRMS EM-PLOYING 25 OR MORE PERSONS, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY GROUPS, AND THEIR AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1959, FOR MONTHLY-PAID EMPLOYEES AND THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1959, FOR WEEKLY-PAID

tion the covers oil is near our to it receiped has	Nu	mbers of Employ	ees*		s*	
Industry Group	enclar be colleged	To Longer of a	na an an an The second second	Monthl	y-Paid	Weekly-Paid
interes, and not versits arounded multicle bobaic v as haved and and an expensions	Monthly-Paid	Weekly-Paid	Total	Month of October, 1959	Equivalent Amount Per Week†	Last Pay-Week in October, 1959
Manufacturing Industries 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 Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Timber, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing and Publishing Other Manufacturing Industriest	51,208 66,416 32,712 129,478 5,311 37,820 20,534 34,166 9,042 17,219 8,913 29,120 20,476	34,150 23,639 43,733 207,588 20,355 98,366 24,728 36,128 36,128 19,272 16,848 14,859 41,551 15,609	85,358 90,055 76,445 337,066 25,666 136,186 45,262 70,294 28,314 34,067 23,772 70,671 36,085	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
All Manufacturing Industries	462,415	596,826	1,059,241	101 9 6	23 8 4	14 7 1
Mining and Quarrying	··· 27,892 ··· 37,665 ·· 57,979	17,868 53,094 23,945	45,760 90,759 81,924	87 12 6 96 2 11 79 9 7	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	11 3 2 13 16 7 11 16 6
All Industries Covered by Enquiry	585,951	691,733	1,277,684	98 5 11	22 13 8	14 2 10
	Fem			30 3 11	22 13 0	14 2 10
				A	 Average Earning	
Industry Group		ales		A		s*
Manufacturing Industries Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Matal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods. Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Yehicles Metal Goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Timber, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing and Publishing Other Manufacturing Industries‡	Nu	ales	ces*	A Mon Month of October,	Average Earning thly-Paid Equivalent Amount	s* Weekly-Paid Last Pay-Week in
Manufacturing Industries Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods. Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Wetal Goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. Timber, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing and Publishing Other Manufacturing Industries 1.	Monthly-Paid 11,670 18,224 4,995 13,242 236 1,806 3,264 8,507 2,007 2,415 1,373	nbers of Employ Weekly-Paid 41,664 31,443 24,093 136,285 6,535 45,413 24,938 33,592 27,383 13,808 10,016 37,265	ees* Total 53,334 49,667 29,088 149,527 6,771 47,219 28,202 42,099 29,390 20,390 16,223 11,389	A Mont Month of October, 1959 £ s. d. 41 17 1 42 11 4 40 11 5 42 15 5 47 12 3 48 13 4 42 13 10 38 18 10 54 8 7 40 12 8	Average Earning thly-Paid Equivalent Amount Per Week† £ s. d. 9 13 2 9 16 6 9 7 3 9 17 5 10 19 9 11 4 7 9 17 0 8 19 9 12 11 3 9 7 7 9 4 11 11 12 1	s* Weekly-Paid Last Pay-Weel in October, 1959 £ s. d. 6 15 6 7 0 2 7 4 1 7 2 6 6 19 4 7 6 0 6 18 4 6 12 6 6 12 6 6 16 8
Manufacturing Industries Food, Drink and Tobacco	Monthly-Paid 11,670 18,224 4,995 13,242 1,806 1,806 3,264 8,507 2,415 1,373 5,675 4,578	ales mbers of Employ Weekly-Paid 41,664 31,443 24,093 136,285 6,535 45,413 24,938 33,592 27,383 13,808 10,016 37,265 17,450	ees* Total 53,334 49,667 29,088 149,527 6,771 47,219 28,202 42,099 29,990 20,990 20,990 20,990 16,223 11,389 42,940 22,028	A Month of October, 1959 £ s. d. 41 17 1 42 11 4 40 11 5 42 15 5 47 12 3 48 13 4 42 13 10 38 18 10 34 8 7 40 12 8 40 1 5 50 5 9 40 3 8	Average Earning thly-Paid Equivalent Amount Per Week† £ s. d. 9 13 2 9 16 6 9 7 3 9 17 5 10 19 9 11 4 7 9 17 0 8 19 9 12 11 3 9 7 7 9 4 11 11 12 1 9 5 5	s* Weekly-Paid Last Pay-Week October, 1959 £ s. d. 6 15 6 7 0 2 7 4 1 6 2 7 4 1 7 2 6 6 19 4 7 6 0 6 18 4 6 12 5 8 6 16 0 6 16 8 7 13 6 7 0 6

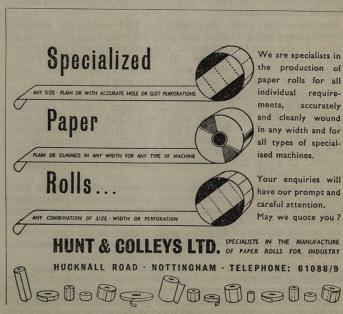
Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and operatives combined) were outside the scope of the enquiry. Only a 50 per cent ical and clerical employees in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the large Description of the purpose of calculating average earnings. verage earnings. a converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—Monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE TIN BOX WAGES COUNCIL

The Minister of Labour has given notice of his intention to abolish the Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain) in response to an application for abolition from the Tin Box Joint Industrial Council.

Council. This Wages Council was originally a Trade Board set up in 1914 for the purpose of regulating the wages of workers employed in the making of boxes and canisters from tin plate. The scope of the Trade Board was varied slightly in 1928. It automatically became a Wages Council on the coming into force of the Wages Councils Act, 1945, and was continued by the Wages Councils Act, 1959. The Joint Industrial Council for the Tin Box Industry was set up in July, 1958, and is composed of the British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation on the one hand and the Transport and General Workers Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers on the other hand. See pages 170 and 171 of the May, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE. GAZETTE.

The Council has represented to the Minister that it provides machinery which is, and is likely to remain, adequate for the effective regulation of remuneration and conditions of employment for workers in the tin box industry. The Minister is satisfied that this is so and considers, therefore, that the statutory wage regulating machinery of a Wages Council is no longer required. (80746)



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SURVEY OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS

Early in 1959 the Social Survey of the Central Office of Information conducted an inquiry, at the request of the Ministry of Labour, into the employment of qualified women scientists and engineers in private manufacturing industry, and also into the experience of women who had taken university downen is to be a scientist of the survey was 785, employing between them 16,350 those engaged in manufacturing industry. experience of women who had taken university degrees in science or engineering in recent years. One reason for the inquiry was a request by the Women's Consultative Committee, which advises the Minister on problems relating to the employment of women, for information about opportunities for women in scientific and technical posts; but the subject is of wider interest in connection with the demand for qualified scientists and engineers. This article summarises the results of the inquiry by the Social Survey.

Survey of Women Scientists and Engineers in Manufacturing Industry

The sample of establishments covered by the survey was weighted in favour of industries which employ a high proportion of qualified scientists and engineers, and was drawn from establishments with 200 workers or more which in 1956 were known to employ

part in the survey was 785, employing between them 16,350 qualified scientists and engineers, that is, about 25 per cent. of all

The number of co-operating establishments which employed women scientists and engineers at the time of the survey was only 98 (13 per cent.). A further 85 (11 per cent.) establishments had employed women scientists and engineers in the past but did not do so at the time of the inquiry. It follows that 76 per cent. of the participating establishments had not employed qualified women scientists or engineers, and the views expressed on their behalf would not usually be based on direct experience would not usually be based on direct experience.

would not usually be based on direct experience. The 785 co-operating establishments employed between them 15,972 male and 378 female qualified scientists and engineers; that is, 42 qualified men for every qualified woman. Only eight of the 378 women were engineers. On the assumption that the ratio of scientists to engineers in the sample was the same as in manufac-turing industry as a whole, the ratio of male to female scientists was fifteen to one, and of male to female engineers over a thousand to one to one.

Table I

The second s	Contraction of the second	Martin Contractor	Mechanical	Motor				and the second second	То	tal
Subject in which qualified	Chemical Industry	Metal Manufacture	and Electrical Engineering	Vehicles and Aircraft	Other Metal Goods	Textiles	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Miscellaneous	No.	Per Cent.
Biology Chemistry	20 107			1 10	2	7	1 15	1 22	23 177	6 47
Geology Mathematics	7	-	$\frac{3}{30}$	$\frac{10}{20}$					62	16
Physics	5 20	2	56 6	4	<u> </u>	1	1	9 4	72 36	19 10
Electrical Engineering Mechanical Engineering		-	6	211	-	—	Ξ.	=	7	
Total	159	8	106	37	2	11	17	38	378	100

It will be seen from the above Table that the industry groups employing most women scientists were the chemical and allied trades, in which the majority of the women were chemists, and the mechanical and electrical engineering group, in which women scientists were mainly mathematicians and physicists.

scientists were mainly mathematicians and physicists. The Table shows that 47 per cent. of women scientists in industry had qualified in chemistry, 19 per cent. in physics and 16 per cent. in mathematics. The number of biologists was very small (6 per cent.), but few biologists, either male or female, are employed in manufacturing industry. Of the 8 women qualified engineers disclosed by the survey, 7 were electrical engineers. The kinds of work for which women scientists were regarded as most suitable were (a) testing

most suitable were (a) research and development, and (b) testing, analysis and the processes associated with product control, and these were the fields in which they were most often employed. Women scientists were considered to be particularly good at detailed work.

Recruitment, Pay and Promotion

Rather less than half of the establishments in the sample said that they were trying to recruit more scientists and engineers at the time of the survey. Of these establishments, 62 per cent. were looking for men only; the other 38 per cent. were prepared to recruit either men or women, or said that their decision depended on the nature of the job to be done.

Of the establishments not seeking to recruit scientists or engineers at the time of the survey, 47 per cent. said that, if they needed more, they would employ women scientists if they were available. Of the remainder, 43 per cent. said that they would not employ women scientists, but these included establishments in the metal manufacturing industries and the treatment of non-metalliferous mining products, where conditions of employment for women would most often be unfavourable.

Establishments which employed, or had employed, women scientists were asked whether they paid the same rates to men and women for the same kind of work. The answers showed that 60 per cent. paid higher rates to men. The main reasons given for not paying equal rates were that it was customary company policy not to do so, that women left sooner, and that men had dependants.

The same establishments (183 in number) were asked whether there were prospects of promotion for women scientists entering the firm, to which 135 (74 per cent.) said "Yes" and 45 (24 per cent.) said "No". Where the reply was in the affirmative the highest post to which women could be promoted was most often Section Leader or a senior position as research chemist or senior chemist. In a few cases promotion to Head of Department was said to be possible.

In establishments where there were prospects of promotion for women scientists, 46 per cent. gave the maximum salary obtainable as $\pounds 1,200$ a year or less, and a further 30 per cent. said that the maximum would be $\pounds 1,500$ a year or less. Seven establishments were paying salaries of $\pounds 1,500$ a year or more at the time of the survey, and at three of these establishments the salaries exceeded £2,000 a year.

Asked whether women scientists could take the same kind of leadership in research or development as men, 80 per cent. of all employers interviewed thought that they could, although many of them qualified their answers with such provisos as that this could only happen in certain fields with very exceptional women.

Employers' Attitudes towards the Employment of Women Scientists and Engineers

Inquiries about managements' views on the employment of women scientists or engineers showed that three main disadvantages were repeatedly mentioned, namely that women were too likely were repeatedly mentioned, namely that women were too likely to leave because of domestic commitments, including marriage; that there were difficulties about having them in authority over, or working with, male personnel; and that rough, dirty and physically hard working conditions were unsuitable for women. As regards the first point, very nearly half of the establishments which had employed women scientists but were not doing so at the time of the survey said that their women scientists had left because of domestic commitments, but, when asked why they had not employed any since, only 12 per cent. gave this as the reason; 28 per cent. said that their working conditions were not suitable for women, and 39 per cent. said that no suitable women applicants were available. As regards the attitude of male staffs, there was considerable

As regards the attitude of male staffs, there was considerable difference between the views of managements which had employed women scientists and those who had never employed them. Where there was experience of employing women scientists it was much more often held that the male staff were in favour of their employment or had no objection to it.

There was a fairly general opinion that women were much less suitable for employment as engineers than as scientists. In addition to the objections advanced against the employment of women as to the objections advanced against the employment of women as scientists, it was alleged that the conditions under which professional engineers often had to work, *e.g.*, dealing with heavy and dirty machinery, plant and site work, and shift work, were unsuitable for women, and that the control of male labour in engineering raised more serious problems. Very few employers in the survey had had any actual experience of employing women engineers. Of all the establishments in the survey, 28 per cent. expressed themselves as entirely favourable towards the employment of women as scientists or engineers, and 58 per cent. were favourable, with some reservations, or had mixed feelings. Where doubts were expressed they were usually connected with the disadvantages of employing women already mentioned. Only 10 per cent, of the

employing women already mentioned. Only 10 per cent. of the establishments in the survey were entirely unfavourable. It will have been noted, however, that only 13 per cent. of all establishments were actually employing women when the survey was made.

Survey of Women Science and Engineering Graduates General

General For this part of the inquiry the sample taken was one in two of all women scientists who had graduated in 1954 and 1956. These years were chosen because women who graduated in 1954 could still be traced and would have had at least four years in which to gain experience of employment in industry and elsewhere. Those who had graduated in 1956 would have had only just over two years' employment, but it was felt to be worth while to try to find out whether the situation had changed in recent years. Of the 708 women in the sample, 381 were single, 214 were married without children and 113 were married with children. The number working full-time was 513 (73 per cent.), of whom all but 7 were single or married without children. Thirty-five were working part-time and 160 (22¹/₂ per cent.) were not in paid employ-ment. All except 31 (4 per cent.) had had a paid job since graduation. Of the single women in the sample 92 per cent. were working full-time, and of the married women without children 7 per cent. were working full-time.

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Type of Work on which Women were Employed Full-time For the purpose of the survey the term "scientist" included women who had qualified in subjects classified by universities as pure science for University Grants Committee returns. As a result, pharmacy, geography, geology and psychology. The distribution by subject of degree and type of employment of those who were or had been in full-time paid employment is shown in the following Table. The distribution for the graduates (513) still working full-time at the time of the surger and most or the incident to the survey included some graduates who had taken degrees in time at the time of the survey was on almost exactly similar lines.

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN SCIENTISTS BY SUF Tal

and the passed and splitting	िदि होडा	Subject of degree														
Field of Work	Biology Chemistry Biochemistry		Mathematics		Phy	Physics - General Science		Others		Not Specified		Total				
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Teaching, lecturing Research and development Testing, analysis, control Mathematical, statistical Technical information Miscellaneous	65 22 12 1 5 6	59 20 11 1 4 5	$ \begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 37 \\ 21 \\ \overline{} \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{array} $	53 3 34 3 2	56 3 36 3 2	14 7 4 2 —	45 23 13 13 6 —	63 13 14 5 6 2	61 13 13 5 6 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 25\\ 14\\ 16\\ -4\\ 23 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 17 \\ 20 \\ \hline 5 \\ 28 \end{array} $	97 28 25 9 4 15	55 16 14 5 2 8	340 109 88 53 29 49	51 17 13 8 4 7
Total number of graduates working, or previously working, full-time	111	100	68	100	95	100	31	100	103	100	82	100	178	100	668	100

It will be seen that about half the graduates were, or had been, employed in teaching. The next largest proportions were engaged in research and development, and testing, analysis and product control, which bears out the finding in the employers' survey that these were the employments in industry in which women scientists

these were the employments in industry in which women scientists were most often engaged. Of the graduates shown in Table II, 74 per cent. were employed in professional services, only 19 per cent. in the industries included in the employers' survey, and 7 per cent. were in other businesses. The professional services include education, medical and hospital services, and trade and professional associations: other businesses include gas, electricity and water, transport, national and local government, insurance, banking and finance, and catering. Of the 668 graduates in the Table, 360 had gained first or second class honours, of whom 47 per cent. entered the teaching profession.

Pay and Promotion of Women Science Graduates

The following Table shows the salaries being paid to women scientists employed full-time when the survey took place:

		T	able .	III				
al and the state of the	E	mployer	's Busir	ness	Align II	S.S. Mark		
Salaries of those in full-time employment at the time of survey	Emp	istries in loyers' rvey		ssional vices		ther nesses	Total	
	No. Per Cent.		No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Under £500 £500-£599 £600-£699 £700-£799 £800-£899 £900-£999 £1,000 and over Not stated	6 17 32 19 14 3 2	7 18 34 21 15 3 2	10 24 103 140 54 21 14 18	3 6 27 36 14 5 4 5	1 2 9 12 4 4 3 1	3 6 25 33 11 11 11 8 3	11 32 129 184 77 39 20 21	2 6 25 36 15 8 4 4
Total in full-time employment	93	100	384	100	36	100	513	100

In general, graduates working in private manufacturing industry

In general, graduates working in private manufacturing industry were earning more than those in the professional services and in other businesses. Thus, of the graduates in private industry 39 per cent. were earning £800 or over per annum compared with 23 per cent. in the professional services and 30 per cent. in other businesses. Because of the high proportion of graduates employed in teaching, the level of salaries shown as paid in the professional services must have been greatly influenced by the salaries in the teaching profession. Of the 513 women scientists in the Table, 277 had graduated in 1956 and the remainder in 1954. Women science graduates were asked whether their jobs offered prospects of promotion and whether, in their view, male colleagues were given preferential treatment. Of those employed in manufac-turing industry just over half (52 per cent.) thought that there was no prospect of promotion, and rather less than half (42 per cent.) believed that there was. In the professional services, which included teaching, these proportions were reversed. In the " other businesses" category a much higher proportion of women (69 per cent.) thought that there were prospects of a better job. Many graduates, however, did not seem to have much idea of the level of salary which they might attain.

to higher or more responsible posts, and may have had some influence on their rates of pay. Since there were, nevertheless, more vacancies for women scientists in industry than there were women available to fill them, the small proportion employed (19 per cent.) must have been due in the main to a preference for other kinds of work, although other factors such as industry's small demand for biologists, and a desire on the part of many women to work near home, will have come into may Manufacturing industry employs 35 per cent of all alary which they might attain. into play. Manufacturing industry employs 35 per cent. of all scientists in the country, and there is evidence that the proportion of newly qualified male scientists entering industry is higher. Two contributory reasons for the comparative unattractiveness of industry were indicated by the survey. One lay in the complaints which came more often from women scientists in industry that their work was uniteresting or corride little enterprise. Over half the women scientists employed in private manufacturing industries thought that their employers showed bias in favour of men as regards pay and promotion, but only 16 per cent. in the professional services thought so. There were many in the latter group, however, to whom the question did not apply because all their colleagues, *e.g.*, in girls' schools, were women. Views of Women Scientists about their Employment

which came more often from women scientists in industry that their work was uninteresting or carried little responsibility: the other, which emerged from both parts of the survey, was the limited opportunities for promotion, and for earning the higher salaries which go with it. The survey showed that an unexpectedly high proportion of women scientists find satisfying employment outside industry, and the attraction which teaching has for a great many of them. The shortage of science teachers in the schools is of course one of the most serious difficulties in the way of increasing the number of qualified scientists and technologists in the country, and the teaching profession will be able to absorb as many women science graduates as are likely to present themselves for a good many years to come Views of Women Scientists about their Employment About 80 per cent. of the women scientists who were or had been in full-time work thought that their jobs were in keeping with their qualifications. Of those who did not think so the largest number were employed in manufacturing industry on testing, analysis, or product control, technical information, and other jobs with a large element of routine. An analysis of the reasons given by those who had changed their jobs showed that one of the commonest reasons was the lack of scope or interest provided by the job, and that this applied more frequently in manufacturing industry than in other employments. In all categories the reasons most frequently given as are likely to present themselves for a good many years to come.

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BJECT	OF	DEGREE AND	TYPE OF	EMPLOYMENT	
ole II					

by women scientists for taking their present (or last) full-time job was the satisfying and interesting nature of the work, and also its convenience for their home life. For most women the amount of

salary seemed to be a secondary consideration. In answer to a question whether they thought there were any limitations on the value to an employer of women scientists compared with men it was admitted by three-quarters of the compared with men it was admitted by three-quarters of the graduates that there were, the reason much the most frequently given being that they were likely to leave for domestic reasons, including marriage. Of those who had left their first job 42 per cent. said that they had left for domestic reasons. Only a small proportion thought that women were unsuited to take control over men, or that working conditions might be unsuitable for them. As regards the latter point, however, the employers' criticism applied more strongly to engineering than to scientific work, and the number of women engineers in the sample was negligible. Conclusions Conclusions

number of women engineers in the sample was negligible. **Conclusions** The survey provides some interesting information about the sysperience of women science graduates and the attitude of industry towards them. The sample of women graduates covered half of those who took their degrees in 1954 and 1956, of whom 160 (22¹/₂ per cent.) out of a total of 708 were not in paid employment when the survey took place early in 1959. The number not in work comprised about 30 per cent. of the 1954 graduates and about 15 per cent. of the 1956 graduates. It is not known how many of them were seeking employment, but as the majority were married women with children the number would probably be very small. As regards the employment of women scientists in manufacturing industry, the most striking points were the small proportion (24 per cent.) of firms which employed, or had employed, women scientists, and the smaller proportion (19 per cent.) of women scientists, and the smaller proportion (19 per cent.) of women scientists for work of site industry. The survey suggests that this situation was due partly to a preference on the part of most women scientists for work outside industry. Whilst only 10 per cent. of the establishments in the survey expressed themselves as entirely unfavourable to the employment of women scientists. These figures imply a rather would not recruit women scientists. These figures imply a rather proportion that the work available was not, or would not be, suitable for women; and suggests that managements were work prevented by the idea, expressed by a number of those with experience of employing women scientists, that it was uneconomic to employ them because of their propensity to leave for personal or be employing women scientists, that it was uneconomic to employ them because of their propensity to leave for personal to the specience of employing to more not possible to the employment of those work would not recruit women scientists. These figures imply a rather propertion to the ground that the wo or domestic reasons

Where managements were favourable to the employment of women scientists there was evidence that the prospect that they might leave at any time, and also the idea that they were unsuitable to have authority over men, deterred managements from promoting them to higher or more responsible posts, and may have had some

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ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1959

The Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on the work of the Factory Inspectorate for the year 1959 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 1107), price 7s. net (7s. 6d. including postage).

Number of Factories covered by Factories Acts

At the end of the year, the total number of registered factories was 222,117, compared with 223,085 at the end of 1958, the change occurring almost entirely among those without mechanical power which decreased from 13,289 to 12,408. Approximately one-quarter of workers in factories were in factories employing more than 1,000 persons. Those employing fewer than 10 persons represented more than top third of the factories. persons. Those employing fee than two-thirds of the total.

Accidents

Accidents Fatal accidents in industry in 1959 fell to the lowest figure reported in this country, although, says the Report, there was a "disappointing reversal" in the downward trend of the previous three years in the total number of accidents. The total number of accidents rose from 167,697 in 1958 to 174 071 here new but the fatal accident declined in the same period

174,071 last year, but the fatal accidents rose from 107,097 in 1958 to from 665 to 598. There has also been a "disturbing increase" in the number of accidents to young persons from 9,838 in 1958 to 11,001 in 1959.

Revision of Statistics

The methods of analysing and classifying information about reported accidents have been revised to make the analyses more detailed and informative for accident prevention and administrative purposes. New systems of classifications take account of changes which have occurred in industrial organisations, methods and processes, and statistical Tables in the report are based for the first time on the new classifications. (*See* article on page 360 of this GAZETTE).

Analysis by Causation An analysis of all reported accidents by process and cause appears as an appendix. It is based on the new code, which differs in certain respects from that used in previous years, and the Report warns that direct comparison of the figures with the analyses of the causes of accidents in previous years will be of little validity. During the year the largest single category of accidents was that of "handling goods", which encounted for more than 26 per cent. of the reported factory which accounted for more than 26 per cent. of the reported factory accidents.

accidents. Falls represented $15 \cdot 1$ per cent. of the total of accidents in factories, and accounted for 91 fatal accidents, 26 per cent. of all fatalities. Almost half the transport accidents involved man-power vehicles. The fact that 25 fatalities and 3,869 accidents fell within the categories of collisions with pedestrians, collisions with other vehicles, and accidents due to overturning or bad driving indicates that adequate organisation of traffic is as important in factories as on the open road. Roadways in factories are often more concested and that adequate organisation of traine is as important in rectories as and the open road. Roadways in factories are often more congested and obstructed, visibility is often poor and noise and other distractions frequently present. Each factory using transport vehicles could with advantage have its own "Highway Code" dealing with its own particular transport problems.

Analysis by Nature and Site of Injury An appendix analysing accidents by site and nature of injury and by process is complementary to the analysis by causation and process. These Tables should be valuable to those concerned in the planning of the second process. These Tables should be valuable to those concerned in the planning of accident prevention measures. Parts of the body most frequently injured were hands and wrists, with 50,666 accidents classified as causing injuries to these parts. Another important type of injury was that of "strains to the trunk", of which there were 7,898 in 1959. In metal and general engineering processes, and in building operations and works of engineering processes, and in building operations and works of engineering construction there was a total of 4,451 injuries to head and neck, other than burns and eye injuries, and there were 21,489 injuries to foot and ankle. Many of these accidents could have been prevented by the wearing of suitable protective clothing such as safety helmets, goggles, adequate footwear and gloves adequate footwear and gloves

Accidents on Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction

Accidents on Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction Accidents on both these types of work are analysed in the report in more detail than hitherto. Work at building operations has been placed in 15 different categories for the purpose of analysis, according to the nature of the building involved, and to whether the work is classified as construction, demolition or maintenance. From building operations 15,410 accidents were reported, 169 of them fatal. This total is the highest in any year since the end of the war, although the number of fatal accidents is less than that of the previous year and less than the average of the last 10 years, which is 188. Works of engineering construction produced 2,875 reported accidents, compared with 2,329 in 1958. Again, the number of fatal accidents was lower, being 48 compared with 51. On building operations falls accounted for 35 per cent. of all accidents and 66 per cent. of the fatalities. Of the 112 fatalities arising from this cause, 24 were from ladders, 16 falls through fragile roofing material, and eight from structures being demolished. Lifting machinery accidents constituted an important hazard on construction work. On building operations a total of 433 accidents involved lifting On building operations a total of 433 accidents involved lifting apparatus including hoists. Of these, 14 were fatal. On works of engineering construction there were 229 lifting appliance accidents, of which seven were fatal.

Electrical Accidents

In 1959 the total number of electrical accidents was 738, compared with 714 in 1959 the total number of electrical accidents was 735, compared with 714 in 1958. The total of fatal accidents declined from 38 to 34. An appendix analyses the accidents reported in the industry according to the type of apparatus on which they occurred. As in the past there have been many accidents arising from the use of portable and transportable equipment. Contact with overhead electric transmission and distribution lines caused a particularly

high rate of fatal accidents, 10 out of the 34 fatalities in 1959 being so caused

Electrical Developments

In electrical engineering practices there have been considerable developments which have had an effect on industrial safety. Among the most important of these is the development of electronic and semi-conductor engineering. Increased liability has been obtained by making use of components with moving parts which have an indefinitely long life and need no adjustment or maintenance. These indefinitely long life and need no adjustment or maintenance. These components are mostly small, often minute: they can usually be letly enclosed, for example, in synthetic resin, and are therefore completiy enclosed, for example, in synthetic result, and are interference unaffected by factory atmospheres and have greater resistance to mechanical shock and vibration. Moreover, monitoring, self-checking and self-testing circuits can be more easily applied with these small components than with large ones. Examples given of the ways in which developments in electronics have been used to ensure greater safety in industry include protective circuits in electronic transfer machines in the electric power supply systems, automatic transfer machines in the motor car industry, fitted electric devices in gas- and oil-fired boilers, and instrumentation and automatic control in chemical plants and petroleum refineries.

Engineering Developments

Machinery makers in general are tending to consult the Inspector-ate on the safety precautions in the design of machines more frequently than in the past. This is particularly true in the printing manufactured abroad. Such making increasing use of machinery manufactured abroad. Such machines are usually installed and at work before they come to the notice of H.M. Inspectors and, thus, without the benefit of the Inspector's advice on fencing. The increasing use of automatic feed mechanisms instead of hand feed machiners has belowd the refers the purplex of conjugation in this machines has helped to reduce the number of accidents in this industry

Chemical Developments

The practice of giving to the internal surfaces of hollow vessels of various types a protective application to guard against rust is being increasingly adopted. This form of protective coating involves the use of preparations containing toxic solvents which can be harmful to the workers exposed to them in confined spaces. The Report cites examples of work of this kind in which these protective applications are employed, notably certain parts of nuclear power reactors now under construction, the painting of the interior of tanks of ships with highly durable coatings and the manufacture of synthetic rubber oil containers.

Developments in Building and Civil Engineering The increase in the size of modern multi-storey buildings and the large quantities of materials which are used in them have resulted in the use of two or more cranes on the same site in close proximity. the use of two or more cranes on the same site in close proximity. Collisions of such cranes have occurred lately without serious results so far, but the risk is sufficiently high to make several firms investigate methods of preventing collisions. One basic safety precaution where cranes have horizontal jibs is to keep the jibs at levels which would allow one to pass over the other. Although there would remain a danger of fouling the crane ropes, direct collision between the jibs, a far worse hazard, would be avoided.

Developments in Safety, Health and Welfare Organisations

During the year a number of developments have taken place in the organisation set up'in industry and outside to consider industrial health and safety, and examples of some of these are given in the Report. Particular reference is made to the formation of an associa-tion of representatives of firms manufacturing personal safety equipment

equipment. Designing of Machinery for Safe Operation The Report calls attention to the various legislative requirements that have been imposed to meet the effects created by increased mechanisation and the installation of machines of improved design. The imposition of legal sanctions, it states, has not, however, been the only, or indeed the most important or effective, means of persuading employers to design safe machinery. Much has been done on a voluntary basis by the manufacturers, often in consulta-tion with the users, trade unions, and with Factory Inspectors. Some of these voluntary efforts are described in the Report. The Report advises designers and makers of machinery at the earliest stage in the production of machines to anticipate the dangers that can arise in their operation, and to build in a fool-proof system of safeguards and points out that in the design stage the necessary adjustments to machinery can most easily be made. Prevention of Accidents to Young Persons

Prevention of Accidents to Young Persons

The Report emphasizes the need to prevent accidents to young people during their first few years in full-time employment. Young persons, particularly in the first year of employment, are more liable to run the risk of suffering injury than older workers. Statistics of accidents to young persons since 1937 are reviewed and, noting that in 1959 there was a reversal in the downward trend of the last 10 years, the Report gives a sharp warping that a deter

of the last 10 years, the Report gives a sharp warning that a deter-mined effort will be needed in the next few years to ensure that the "bulge " in the number of young persons employed does not result in a corresponding accident " bulge ". Some of the ways in which accidents to young persons can be reduced through the efforts of employers and the staffs at schools and colleges are outlined. Staff and Organisation

At the end of the year, 409 inspectors of all grades were in post. During the year eight inspectors retired and 12 resigned. In the General Inspectorate 13 new inspectors took up their posts, while eight selected by open competition awaited appointment at the end of the year; in addition 12 inspectors were appointed to the Medical, Engineering, Electrical and Chemical Branches. At the end of the year there were 24 vacancies in the General Inspectorate, one in the Medical, one in the Electrical and seven in the Chemical Branches. **ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF**

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INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES ON INDUSTRIAL HEALTH IN 1959

The Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on Industrial Health for the year 1959 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmmd. 1137), price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 10d. including postage). In presenting his Report the Chief Inspector refers to the establishment of a new pathological laboratory at Headquarters which will be of considerable assistance in efforts to extend know-ledge of the toxicological aspects of industrial health and expresses

ledge of the toxicological aspects of industrial health, and expresses his desire to foster the liaison between the Medical Branch of the Inspectorate and members of the medical profession generally. The Report reviews the events of the year, and describes signifi-

cant cases of industrial diseases, poisoning and gassing. A separate chapter deals with dusts and their effects on the lungs.

Review of the Year

Review of the Year
The Factories Act, 1959, which received the Royal Assent on 29th July, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1959, page 295), strengthened existing factory law and introduced some additional provisions concerning the health, safety and welfare of workers in factories and other places subject to the Factories Acts. One of the two most important sections of the Act brought into force on 1st December, 1959, lays upon the Minister's new duty to promote health, safety and welfare in places subject to the Factories Acts by collecting and disseminating information and by investigating and helping to investigate problems in this field. The other important section replaces the Minister's powers under Defence Regulation 59 by new powers to grant exemptions from provisions restricting the hours of employment of women and young persons. Provisions which were to take effect from 1st February, 1960, were those strengthening precautions to be taken against explosive dust, dangerous fumes and lack of oxygen in confined spaces; and the precautions for making workplaces and means of reaching them safe, and for the protection of people near or above vessels, pits, etc., holding dangerous substances.
Medical views on first-aid treatment having changed in the past wenty years, the First-aid in Factories Order, 1939, was superseded by the First-aid Boxes in Factories Order, 1959, page 220.
The Industrial Health Advisory Committee met twice during 1959 made ethe issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1959, page 220.
The Industrial Health Advisory Committee met twice during 1959 made extending medical supervision in factories was the main subject discussed. The Committee though that the development of medical schemes could be stimulated by disseminating information about existing schemes, and it was agreed that a study should be made of schemes in individual factories with a view to the publication of a booklet in the series on safety, health and welfare muters in industry entitled

The construction of the new laboratory at the Headquarters of the Medical Branch was completed in April. The laboratory was envisaged and planned to function as a clinical pathological

The exceptionally fine and warm summer of 1959 was a testing period for the ventilation systems and other forms of temperature control in some factories. It was, therefore, not surprising that H.M. Inspectors of Factories were called upon more frequently than usual for advice about environmental conditions and about ways of combating excessive warmth.

Industrial Diseases, Poisoning and Gassing

The total number of cases of industrial poisoning or disease notified under section 66 of the Factories Act, 1937, and under section 3 of the Lead Paint Act was 532. This included 64 non-fatal cases of lead poisoning, six cases of anthrax, one of which was fatal, and 25 non-fatal cases of aniline poisoning. Notified cases of epitheliomatous ulceration totalled 226 with nine fatalities, and there were 192 cases of chrome ulceration. Of the 206 gassing accidents which wars notified 14 wars fatal which were notified. 14 were fatal.

Dusts and their Effects on the Lungs

Dusts and their Effects on the Lungs Dusts generated in industrial processes such as blasting, crushing, grinding or drilling contain many very small particles which are capable of penetration to the ultimate spaces in lungs. The general term "pneumonokoniosis" was proposed in 1866 to cover the affections of the lungs caused by dust. The term was later abbre-viated to its more familiar form "pneumoconiosis". It is doubtful whether any finely divided dust can be assumed to be harmless if inhaled in sufficient quantities over a sufficient period. Certain dust, too, when breathed, may provide an acute inflam-matory response in the lungs and other dusts, usually after many years, may bring about a cancerous development in some part of

years, may bring about a cancerous development in some part of the respiratory tract. Section 47 of the Factories Act, 1937, requires that where dust

or fume likely to be injurious or offensive, or any substantial quantity of dust is given off, all practicable measures shall be taken to protect the workers against inhaling it. The ideal solution is to substitute injurious material by one of which the dust is known to be harmless or less injurious than the original material. The Report outlines general principles on measures required to protect workers against inhaling injurious dust.



INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Electrical Accidents and their Causes

The annual report on "Electrical Accidents and their Causes", 1959, has been issued by H.M. Factory Inspectorate, Ministry of Labour, and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. 6d. net (5s. 11d. including postage). The Report gives the total number of electrical accidents reported under the Factories Acts during 1959 as 738, including 34 fatal accidents and 143 cases of welders' conjunctivitis or "eye-flash". The total exceeds the figures for 1957 or 1958, but there has, in fact, been little variation in the figures over the last ten years, despite the ever-increasing use of electric machines, apparatus and installations in all branches of industry. A further 118 fatal accidents, not reportable under the Factories

Acts, came unofficially to the notice of the Factory Inspectorate. The figures of reportable accidents are analyzed by cause, location, voltage, apparatus and occupation, in tables set out in the report.

Investigation of causes showed that nearly half the total accidents resulted from ignorance, negligence, forgetfulness and inadvertence, whilst mistakes by persons other than those injured accounted for one fifth of the total. Other important causes were failure to earth equipment, whether portable or fixed, and the essentially dangerous business of testing.

Accidents to engineers and skilled operatives in the electricity supply industry are specially reviewed, and it is clear that human failure to carry out the standing Safety Rules correctly was to blame in most cases. Some disturbing failures of plant causing fatalities which the correct electricity of control of the revueles to the which the correct operation of safety rules would be powerless to prevent were, however, noted. The Electricity Supply Safety Rules have operated for ten years and have been very effective in keeping down the accident rate. The Report notes with satisfaction that the basic principles of these rules are gradually being adopted in industry gene

A high proportion of fatal accidents in building operations and works of engineering construction is a disturbing feature revealed by the analysis of locations of accidents, there having been twelve

fatalities in a total of eighty accidents. As in the previous year, the report again draws attention to accidents occurring in factories from overhead electric lines, and suggests that most of these are preventable with proper care and supervision.

There were again a substantial number of accidents, including four fatalities, with portable hand tools.

During the year, development in the sphere of electronics and semi-conductor engineering and in other allied specialised techniques has been intense, the results of which have a significant bearing on safety in factories. The Report gives some details of these develop-ments and their application in achieving greater safety. A general survey is included of the electrical instrumentation and control of nuclear reactors, where for obvious reacons it is essential

control of nuclear reactors, where for obvious reasons it is essential that the electrical control system is virtually infallible, and completely reliable under exacting conditions not encountered in other industrie

Fire risks in electricity stations and in industry generally are dealt

with, and attention is directed to current good practice in the provision of fire fighting equipment. A separate section of the Report covers developments which have taken place during the year in electricity supply, insulation problems, arc furnaces, and other items such as underfloor heating, electric arc welding, cable colours in imported electrical machines, and the planning of electrical installations.

Guide to the Statistics Collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate

A "Guide to Statistics Collected by H.M. Factory Inspec-torate" has recently been published by the Ministry of Labour, price 4s. 0d. net. It contains details of the methods of collection and compilation of the statistics, and of the systems of coding and classification which permit analysis of further informa-tion as and when required. The aim is to help those who use the figures to understand and interpret them. It is hoped that the guide will be of particular value to the voluntary organisations and to the many firms and individuals in industry taking an active part in the work of accident prevention. The Guide points out that the Factory Inspectorate accident statistics are based on the reports of accidents made by occupiers of

factories, and by certain other employers in accordance with Section 64 of the Factories Act, 1937. The circumstances in which reports are required are set out in the Guide. The reports are made on are a full description of the circumstances of the accident, machinery involved and the nature of the injury caused. The Guide describes in detail how this information is examined, classified and given a in detail how this information is examined, classified and given a coding to permit subsequent analysis. The Tables used for classifying the information contained in the reports are set out in the Appendices to the Guide. Limited tabulations of some of this information are published quarterly as provisional figures in the Ministry of Labour Gazette, each February, May, August and November. More comprehensive tabulations of the coded information, corrected to the February of the following year, are given in the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories. Tables which give a further analysis of special classes of accidents are also published, after scrutiny of reports of investigations of the relevant accidents. For example, gassing accidents are covered in a Table in the Chief Inspector's Annual Report, and electrical accidents in "Electrical Accidents and their Causes".

Accident frequency rates are obtained by the Factory Inspectorate on a voluntary basis from individual firms and are shown in a Table in the Annual Report. A Table showing the ratio of reported notifiable accidents to the estimated working population subject to the Factories Acts is included for the first time in the 1959 Annual

The methods of obtaining and publishing statistics of dangerous occurrences such as collapse or failure of a crane, explosion or fire, etc., and of notifiable industrial diseases, are also described.

In addition the Guide mentions the statistics of medical examina-tion of young persons in factories by Appointed Factory Doctors which appear each year in the Chief Inspector's Report.

Training in First Aid

On 5th September the Minister of Labour made the Factories Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 3) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1611 (C.15)), bringing into force two sections of the Factories Act, 1959, section 1 concerning cleanliness, and section 19 concerning first aid, and the First-aid (Standard of Training) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1612).

No. 1612). The basic requirements relating to first aid in factories are contained in section 45 of the Factories Act, 1937. This section requires the provision of first-aid equipment to prescribed standards and that each first-aid box be placed in the charge of a responsible person, who, in the case of a factory where more than fifty persons are employed, has to be trained in first-aid treatment. The Minister now has power, by section 19 of the 1959 Act, to prescribe a standard which has to be satisfied before a person in charge of a first-aid box can be deemed to be trained in first-aid treatment. The conditions which have to be satisfied have been set out in the Eirst-aid (Standard of Training) Order 1960

The conditions which have to be satisfied have been set out in the First-aid (Standard of Training) Order, 1960. A person cannot be deemed to be trained in first-aid treatment unless he or she is a registered nurse, or an enrolled assistant nurse, or is otherwise recognised as being qualified in first-aid treatment by an approved training organisation. This normally means that a first-aider must possess a valid certificate issued by one of the three training organisation designed distributed by one of the three training organisations. means that a first-aider must possess a valid certificate issued by one of the three training organisations designated in the Order itself: the St. John Ambulance Association, St. Andrew's Ambu-lance Association, and the British Red Cross Society. The Chief Inspector of Factories may, however, issue certificates of approval to other organisations which have comparable standards. Certificates issued by the three training organisations are current for three years from the date of issue. This condition of the limited validity of certificates has been written into the Order so that at the end of the three-year period factory first-aiders will be expected to renew their certificates by taking a further examination, and, if necessary, a course of refresher training; this is to ensure that their training is kept up to date. their training is kept up to date. In order that employers concerned may have time to make the

In order that employers concerned may have time to make the necessary arrangements to meet the new requirements, section 19 of the Factories Act, 1959, and the First-aid (Standard of Training) Order, 1960, do not come into operation until 1st July, 1961. Moreover, in order to ensure that people who have not had any formal first-aid training will be dealt with first, those who already possess a recognised certificate in first-aid obtained within the ten years preceding the making of the Order will have until 31st December 1962 to renew their gualifications

December, 1962, to renew their qualifications. The Order further requires that particulars of first-aiders' qualifications be entered in the general register maintained by the factory under the Factories Act. The date on which the factory occupier inspected the qualifications also has to be recorded.

Contents of First-aid Boxes

As a result of a review of the requirements under the Factories Acts relating to the contents of first-aid boxes, the First-aid Boxes in Factories Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 906), which applies to all factories, was brought into operation on 1st January, 1960. The Building Operations (First-aid Boxes) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2080) and the Docks (First-aid Boxes) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959 No. 2080), requiring similar contents in first-aid boxes provided at docks and on building sites, also came into effect on 1st January, 1960 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1959, page 439). Various Orders and Regulations made before the general first-aid. Various Orders and Regulations made before the general first-aid provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, came into force had specified provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, came into force had specified that particular first-aid requisites should be provided in certain industries and processes. These particular requirements have now been reviewed in the light of the new standards required and a new First-aid Boxes (Miscellaneous Industries) Order, 1960, together with the First-aid (Revocation) Regulations, 1960, was made by the Minister of Labour on 15th September to become effective or lat October 1960 on 1st October, 1960.

on 1st October, 1960. The new Order, the First-aid Boxes (Miscellaneous Industries) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1691), requires waterproof adhesive wound dressings and waterproof adhesive plaster to be provided in specified industries and processes as items additional to the first-aid requisites which, under the First-aid Boxes in Factories Order, have to be provided in factories in general. The industries con-cerned are those in which workers with open cuts need protection against "wet" or acid processes. The First aid (Reveation) Regulations, 1960 (S.L. 1960 No.

The First-aid (Revocation) Regulations, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1690), of which a Statutory Draft was published on 5th August (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 323), revoke particular requirements about the marking and contents of first-aid boxes or cupboards in certain industries and processes which, by reason of similar requirements imposed either under the First-aid Boxes in Factories Order or under the new First-aid Boxes (Miscellaneous Industries) Order, are no longer necessary.

Modification of Superannuation Acts

On 25th July, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury made the National Insurance (Modification of the Superannuation Acts) Regulations, 1960. These Regulations, which come into force on 3rd April, 1961, modify the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1960, in connection with the operation of the provisions of the National Insurance Act. 1959 Insurance Act, 1959.

By virtue of Section 7 (2) of that Act, an employment may not be contracted out of the graduated National Insurance scheme unless those employed in it qualify for equivalent pension benefits. Section 8(1) of the Act lays down the conditions which must be satisfied if an occupational pension scheme is to be treated as providing equivalent pension benefits. The purpose of Regulations 1 to 3 of these Regulations is to modify the Superannuation Acts so that the superannuation allowances payable to established civil servants will satisfy these conditions. Regulation 1 prevents the termination or suspension (except for prescribed causes) of so much of a superannuation allowance as is equivalent to the amount of graduated pension which would be payable if graduated contri-butions were paid at the maximum rate (*i.e.*, on earnings of £15 a week) throughout a like period of service. Regulations 2 and 3 prevent the surrender or commutation of a similar portion of a superannuation allowance. By virtue of Section 7 (2) of that Act, an employment may not be uperannuation allowand

Regulation 4 provides for the reduction of the superannuation Regulation 4 provides for the reduction of the superannuation allowance payable during any period after age 65 (60 for women) to an established civil servant who is entitled to a graduated National Insurance pension, where any of the graduated pension is attributable to service in the Civil Service which is reckonable for determining the amount of his superannuation allowance. The amount of the reduction is equivalent to the amount of graduated pension attributable to such service, except in respect of service after age 65 (60 for women) where it may be less than the full equivalent.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1960 No. 1270) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

Second Quinquennial Review of National **Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts**

The Government Actuary has recently submitted to the Treasury his Report on the Second Quinquennial Actuarial Review of the operation of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts 1946–59. The Report has been published as a House of Commons Paper (H.C. No. 300 of 1959–60) by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 11d. including postage).

The 1946 Act provided for periodical reports by the Government Actuary on the operation of the Industrial Injuries scheme set up Actuary on the operation of the Industrial Injuries scheme set up by the Act, and reports have been made at yearly intervals since the scheme came into operation on 5th July, 1948 (for a review of the latest published interim report, see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1959, page 252). The second quinquennial review which has now been carried out deals with the financial condition of the Industrial Injuries Fund at 31st March, 1959, and the adequacy or otherwise of the contributions by which the Fund is supported.

The number of persons insured at 31st March, 1959, was approximately 21³ millions, of whom rather more than one-third were women. This was over a million more than the corresponding figure five years earlier, and is accounted for by increases of about half-a-million each in the numbers of men and married women Since 1954 the Industrial Injuries scheme has been affected by

the following legislation :---

(i) the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, which improved the benefits of certain children and widows;

(ii) the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956, which provided a supplementary benefit of 17s. 6d. per week to totally incapacitated persons entitled to payments under the Workmen's Compensation Acts or under schemes set up under the Industrial Diseases (Benefit) Acts, 1951 and 1954;

(iii) the National Insurance Act, 1957, which made only minor amendments having little financial effect;

(iv) the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, which increased considerably the rates of benefit and contribution prescribed under the scheme

In the addendum to the report on the first quinquennial review it was estimated that, in order to ensure the solvency of the Fund on the basis of the 1954 Act rates of benefit, the rates of contribution (No. 2) Act, 1957, benefits were increased by about 25 per cent., while the contributions for both men and women were raised by slightly more than 50 per cent. in order to meet the increase and to restore the solvency of the Fund.

In the period under review expenditure on benefits and adminis-tration was about £69 millions less than the receipts from contribu-tions of insured persons and their employers and Exchequer supplements. Interest income was nearly £27 millions, so that the Fund increased by £96 millions to nearly £205 millions, so that the Fund increased by £96 millions to nearly £205 millions on 31st March, 1959. During the whole period of nearly eleven years since the Industrial Injuries scheme was inaugurated, contributions and Exchequer supplements have amounted to £479 millions, and interest to £37 millions, whereas £268 millions have been paid out in benefits, and administration has cost £43 millions.

The numbers of awards of INJURY BENEFIT for the five years June, 1953, to May, 1958, were only slightly lower than expected, *viz.*, 3,298,000 for men and 379,000 for women. In the calendar (80746)

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NATIONAL INSURANCE

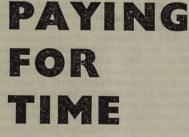
years 1954 to 1958 there were 11,120 awards of DEATH BENEFIT, of which 2,850 related to deaths from pneumoconiosis. Most deaths resulted in the award of a widow's pension and the number of such pensions in payment had risen to 16,900 by the end of 1958. In the five years to October, 1958, 844,000 DISABLEMENT GRATUITIES were awarded, 405,000 being initial awards and the remainder reassessments on termination of pension or additions to previous gratuities. There were 230,000 DISABLEMENT PENSIONS awarded in the same period, of which 28,000 were on account of pneumoconiosis, and although the majority of disable-ment pensions are payable for a short period only, the total number of pensions in payment increased steadily to 156,000 by 31st October, 1958. Associated with these disablement benefits there has also been a gradual build up in the number of SPECIAL HARDSHIP ALLOWANCES in payment to 94,000. Detailed information relating to all the various types of benefits is given in an Appendix to the Report. The final part of the Report deals with the estimates of the future numbers of contributors and beneficiaries, and the future years 1954 to 1958 there were 11,120 awards of DEATH BENEFIT,

future numbers of contributors and beneficiaries, and the future income and outgo of the Industrial Injuries Fund up to the end of the century. The Government Actuary reports that as at 31st March, 1959, the Fund was solvent and that the weekly contributions were in excess of those necessary to provide the benefits at the rates then in force by amounts which are indicated.

Apprentices and Family Allowances

The effect of a decision by the National Insurance Commissioner, recently published, is that a 17-year-old apprentice can count for family allowances if his net weekly earnings are less than 89s. 6d. For apprentices aged 16 the limit is 87s. and for those aged 15 84s. 6d.

84s. 6d. The Family Allowances Act covers apprentices whose earnings do not provide "wholly or substantially a livelihood", and the Commissioner ruled that in present circumstances this means earnings up to the amounts stated. Previously the earnings limits were 55s. for apprentices under 17 and 60s. for those between 17 and 18. As the final authority for appeals under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, the Commissioner's decision is binding for the purposes of those Acts, including claims to widowed mother's allowance and other National Insurance benefits for children. Any parents who consider that they may be entitled to family allowances or to an increase of National Insurance benefit because of this ruling should get in touch with their local National Insurance Office as soon as possible. National Insurance Office as soon as possible



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

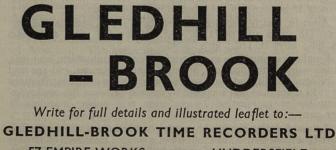
lower costs.



* The NEW Glass Fibre Case time is a first step to increased production and

A*4

The GLEDHILL-BROOK Time Recorder controls the use of time ; it provides an indisputable record of attendance, time on a job, overtime and other figures essential to accurate costing and the economic employment of labour.



57 EMPIRE WORKS :: HUDDERSFIELD

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Leather and Footwear Industries in the Netherlands

The particulars which follow have been obtained from the report for October, 1958, of the annual enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics. The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in the leather and footwear industries. For the purpose of con-version into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 10.64 florins = £1 has been used; the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Tanning and Leather Industry

-		Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Adult Males: Semi-skilled Unskilled	 1.	49	s. d. 3 2 3 0	s. d.
Average	 	48 <u>1</u> 49	* 3 0 3 1	146 8 152 5

Footwear Manufacture

Lin 199 7 I boga - Ma <u>ta</u>	10 1 1 1 20 1 1 1		Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Adult Males:	didest	Sara V	Collector States of	s. d.	s. d.
Semi-skilled Unskilled		··· ··	48 1 481	$\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{array}$	153 3 146 3
Average			48 <u>1</u>	3 2	152 6
Adult Females: Semi-skilled Unskilled	·:-	· · · · ·	48 48	$\begin{smallmatrix}2&1\\1&11\end{smallmatrix}$	99 2 91 11
Average			48	2 0	98 7
			and colored and the product of Colored and		States and and a second

The number of women employed in these industries is approxi-mately 14 per cent. of the total labour force.

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness, unemployment, accidents, children's allowances, and invalidity. There is no uniform total rate of con-tributions, which may vary according to the incidence of sickness and industrial accidents. The total charge is between 12.85 and 17.2 per cent. of wages, but it is not levied on the whole of the individual worker's wages: *i.e.* the amount of wages above a individual worker's wages; *i.e.*, the amount of wages above a certain defined "ceiling" is, except for invalidity insurance, excluded for the purpose of calculating contributions. The per-centage of the grand total wages bill represented by the total amount of contributions is, therefore, less than the figures given above. In addition to the above compulsory payments, many employers contribute to voluntary schemes and in some cases these contributions increase total payments to as much as 40 per cent. of wages.

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

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Footwear Industry in Switzerland

The Swiss Federal Office for Industry, Trade and Labour undertake each October an enquiry into earnings in various industries. The particulars which follow have been taken from La Vie Economique (April, 1960), supplemented by information from Social Aspects of European Economic Co-operation, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 9s. 0d.). For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 12.19 Swiss francs = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Hours of work in the footwear industry are 47 a week. Approxi-mately 55 per cent. of the labour force are women.

Average hourly earnings in October, 1959, were as follows: men (18 years and over) 5s. 4d.; women (18 years and over) 3s. 6d.; boys 2s. 11d.; girls 2s. 9d.

Employers contribute to various insurance funds which, inter alia, cover workers for accident, sickness, unemployment, old-age and survivors' benefit, and family allowances. Of the total contributions in 1958 more than half was paid by insured persons; the employers' contribution represented 28 per cent. and public subsidies 21 per cent.

Annual holidays are fixed by collective agreement. There is some variation from Canton to Canton but a general minimum of 12 days is granted. The number of public holidays also varies by Canton. A Federal decree provides for a maximum of eight days a year.

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the Paper and **Pulp Industry in Sweden**

Details of hours of work and wage rates in various industries, based on returns from affiliated firms, are compiled each year by the Swedish Employers' Confederation. The information given below is taken from that source and relates to the second quarter of 1959. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 14.54 kronor = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

The majority of workers in the paper and pulp industry work the standard working week, which was reduced from 48 hours to 47 hours in 1958, to 46 hours on 1st January, 1959, and to 45 hours on 1st January, 1960. Shift workers, who comprise approximately one-fifth of the total labour force, are conditioned to a 42-hour week. Very little overtime is worked Approximately 10 per cent of the Very little overtime is worked. Approximately 10 per cent. of the labour force are women.

Hourly Wage Rates

Branch of Industry	<i>Time</i> <i>rate</i> s. d.	Piece rate s. d.
Paper mill workers:	3. u.	3. u.
Adult males (working 46-hour week)	5 11	6 3
Adult males (working 42-hour week)	6 11	7 1
Adult females (working 46-hour week)	4 8	5 4
Pulp workers:		
Adult males (working 46-hour week)	6 4	6 8
Adult males (working 42-hour week)	7 9	8 2
Adult females (working 46-hour week)	4 3	5 3

In 1958 more than 90 per cent. of all adult male workers were on piece rates. In the paper mills, 82 per cent. of adults females were on piece rates; the corresponding figure for female pulp workers vas 46 per cent.

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

There is statutory provision for 18 days' paid holiday a year for workers aged 18 years and over, and 24 days for workers under 18. There are 15 customary public holidays in Sweden and it appears to be the general practice to pay for 11 such holidays.

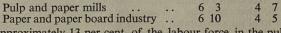
Average Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the Pulp and Paper Mills and the Paper and Paper **Board Industry in Norway**

The details given below of hours of work and earnings have been obtained from the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 20 kroner = $\pounds 1$ has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

Average weekly hours of work in the fourth quarter of 1959 were:—pulp and paper mills, men $44 \cdot 5$, women $40 \cdot 0$; paper and paper board industry, men $46 \cdot 0$, women $40 \cdot 1$.

Average hourly earnings in the last quarter of 1959 w

1	 1000	quarter or 2505		•••
3.		Adult		ult
		Males	Fem	ales
		s. d.	S.	d
		. 63	4	7



Approximately 13 per cent. of the labour force in the pulp and paper mills, and 28 per cent. in the paper and paper board industry, are women.

Employers pay contributions to funds covering pensions, sickness, industrial injuries and unemployment. At the beginning of 1960 the Norwegian Employers' Confederation estimated that these contributions equalled 5.9 per cent. of workers' net earnings for adult men workers in industry; the percentage is higher for the lower income groups; *i.e.*, for hourly earnings between 4s. 8d. and 3s. 5d. the percentage varies from about 7.0 per cent, to 9.4 per cent cent

There is statutory provision for 18 days' paid holiday a year. Workers are also granted 10 statutory paid public holidays.

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Watchmaking and Jewellery Industry in Switzerland

The Swiss Federal Office for Industry, Trade and Labour undertake each October an enquiry into earnings in various industries. The particulars which follow have been taken from La Vie Economique (March, 1960), supplemented by information from Social Aspects of European Economic Co-operation, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 20 00 Delivery Strengt Londor SW1 price 96 0(d). For the 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 9s. 0d.). For the

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nent disabilities, the time loss amounted to approximately 168 million man-days or the equivalent of a year's full-time employment for about 540,000 workers. purpose of conversion into sterling the Exchange Rate of $12 \cdot 19$ Swiss francs = £1 has been used and the amounts have been rounded to the nearest penny.

The principal increase in the number of injuries occurred in the manufacturing group of industries. The total for this group rose from 340,000 in 1958 to 400,000 in 1959, or by about 18 per cent. This increase was in part due to increased employment and a longer working week, but there was also an increase in the frequency of injuries. The only decrease in injuries recorded in 1959 compared with 1958 was in mining but this was due entirely to lower employment. The standard working week in the industry is 46 hours. 4s. 4d.; boys 3s. 2d.; girls 3s. 2d. Employers contribute to various insurance funds which, *inter alia*, cover workers for accident, sickness, unemployment, old-age and survivors' benefit, and family allowances. Of the total contributions in 1958 more than half was paid by insured persons; the employers' contribution represented 28 per cent. and public subsidies 21 per cent. Annual holidays are fixed by collective agreement. There is some variation from Canton to Canton but a general minimum of 12 days is granted. The number of public holidays also varies by Canton; a Federal decree provides for a maximum of eight days a year. with 1958 was in mining but this was due entirely to lower employ-ment. Injuries to workers in the transportation industries increased from 164,000 to 177,000, or by 8 per cent., while the number employ-ed rose by only 1 per cent. In the contract construction and trade groups of industries injuries increased by 11 per cent. (from 195,000 to 217,000) and 8 per cent. (from 340,000 to 366,000) respectively, although the level of employment in both groups rose less sharply. In the miscellaneous group of industries, including finance, service and government, there was an increase in the number of injuries of 7 per cent. from 421,000 to 450,000. The estimated numbers of disabling work injuries in agriculture were 300,000 for both 1958 and 1959. In the industry as a whole women workers account for approxi-mately 50 per cent. of the total labour force. and 1959.

West German Central Office for Labour Placing

The Central Office for Labour Placing, a sub-office in Frankfurt of the Federal Institute for Labour Placing and Unemployment Insurance, has recently completed its first five years of activity. The Central Office, which was founded to deal with particular aspects of labour placing, has three main functions.

In the first place all vacancies for senior staff and also qualified applicants for such posts are registered at the Central Office. Expert placing officers are available in ten specialised departments for the placing of scientists, lawyers, doctors, business men and engineers. A "business executives' bureau" is available for placing applicants in leading positions in industry. An increasing number of business and industrial concerns are making use of these facilities facilities

Secondly, the Central Office has become an important liaison office between the German Federal Republic and all other countries. office between the German Federal Republic and all other countries. Several international agreements designed to promote the free movement of labour within the European labour market have expressly designated the Central Office as the German placing office for this purpose. Under the European agreements concerning student employees, the Central Office is assisting young skilled workers in their efforts to learn a foreign language and extend their experience by working in other European countries. Further the Central Office is implementing Government decisions on certain aspects of German economic aid to underdeveloped countries. Under these schemes the Central Office maintains relations with Under these schemes the Central Office maintains relations with other countries in the field of labour placing in particular with countries in Asia and Africa.

The third task of the Central Office is the placing of managerial and other specialised staff within the European hotel and catering trade. The latest addition to the work of the Central Office has been placing individual artistes required for operas and theatrical plays.

With the setting up of the Central Office for Labour Placing an institution was made available which, with its quick business-like procedure and its technical knowledge, met an essential need of modern economic life. During the first five years of its existence 95,000 applicants registered at the Central Office and about 20,000 applicants and 40,000 vacancies are now being registered annually. Nearly 10,000 applicants, roughly 50 per cent., are placed in employment each year.

Work Injuries in the United States in 1959

An article published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the April issue of *Monthly Labor Review* gives preliminary estimates of work injuries in the United States in 1959. The estimates relate to "disabling work United States in 1959. The estimates relate to "disabling work injuries", which are defined so as to include temporary as well as permanent incapacity for work if the incapacity lasts for at least the length of one working day after the day of injury. The term "injury" includes occupational disease. Work injuries to pro-prietors, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers, as well as employees in all industries, except domestic servants, are included.

The Bureau estimate that the number of persons who suffered The Bureau estimate that the number of persons who suffered disabling work injuries, including those who died from their injuries, in 1959 was about 1,970,000. This figure, 8 per cent. above the revised estimate of 1,820,000 for 1958, was the highest figure since 1953. Though increased employment contributed to this rise, the number of work injuries increased more than did the rate of employment. Since 1943, apart from minor fluctuations, the injury rate declined from $45 \cdot 7$ per 1,000 workers to $29 \cdot 4$ in 1958, the lowest on record. In 1959, however, it rose to $31 \cdot 2$.

personnel. The United Kingdom is represented by a tripartite delegation. The Government delegates are Mr. Z. T. Claro, M.V.O., O.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour, and Mr. S. R. Walton, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Aviation, and they have as adviser Mr. N. V. Lindemere, Deputy Director, Safety Aviation, Ministry of Aviation. The employers' delegates are Mr. E. J. Ristow, Executive Secretary, Civil Air Transport Employers' Secretariat, and Mr. J. Vivian, Personnel and Training Manager (Flight Operations), British European Airways Corporation. The workers' delegates are Mr. D. Follows, M.B.E., General Secretary, The British Air Line Pilots' Association, and Mr. D. S. Tennant, C.B.E., General Secretary, The Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association, and they have as advisers Mr. J. G. K. Gregory, Assistant General Secretary, The Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association, and Mr. A. W. Sinclair, A.R.Ae.S., Flight Engineer Officer. Of the total number of persons injured in 1959, about 13,800 died Of the total number of persons injured in 1959, about 13,800 died as a result of their injuries, or 4 per cent. more than in 1958, when the figure was 13,300. The death rate in 1959 was 22 per 100,000 workers, the same figure as for 1958 and a decline of nearly 50 per cent. since 1937. In addition to fatalities, about 84,200 persons suffered injuries resulting in some permanent disability, including approximately 1,400 who were completely incapacitated from any further gainful employment. In the remaining 1,872,000 cases the injuries were temporary, causing incapacity for work for one day or more. The average duration of disability in these cases was 18 days. Approximately 41 million man-days of work were lost during 1959 as a result of disabling work injuries. When allowance is made for the loss of future production resulting from the deaths and perma-Engineer Officer.

NEW CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AUSTRALIA

A new retail prices index, entitled the Consumer Price Index, has been introduced in Australia, with prices in the year ended June, 1953, taken as 100. The new index, which is a weighted average of the indices for the six capital cities, has been calculated in respect of each quarter since June, 1949. For current statistical purposes it replaces both the "C" Series Retail Price Index first compiled in 1921 and the Interim Retail Price Index constructed as a transi-tional index in 1954. The "C" Series Index will continue to be available for industrial tribunals who desire it.

Changes in the pattern of expenditure during the period covered Changes in the pattern of expenditure during the period covered have been such as to make it necessary to construct the new index with changes, at intervals, in weighting patterns and in items priced, rather than with an unchanged set of weights and an unchanged list of items throughout. Four series for short periods, viz., June, 1949 to June, 1952, June, 1952 to June, 1956, June, 1956 to March, 1960, and from March, 1960, have therefore been constructed and linked to form a continuous series from 1949 onwards. It is envisaged that future links will be made in the index when significant changes in the pattern of household expenditure render it necessary.

The sets of weights used for the different periods covered by the index have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption, the Censuses of 1947 and 1954, censuses of retail and consumption, the Censuses of 1947 and 1954, censuses of retail establishments and a continuing survey of retail establishments, and other sources, including special surveys. The weights are in general based on the average consumption for the community as a whole. The principal exceptions are the weight for housing, which is estimated for wage and salary earner households in the individual cities, and the weights for private motoring, tobacco and cigarettes, beer and some services, which are estimated for wage earner house-holds whose income is at or about the average level of adult male holds whose income is at or about the average level of adult male earnings. Individual city weights are used for such items as fares, and fuel and light as well as for housing.

The indices for the six capital cities measure price movements in each city individually. They do not provide a comparison of the retail price level in any city with the retail price level in any other city.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Meeting on Civil Aviation

In accordance with a decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office an *ad hoc* Meeting on Civil Aviation is being held in Geneva. Opening on Monday, 26th September, 1960, the meeting is expected to continue until Friday, 7th October.

The Governing Body appointed Mr. H. F. Rossetti, C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour, as a member of its delegation to this meeting and to be Chairman of the meeting.

The Agenda is as follows:—1. Review of conditions of employ-ment in civil aviation. 2. Hours of duty and rest periods of flight personnel.

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in July

GENERAL SUMMARY

During July the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 69,000 to 23,662,000. The largest increases were in the distributive trades, food, drink and tobacco and catering, hotels, etc.; the main reductions were in construction and coalmining.

The Employment Exchanges filled 195,000 vacancies in the five-week period ended 10th August. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 10th August, was 356,000; this was 24,000 less than in July.

The number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries in the week ended 30th July was 20,900, which was 8,800 fewer than at the end of June.

There were 321,000 persons registered as unemployed on 15th August, of whom 313,000 were wholly unemployed and 8,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 11th July and 15th August, unemployment rose by 29,000; there was an increase of 31,000 in the wholly unemployed and a fall of 2,000 in the temporarily stopped. The increase in the unemployment figures was largely due to school-leavers registering for employment. The number of boys and girls unemployed increased by 30,000 to 44,000 and of these 32,000 had not previously been employed.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in August was 1.4 per cent.; in July it was 1.3 per cent. and in August, 1959, it was 2.0 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 159,600-51 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population[†] at the end of July was 24,477,000, an increase of 76,000 compared with the end of June.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

(End of Month)

Thousand												
LABOUR	July, 1959	May, 1960	June, 1960	July, 1960	Change during July, 1960							
Number in Civil Employment Men	23,229 15,321 7,908	23,523 15,450 8,073	23,593 15,478 8,115	23,662 15,517 8,145	+ 69 + 39 + 30							
Wholly Unemployed [‡]	394	314	290	299	+ 9							
Temporarily Stopped‡ TotalRegisteredUnemployed‡	411 	8 322	8 298	9 308	+ 1 + 10							
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	559 544 15	521 506 15	518 503 15	516 501 15	2 2							
Total Working Population Men Women	24,185 16,154 8,031	24,358 16,180 8,178	24,401 16,191 8,210	24,477 16,234 8,243	+ 76 + 43 + 33							

The figures of employment for all dates are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1960.
The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, all persons—employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment, together with an estimate of the number of ex-service men and women on release leave not yet in employment (this estimate is included in the figures on the grand total line, but is not shown separately in the Table). Part-time workers are counted as full units.

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

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL **EMPLOYMENT**

An analysis by broad industrial groups of the total numbers in civil employment for recent months and for July, 1959, is given in the Table below.

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(End of Month) Thousands											
Industry or Service	July, 1959	May, 1960	June, 1960	July, 1960	Change during July, 1960						
Agriculture and Fishing Mining and Quarrying	1,008 821	961 771	971 765	979 760	+ 8 - 5						
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical	822 520 578	812 531 618	830 532 620	842 535 622	+ 12 + 3 + 2						
Goods	1,939	2,052	2,056	2,056	A ALLOS						
Engineering Vehicles Metal Goods Textiles Clothing and Footwear Other Manufactures	263 868 519 853 562 1,560	255 918 550 867 581 1,633	252 918 551 863 578 1,634	251 918 550 861 575 1,638	-1 -1 -2 -3 +4						
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,484	8,817	8,834	8,848	+ 14						
Construction	1,517 374 1,673 3,215	1,536 371 1,647 3,249	1,541 370 1,652 3,265	1,533 370 1,660 3,288	- 8 + 8 + 23						
Services	4,893 505 739	4,931 502 738	4,954 501 740	4,981 502 741	+ 27 + 1 + 1						
Total in Civil Employment	23,229	23,523	23,593	23,662	+ 69						

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette September, 1960

Constructed LF			(End	l of Ma	onth)	1.7.15				(Thousands)		
Industry		July, 1959	May, 19		May, 1960	D Classich	State of	June, 1960)	makat	July, 1960	
reannes Total Mains Females Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	731.9	19.5	751.4	681.4	19.5	700.9	675.4	19.5	694.9	670 • 5	19.5	690.0
Food, Drink and Tobacco	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{452} \cdot 7 \\ 32 \cdot 2 \\ 80 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 35 \cdot 6 \\ 26 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 39 \cdot 8 \\ 32 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 76 \cdot 7 \\ 39 \cdot 6 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 355\cdot 4\\ 8\cdot 2\\ 53\cdot 0\\ 40\cdot 1\\ 31\cdot 8\\ 13\cdot 2\\ 4\cdot 5\\ 60\cdot 4\\ 56\cdot 5\\ 4\cdot 2\\ 17\cdot 2\\ 20\cdot 5\\ 22\cdot 9\\ 22\cdot 9\end{array}$	808 · 1 40 · 4 133 · 7 60 · 4 39 · 7 17 · 9 100 · 2 88 · 7 20 · 3 38 · 4 97 · 2 62 · 5 41 · 3	445.2 31.7 81.0 19.4 35.1 26.6 12.8 39.5 29.1 15.8 21.6 76.1 38.7 17.8	$\begin{array}{c} 351\cdot7\\ 8\cdot0\\ 55\cdot4\\ 37\cdot5\\ 31\cdot1\\ 13\cdot1\\ 4\cdot5\\ 64\cdot0\\ 49\cdot7\\ 4\cdot0\\ 18\cdot0\\ 20\cdot4\\ 22\cdot8\\ 23\cdot2\end{array}$	796 · 9 39 · 7 136 · 4 56 · 9 66 · 2 39 · 7 17 · 3 103 · 5 78 · 8 19 · 8 39 · 6 96 · 5 61 · 5 41 · 0	452 · 1 31 · 6 82 · 1 19 · 5 35 · 9 27 · 0 12 · 8 39 · 5 31 · 4 15 · 7 21 · 9 76 · 9 39 · 8 18 · 0	363·4 8·0 56·0 38·7 32·6 13·3 4·5 64·4 57·1 4·0 17·6 20·8 23·1 23·3	815:5 39:6 138:1 58:2 68:5 40:3 17:3 103:9 88:5 19:7 39:5 97:7 62:9 41:3	459 • 4 31 • 7 83 • 8 19 • 7 36 • 9 26 • 1 12 • 9 39 • 8 33 • 5 15 • 7 22 • 6 78 • 2 40 • 2 18 • 3	368:3 8:0 56:6 38:7 34:1 12:8 4:4 65:2 58:6 4:0 18:2 21:0 23:0 23:7	$\begin{array}{c} 827\cdot7\\ 39\cdot7\\ 140\cdot4\\ 58\cdot4\\ 71\cdot0\\ 38\cdot9\\ 17\cdot3\\ 105\cdot0\\ 92\cdot1\\ 19\cdot7\\ 40\cdot8\\ 99\cdot2\\ 63\cdot2\\ 42\cdot0\\ \end{array}$
Chemicals and Allied Industries	374.6 18.1 33.5 6.7 174.1 28.7 23.6 33.6 33.6 30.7 18.3 7.3	143:5 0.6 7.3 2.5 44:6 38:1 12:5 14:5 14:5 14:3 4:7 4:4	518:1 18:7 40:8 9:2 218:7 66:8 36:1 48:1 48:1 45:0 23:0 11:7	380·3 18·2 33·4 6·8 177·7 28·8 23·5 34·1 30·4 19·8 7·6	148.9 0.6 7.3 2.3 46.4 40.2 12.2 15.0 14.7 5.3 4.9	529 · 2 18 · 8 40 · 7 9 · 1 224 · 1 69 · 0 35 · 7 49 · 1 45 · 1 25 · 1 12 · 5	381.0 18.2 33.4 6.9 178.0 28.8 23.6 34.2 30.3 20.0 7.6	149·3 0·6 7·4 2·4 46·5 40·3 12·1 15·0 14·8 5·3 4·9	530.3 18.8 40.8 9.3 224.5 69.1 35.7 49.2 45.1 25.3 12.5	382.5 18.2 33.4 6.9 179.1 29.2 23.4 34.3 30.3 20.0 7.7	151.0 0.6 7.3 2.4 46.9 41.5 12.0 15.0 15.1 5.3 4.9	533.5 18.8 40.7 9.3 226.0 70.7 35.4 49.3 45.4 25.3 12.6
Metal Manufacture	$505 \cdot 5$ $252 \cdot 1$ $42 \cdot 9$ $105 \cdot 0$ $44 \cdot 0$ $61 \cdot 5$	$71 \cdot 4 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 8$	576·9 275·3 51·1 119·5 56·7 74·3	540.7270.445.2111.647.366.2	76.5 24.5 8.7 15.2 13.9 14.2	617·2 294·9 53·9 126·8 61·2 80·4	542·3 271·4 45·3 111·8 47·4 66·4	76.7 24.6 8.7 15.3 13.9 14.2	619 · 0 296 · 0 54 · 0 127 · 1 61 · 3 80 · 6	543.5 272.8 45.1 111.6 47.5 66.5	$77 \cdot 0 24 \cdot 7 8 \cdot 7 15 \cdot 4 13 \cdot 9 14 \cdot 3$	620·5 297·5 53·8 127·0 61·4 80·8
Engineering and Electrical Goods Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors) Metal-working Machine Tools Industrial Engines Textile Machinery and Gauges Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery Mechanical Handling Equipment Office Machinery Other Machinery Industrial Plant and Steelwork Other Machinery Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments Watches and Clocks Electrical Machinery Insulated Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Radio and other Electronic Apparatus Other Electrical Goods	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,411} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{71} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{33} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{30} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{41} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{19} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{42} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{258} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{130} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{28} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{141} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{74} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{70} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{72} \cdot \textbf{7} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{502.5} \\ \textbf{4.9} \\ \textbf{13.8} \\ \textbf{10.1} \\ \textbf{5.3} \\ \textbf{7.0} \\ \textbf{3.3} \\ \textbf{5.6} \\ \textbf{16.0} \\ \textbf{57.6} \\ \textbf{16.4} \\ \textbf{7.7} \\ \textbf{41.2} \\ \textbf{40.1} \\ \textbf{7.0} \\ \textbf{51.5} \\ \textbf{19.7} \\ \textbf{19.9} \\ \textbf{97.6} \\ \textbf{21.1} \\ \textbf{56.7} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{1,913.5} \\ 36.7 \\ 85.6 \\ 43.7 \\ 36.0 \\ 48.3 \\ 23.2 \\ 48.1 \\ 53.0 \\ 316.2 \\ 146.6 \\ 36.5 \\ 183.0 \\ 114.9 \\ 14.5 \\ 207.4 \\ 59.7 \\ 56.9 \\ 215.4 \\ 58.4 \\ 129.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,474.6} \\ 32.5 \\ 74.9 \\ 36.2 \\ 32.0 \\ 45.7 \\ 21.1 \\ 43.0 \\ 38.2 \\ 268.9 \\ 133.1 \\ 29.4 \\ 152.0 \\ 7.6 \\ 158.8 \\ 40.1 \\ 37.7 \\ 126.7 \\ 126.7 \\ 40.3 \\ 80.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 551\cdot 1\\ 5\cdot 0\\ 14\cdot 7\\ 11\cdot 2\\ 5\cdot 4\\ 8\cdot 3\\ 3\cdot 5\\ 5\cdot 8\\ 16\cdot 8\\ 62\cdot 5\\ 17\cdot 4\\ 7\cdot 9\\ 46\cdot 4\\ 43\cdot 0\\ 7\cdot 8\\ 55\cdot 0\\ 21\cdot 7\\ 22\cdot 9\\ 107\cdot 6\\ 23\cdot 4\\ 64\cdot 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,025} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{89} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{47} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{54} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{24} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{48} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{55} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{331} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{15} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{198} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{213} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{61} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{60} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{234} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{145} \cdot \textbf{0} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,476\cdot8}\\ \textbf{32\cdot3}\\ \textbf{75\cdot0}\\ \textbf{36\cdot3}\\ \textbf{32\cdot0}\\ \textbf{45\cdot6}\\ \textbf{21\cdot2}\\ \textbf{43\cdot1}\\ \textbf{38\cdot3}\\ \textbf{269\cdot8}\\ \textbf{133\cdot5}\\ \textbf{29\cdot1}\\ \textbf{152\cdot6}\\ \textbf{76\cdot2}\\ \textbf{7\cdot7}\\ \textbf{158\cdot6}\\ \textbf{40\cdot2}\\ \textbf{37\cdot8}\\ \textbf{127\cdot2}\\ \textbf{37\cdot8}\\ \textbf{127\cdot2}\\ \textbf{39\cdot9}\\ \textbf{80\cdot4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 552\cdot7\\ 4\cdot9\\ 14\cdot7\\ 11\cdot2\\ 5\cdot4\\ 8\cdot3\\ 3\cdot5\\ 5\cdot8\\ 17\cdot0\\ 62\cdot5\\ 17\cdot4\\ 7\cdot8\\ 46\cdot9\\ 43\cdot2\\ 7\cdot9\\ 55\cdot0\\ 21\cdot7\\ 23\cdot0\\ 107\cdot8\\ 23\cdot5\\ 65\cdot2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,029} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ 37 \cdot 2 \\ 89 \cdot 7 \\ 47 \cdot 5 \\ 37 \cdot 4 \\ 53 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 7 \\ 48 \cdot 9 \\ 55 \cdot 3 \\ 332 \cdot 3 \\ 332 \cdot 3 \\ 332 \cdot 3 \\ 335 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \\ 199 \cdot 5 \\ 119 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 213 \cdot 6 \\ 61 \cdot 9 \\ 60 \cdot 8 \\ 235 \cdot 0 \\ 63 \cdot 4 \\ 145 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{1,479\cdot3}\\ \mathbf{32\cdot3}\\ \mathbf{75\cdot2}\\ \mathbf{36\cdot4}\\ \mathbf{32\cdot0}\\ \mathbf{45\cdot6}\\ \mathbf{21\cdot2}\\ \mathbf{43\cdot3}\\ \mathbf{38\cdot7}\\ \mathbf{270\cdot5}\\ \mathbf{133\cdot9}\\ \mathbf{29\cdot1}\\ \mathbf{153\cdot0}\\ \mathbf{76\cdot7}\\ \mathbf{7\cdot7}\\ \mathbf{7\cdot7}\\ \mathbf{75\cdot8}\\ 9\\ \mathbf{39\cdot9}\\ \mathbf{37\cdot9}\\ \mathbf{37\cdot9}\\ \mathbf{127\cdot4}\\ \mathbf{39\cdot3}\\ \mathbf{80\cdot3}\\ \mathbf{80\cdot3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 550\cdot7\\ 4\cdot8\\ 14\cdot7\\ 11\cdot2\\ 5\cdot4\\ 8\cdot3\\ 3\cdot5\\ 5\cdot8\\ 17\cdot0\\ 62\cdot7\\ 17\cdot4\\ 7\cdot8\\ 46\cdot6\\ 43\cdot6\\ 8\cdot0\\ 55\cdot1\\ 21\cdot5\\ 23\cdot1\\ 106\cdot4\\ 23\cdot3\\ 64\cdot5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2,030} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{37\cdot1} \\ \textbf{89\cdot9} \\ \textbf{47\cdot6} \\ \textbf{37\cdot4} \\ \textbf{53\cdot9} \\ \textbf{24\cdot7} \\ \textbf{49\cdot1} \\ \textbf{55\cdot7} \\ \textbf{333\cdot2} \\ \textbf{151\cdot3} \\ \textbf{36\cdot9} \\ \textbf{199\cdot6} \\ \textbf{120\cdot3} \\ \textbf{15\cdot7} \\ \textbf{214\cdot0} \\ \textbf{61\cdot0} \\ \textbf{233\cdot8} \\ \textbf{62\cdot6} \\ \textbf{144\cdot8} \end{array}$
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	248.6 178.1 70.5	12·8 8·7 4·1	261·4 186·8 74·6	241·3 172·9 68·4	12·5 8·4 4·1	253·8 181·3 72·5	$238 \cdot 0$ $170 \cdot 0$ $68 \cdot 0$	12.6 8.5 4.1	250·6 178·5 72·1	237·5 170·2 67·3	12·5 8·4 4·1	250·0 178·6 71·4
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.	743.6 334.8 25.9 239.4 66.3 72.6 4.6	116.5 53.2 10.4 41.5 4.9 3.9 2.6	860 · 1 388 · 0 36 · 3 280 · 9 71 · 2 76 · 5 7 · 2	784·9 380·1 28·1 238·1 63·9 70·1 4·6	126·3 61·0 11·7 42·2 4·9 3·9 2·6	911 · 2 441 · 1 39 · 8 280 · 3 68 · 8 74 · 0 7 · 2	784·9 381·1 28·0 237·6 63·7 69·9 4·6	126 ·3 61·2 11·6 42·1 4·9 3·9 2·6	911·2 442·3 39·6 279·7 68·6 73·8 7·2	784·8 381·1 27·7 238·1 63·5 69·8 4·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 125 \cdot 8 \\ 60 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	910.6 442.0 39.1 280.2 68.4 73.7 7.2
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified Tools and Implements Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. Wire and Wire Manufactures Cans and Metal Boxes Jewellery, Plate and Precious Metals Refining Other Metal Industries	$\begin{array}{r} 326 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 24 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 221 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 181 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	$508 \cdot 1$ 22 \cdot 5 10 \cdot 0 40 \cdot 4 41 \cdot 9 34 \cdot 2 28 \cdot 4 330 \cdot 7	341 · 8 15 · 7 4 · 4 25 · 8 33 · 1 14 · 8 16 · 4 231 · 6	197 · 1 8 · 1 6 · 1 18 · 6 10 · 7 21 · 4 13 · 1 119 · 1	538 · 9 23 · 8 10 · 5 44 · 4 43 · 8 36 · 2 29 · 5 350 · 7	342·2 15·6 4·4 25·8 33·2 14·9 16·3 232·0	198.0 8.1 6.0 18.8 10.9 21.7 13.0 119.5	540 · 2 23 · 7 10 · 4 44 · 6 44 · 1 36 · 6 29 · 3 351 · 5	342·3 15·4 4·4 25·8 33·3 15·1 16·3 232·0	197.0 8.0 6.0 18.7 10.8 21.5 13.1 118.9	539·3 23·4 10·4 44·5 44·1 36·6 29·4 350·9
Fextiles	374.5 29.4 48.0 46.6 92.0 8.0 5.1 33.8 3.9 17.6 7.6 9.8 54.9 17.8	469.6 9.4 89.1 75.6 107.9 9.0 7.9 80.9 5.0 15.1 13.9 21.1 13.9 21.1 26.0 8.7	844.1 38.8 137.1 122.2 199.9 17.0 13.0 114.7 8.9 32.7 21.5 30.9 80.9 26.5	379·4 31·7 44·6 45·7 92·8 8·6 5·1 35·3 4·1 18·5 8·4 10·1 18·5 7 18·8	478.8 10.0 87.1 73.0 112.2 9.9 7.8 85.6 5.3 15.6 14.7 21.3 27.2 9.1	858.2 41.7 131.7 118.7 205.0 18.5 12.9 120.9 9.4 34.1 23.1 31.4 82.9 27.9	378.6 32.0 44.2 45.5 92.4 8.5 5.1 35.2 4.1 18.4 8.5 10.1 18.4 8.5 10.7 18.9	475.6 10.1 86.0 72.5 111.5 9.7 7.7 85.3 5.3 15.5 14.5 21.3 27.1 9.1	854-2 42-1 130-2 118-0 203-9 18-2 12-8 120-5 9-4 33-9 23-0 31-4 82-8 28-0	$\begin{array}{c} 379 \cdot 5 \\ 32 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 6 \\ 92 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 35 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 55 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 472 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 85 \cdot 3 \\ 72 \cdot 4 \\ 110 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 84 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 27 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	852.2 42.4 129.6 118.0 203.1 18.1 12.7 120.2 9.3 33.8 23.0 31.1 82.7 28.2
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	36·5 24·1 8·2	26.5 6.9 14.8	63·0 31·0 23·0	35·9 23·8 8·3	$27 \cdot 2$ 7 \cdot 1 15 \cdot 4	63·1 30·9 23·7	35·9 23·8 8·3	27·2 7·2 15·4	63·1 31·0 23·7	35·9 23·8 8·3	27·2 7·2 15·3	63·1 31·0 23·6
Fur	4·2 147·5 7·7 33·0 18·5 7·0 12·8 5·4 8·7 54·4	4.8 394.7 21.2 92.0 46.3 41.0 95.3 10.2 30.8 57.9	9.0 542.2 28.9 125.0 64.8 48.0 108.1 15.6 39.5 112.3	3.8 149.8 7.6 33.5 18.4 7.3 13.5 5.6 8.8 55.1	4.7 411.5 21.8 95.6 46.5 43.9 100.6 10.2 32.3 60.6	8·5 561·3 29·4 129·1 64·9 51·2 114·1 15·8 41·1 115·7	3.8 149.6 7.6 33.6 18.5 7.3 13.5 5.6 8.8 54.7	4.6 408.3 22.0 95.0 46.2 43.7 99.5 10.2 31.8 59.9	8·4 557·9 29·6 128·6 64·7 51·0 113·0 15·8 40·6 114·6	3.8 149.5 7.6 33.6 18.5 7.2 13.5 5.6 8.8 54.7	4.7 405.0 21.9 94.3 45.7 43.3 98.7 10.2 31.5 59.4	8·5 554·5 29·5 127·9 64·2 50·5 112·2 15·8 40·3 114·1
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	248.6 66.5 28.6 57.2 14.8 81.5	76.7 7.2 37.5 17.7 1.4 12.9	325·3 73·7 66·1 74·9 16·2 94·4	257.0 68.4 28.8 59.6 14.8 85.4	$79 \cdot 3 7 \cdot 4 37 \cdot 9 19 \cdot 1 1 \cdot 4 13 \cdot 5$	336·3 75·8 66·7 78·7 16·2 98·9	257·4 68·3 28·8 59·6 14·8 85·9	79.5 7.4 37.9 19.3 1.4 13.5	336·9 75·7 66·7 78·9 16·2 99·4	258 · 4 68 · 6 28 · 8 60 · 0 14 · 9 86 · 1	79.5 7.3 37.8 19.5 1.4 13.5	337·9 75·9 66·6 79·5 16·3 99·6
Cimber, Furniture, etc.	$221 \cdot 9 \\ 77 \cdot 5 \\ 80 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 0$	58.9 11.6 22.2 9.5 3.7 6.4 5.5	$280 \cdot 8 \\ 89 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 9 \\ 25 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 5$	230.579.084.310.321.420.015.5	61·9 12·2 23·7 9·5 4·2 6·9 5·4	292·4 91·2 108·0 19·8 25·6 26·9 20·9	230·2 79·4 83·6 10·3 21·3 20·0 15·6	62 · 2 12 · 4 23 · 4 9 · 5 4 · 3 7 · 1 5 · 5	292·4 91·8 107·0 19·8 25·6 27·1 21·1	230·7 79·8 83·1 10·4 21·6 20·2 15·6	62·2 12·5 23·2 9·6 4·5 7·0 5·4	292.9 92.3 106.3 20.0 26.1 27.2 21.0

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month)

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Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued

			(End	of Mo	onth)						(7	housands
, 1940	Jan	July, 1959	er gun	1	May, 1960	Daly, (S	÷	June, 1960		- adustra	July, 1960	
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, d	367.8 69.9 26.6 29.5 100.3 tc. 141.5	199·4 19·7 33·0 32·8 26·9 87·0	567 · 2 89 · 6 59 · 6 62 · 3 127 · 2 228 · 5	383 · 5 72 · 7 28 · 3 31 · 4 102 · 7 148 · 4	$215 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 35 \cdot 5 \\ 36 \cdot 0 \\ 28 \cdot 0 \\ 94 \cdot 5$	598 · 7 93 · 9 63 · 8 67 · 4 130 · 7 242 · 9	384 · 1 72 · 8 28 · 4 31 · 4 102 · 9 148 · 6	215 · 4 21 · 2 35 · 6 36 · 0 28 · 1 94 · 5	599.5 94.0 64.0 67.4 131.0 243.1	385 · 4 73 · 1 28 · 7 31 · 6 102 · 9 149 · 1	215·3 21·1 35·6 35·7 28·3 94·6	600 · 7 94 · 2 64 · 3 67 · 3 131 · 2 243 · 7
Other Manufacturing Industries	169.5 78.7 13.3 8.0 11.4 5.1 30.6 22.4		281.0 114.2 17.6 15.6 29.5 11.3 55.3 37.5	180.0 84.3 13.9 7.8 11.6 5.3 34.2 22.9	119·3 37·8 4·3 7·5 19·6 6·1 28·0 16·0	299·3 122·1 18·2 15·3 31·2 11·4 62·2 38·9	180·1 84·3 13·9 7·9 11·7 5·3 34·2 22·8	119·3 37·8 4·3 7·5 19·8 6·0 28·0 15·9	299 · 4 122 · 1 18 · 2 15 · 4 31 · 5 11 · 3 62 · 2 38 · 7	180.5 84.1 13.8 7.8 11.9 5.3 34.8 22.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 119 \cdot 7 \\ 37 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 27 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	300·2 121·7 18·1 15·4 32·4 11·3 62·6 38·7
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,628.7	2,721.1	8,349.8	5,824.9	2,857.3	8,682 · 2	5,833.2	2,866.5	8,699.7	5,849 • 2	2,863.9	8,713 • 1
Construction	1,310.9	64.9	1,375.8	1,329.9	64.9	1,394.8	1,334.9	64.9	1,399.8	1,326.9	64.9	1,391 . 8
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water Supply	··· 331·6 ·· 115·4 ·· 182·5 ·· 33·7	14·7 25·5	374·1 130·1 208·0 36·0	327.6 111.4 183.1 33.1	43·2 14·9 26·0 2·3	370 · 8 126 · 3 209 · 1 35 · 4	326·7 110·4 183·2 33·1	43·0 14·7 26·0 2·3	369·7 125·1 209·2 35·4	326·5 110·2 183·1 33·2	43·2 14·7 26·2 2·3	369 · 7 124 · 9 209 · 3 35 · 5
Transport and Communication Road Passenger Transport Road Haulage Contracting	··· 223·6 ··· 167·4		273·6 182·6	212·2 169·6	47·9 15·6	260 · 1 185 · 2	213·5 170·3	48·2 15·5	261·7 185·8	215·9 170·6	48·5 15·5	264 · 4 186 · 2
Distributive Trades	1,316 .0 331.9 771.8	184.1	2,718 · 1 516 · 0 1,923 · 4	1,327.5 337.5 776.0	1,423·9 187·8 1,168·8	2,751·4 525·3 1,944·8	1,332·3 338·5 780·1	1,435·0 188·3 1,179·3	2,767·3 526·8 1,959·4	1,340·7 340·6 786·6	1,449 · 7 189 · 2 1,192 · 5	2,790 · 4 529 · 1 1,979 ·
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, G and Agricultural Supplies Dealing in other Industrial Materials, etc	rain 123.7	34.9	158·6 120·1	125·4 88·6	35·2 32·1	160·6 120·7	125·1 88·6	35·2 32·2	160·3 120·8	124·5 89·0	35·6 32·4	160· 121·
Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages, e Repair of Boots and Shoes	68.2 35.3 11.3 186.7 31.2 .etc. 11.1 .c 279.6 14.0	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	136.5 55.0 37.7 590.4 127.8 45.2 335.7 17.9	69·3 33·2 11·5 179·0 30·0 11·0 282·9 13·2	18·4 25·4 288·4 94·0 31·4 60·5	567·4 124·0 42·4 343·4	11.5 183.1 30.3 11.1 283.0		140 · 2 55 · 3 36 · 7 584 · 3 124 · 9 42 · 5 344 · 0 16 · 8	74.4 35.7 11.8 192.7 31.3 11.3 283.5 13.1	70.3 21.1 26.3 410.0 95.7 31.4 61.5 3.6	127· 42· 345·

SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

Number of

operatives on

Operatives on Short-time in Great Britain in week ended 30th July, 1960

on ne

Industry					Number of operatives Short-tim
Food, Drink and Tobacco Fruit and Vegetable Products		••••	 		600 300
Chemicals and Allied Industries					100
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel (General) Steel Tubes	··· ···	··· ···	··· ···	 	1,000 400 400
Engineering (including Marine Engineeri	ng) an	d Elect	rical G	loods	2,300
Engineering Electrical Goods	::		::		500 1,800
Vehicles	·				3,000 2,900
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	1.				1,100
Textiles Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Fl				ibres	3,500 300 400
Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Textile Finishing					1,300 1,000

100 01 11 Dr2 + 5 Dr.		1				Snort-tu
Clothing and Footwear			2. 219	in and an	211.44	3,800
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outer		1. S. E.	No. Sec.			500
Women's and Girls' Tailored O	uterw	ear				500
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear	r, etc.					600
Hats, Caps and Millinery						300
Footwear				d		1,700
					ROFOX	
					nextor	2 100
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	с.				••	2,100 1,900
Pottery	••	4.		1.		1,500
1 7. LOVE 1 2.408 1 2.405 1 4.						2,300
limber, Furniture, etc.			••			2,10
Furniture and Upholstery				•••	•••	2,100
					-	10
Paper, Printing and Publishing						10
Other Manufacturing Industries	1.75			3 413	S. S. D. S. M.	1.00
Rubber			12000		1	80
Rubber	1		- 11 - 11 - 1	10000	Constant of	
	-					20.00
Fotal , All Manufacturing Industrie	es*				6.10 · · · · ·	20,90

Industry

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

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Ministry of Labour Gazette September, 1960

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 11th July and 15th August, 1960, were as follows:----

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
11th July	203,858	9,016	73,495	5,582	291,951
15th August	203,068	26,584	74,147	17,558	321,357
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	- 790	+ 17,568	+ 652	+ 11,976	+ 29,406

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 15th August represented 1.4 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 11th July was 1.3. The total of 321,357 at 15th August includes 40,423 married women

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (*i.e.*, "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of the normal seasonal movement estimates published in the March, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 15th August was 281,286, consisting of 205 021 males and 76 265 females. 205,021 males and 76,265 females. An analysis of the unemployment figures for 15th August according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table.

- Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks weeks than 8 weeks than 8 weeks than 2 than 1 than 2 than 2 than 2 than 2 than 2 than 2 than 2	1			
Men 18 and over 40,283 38,627 118,788 197,698 5,370 203,0 Boys under 18 9,414 14,538 2,551 26,503 81 26,5 Women 18 and over 17,360 17,919 36,453 71,732 2,415 74,15 Girls under 18 6,121 9,545 1,795 17,461 97 17,5	84 47			
Total 73,178 80,629 159,587 313,394 7,963 321,3	57			
Region Males	and and and a			
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	51 36 50 99 13 99			
Great Britain 49,697 53,165 121,339 224,201 5,451 229,6	52			
Females				
London and S.E.5,0084,5892,22811,82515111,9Eastern and Southern2,0342,0621,7475,843675,9South-Western1,2371,2251,8104,272904,3Midland2,1893,5922,1697,9502228,1North-Midland1,2811,1341,8754,2901174,4E. and W. Ridings1,5381,8522,1895,5793755,9North-Western3,6704,4867,51515,67154616,2Northern3,3424,10810,55418,00462418,6Wales1,3891,6614,1127,1621957,3	10 52 72 54 17 22 8			
Great Britain 23,481 27,464 38,248 89,193 2,512 91,70	15			

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed and the percentage rates of unemployme administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Northern Ireland at 15th August, 1960.

Region	Nun register at 15	Pere		
	Males	Females	Total	Males
London and S.E	34.013	11,976	45,989	1.0
Eastern and Southern	17,451	5,910	23,361	1.1
South-Western	11,600	4,362	15,962	1.4
Midland	14,336	8,172	22,508	1.0
North-Midland	10,460	4,407	14,867	1.0
E. and W. Ridings	14,899	5,954	20,853	1.2
North-Western	37,313	16,217	53,530	2.0
Northern	24,395	8,722	33,117	2.7
Scotland	48,499	18,628	67,127	3.5
Wales	16,686	7,357	24,043	2.4
Great Britain	229,652	91,705	321,357	1.6
Northern Ireland	21,408	7,460	28,868	7.1

total number of employees (employed and unemployed) (80746)

Easter South Midla

North E. and North North Scotla Wales

Gre No Uni

Londo Easter South Midla North E. and North North Scotla Wales

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Londo Easter South Midla North E. and North North Scotla Wales

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No Un

emplo

Fem

ent i	in each		(including	; Casuals)	Stop	ped	Total	Total
Wa	les and		Males	Females	Males	Females	raties) (pdf)	model(Q) model(T)
100	Strong	1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
ge rat oymei		1946 1947 1948 1949	257,500 239,000 227,500 223,200	113,500 86,500 75,000 76,900	2,100 102,700 4,300 4,800	1,200 52,000 3,200 3,100	374,300 480,200 310,000 308,000	405,900 510,600 338,000 338,000
nales	Total	1950 1951 1952	215,000 153,400 196,100	90,600 83,600	5,100 8,100	3,500 7,800	314,200 252,900	341,100 281,400
)·6)·7	0.8 1.0	1952 1953 1954	204,300	132,600 115,600 95,100	31,800 13,900 7,900	53,800 8,200 5,300	414,300 342,000 284,800	462,500 380,000 317,800
·0 ·1	1·3 1·0	1955 1956	137,400 151,000	75,700 78,600	9,300 17,800	9,800 9,600	232,200 257,000	264,500 287,100
)·9)·9 ·4	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	1957 1958 1959	204,300 293,800 322,600	90,200 116,300 121,900	12,300 27,600 21,200	5,700 19,700 9,500	312,500 457,400 475,200	347,200 500,900 512,100
·2 ·4	$2.5 \\ 3.1$	1960:	Linza	And the second				Stationet
·6	2.5	11th Jan 15th Feb 14th Mar	327,508 310,467 287,038	120,751 120,793 114,703	9,165 15,093 8,350	3,193 3,610 3,097	460,617 449,963 413,188	497,636 487,628 449,169
.3	6.1	11th Apr 16th May 13th June	268,788 236,303 214,254	112,427 96,792 82,904	6,831 5,665 5,850	3,157 2,416 2,119	391,203 341,176 305,127	426,847 372,904 334,683
the e	estimated	11th July 15th Aug	205,451 224,201	76,256 89,193	7,423 5,451	2,821 2,512	291,951 321,357	320,471 350,225

Wholly Unemployed

Unemployment at 15th August, 1960

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 15th August, 1960, was 350,225, including 223,402 men, 27,658 boys, 81,190 women and 17,975 girls. Of the total, 341,811 (including 5,220 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 8,414 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 15th August, 1960, are shown below.

Man Davis Warran Cists

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total					
- Funda - Frank	W	holly Unen	nployed (ind	cluding Cas	uals)					
on and S.E	29,288 14,943 10,587 10,400 8,966 12,576 32,364 20,958 43,910 13,706	4,196 2,236 867 3,495 1,293 1,859 4,222 3,189 3,433 1,713	9,080 4,173 3,571 4,789 3,237 4,384 13,500 6,900 16,373 5,725	2,745 1,670 701 3,161 1,053 1,195 2,171 1,697 1,631 1,437	45,309 23,022 15,726 21,845 14,549 20,014 52,257 32,744 65,347 22,581					
eat Britain	197,698	26,503 71,732		17,461	313,394					
rthern Ireland	20,175	1,072	6,762	408	28,417					
ited Kingdom	217,873	27,575	78,494	17,869	341,811					
		Temporarily Stopped								
on and S.E	524 267 144 435 195 463 720 244 1,120 1,258	5 5 2 6 1 7 4 36 9	145 67 73 220 115 343 533 123 614 182	6 	680 339 236 663 318 839 1,273 373 1,780 1,462					
eat Britain	5,370	81	2,415	97	7,963					
rthern Ireland	159	2	281	9	451					
ited Kingdom	5,529	83	2,696	106	8,414					
	no to	Total Regi	stered as U	nemployed	hik/.dru//					
on and S.E rn and Southern -Western Ind	29,812 15,210 10,731 10,835 9,161 13,039 33,084 21,202 45,030 14,964	4,201 2,241 869 3,501 1,299 1,860 4,229 3,193 3,469 1,722	9,225 4,240 3,644 5,009 3,352 4,727 14,033 7,023 16,987 5,907	2,751 1,670 718 3,163 1,055 1,227 2,184 1,699 1,641 1,450	45,989 23,361 15,962 22,508 14,867 20,853 53,530 33,117 67,127 24,043					
eat Britain	203,068	26,584	74,147	17,558	321,357					
rthern Ireland	20,334	1,074	7,043	417	28,868					
ited Kingdom	223,402	27,658	81,190	17,975	350,225					

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : 1939 to 1960

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

Great Britain

Temporarily

A** 3

United Kingdom Total

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas at present designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unem-ployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices, on 15th August, 1960, and the percentage rate of unemployment.

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

	R	Number egisters at	s of pers 15th Au		60	Per-		Re	Number gisters at	s of personal soft Au		50	Per-
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Tem- por- arily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ- ment*	gistered as meenployed of the total member of at 11th Mily west 1 J. chates \$5.622 married	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18		Tem- por- arily stopped (inc. in total)	centage rate of un- employ- ment*
Prin	cipal T	owns (B	y Regio	on)		an sure	Development Districts (By Region)						
ondon and South-Eastern Greater London Brighton and Hove Chatham	21,718 1,487 511	7,335 283 256	4,728 134 185	33,781 1,904 952	602 3 16	$0.7 \\ 2.1 \\ 1.5$	London and South-Eastern Margate and Ramsgate Sheerness	497 245	78 93	142 23	717 361	_1	2·4 4~8
astern and Southern Bedford Bournemouth Cambridge Ipswich	170 1,151 161 406	70 146 52 97	95 89 39 65	335 1,386 252 568		0.8 1.5 0.4 1.1	Eastern and Southern Isle of Wight Southwold South Western	313 83	82 13	125 18	520 114	_4	1.7 3.7
Luton Norwich Oxford Portsmouth Reading	279 1,076 199 1,839 368 269	58 205 61 469 150 65	75 404 49 383 69 83	412 1,685 309 2,691 587 417	-1 -2 -2 -	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 2.0\\ 0.4\\ 2.1\\ 0.9\\ 0.5 \end{array} $	Cornwall (excluding Bude, Gunnislake, Launceston, St. Austell, Saltash and Truro) Ilfracombe Plymouth, Devonport,	1,148 52	305 2	149 10	1,602 64	88 1	2.6 2.1
Southampton	1,240 587 185	291 171 80	470 75 167	2,001 833 432	4 15 —	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	Gunnislake, Saltash and Torpoint	1,204	611	298	2,113	15	2.5
outh-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter	2,627 392 248	710 127 191	172 15 109	3,509 534 548	7 5 1	$1.5 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.0$	North Midland Skegness and Mable- thorpe	111	17	40	168	1	1.4
Gloucester Swindon Iidland	206	166	21	393		0.7	East and West Ridings Bridlington and Filey	193	25	67	285	17	2.5
Birmingham	2,967 115 1,004 60	1,018 96 578 22	3,798 17 187 25	7,783 228 1,769 107	160 158 5 18	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	North Western Blackpool Merseyside and Prescot	530 14,203	163 3,761	28 2,046	721 20,010	8 86	1·4 3·3
Smethwick	129 1,474 389 190 454 139	49 604 119 53 287 62	53 177 115 9 204 27	231 2,255 623 252 945 228		1.5 1.1 0.6 0.9 0.5	Northern Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spenny- moor Haltwhistle Hartlepools and Horden	1,163 101 1,017 246	206 6 721 17	196 8 246 41	1,565 115 1,984 304		3·3 3·7 3·8 1·5
forth-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby	690 648 574	249 276 64	404 51 137	1,343 975 775	3 1 3	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	Scarborough South-East Tyneside Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-Le-Spring	2,003 4,125	715 1,157	283 722	3,001 6,004	15 61	4·2 5·0
Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Peterborough	395 333 202 2,259 131	183 111 94 64 586 87	69 58 88 23 420 95	1,095 564 515 289 3,265 313	$ \begin{array}{c c} 30 \\ -5 \\ -80 \\ -2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.6 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.5 \\ 1.4 \\ 0.7 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.7 $	West Cumberland (ex- cluding Millom and Wigton) Whitby Scotland	874 200	422 5	197 21	1,493 226	(11 104	3·0 4·8
Scunthorpe ast and West Ridings Barnsley	876	360 299	67 186	579	3	1.3	Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven Anstruther Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine,	1,964 105	486 28	52 1	2,502 134	29 22	2·5 5·4
Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster	967 201 643 262	233 58 287 155	203 35 271 29	1,403 294 1,201 446	41 8 9 7	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.8 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.4 \\ 0.9 \end{array} $	Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calders	749 779	710	102 105	1,561	20	4·6 4·3
Huddersfield Hull Leeds	380 2,085 1,853	149 437 313	210 353 131	739 2,875 2,297 745	3 46 14 17	0.8 1.9 0.9 1.4	Dumbarton Dundee and Broughty Ferry	755	326	90 203	1,171 2,873	2 70	4·5 3·3
RotherhamSheffieldWakefieldYork	338 1,331 289	119 444 144 125	288 200 117 160	1,975 550 798	38 4 5	1.4 0.8 1.1 1.3	Dunfermline, Burntis- land, Cowdenbeath and Inverkeithing Girvan	699 106		241 6	1,867 125	27 8	3.6 3.4
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	216		9 92 163	269 404 978	6 6 14	1·2 1·3 3·0	head, Clydebank, Kirkintilloch and Rutherglen)	15,981	4,005	1,489	21,475	505	3.6
Barrow Blackburn Bolton Burnley	360 823	519 267 558	56 67 17	935 1,157 1,009	21 88 28	1.7 1.5 2.3	Greenock and Port Glasgow Highlands and Islands North Lanarkshire	1,744 3,203 3,918	555	192 500 615	2,819 4,258 6,737	258	5.3
Bury Crewe Manchester(inc.Stretford	89 246	192	26 26 834	163 464 5,887	21 2 70	0.5	Paisley, Johnstone and Renfrew	1,300		125	2,474	2 MAYEORI	DE OFLE
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) Oldham (inc. Failsworth)	777	223 417	96 37	1,096 1,380	24	$\left \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} \right $	Banff and Buckie Rothesay Sanguhar	747 94 45	6 53	19	103 117	av III	3.6
Preston Rochdale St. Helens Stockport Warrington	587 229 810 562 743	44 784 270 498	106 58 237 497 202	969 331 1,831 1,329 1,443	10 2 22 22 450	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	Shofts Stranraer Wales	181					
Wigan Northern	644	224	115 73	983 735	24	2.5	Ammanford, Garnant, Pontardawe and Ystalyfera Anglesey	341			838 894		4.6
Darlington Gateshead Middlesbrough(inc.South	372 1,463	195 303	134 430	701 2,196	1	1.5 2.9	Bargoed, Blackwood, Pontlottyn and Ystrad Mynach	552	425	98	1,075	6	3.9
Bank)	948 780 3,112	379 1,077	362 222 885	1,698 1,381 5,074	St. J. Status	$\left.\right\}_{2\cdot7}^{1\cdot8}$	Caernarvon, Bangor, Blaenau - Ffestiniog, Portmadoc and Pwilhel Llanelly	i 1,221 612	2 306	106	1,024	106	2.
and Whitley Bay	1,056		164	1,433	15	. = 02.01	Merthyr Tydfil Milford Haven and Pem- broke Dock Bhordda, Pontwolup and	253	C. C. C. C.			1. 2002	3.
Edinburgh		1. 15	256	4,450	51 39		Rhondda, Pontyclun and Tonyrefail Rhyl	986					4.1
Cardiff Newport Swansea	398	366 109 311	445 167 106	3,067 674 1,412		1.1	Total, All Development Districts		3 23,254	9,397	102,01	4 2,934	3.0

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

	mar all	100	11	Great Brita	in .		an same			n sendenna
Industry	unemp (inch	olly ployed iding ials)	Tempo stop	orarily ped		Total	Ecologia Eco	U1	nited Kingd (all classes)	
271 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Tota
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	8,300 6,759 281 1,260	1,267 1,245 16 6	836 145 1 690	113 111 2	9,136 6,904 282 1,950	1,380 1,356 16 8	10,516 8,260 298 1,958	12,461 10,075 371 2,015	1,484 1,459 17 8	13,945 11,534 388 2,023
Mining and Quarrying	5,915 5,160 393 175 187	187 146 5 3 33	9 6 2 1	2 	5,924 5,166 395 176 187	189 148 5 3 33	6,113 5,314 400 179 220	6,044 5,169 486 192 197	190 149 5 3 33	6,23 5,311 49 19: 230
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,395 330 1,210 343 471 422	4,221 67 569 397 328 180		64 2 2 4 1	6,414 330 1,215 343 471 423	4,285 67 571 399 332 181	10,699 397 1,786 742 803 604	6,892 363 1,282 345 511 445	5,040 72 622 415 384 209	11,93 43 1,90 76 89 65
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Fruit and Vegetable Products	193 404 814 256 191 768 696 297	76 578 1,032 50 172 195 442 135			193 404 827 256 191 768 696 297	76 585 1,060 50 189 195 443 137	269 989 1,887 306 380 963 1,139 434	195 437 995 273 203 791 738 314	76 695 1,375 51 191 199 453 298	27 1,13 2,37 32 39 99 1,19 61
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	3,283 264 277 52 1,331 192 388	1,282 4 33 4 304 230 408	3 1 1	6 -2 -3 -	3,286 264 277 52 1,332 193 388	1,288 4 35 4 307 230 408	4,574 268 312 56 1,639 423 796	3,370 264 278 55 1,384 198 388	1,297 4 35 4 309 231 408	4,66 26 31 5 1,69 42 79
Paint and Printing Ink Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	316 266 89 108	70 161 26 42			316 267 89 108	70 161 27 42	386 428 116 150	327 270 92 114	73 163 28 42	40 43 12 15
Metal Manufacture	4,347 1,919 376 1,265 276 511	623 228 32 183 77 103	286 91 57 28 103 7	16 — 13 2 1	4,633 2,010 433 1,293 379 518	639 228 32 196 79 104	5,272 2,238 465 1,489 458 622	4,701 2,029 439 1,322 385 526	650 229 35 200 80 106	5,35 2,25 47 1,52 46 63
Engineering and Electrical Goods	9,333 236 467 208 124 269 130 372 168 2,157 880 276 994 317 69 636 304 190 709 420 407	3,773 37 102 73 39 57 11 27 100 430 68 83 227 195 137 326 165 231 803 287 375	1,658 1 2 1 2 3 3 	$ \begin{array}{c} 436 \\ \\ 1 \\ -5 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2$	10,991 236 468 210 125 271 133 375 168 2,270 946 277 997 322 70 651 305 190 785 1,784 408	4,209 37 102 74 39 62 11 27 100 432 69 83 227 196 137 378 165 231 804 659 376	15,200 273 570 284 164 333 144 402 268 2,702 1,015 360 1,224 518 207 1,029 470 421 1,589 2,443 784	11,638 249 476 214 142 335 140 385 169 2,300 950 294 1,059 343 71 685 318 194 1,105 1,789 420	4,413 37 106 75 40 82 14 28 109 437 69 84 227 226 141 383 168 232 874 679 402	16,05 288 58 41 15 41 27 2,73 1,01 37 1,28 56 21 1,06 48 42 1,97 2,46 82
bipbuilding and Marine Engineering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Vehicles	9,175 8,408 767	248 193 55	85 81 4	9 9 -	9,260 8,489 771	257 202 55	9,517 8,691 826	9,710 8,872 838	263 208 55	9,97 9,08 89
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc	3,147 1,205 151 1,086 323 319 63	637 266 64 256 11 16 24	351 232 96 18 2 3	63 62 1 	3,498 1,437 247 1,104 325 322 63	700 266 126 257 11 16 24	4,198 1,703 373 1,361 336 338 87	3,758 1,478 249 1,317 325 326 63	737 269 127 273 11 17 40	4,49 1,74 37 1,59 33 34 10
Initial Goods not Elsewhere Specified	3,414 209 58 181 249 139 77 2,501	1,606 65 77 111 111 188 57 997	307 5 2 11 1 - 288	221 1 1 219	3,721 214 60 192 250 139 77	1,827 65 78 111 112 188 57	5,548 279 138 303 362 327 134	3,771 220 60 192 252 144 77	1,847 66 79 111 113 200 57	5,61 28 13 30 36 34 13
extiles Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made	5,678 206	6,011 105	<u>388</u> —	378	2,789 6,066 206	1,216 6,389 105	4,005 12,455 311	2,826 6,800 220	1,221 7,809 117	4,04 14,60 33
Fibres	$1,707 \\996 \\892 \\456 \\94 \\223 \\37 \\115 \\81 \\192 \\527$	$1,783 \\ 1,643 \\ 658 \\ 158 \\ 191 \\ 449 \\ 32 \\ 212 \\ 66 \\ 268 \\ 396 \\ 100 \\ 10$	31 13 55 30 	41 46 44 14 106 6 29 3 5 76	1,738 1,009 947 486 94 271 38 123 83 195 723	1,824 1,689 702 162 205 555 38 241 69 273 472	3,562 2,698 1,649 648 299 826 76 364 152 468 1,195	2,031 1,180 975 488 113 291 39 149 89 238 833	2,275 1,982 743 165 275 619 59 295 75 602 547	4,30 3,16 1,71 65 38 91 91 44 16 84 1,38
Other Textile Industries	481 283 152 46	50 50 228 63 139 26	190 1 11 7 1 3	9 -2 7	492 290 153 49	472 54 237 63 141 33	729 353 294 82	537 537 320 164 53	259 76 150 33	1,30 20 79 39 31

(80745)

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NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 15th August, 1960. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*, persons suspended from work on the understanding that they usere shortly to return to their former employment). The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are included with "Other persons not classified by industry " on the next page.

A** 4

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—continued

ided from work on the understanding that they		okuz,		Great Britai	in	ubril , A	ods wok	d havia	estation	orly
Industry	Whunemp (inclucasu	oloyed	Tempo stop		MALANDAL MANDORA	Total			nited Kingd (all classes)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Clothing and Footwear	1,511 137 269 457 63 124 38 80 343	3,026 167 749 347 296 811 50 268 338	162 15 90 3 3 1 50	201 4 21 53 10 55 12 3 43	1,673 137 284 547 63 127 41 81 393	3,227 171 770 400 306 866 62 271 381	4,900 308 1,054 947 369 993 103 352 774	1,783 139 289 553 81 137 47 83 454	3,949 181 843 412 680 978 80 303 472	5,732 320 1,132 965 761 1,115 127 386 926
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc	3,396 1,137 533 807 61 858	850 134 281 322 5 108	129 3 45 76 5	142 3 138 1 	3,525 1,140 578 883 61 863	992 137 419 323 5 108	4,517 1,277 997 1,206 66 971	3,744 1,235 603 890 67 949	1,004 140 427 323 5 109	4,748 1,375 1,030 1,213 72 1,058
Timber, Furniture, etc.	2,612 908 1,031 125 137 236 175	481 82 170 89 29 71 40	629 4 605 13 2 5	59 1 37 21 — —	3,241 912 1,636 138 137 238 180	540 83 207 110 29 71 40	3,781 995 1,843 248 166 309 220	3,447 1,033 1,694 144 138 252 186	555 90 212 111 30 71 41	4,002 1,123 1,906 255 168 323 227
 Paper, Printing and Publishing	1,730 412 166 183 429 540	1,286 267 241 241 107 430	$-{6 \\ 1 \\ -{4 \\ 1}$	13 8 2 	1,736 412 167 183 433 541	1,299 275 243 241 110 430	3,035 687 410 424 543 971	1,795 421 170 185 456 563	1,376 280 275 245 121 455	3,171 701 445 430 577 1,018
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	2,042 886 166 97 177 41 446 229	1,244 371 95 46 284 53 220 175		22 7 -2 1 -2 10	2,059 897 166 97 180 41 446 232	1,266 378 95 48 285 53 222 185	3,325 1,275 261 145 465 94 668 417	2,108 911 173 107 191 41 450 235	1,294 385 95 51 298 54 224 187	3,402 1,296 268 158 489 95 674 422
Total, All Manufacturing Industries Construction	56,544	25,516	4,051	1,639	60,595	27,155	87,750	64,054 44,353	30,493	94,547
Gas, Electricity and Water </td <td>37,158 2,335 1,132 928 275</td> <td>333 165 78 78 9</td> <td>71 19 9 10</td> <td>5 2</td> <td>37,229 2,354 1,141 938 275</td> <td>338 167 78 78 11</td> <td>37,567 2,521 1,219 1,016 286</td> <td>2,487 1,181 1,003 303</td> <td>174 80 83 11</td> <td>2,661 1,261 1,086 314</td>	37,158 2,335 1,132 928 275	333 165 78 78 9	71 19 9 10	5 2	37,229 2,354 1,141 938 275	338 167 78 78 11	37,567 2,521 1,219 1,016 286	2,487 1,181 1,003 303	174 80 83 11	2,661 1,261 1,086 314
Transport and Communication	17,541 2,935 1,662 2,328 3,978 1,911 231 3,350 1,146	1,543 162 655 73 49 21 32 394 157	198 3 7 62 90 	5 -3 -1 -1 -1	17,739 2,938 1,665 2,335 4,040 2,001 231 3,358 1,171	1,548 162 658 73 49 22 32 395 157	19,287 3,100 2,323 2,408 4,089 2,023 263 3,753 1,328	19,252 3,057 1,799 2,456 4,312 2,599 235 3,610 1,184	1,603 171 667 79 51 23 34 418 160	20,855 3,228 2,466 2,535 4,363 2,622 269 4,028 1,344
Distributive Trades	20,722 4,640 10,931 2,667 2,484	11,748 1,378 9,947 163 260	87 18 37 28 4	149 13 129 1 6	20,809 4,658 10,968 2,695 2,488	11,897 1,391 10,076 164 266	32,706 6,049 21,044 2,859 2,754	22,461 4,987 11,845 3,034 2,595	12,891 1,549 10,885 173 284	35,352 6,536 22,730 3,207 2,879
Insurance, Banking and Finance	2,896	618	8	5	2,904	623	3,527	3,013	660	3,673
Professional and Scientific Services	3,980 158 1,505 109 1,617 142 449	4,866 80 1,649 140 2,825 37 135	32 1 20 1 8 1 1	384 1 366 1 14 2 	4,012 159 1,525 110 1,625 143 450	5,250 81 2,015 141 2,839 39 135	9,262 240 3,540 251 4,464 182 585	4,230 181 1,594 113 1,716 159 467	5,729 87 2,206 154 3,095 40 147	9,959 268 3,800 267 4,811 199 614
Miscellaneous Services Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc. Sport and other Recreations Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages and Filling	18,011 2,278 1,132 497 6,977 496 202	14,394 1,003 161 357 6,944 993 285	81 7 2 15 18 —	188 34 10 6 56 2 1	18,092 2,285 1,134 512 6,995 496 202	14,582 1,037 171 363 7,000 995 286	32,674 3,322 1,305 875 13,995 1,491 488	19,199 2,369 1,206 589 7,397 517 218	15,771 1,095 182 373 7,367 1,076 313	34,970 3,464 1,388 962 14,764 1,593 531
Stations Repair of Boots and Shoes Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service Other Services	2,437 301 314 835 2,542	390 25 338 3,068 830	9 4 4 6 16	2 5 51 21	2,446 305 318 841 2,558	392 25 343 3,119 851	2,838 330 661 3,960 3,409	2,636 336 338 921 2,672	411 27 367 3,647 913	3,047 363 705 4,568 3,585
Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	14,797 7,578 7,219	1,968 1,243 725	59 7 52	20 5 15	14,856 7,585 7,271	1,988 1,248 740	16,844 8,833 8,011	15,627 7,931 7,696	2,149 1,360 789	17,776 9,291 8,485
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	1,755	98		_	1,755	98	1,853	1,860	117	1,977
Other Persons not Classified by Industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18 GRAND TOTAL*	34,247 15,067 19,180 224,201	26,490 13,562 12,928 89,193		 2,512	34,247 15,067 19,180 229,652	26,490 13,562 12,928 91,705	60,737 28,629 32,108 321,357	36,019 16,502 19,517 251,060	27,536 14,466 13,070 99,165	63,555 30,968 32,587 350,225
		and an and the					10-1,007		1	

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Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 6th July and 10th August, 1960, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employ-ment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities. percentage rates of engagements, given in the "Labour Turnover" Table published quarterly in this GAZETTE, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

	6th	eks ended July, 60	Five wee 10th A 19	Total Number of Placings, 3rd Dec.,	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1959, to 10th Aug., 1960 (36 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	87,665 10,817 49,071 8,371	134,364 59,817 111,474 74,120	90,089 29,741 45,700 29,234	132,778 54,840 100,713 67,323	729,846 154,567 363,843 137,673
Total	155,924	379,775	194,764	355,654	1,385,929

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

200 - 400 - 4200 - 500 - 500			s during five 10th August		[landedert	Nur	nber of Vac 10th	ancies remai August, 196	ning unfilled 0	l at
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 Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining	2,012 600 384	1,049 556 514	4,379 26 21	149 27 8	7,589 1,209 927	1,593 7,566 7,021	1,990 1,865 1,769	423 63 28	447 55 16	4,453 9,549 8,834
Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals and Allied Industries Metal Manufacture Engineering and Electrical Goods Engineering including Scientific Instru-	3,602 2,025 1,987 7,297	1,214 384 784 3,748	5,043 878 287 2,980	1,552 684 263 1,827	11,411 3,971 3,321 15,852	2,157 2,792 3,854 18,118	1,149 1,078 1,720 5,809	5,237 1,952 866 8,166	2,959 1,138 524 3,861	11,502 6,960 6,964 35,954
Electrical Goods and Machinery	5,387 1,910	2,598 1,150	1,435 1,545	903 924	10,323 5,529	12,435 5,683	4,212 1,597	3,308 4,858	1,933 1,928	21,888 14,066
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles	4,058 1,642 2,290 1,870	282 820 1,506 818	89 470 1,175 1,358	51 347 685 1,514	4,480 3,279 5,656 5,560	1,379 8,087 3,725 2,341	317 1,128 2,883 2,391	73 1,609 3,348 7,833	40 575 2,377 7,232	1,809 11,399 12,333 19,797
Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres (Spinning and Weaving) Woollen and Worsted	501 415	169 130	523 254	352 286	1,545 1,085	632 632	615 775	2,912 2,031	1,771 1,456	5,930 4,894
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc Timber, Furniture, etc Paper, Printing and Publishing Paper, Cardboard and Paper Goods Printing and Publishing	203 381 1,922 1,356 1,022 624 398	148 439 536 1,295 743 278 465	121 1,330 359 311 951 572 379	140 2,741 244 191 1,256 515 741	612 4,891 3,061 3,153 3,972 1,989 1,983	171 808 1,913 1,936 1,334 705 629	419 1,324 1,075 1,656 1,371 484 887	486 10,533 1,029 871 2,186 1,393 793	663 8,006 1,364 743 3,061 1,463 1,598	1,739 20,671 5,381 5,206 7,952 4,045 3,907
Other Manufacturing Industries Construction Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Professional and Scientific Services Miscellaneous Services Entertainments, Sports, etc. Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	$\begin{array}{c} 1,213\\ 26,803\\ 1,252\\ 6,552\\ 7,825\\ 357\\ 1,068\\ 8,371\\ 767\\ 4,908\\ 437\end{array}$	444 3,631 353 1,059 5,437 416 575 2,954 208 535 382	962 293 99 724 6,325 503 2,317 13,304 535 9,049 1,136	580 366 119 561 9,702 1,351 1,392 2,912 176 691 571	$\begin{array}{r} 3,199\\ 31,093\\ 1,823\\ 8,896\\ 29,289\\ 2,627\\ 5,352\\ 27,541\\ 1,686\\ 15,183\\ 2,526\end{array}$	1,558 24,455 1,340 18,135 8,919 1,139 3,263 8,509 512 2,798 314	878 4,223 588 2,506 12,099 1,242 2,417 3,696 346 622 323	$\begin{array}{r} 2,466\\ 507\\ 131\\ 1,903\\ 15,364\\ 1,096\\ 6,208\\ 25,466\\ 1,028\\ 13,516\\ 2,168\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,252\\ 606\\ 137\\ 753\\ 19,164\\ 1,859\\ 2,577\\ 7,148\\ 354\\ 1,615\\ 1,537\end{array}$	6,154 29,791 2,196 23,297 55,546 5,336 14,465 44,819 2,240 18,551 4,342
Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	4,381 1,738 2,643	550 196 354	1,416 1,093 323	580 329 251	6,927 3,356 3,571	7,686 4,413 3,273	1,016 385 631	2,897 2,061 836	782 430 352	12,381 7,289 5,092
Grand Total	90,089	29,741	45,700	29,234	194,764	132,778	54,840	100,713	67,323	355,654

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 10th August, 1960, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:---

Region		00	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total		
	Region			Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
Scotland	thern Ridings	 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	25,008 10,307 5,744 6,443 4,594 6,237 15,203 5,041 6,953 4,559	37,164 20,868 8,619 17,979 9,617 10,630 13,097 4,002 4,329 6,473	7,302 3,765 1,835 3,352 1,797 2,452 4,183 1,360 2,482 1,213	15,318 6,478 3,322 8,687 3,820 6,302 5,473 1,591 1,929 1,920	14,525 4,607 2,487 2,478 2,590 3,060 6,967 2,355 4,747 1,884	36,580 13,204 4,965 8,877 6,796 6,732 14,647 2,400 4,560 1,952	6,055 3,823 1,688 3,359 2,068 2,357 4,158 1,996 2,452 1,278	18,449 6,941 3,538 8,544 6,144 6,073 9,297 2,423 4,310 1,604	52,890 22,502 11,754 15,632 11,049 14,106 30,511 10,752 16,634 8,934	107,511 47,491 20,444 44,087 26,377 29,737 42,514 10,416 15,128 11,949
Great Britain	of the Matin In relates to Aut++1 ana.+•	111.0270 13 7341 13 • • •	213 g 14 200 17 • • • •	90,089	132,778	29,741	54,840	45,700	100,713	29,234	67,323	194,764	355,654

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (4,319 males and 186 females in Great Britain and 5,008 males and 212 females in the United Kingdom).

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

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 10th August, 1960, in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 10th August, 1960.

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

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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 16th August, 1960, and the corresponding figures for 19th July, 1960, and 18th August, 1959. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance ance (Industrial Injury). ance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from

Thousand

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Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in July

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 30th July, 1960, was 600,500 compared with 605,900 for the five weeks ended 2nd July, and 663,500 for the four weeks ended 1st August, 1959.

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

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

Division*	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) of compared with	or decrease $(-)$ the average for
and the second second	books during 4 weeks ended 30th July, 1960	5 weeks ended 2nd July, 1960	4 weeks ended 1st Aug., 1959
Durham North Eastern North Western East Midlands West Midlands South Western	d 39,500 90,300 121,000 45,300 94,000 45,300 87,300 87,300 5,800	400 500 500 500 600 700 1,100 100	- 4,200 - 5,700 - 11,500 - 7,200 - 6,300 - 8,700 - 9,300 - 1,000
England and Wales .	. 528,500	- 4,700	- 53,900
Scotland	. 72,000	- 700	- 9,100
Great Britain	. 600,500	- 5,400	- 63,000

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of July about 1,790 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number who left the industry was about 6,220; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 4,430. During the five weeks of June there was a net decrease of 6,900.

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

Al	bsend	ce P	ercent	tage
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NOT CONTRACT	July, 1960	June, 1960	July, 1959
Coal-face workers:	R.L. Alertina	ind Monneo	unidated , canna
Voluntary	9·05 8·47	8.55 9.05	9·24 8·71
All workers: Voluntary	6.44	6.20	6.56
Involuntary	7.99	8.60	8.08

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 4.06 tons in July, compared with 3.93 tons in the previous month and 3.79 tons in July, 1959.[†]

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.38 tons in July; for June, 1960, and July, 1959, the figures were 1.38 tons and 1.32 tons, respectively.[†]

Professional and Executive Register

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

At 10th August the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 15,488, consisting of 14,601 men and 887 women (of whom 8,892 and 490, respectively, were in employ-ment). During the period 7th July to 10th August, 1960, the number of vacancies filled was 535. The number of vacancies unfilled at 10th August was 4,180 10th August was 4,189.

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette September, 1960

Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scien-tific Register at 15th August was 4,002; this figure included 3,077 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 925 registrants who were unemployed.

employment, and 925 registrants who	were une	mpioyeu.				
The numbers of vacancies notified,			12th July	Mines and Quarries*	696	Factories—continued
and 15th August, 1960 (5 weeks) are s	shown bel	ow.		Coal Mines:		Rubber 1
Vacancies outstanding at 12th July , notified during period , filled during period , cancelled or withdrawn , unfilled at 15th August Industrial Ref The statistics given below of course Units of the Ministry of Labour at operated by Voluntary Blind Welfar	es at Indus nd at Rel	strial Reha	abilitation n Centres	Underground Surface Other Stratified Mines Miscellaneous Mines Quarries TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES Factories Wool and Carpets Brick Making and other Clay Products (except Pottery)	16 $$ 1 4 $\overline{21}$ 1 1	Other Processes 1 WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES Ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937 Building Operations 24 Works of Engineering Construction 4 Docks, Warehouses and ships 2 TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS 59 Bailman Service
four weeks ended 15th August, 1960.	e organis	ations rea	ate to the	Lime, Cement and other Minerals	1	Railway Service Brakesmen and Goods
n 1807 i nine beni <mark>m</mark> soo 716.51 z	Men	Women	Total	Iron Extraction and Con- version	2	Guards Engine Drivers and Motormen
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	704 1,359 477	91 203 83	795 1,562 560	Extraction and Conversion Other Metals Metal Casting Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging	1 1 4	FiremenGuards (Passenger)LabourersPermanent Way Men5
Up to 15th August, 1960, the total to these courses was 115,080, includin Industrial I The number of <i>cases</i> and <i>deaths</i>	Disea • in Gree	lind perso LSES at Britain	ns.	Miscellaneous Metal Pro- cesses Constructional Engineering Non-rail Vehicles (Manu- facture and Repair) Shipbuilding and Repair- ing and Ship Breaking Other Metal Manufacture and Repair	2 1 1 3 5	Porters 2 Shunters 2 Other Grades 4 Contractors' Servants 1 TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 14 Seamen Trading Vessels 4
during August, under the Factories A (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1 figures are provisional. I. Cases	926, are s	, or the L shown bel ses—conti rous Ulcer	low. The	Petroleum and Oil Re- fining Food Electrical Stations	1 2 1	Fishing Vessels 1 TOTAL, SEAMEN 5
		UNA UTCE	211011			

employment, and 925 registrants who	were une	mpioyeu.				
The numbers of vacancies notified, and 15th August, 1960 (5 weeks) are a Vacancies outstanding at 12th July ,, notified during period ,, filled during period ,, cancelled or withdrawn ,, unfilled at 15th August Industrial Ref	filled, etc shown bel nabili	itatio	5,319 655 128 446 5,400 11	Mines and Quarries* Coal Mines: Underground Surface Other Stratified Mines Miscellaneous Mines Quarries TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES Factories Wool and Carpets Brick Making and other	16 $$ 1 4 21 1	Factories—continued Rubber 1 Other Processes 1 WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937 Building Operations 24 Works of Engineering Construction 4 Docks, Warehouses and 2 TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS 59
The statistics given below of course Units of the Ministry of Labour an operated by Voluntary Blind Welfar four weeks ended 15th August, 1960.	nd at Rel	habilitation	n Centres	Clay Products (except Pottery) Lime, Cement and other Minerals Iron Extraction and Con- version	1 1 2	Railway Service Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers and
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	704 1,359 477	91 203 83	795 1,562 560	Extraction and Conversion Other Metals Metal Casting Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging Miscellaneous Metal Pro-	1 1 4	MotormenFiremenGuards (Passenger)LabourersPermanent Way MenSPorters2
Up to 15th August, 1960, the total to these courses was 115,080, includin Industrial I The number of <i>cases</i> and <i>deaths</i> during August, under the Factories A (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 16 figures are provisional.	Disea * in Gre Act, 1937 1926, are I. Ca	at Britain, or the L	reported ead Paint ow. The	Constructional Engineering Non-rail Vehicles (Manu- facture and Repair) Shipbuilding and Repair- ing and Ship Breaking Other Metal Manufacture and Repair Petroleum and Oil Re- fining Food Electrical Stations	2 1 3 5 1 2 1	Porters 2 Shunters 2 Other Grades 4 Contractors' Servants 1 TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 14 Seamen 4 Fishing Vessels TOTAL, SEAMEN 5

17 $\frac{3}{20}$

52

1 3

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration
Operatives engaged in:	(Skin Cancer)
Smelting of Metals	Pitch and Tar
Chinheadling	Mineral Oil
Other contact with	
Molten Lead	3 TOTAL
White and Red Lead	
Works	1 Chrome Ulceration
Electric Accumulator	Manuf. of Bichromates
Works	3 Chromium Plating
Other Industries	• Other Industries
TOTAL	nie changes in the book, err
	<u></u>
	Total, Cases
	A Distons ou lo contrat p
ly becoment is a bindrand	I. Deaths
Mercurial Poisoning	1 A State of the second s
Aniline Poisoning	Compressed Air Illness
Comment At The	Epitheliomatous Ulceration
Compressed Air Illness	4 (Skin Cancer) Pitch and Tar
Anthrax	
Hides and Skins	1 Mineral Oil
Other Industries	TOTAL
"while man he seed a such at-	
TOTAL	1 Total, Deaths
-	- 71

* Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same of previous returns.

		Y	VOLK OWI	ng to	10					
Region	alphand	Sickness	nald.	Industrial Injury						
	16th Aug., 1960	19th July, 1960	18th Aug., 1959	16th Aug., 1960	19th July, 1960	18th Aug., 1959				
ondon and S. Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder	72.4 64.0 38.5 29.5 46.3 68.5 47.1 73.6 140.1 58.0 104.4 61.8	73.0 64.1 38.9 30.3 46.3 68.8 48.7 74.1 138.7 58.7 103.7 61.3	$\begin{array}{c} 73 \cdot 6 \\ 64 \cdot 0 \\ 38 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 3 \\ 46 \cdot 7 \\ 69 \cdot 2 \\ 47 \cdot 3 \\ 74 \cdot 9 \\ 138 \cdot 5 \\ 57 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 62 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	3.1 2.9 1.7 2.9 1.7 3.9 4.6 7.5 7.3 $6.38.27.7$	3·2 3·0 1·8 1·5 2·1 4·4 5·2 7·9 7·7 6·7 9·6 8·6	3.0 3.0 1.7 1.4 2.1 4.2 4.9 7.9 7.2 6.7 8.4 8.1				
Total, Great Britain	804.3	806.5	806.5	56.4	61.7	58.6				

The proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work owing to sickness remains fairly constant at between 65 and 66 per cent., except in epidemic periods, when it may rise to about 69 per cent. In the totals for industrial injury the proportion remains constant throughout the year at about 88 per cent.

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 16th August, 1960, represented 4.0 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 Acts, 1937 to 1959, and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, Section 23 of the Factories Act, 1959, enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the grave of memory of your persons of the secret between the the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st August, 1960, according to the type of employment permitted.*

Type of employment permi by the Orders	tted	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‡		47,008 19,002	1,509 680	4,563 1,219	53,080 20,901
Long Spells Night Shifts Part-time Work§		9,815 4,693 4,924	317 719	1,277	11,409 5,412 4,924
Saturday Afternoon Work Sunday Work		732 839 438	22 65	12 4 26	766 908
Total		87,451	3,317	7,101	469 97,869

*The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted by these Orders may, of course, vary from time to time. +" Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Acts in respect of daily hours or overtime. Includes 1,696 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings. §Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Acts.

Technical and Scientific Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in August, 1960, with comparable figures for the previous month. The figures are provisional. The figures for seamen relate to those employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom. All other figures relate to Great Britain.

a han a share a			istan b	July, 1960	August, 1960
Mines and Quarries	A.Q.A	11.2.		71	21
Places under the Factories Acts	10.00			56	59
			100000	13	14
Railway Service				13	

Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for August, 1960. The figures under the heading "Factories" are based on the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification—see "Guide to Statistics Collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. 0d. net. The figures are provisional.

Disabled Persons (Employment)Acts, 1944&1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 11th April, 1960 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 691,724, compared with 695,337 at 19th October, 1959. The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 15th August, 1960, was 47,515, of whom 41,490 were males and 6,025 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

allocitative and a the rategin	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	37,581	5,583	43,164
likely to obtain employment other than under special conditions [†]	3,909	442	4,351
Total	41,490	6,025	47,515

The number of registered disabled persons placed in ordinary employment during the period 1st February, 1960, to 31st July, 1960, was 41,886, including 34,636 men, 6,051 women and 1,199 young persons. In addition 603 registered disabled persons were placed in sheltered employment.

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 27th August, 1960. † These persons are excluded from the the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,024,100 in April, and showed little change compared with the previous month but an increase of 2.9 per cent. compared with April, 1959.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment in May, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 3.5per cent. higher than in the previous month but 0.7 per cent. lower than in May, 1959. The number of persons employed in manu-facturing industries in May showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. compared with the previous month but was 1.0 per cent. lower than in May 1959. in May, 1959.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii), in industries other than agriculture and domestic service, is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 53,459,000 in June. This was about 0.6 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 1.2 per cent. higher than in June, 1959. The Department of Labor estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of June was about 4,423,000, compared with 3,459,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,982,000 at the middle of June, 1959.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of July the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 12,000, or 1.6 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 1.7 per cent. at the end of June, and 2.4 per cent. at the end of July, 1959.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of August was 103,026, of whom 28,050 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 108,126 and 31,577 at the beginning of the previous month and 109,345 and 30,425 at the beginning of August, 1959.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of July was 119,351, compared with 134,382 at the end of the previous month and 215,460 at the end of July, 1959. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 21,350, 28,176 and 42,588.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employ-ment Exchanges at 30th July was 40,057, compared with 41,825 at 25th June and 46,897 at 1st August, 1959.

NETHERLANDS

Provisional figures show that the number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of July, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 38,957, compared with 34,769 at the end of the previous month and 59,550 at the end of July, 1959. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 4,721 at the end of July, compared with 5,225 at the end of June and 9,803 at the July end of July, 1959.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 24,399 at the end of March, compared with 27,586 in the previous month and 31,719 in March, 1959.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 103,358 at the end of May, compared with 113,651 at the end of the previous month and 73,872 at the end of May, 1959.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that, at the middle of July, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 12,357, compared with 17,034 in June and 18,797 in July, 1959. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for July numbered 8,662, or 0.6 per cent. of all members, compared with 0.8 per cent. in the previous month and 1.0 per cent. in July, 1959.

Personnel Management

Principles and Practice

by C. J. Northcott, M.A., Ph.D. This major work, revised and enlarged several times, is in this fourth edition thoroughly reviewed and brought up to date. Changing conditions have led to considerable changes in the book, especially in regard to the new emphasis on human relations. This is still the most thorough and authoritative guide to the principles and practice of the subject available-for personnel managers, welfare officers and students. "... Has virtually become the standard textbook on the subject . . . Its strength lies in the scope and range of aspects covered and Dr. Northcott's informed, yet common-sense, approach to every topic."-Times Review of Industry. 30/- net

PITMAN

Ministry of Labour Gazette September, 1960

Index of Retail Prices INDEX FOR 16th AUGUST, 1960

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 110

ALL ITEMS (1/th January, 1956 = 100) ... 110 At 16th August, 1960, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 111 at 12th July and with 109 at 18th August, 1959. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes, other fresh vegetables and apples. The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. As with most indices of this kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price changes only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from

variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given quantities. In order to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels, no account is taken of changes in the prices quoted which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The weights now in use have been computed from information provided by a large-scale household expenditure enquiry made in 1953-54, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January, 1956.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 16th AUGUST, 1960 (Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 16th August, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

	Group	Inde 16 (1 1	Weig		
I.	Food		106.4		3.
II.	Alcoholic drink		98.2		
III.	Tobacco		113.1		1
IV.	Housing		132.4		1
v.	Fuel and light		112.9		~ :
VI.	Durable household goods		98.8		(Arrive)
VII.	Clothing and footwear	10.000	103.9	30.00	1
VIII.	Transport and vehicles	Nich Ing	119.2	1802 3	anther
IX.	Miscellaneous goods		115.2		A start and
X.	Services		119.5	aives!	be fol
	All items	T 4.49 1	110.4		1,0
					and the second second

The " all items " index figure at 16th August was therefore 110 taken as 110.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURIN THE MONTH

A marked reduction in the average price of potatoes and small reductions in the average prices of most other fresh vegetables an apples were partly offset by increases in the average prices of back and eggs. The average level of prices for the food group, as a who fell by over 2 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to t nearest whole number, was 106, compared with 109 in the previo month.

Fuel and Light

As a result of increases in some areas in the prices of coke an household coal and higher charges for gas, the average level prices and charges for the fuel and light group, as a whole, rose nearly one-half of one per cent. The group index figure, express to the nearest whole number, was 113 compared with 112 in to previous month previous month.

Transport and Vehicles

Road passenger transport fares rose in a number of areas b there was a fall in the average price of second-hand cars. As result the index figure for the transport and vehicles group, as whole, rose by nearly one-half of one per cent., but, expressed to t nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 119.

Other Groups

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

RETAIL PRICES

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956 TO AUGUST, 1960

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957 1958	104	104	104	104	105	106	107 109	106	106	107 109	108	108
1958	110	110	110	110	109	109	109	109	109	109	110	110
1960	110	110	110	110	110	111	111	110	Sant 1	C 1	-	-

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

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

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 387 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	of In (in In	dex dex	or Fall (– ex Figure ex Points) red with		
	is given	H<1:				ear fore	
European Countries	ermul:	nizion		VI	19 M	afac	
Belgium*	1953 = 100	isting.	na va		1.3h	TT.	
All Items Food	May, 1960	109.76 109.3	- 0 + 0	03	+	0.	
France (Paris)	1956–1957 ["] = 100	109.3	+ 0.	2	+	0	
All Items	June, 1960	130.2	- 0.	1	+	5.	
Food	,, ,,	126.4	- 0.		÷	5.	
Germany (Federal		ACIDS COL		2948			
Republic)	1950 = 100	102 5	1 0	0	282.0	2	
All Items Food	July, 1960	123·5 131·7	+ 0 + 1	5	++	2:	
Italy (Large Towns)	1938 = 1	131.7	COOTOO!	-	T	3	
All Items	May, 1960	68.23	+ 0	29	+	1.	
Food	Charles and the second second second second	75.17	+ 0	.46	+	$1 \cdot 0 \cdot$	
Netherlands	$19\ddot{5}1 = \ddot{1}00$	1.0-		6.68			
All Items	July, 1960	127	+ 1 + 3	16.60	+,	3 Nil	
Food Norway	$19\ddot{4}9 = \ddot{1}00$	125	+ 3	1333	-	NII	
All Items	May, 1960	164	- 1	1200	+	2	
Food		183	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \\ - & 2 \end{vmatrix}$		-	21	
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948–1949 ["] = 100		1592.2				
All Items	May, 1960	109.4	- 1		+	3.	
Food	$19\ddot{3}6 = \ddot{1}00$	110.9	- 2	•1	+	4.	
Spain (Large Towns) All Items	May, 1960	872.8	- 2	.5	-	2.	
Food	Wiay, 1900	1135.9		.7	T	3· 12·	
Sweden	$19\ddot{4}9 = \ddot{1}00$	1155 5	and the second			14	
All Items	May, 1960	159	+ 1	1	+	7	
Food	,, ,,	175	+ 1 + 1 + 1		+	12	
Out of Competing		NR. Inter	S.S. me	330			
Other Countries			A STATE	REEL			
Australia (6 Capital Cities)	1952-53 = 100†	15 1		1401			
All Items	June, 1960	121.1	+ 2	.18	+	4.	
Food		$121 \cdot 1$ $122 \cdot 6$	+ 2	·18	++	4.5.	
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100		19919024	ACL NO.	REAL	i the	
All Items	Mar., 1960	$105 \cdot 6$ 105 \cdot 18	+ 0	·3 ·23	++	1.	
Food India*	$19\ddot{4}9 = \ddot{1}00$	105.18	+ 0	.23	+	1.	
All Items	June, 1960	123	Nil		+	1	
Food	1 1.00 - X.	125	+ 1		-	11	
New Zealand	1955 = 1,000						
All Items	June, 1960	1147	+ 2 - 3	con con	+	52	
Food	10%2 7200	1068	- 3	§	-	2	
South Africa, Union	1938 = 100		(The second	122			
(9 Urban Areas) All Items	Mar., 1960	223.8	+ 0	.3	+	2.	
Food		260.9	+ Nil		++	2	
United States	1947–49 = 100	200 9	1 Lin	en la	1.4	1 . E	
All Items	June, 1960	126.5	+ 0	.2	+	2	
Food	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	120.3		.6	+	1.	

The index for India is an All-India average of in the case of Be reindices for a number of areas Revised basis. See article of The index is guarterly and co icle on page 363. and comparison is with the previous quarter.

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WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

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

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

All Indu	stries and	Services	Manufacturing Industrie only			
Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	
120.1	98.0	122.6	119.4	97.1	123.0	
120.3	9 7 · 7	123.2	119.5	96.9	123.3	
	Weekly Rates 120.1	Weekly RatesNormal Weekly Hours120.198.0	Weekly RatesWeekly HoursHourly Rates120·198·0122·6	All Industries and Services Weekly Rates Normal Weekly Hours Hourly Rates Weekly Rates 120·1 98·0 122·6 119·4	All Industries and ServicesonlyWeekly RatesNormal Weekly HoursHourly RatesWeekly RatesNormal Weekly Hours120·198·0122·6119·497·1	

having retrospective effect

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

Date

1956 1957 Monthly 1958 avera 1959

October.

1959 August

1960 January

March April May June July August

Index of Normal Weekly Hours

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

I-All Industries and Services

Women

104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0

117·2 117·7 117·7 117·8 118·0

118.9 119.1 120.0 120.4 120.7 120.7 121.0 121.0

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

Men

110·0 113·8 116·8

117.0 117.0 117.1 117.2 117.3

118.0 118.2 118.7 119.3 119.5 119.6 119.7 119.9

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

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

Weekly Rates of Wages*

All Workers

 $\begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 0 \\ 114 \cdot 0 \\ 117 \cdot 0 \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} 117 \cdot 1 \\ 117 \cdot 3 \\ 117 \cdot 3 \\ 117 \cdot 4 \\ 117 \cdot 5 \end{array}$

118·3 118·4 119·0 119·6 119·8 119·9 120·1 120·3

Juveniles

111·3 115·8 119·0

119·1 119·4 119·5 119·6 119·7

120.4 120.7 121.2 121.8 122.0 122.0 124.1 124.4

77 76	C	T		1
IManu	tacturing	Ina	11strios	oni
II—Manu	actuing .	1/10	astrics	Uni

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957 Monthly	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958 averages	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959]	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1959 August	116.7	116.3	117.5	116.6
September	116.8	117.1	118.0	116.9
October	116.8	117.2	118.0	116.9
November	116.9	117-4	118.2	117.1
December	117.1	117.7	118.4	117.3
1960 January	117.4	118.3	118.9	117.6
February	117.5	118.4	118.9	117.7
March	118.3	119.5	119.7	118.6
April	118.5	119.7	120.1	118.8
May	118.7	119.9	120.3	119.0
June	118.8	119.9	120.4	119.1
July	118.9	120.0	124.7	119.4
August	119.0	120.1	124.7	119.5

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

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

IV—Manufacturing Industries only

100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6

99.5 99.5 99.5 99.5 99.5

99.3 99.2 97.0 96.9 96.8 96.7 96.7 **96.7**

Women

100·0 100·0 99·9 99·7

99.6 99.6 99.6 99.6 99.6

99.4 99.3 98.2 98.0 97.9 97.9 97.9 97.9

Juveniles

99.6 99.6 99.6 99.6 99.6

99.5 99.3 97.7 97.5 97.3 97.3 97.3 97.3 97.3

All Workers

 $\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 8 \\ 99 \cdot 6 \end{array}$

99.5 99.5 99.5 99.5 99.5 99.5

99.3 99.2 97.4 97.2 97.2 97.2 97.1 97.1 96.9

Normal Weekly Hours*

Date

Monthly average

1959 August

1960 January. February March . April . May . June . July . August .

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Worke
1956 1957 Monthly 1958 averages	100 · 0 99 · 9 99 · 7 99 · 6	100·0 99·9 99·6 99·5	100.0 99.9 99.8 99.8	100·0 99·9 99·7 99·6
1959 August September October November December	99.6 99.6 99.6 99.6 99.6 99.6	99·4 99·4 99·4 99·4 99·4 99·4	99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7	99.6 99.5 99.5 99.5 99.5
1960 January February March April May June July August	99.5 99.2 98.2 98.1 97.9 97.8 97.8 97.5	99·3 99·2 98·6 98·5 98·4 98·4 98·4 98·4 98·2	99.6 99.4 98.5 98.4 98.2 98.1 98.1 97.7	99·4 99·2 98·3 98·2 98·0 98·0 98·0 98·0 97·7

III All Industrias and Sa

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

The index of *Holdy* 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).

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

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

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V-	All Indusi	tries and S	ervices	Diseit "	VI—Manufacturing Industries only				
Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 1957 Monthly 1958 averages { 1959 }	104·8 110·1 114·2 117·3	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7	105·5 111·4 116·0 119·3	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 7 \\ 110 \cdot 1 \\ 114 \cdot 3 \\ 117 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	1956 1957 Monthly 1958 averages { 1959 }	104·9 110·1 113·9 117·0	103·9 109·6 113·7 116·7	104·9 110·7 114·7 117·7	104·7 110·1 113·9 116·9
1959 August September October November December	117.5 117.6 117.6 117.7 117.8	117 · 9 118 · 4 118 · 4 118 · 6 118 · 7	119.5 119.8 119.8 119.9 120.1	117·7 117·8 117·8 117·9 118·1	1959 August September October November December	117·3 117·4 117·4 117·5 117·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 116.7\\ 117.6\\ 117.6\\ 117.9\\ 118.2 \end{array} $	117.9 118.5 118.5 118.7 118.9	117·2 117·4 117·4 117·6 117·8
1960 January February March April May June July August	118.6 119.1 120.9 121.7 122.1 122.2 122.4 123.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 119 \cdot 8 \\ 120 \cdot 1 \\ 121 \cdot 7 \\ 122 \cdot 2 \\ 122 \cdot 7 \\ 122 \cdot 7 \\ 123 \cdot 0 \\ 123 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	120.8 121.4 123.0 123.8 <i>124.3</i> 124.3 126.5 127.3	118.9 119.4 121.0 121.8 122.2 122.3 122.6 123.2	1960 January February March April May June July August	118·3 118·4 121·9 122·3 <i>122·7</i> 122·8 123·0 123·3	119.0 119.2 121.8 122.1 122.5 122.5 122.5 122.7 123.0	119.5 119.7 122.6 123.2 123.6 123.6 123.6 128.1 128.1	118 · 4 118 · 6 121 · 7 122 · 1 122 · 4 122 · 6 <i>123 ·</i> 0 123 · 3

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as The figures given in Tables I to VI are on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100, and relate to the end of the month. Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1956, to April, 1960, were given in an article on pages 313 to 321 of the August, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956, and April, 1960, in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly en-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. 1960, in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly en-quiries was $19\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., as compared with an average increase of $13\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as compared with an average increase of 16 per cent. in *hourly rates of wages*. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were $20\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for *weekly earnings*, 13 per cent. for *weekly rates of wages*, $22\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for *hourly earnings* and $16\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for *hourly rates of wages*. The publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number. *The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous series (30th June, 1947 = 100) to give a measure, on a broad basis, of the movement since June, 1947, as explained in the paragraph headed "General" on page 5 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1960.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Changes in August

reported to the Department as having come into operation in the United Kingdom during August resulted in about 566,000 workpeople receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £237,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, whilst 219,000 workpeople had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours.†

The principal increases in rates of wages affected workpeop employed in the electricity supply industry, dock workers, merchar seamen, employees of constituent firms of Imperial Chemic Industries, Ltd., and London Transport Executive railway grade Industries in which normal weekly hours were reduced without lo of pay included road passenger transport (company-owned under takings), cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufactur tin box manufacture (Joint Industrial Council), hollow-wa manufacture, and wood box, packing case and wooden contain manufacture in England and Wales; in all instances the reduction was from 44 to 42 hours was from 44 to 42 hours.

In the electricity supply industry revision of the existing wage structure for manual workers into seven major groups resulted in general minimum increase of 3d. an hour, with additional increase up to $4\frac{1}{4}d$. an hour for some occupations. The national minimum wage for dock workers whose wage rates are regulated by decision of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry wa of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry wa increased by 2s. a day. There were increases, according to occupation of £1 to £3 15s. for Merchant Navy deck, engine-room and caterin department ratings on monthly rates of pay and of 5s. 3d. to 14s. fo those on weekly rates. Basic time rates payable to process worker employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd were increased by 2¹/₄d. an hour for men and 2d. for women wit retrospective effect to the beginning of July. The rates of pay of London Transport Executive railway grades have been revised wit effect from 4th January to bring them into line with those for comparable grades of workers employed by British Railways; th increase of 5 per cent, authorised in February has been incorporate in the new rates. in the new rates.

Of the total increase of £237,000 about £197,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; £33,000 from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions; £6,000 from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices; and the remainder from Orders made under Wages Councils Acts. The above figures include 1,928,000 workpeople who had both wage-rate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours. In addition, 68,000 workpeople had a net decrease in rates of wages of £10 200 In the corresponding months of 1959, 3,664,000 workpeople had

a net increase in rates of wages of £878,000, 30,600 workpeople had increases and decreases of equal amount, 255,500 workpeople a net decrease of £11,700, and 129,300 workpeople had an aggregate reduction of 135,600 hours in their normal weekly hours. Changes in January-August, 1960 The Table opposite shows, by industry group, for this period, the numbers of workpeople affected (a) by net increases in full-

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

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

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Hourly Rates of Wages*

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

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.

And Ball Andrews	Weekly of W		Normal Hours o	
Industry Group	Approxi- mate Number of Work- people affected by Net Increases‡	Increase in Weekly	Approxi- mate Number of Work- people affected by Reductions ‡	Reduction in Weekly
inder butterstall interested adar	1.00 2.2.2.2.2	£	and the	Numani .
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	650,500	127,700	631,000	634,800
Mining and Quarrying	72,000	21,500	3,000	6,300
Food, Drink and Tobacco	300,000	93,800	257,500	386,000
Chemicals and Allied Industries	102,500	43,900	179,000	357,300
Metal Manufacture	157,000	8,100	118,500	237,000
Engineering and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Marine Engin- eering	1 2 3 2 3 3	1.8 2. 1 4 3	a	
Vahialas	\$ 361,000	164,100	2,556,500	5,122,200
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified		(3)		
Textiles	570,000	210,200	40,500	86,200
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	48,000	15,000	27 1- 21	
Clothing and Footwear Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement,	206,000	66,900	96,000	115,300
etc	124,500	50,600	72,000	113,800
Timber, Furniture, etc	191,500	72,000	124,500	248,600
Paper, Printing and Publishing	329,500	49,900	119,500	210,200
Other Manufacturing Industries Construction	13,500 998,000	3,000 389,800	153,000 205,500	275,300
Cas Dissistant and West	134,500	95,500	250,500	290,700 561,800
Transport and Communication	879,000	634,100	247,500	495,000
Distributive Trades	1,022,500	247,700	112,500	164,300
Public Administration and Pro-	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	101,000
fessional Services	779,000	259,100	3,000	6,00
Miscellaneous Services	607,000	149,600	232,500	453,80
error typic in heydlams.				
Total	7,546,000	2,702,500	5,402,500	9,764,60

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST

W IGA I S	District	Date from which		1956 1957	Industry	(see also Note at beginning of Table)	which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
dustry	(see also Note at beginning of Table)	Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except	7 Aug.	Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers em- ployed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased \dagger by 0.16d. an hour (1s. 0.84d. to 1s. men 21 and over, by 0.12d. (9.63d. to 9.75d.) for apprentices and ye and under 21, and by 0.08d. (6.42d. to 6.5d.) for apprentices and box 18.
estone rrying	Yorkshire (North Riding)	1 Aug.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1d. a shift (8s. 3d. to 8s. 4d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 2d.) for boys under 18.	La sel las paras bon	Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire and	Ta series of	non and steel works	
Mining	Cleveland (14)	1 Aug.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.2d. a shift (10s. 3.6d. to 10s. 4.8d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (5s. 1.8d. to 5s. 2.4d.) for boys under 18.	anation francisco and 27 and another particularies	certain works in Scotland* Staffordshire,	1 Aug.	Workers employed at steel	Cost-of-living payment increased [†] by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 6.7d. to 8s. 8d.
e Mining arrying		7 Aug.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 6.7d. to 8s. 8d.) for men, by 0.98d. (6s. 5.02d. to 6s. 6d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 3.35d. to 4s. 4d.) for boys under 18.	and and for and an and an and and and and and and a	cheshire, Tees- side, South Wales and Monmouth- shire and the Glas gow district [‡]		sheet rolling mills	and women 21 and over, by $0.98d$. (6s. $5.02d$. to 6s. 6d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by $0.65d$. (4s. $3.35d$. to 4s. 4d.) for those un
Mining arrying lestone ying	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Ban- bury	in agains	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.36d. a shift (8s. 4.64d. to 8s. 6d.) for men, by 1.02d. (6s. 3.48d. to 6s. 44d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.68d. (4s. 2.32d. to 4s. 3d.) for boys under 18.	to Service Party	(43) South-West Wales§ (43)	7 Aug.	Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, employed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus increased [†] by 2d. a shift (7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.) for me women employed on men's work, by 1 ¹ / ₂ d. (5s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. to 5s. 9d.) for and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.) for youths under 18.
gar tionery Food rving	Northern Ireland (26) (252)	22 Aug.	Male and female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1 ³ / ₄ d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. for female workers 18 or over, of 10, 1 ¹ / ₄ d. or 1 ¹ / ₄ d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of ³ / ₄ d. or 1d. for younger female workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 1 ³ / ₄ d. an hour for male workers, and of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. for female workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—male workers 21 or over 3s. 7d. an hour, female	porte cont amounts batter a ner obtainen group 11. braitern a soat keine freere	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 1 Aug.		Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.4d. a shift (9s. 1.2d. to 9s. 2 men, by 1.05d. (6s. 9.9d. to 6s. 10.95d.) for youths 18 and under 2 0.7d. (4s. 6.6d. to 4s. 7.3d.) for boys under 18.
	international de la constant la constant de la constant la constant de la constant la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant la constant de la const la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de l	11/2 1/10	1946), in his industrian to article was 191 per co	workers 18 or over 2s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d., younger male workers 1s. 3 ² / ₄ d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 11d. at 20 and under 21, younger female workers 1s. 3d. at under 16 rising to 1s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. at 17 and under 18; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 9d., female workers 2s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. [†]	protection and interest territy solutions like territy have forces	12 spaces (arong) and star ball semicires have a semicire and semi-	a ha saira ra san sai ra san sa	Six-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment increased [†] by $0.18d$. an hour (1s. $1.52d$. to for men, by $0.14d$. ($10.14d$. to $10.28d$.) for youths 18 and under 2 $0.09d$. ($6.76d$. to $6.85d$.) for boys under 18.
ving	South Wales and Monmouthshire (31)	16 May	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum rates of 1s. 10d. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—able-bodied brewery labourers 77s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. a week at 15 rising to 178s. 9d. at 21, transport	and the start of t	South Wales and Monmouthshire¶ (43)	7 Aug.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased by $1 \cdot 2d$. a shift (6s. $7 \cdot 2d$. to 6s. $8 \cdot 4d$. f craftsmen, and 7s. $10 \cdot 2d$. to 7s. $11 \cdot 4d$. for other men) for men and y and over, and by $0 \cdot 6d$. (3s. $3 \cdot 6d$. to 3s. $4 \cdot 2d$. or 3s. $11 \cdot 1d$. to 3s. 11 those under 18.
ke acture	England and Wales and certain works	7 Aug.	Workers employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-	drivers 191s. 3d., helpers on lorries 178s. 9d.; temale workers in bottling stores 75s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. at 15 rising to 127s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d. at 21. [‡] Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 6.7d. to 8s. 8d. for shift- rated workers) or by 0.16d. an hour (1s. 0.84d, to 1s. 1d. for hourly-rated	Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	7 Aug.	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased [†] by 2d. a shift (8s. 6d. to 8s. 8d.) for for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1 ¹ / ₂ d. (6 6s. 6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, a (4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.) for workers under 18.
	in Scotland§	271110	furnaces	workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by $0.98d$. a shift (6s. $5.02d$. to 6s. 6d.) or by $0.12d$. an hour ($9.63d$. to $9.75d$.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by $0.65d$. a shift (4s. $3.35d$. to 4s. 4d.) or by $0.08d$. an hour ($6.42d$. to $6.5d$.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.	Galvanising	England and Wales	1 Aug.	Galvanisers and ancillary work- ers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 6.7d. to 8s. 8d and women 21 and over, by 0.98d. (6s. 5.02d. to 6s. 6d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 3.35d. to 4s. 4d.) for those u
nemicals acture	Great Britain (cer- tain firms) (37)	First full pay week following 1 July	Workers, other than main- tenance workers, employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Indus- tries, Ltd.¶	amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for day workers: male labourers 21 and over 4s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, youths and boys 2s. 1d. at 15 rising to 3s. 4 ³ / ₄ d. at 20; female workers 21 and over (on women's work)	Tube Manufacture	Newport	1.000	Male workers	 Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.16d. a shift (8s. 4.34d. to 8s. men, by 0.773d. (5s. 6.864d. to 5s. 7.637d.) for youths 18 and under by 0.58d. (4s. 1.01d. to 4s. 1.59d.) for boys. Uniform wage increase at each age of amounts ranging from 3s. 10d.
sives acture	Great Britain	Beginning of first pay week	Workers employed at Govern- ment Industrial Establish- ments where "X" wages	3s. 1d., girls 2s. 0 ² / ₄ d. at 15 rising to 2s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d. at 20.	Government Industrial Establishments	South Wales)	t Beginning of pay week containing 25 July**	Apprentices under 21 and all other junior male manual workers paid on an engineer- ing basis	15 to 17s, at 20. For timeworkers the increase appropriate to to be added to the consolidated time rates, and for pieceworke existing bonus.
diamination distance		com- mencing after 1 July**	apply:— Semi-skilled and un- skilled timeworkers	Increases of 3s. 11d. a week for adult male workers 21 and over, of 3s. 2d. for female workers 18 and over, of 3s. 1d. for male workers 18 and under 21, and of 2s. 2d. for those under 18. Weekly rates after change include: adult male timeworkers 21 and over—London "M" rate (for unskilled workers) 172s. 9d., "B" rate (basic rate for semi-skilled workers paid a grade lead) 175s. 7d., Provinces 168s. 9d., 171s. 7d.; adult female timeworkers 21 and over—London 139s. 8d., 140s. 8d., Provinces 136s. 5d., 137s. 5d.	Electrical Cable Making	Great Britain (53)	Beginning of first full pay period on or after 21 Aug.	Plumber jointers employed in laying cables (including tele- communication cables) and accessories	Increase in the additional rate of 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d. an hour) when engaged on the jointing of cables of 33 kV. and above.
ron	England and Wales	7 Aug.	Skilled maintenance me- chanics Workers employed at blast-	Increase in standard rates of 4s. 10d. a week. Rates after change for time- workers: London 209s. 6d. a week, Provinces 207s.	Tin Box Manufacture	Great Britain (63)	First full pay week falling on or after 29 Aug.		reduction in normal weekly hours from 44 to 42 as follow workers—die setters 4s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, knife hands or press hand over 4s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d., other workers 1s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 11 and over; female workers 1s. 5 ¹ / ₃ d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 9d. at 18
acture	and certain works in Scotland§ (42)	1 Aug	furnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased* by $1.3d$. a shift (8s. $6.7d$. to 8s. 8d. for shift-rated workers) or by $0.16d$. an hour (1s. $0.84d$. to 1s. 1d. for hourly- rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by $0.98d$. a shift (6s. $5.02d$. to 6s. 6d.) or by $0.12d$. an hour ($9.63d$. to $9.75d$.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. $3.35d$. to 4s. 4d.) or by $0.08d$. an hour ($6.42d$. to $6.5d$.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.	Silver and Electro-plate Trade	Sheffield	First normal working day on	Male and female workers	The basis of 42 hours also applies to night and shift work provisio Increases in minimum datal rates of 8 ³ / ₄ d. an hour (2 ⁴ / ₄ d. in consequence reduction) for skilled male workers 21 and over, of 7 ³ / ₄ d. (2d.) for se and unskilled, of 2 ¹ / ₄ d. (1 ⁴ / ₄ d.) for female workers, and of proportiona for apprentices, youths, boys and girls, with appropriate adjus piecework prices. Minimum datal rates after change include: mal
	Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northants. ^{††} (42)	7 Aug.	Workers employed at blast- furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 6.7d. to 8s. 8d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.98d. (6s. 5.02d. to 6s. 6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. (4s. 3.35d. to 4s. 4d.) for boys and for girls doing boys'	tation of network ands exclusive of encloses 25, 26, 55, 24, semanary and 24, semanary	2.	or after 1 Aug.	 And Antonics and Antony (1996) Antony (1996)	21 and over, Class A 4s. 9d. an hour, Class B 4s. 1d., Class C 4 workers 21 and over employed on production 2s. 6d., on wareho 2s. 4d. ^{‡‡}
ege, be 0,000 of 0,000 of 0,000 of	West of Scotland‡‡ (42)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Aug.	Workers, other than main- tenance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	work. Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 7d. to 8s. 8d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.	Hollow-ware Manufacture	Great Britain (67) (250)	8 Aug.	Male and female workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fix quent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of follows:—general minimum time rates—male workers 21 or over in enamel ware section as fusers' helpers working in association v or as annealers or scalers 3s. 6 ¹ / ₈ d. an hour, other male worke learners 3s. 3 ³ / ₈ d.; male learners 1s. 2 ¹ / ₈ d. at under 16 rising to 2s. female workers, other than learners 2s. 4 ³ / ₈ d., female learners 1s. 2 ¹ / ₈ d 16 rising to 2s. at 17. Piecework basis time rates for workers of
Steel	North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district), Linealnachire	7 Aug.	Workers, other than roll turners and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by $1.3d$. a shift (8s. $6.7d$. to 8s. 8d. for shift-rated workers) or by $0.16d$. an hour (1s. $0.84d$. to 1s. 1d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by $0.98d$. a shift (6s. $5.02d$, to 6s. 6d.) or by $0.12d$. an hour ($9.63d$. to $9.75d$.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by $0.65d$. a shift (4s. $3.35d$. to 4s. 4d.) or by $0.08d$. an hour ($6.42d$. to $6.5d$.) for those under 18.	Needle, Fish Hook and Fishing Tackle Manufacture	Great Britain (70)	Beginning of first full pay period after	Male and female workers	learners—male workers 3s. 6 ¹ / ₈ d., female workers 2s. 6d. ^{§§} Increases [†] in cost-of-living bonus of 1d. an hour or 3s. 6d. a week workers 21 and over, of ¹ / ₈ d. or 1s. 9d. for male workers under 21, 2s. 4d. for female workers 21 and over, and of ¹ / ₈ d. or 1s. 2d. f workers under 21. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cos bonus for workers 21 and over; male timeworkers—skilled 189 [°]
002.12 002.22	Lincolnshire, South Wales and certain works in Scotland§ (43)		Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0.16d. an hour (1s. $0.84d$. to 1s. 1d.) for craftsmen, by 0.12d. (9.63d. to 9.75d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0.08d. (6.42d. to 6.5d.) for apprentices under 18.	Pin, Hook and		28 July	Male and female workers	 semi-skilled 169s. 4d., unskilled 158s. 2d.; female timeworkers male pieceworkers 209s., female pieceworkers 135s. 7d. General minimum time rates converted on a weekly basis and market and ma
ndue 1 1 1 1 1	North-East Coast, Cumberland, South Yorkshire (except Sheffield special steels district) Lincoln-	7 Aug.	Fully skilled maintenance crafts- men, and apprentices, em- ployed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	do.	Eye, and Snap Fastener Manufacture	(250)		anada Marana Lawa Sana Marana and Interactor Teac Sana Carlo and Carlo and Providence of Sana Lawa Marana and Sana Ang Sana Marana and Sana Ang Sana Ang Sana Marana ang Sana Ang Sana Marana ang Sana Ang Sana Marana ang Sana Ang Sana Marana ang Sana Ang Sana Ang Sana Ang Sana Marana Ang Sana Ang Sana Ang Sana Ang Sana Ang Sana Ang Sana Ang Sana Marana Ang Sana Ang	piecework basis time rates fixed, consequent on the reduction of norm hours without loss of pay, as follows:—general minimum time ra workers 21 or over 157s. 8d. to 189s. 9d. a week, according to oc female workers, chargehands 127s. 5d., automatic machine 117s. 4d., other workers 18 or over 109s. 1d.; piecework basis time female workers—automatic machine operators 3s. 04d. an hour, workers (other than home-workers) 2s. 94d., home-workers 1s. 10d.
norspi	shire, South Wales and certain works in Scot- land§	alianan.		Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0.16d. an hour (1s. 0.84d. to 1s. 1d.).	* Agreements	between the Iron and	Steel Trades	Employers' Association and the t	rade unions concerned.

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

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 386 of this GAZETTE.

\$ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

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

|| These increases were agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown. ¶ Excluding the Metals Division but including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay.

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

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

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

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

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Principal changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

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

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

** This increase was authorised in August with retrospective effect to the date shown.

tt Agreements of the Joint Industrial Council for the Tin Box Manufacturing Industry. See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

\$\$ These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 349 of the August issue of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

III These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 386 of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

	Princi	pal Chan	iges in Rates of Wages I	Reported during August—continued		Princip	al Chang	ges in Rates of Wages F	Reported during August—continued
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	a Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Wool Textile	Leicester (83)	First pay day in Aug.	Workers employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, except those whose wages are regulated by movements	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by ¹ / ₄ d. in the shilling (2 ¹ / ₄ d. to 3d.) on basic wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include : able-bodied men 21 and over—skilled 167s. 10d. a week, unskilled 160s. 10d.; able-bodied women 18 and over— skilled 107s. 4d.	Railway Service (London Trans- port Executive)	London	4 Jan.*	Salaried staff, including general clerical and railway super- visors	Increase of approximately 10 per cent. on basic rates of pay in operation prior to the increase of 5 per cent. payable from 11th January, 1960. [†]
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	27 June	in other industries	Increases in minimum basic rates of 5s. a week for men 21 and over, of 3s. 9d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus; men 21 and				Conciliation grades and others engaged in the manipulation of traffic	Existing wages structure simplified by the introduction of standard rates of pay for 14 groups of workers, resulting in general increases of varying amounts. Weekly rates of pay for male workers 20 and over: Group 1 174s., 2 179s., 3 183s., 4 189s., 5 193s., 6 200s., 7 204s., 8 211s., 9 216s., 10 226s., 11 236s., 12 240s., 13 254s., 14 266s.†‡
		First pay day in Aug.	Male and female workers	over 169s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over—felt production processes 126s. 2d., cutting and stitching 115s. 9d. [†] Increases* of 1s. 6d. a week for men, and of 1s. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 and over 171s. 2d. a week; women 18 and over—felt production processes 127s. 2d., cutting and stitching 116s. 9d.	Road Haulage Contracting	Great Britain (185)	11 Apr.§	Engineering maintenance and repair grades employed by British Road Services	Increase of 3d. an hour for adult grades. Rates after change for a 44-hour week include: London, skilled workers 212s. 10d., semi-skilled workers grade 1 196s. 2d., grade 2 188s. 10d., unskilled workers 178s. 8d.; Provinces 207s. 4d., 190s. 8d., 183s. 4d., 173s. 2d.
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts)‡ (97)	First pay day in Aug.	Male and female workers	Increase* of 1 per cent. (10 to 11 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.	Merchant Navy	United Kingdom (190–191)	29 Aug.	Deck and engine-room ratings	Increases ranging from £1 to £3 12s. 6d., according to occupation for ratings on monthly rates of pay, and of 5s. 3d. to 12s. 10d. for those on weekly rates. National standard rates after change include: monthly rates (food found)— able seamen or efficient deck hands £35 15s., boatswains £40 12s. 6d. to £48, according to tonnage of vessel, boatswains' mates £37 or £39 5s., carpenters
Glass Processing	Great Britain (128)	3 Aug.	Workers employed in proces- sing plate and sheet glass	Increases* of ½d. 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: men 20 and over—(group 1) brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers, sand blasters and kiln firers, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 5s. 6d. an hour, Provincial area 5s. 4d.; (group 2) bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers and specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives, 1st grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 5s. 1½d., 4s. 11½d. (leaded light workers, Scotland 5s. 4d.), silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller process) 4s. 10½d., 4s. 8½d., embossers' assistants and slasters' assistants 4s. 9½d., 4s. 7½d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 4s. 8½d., 4s. 6½d.; (group 3) leaded light cementers and packers 4s. 7d., 4s. 5d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 4s. 6d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 4s. 4d.; women 20 and over 3s. 8d., 3s. 6½d.					according to tonnage of vessel, boatswains' mates £37 or £39 5s., carpenters £43 10s. to £51 5s., assistant carpenters, also joiners £40 12s. 6d. to £44 15s., cleaners and wipers, trimmers, of less than 4 months' sea service £33 7s. 6d., of 4 months' sea service and over £35 15s., engineroom hands, with less than 6 months' service as such £33 7s. 6d., with 6 months' service as such £35 15s., deck hands (uncertificated) (20 years of age) £33 7s. 6d., donkeymen £39 5s., firemen leading (where carried) £36 15s., firemen, for first 4 months' sea service as firemen £34 15s., of 4 months' sea service and over as firemen or trimmers £36 5s., greasers £36 15s., junior ordinary seamen and engineroom ratings £23, senior ordinary seamen and engineroom ratings £26 17s. 6d., boys, deck and engineroom, up to 6 months' service £14 12s. 6d., over 6 months' service £15 12s. 6d.; weekly rates (finding own food)—able seamen or efficient deck hands, firemen 189s., boatswains, carpenters, donkeymen 204s. 2d., cleaners and wipers, trimmers of less than 4 months' sea service 168s., of 4 months' service as such 168s., with 6 months' service as such 187s. 3d., deck hands (uncertificated) (20 years of age) 176s. 9d., greasers 191s. 11d., ordinary seamen and engineroom ratings 144s. 8d., boys, deck and engineroom 91s.¶
Sawmilling	Scotland	Pay day in week ending 14 May	Labourers	Increases of 2d. an hour (3s. 10 ¹ / ₄ d. to 4s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d.) for male labourers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers.			in officiants	Catering department ratings	engineroom 91s.¶ Increases ranging from £1 to £3 15s., according to occupation, for ratings on monthly rates of pay, and of 5s. 3d. to 14s. for those on weekly rates.¶
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (140)	First pay day following 1 Aug.			Dock Labour	Great Britain (191)	29 Aug.	Dock labourers and other workers (except coal tippers and trimmers at principal coal exporting centres) employed in the actual hand- ling of cargoes in or on ship,	change for timeworkers on half-daily basis 32s. 10d. For pieceworkers minimum guarantee on half-daily basis increased from 30s. 10d. to 32s. 10d. a day with consequential increases during overtime periods; existing gross piecework rates (<i>i.e.</i> , basic piecework rates plus the appropriate percentage addition operating immediately prior to the date of this agreement) increased
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	England and Wales (except London) (141)	First pay week in Aug.	Male and female workers	New national minimum rates agreed consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—sawyers and woodcutting machinists, male workers 21 and over 4s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (plus 3d. a week), box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists, male workers 4s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. (plus 1d. a week), female workers 21 and over 3s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d., labourers 4s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d., 3s. (plus 6d. a week). [†]		Great Britain	4 Jan.*	quay, warehouse or craft Workers employed by British	by 3.5 per cent. The weekly wage of permanent men whose rates and conditions are directly governed by agreements of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry to be increased by 11s. a week. Increase of approximately 8 per cent. on the basic rates in operation prior to
Ladders, Trucks, etc., Manufacture	England and Wales	Pay day in week ending	Adult male craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 2 ¹ / ₂ d, an hour. Minimum rates after change: male workers 21 and over—woodworkers, wood machinists and painters (coach) London and Liverpool districts 4s. 9d. an hour, Provincial 4s. 8d., labourers 4s. 3d., 4s. 2d.	6	Great Dinam	4 Jail.	Transport Commission Docks Division	
Printing	London	5 Aug.			Cinematograph	Great Britain	Beginning of first	normal salaries do not exceed	18 and over, and by 1s. (5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.) for younger workers.
Printing	London (152–153)	1 Mar.	Electricians and engineers em- ployed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Increases ranging from 9s. 9d. to 13s. a week, according to occupation and hours of work. Rates after change: electricians and engineers—daily and daily/Sunday offices, day work 284s. a week, night work 332s., three-rotating shifts 315s. 6d., four-rotating shifts (Sunday offices) 308s., electricians' assistants 252s. 6d., 283s. 6d., 277s., 268s.	Production		full pay week following 30 July	Contraction Galaxy	Martin and Andrew Article and An
AD THE CONTRACTOR	Manchester	1 Mar.∥	Electricians and engineers em- ployed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Increases ranging from 9s. 9d. to 13s. a week, according to occupation and hours of work. Rates after change: electricians and engineers—day work 273s. a week, night work 321s., shift work 297s., electricians' assistants 243s., 260s. 6d., 251s. 9d.		Great Britain	First pay day in Aug.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers‡‡ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	and by 1s. for younger workers; consolidation into basic rates of 4s. 6d. a week of the cost-of-living bonus paid to all workers. Minimum basic rates
Electrical Contracting	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period com- mencing after 31 July	Journeymen electricians, arma- ture winders and apprentices employed on electrical instal- lation and maintenance work (excluding work on ships)	New standard hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—charge-hands, inclusive of extra hourly allowance—in charge of 4 or up to 7 other employees 5s. 5d., in charge of 8 or more 5s. 6d., journeymen electricians 5s. 2d., armature winders 5s. 3d., apprentices 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. during first year rising to 3s. 9d. in fifth year. [†]					control dept. £10 6s. 6d. or £12 7s.; engineering dept., senior charge hands £14 18s. 6d., senior cinematograph engineers £13 17s. 6d., charge hands £12 18s. 6d., cinematograph engineers £11 17s. 6d., all other maintenance engineers £10 9s. 6d., electricians £11 11s. 6d., electricians (auxiliary) £9 13s. 6d.; printing dept. £9 3s. 6d. to £12 12s. 6d.; chemical mixers £8 14s. 6d. to £10 11s. 6d.; solutions control £10 6s. 6d. or £12 6s. 6d.; projectionists and viewers £8 14s. 6d. to £11 9s. 6d.; regenerative film treat- ment operators £10 1s. *torekeepers (film) £9 6s. 6d. to £11 6s. 6d.; negative
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (174–175)	First full pay period following 12 Aug.	Manual workers other than building and civil engineering workers	Revision of existing wages structure to establish basic and lead rates of pay within seven major groups of workers in "Schedule A" grades (some re-designation and changed capacity rating involved) and to provide for all hourly-rated workers a general minimum increase of 3d. an hour, with some additional increases ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ d., according to occupation; for foremen increases range from £50 to £80 a year, according to grade.					cleaners £9 6s. 6d. or £11 2s. 6d.; positive examining dept. £8 6s. 6d. to £9 13s.; negative cutting dept. £9 9s. 6d. to £12 9s.; negative preparation dept. £8 14s. 6d. or £9 15s.; camera dept. £9 9s. 6d. to £13 4s.; title writing dept. £11 17s. 6d. or £14 0s. 6d.; despatch and general workers £8 6s. 6d. to £10 10s. 6d. Plus cost-of-living bonus of 50s. in each case.
				for foremen increases range from £50 to £80 a year, according to occupation, for foremen increases range from £50 to £80 a year, according to grade. Rates after change include: "Schedule A" basic rates, group A 4s, 6d, an hour, group B 4s, 8d, group C 4s. 9 ⁴ / ₂ d., group D 4s. 11 ⁴ / ₄ d., group E 5s. 2 ⁴ / ₂ d., group F 5s. 6 ⁴ / ₂ d., group G 5s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d., foremen grade 1 £880 a year, grade 2 £795, grade 3 £720, grade 4 £685 (foremen in nuclear power stations, grade 1 £940, grade 2 £855); the rates quoted are Provincial rates, London rates being higher by 4d. an hour and £35 a year respectively.	Fire Services (Local Authorities' Fire Brigades)	Great Britain . (248)	. 1 Apr.§§	Sub-officers	 New annual rates of pay adopted in substitution for weekly rates previously payable, resulting in increases of varying amounts according to length of service. Rates after change: £760 a year during first year of service, £790 during second year, and £820 during third and subsequent years. Increases of £45 a year for Group Officers, of £40 for Assistant Group Officers
			Building and civil engineering workers	Increases in day rates of 3d., 3 ¹ / ₄ d., 5d. or 6 ³ / ₈ d. an hour, according to occupation, and for foremen of amounts ranging from £50 to £80 a year, according to grade. Rates after change: craftsmen 5s. 6 ³ / ₈ d. an hour, qualified whole-time benders and fixers of bars for reinforced concrete work and tubular scaffolders 5s. 2 ³ / ₈ d., craftsmen's mates 4s. 8d., labourers 4s. 6d., foremen, grade 1 £880 a year, grade 2 £795, grade 3 £720, grade 4 £685; the rates quoted are Provincial rates, London rates being higher by 4d. an hour and £35 a year	* These incr	eases were agreed in A	ugust with r	other ranks	and senior leading firewomen, of £35 for leading firewomen and for firewomen during sixth and subsequent years of service after attaining the age of 20, and of £30 for other firewomen. Rates after change include: firewomen 20 or over, £450 a year during first year of service rising by four annual increments of £15 to £510, and one further increment of £20 to £530, leading firewomen £555, senior leading firewomen £610.
Water Supply	England and Wales (176)	First full pay week on or after 19 June¶	than those employed in the Metropolitan Water Board	Increases of 2 ⁴ / ₄ d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: blacksmiths, brass finishers, coppersmiths, electricians, engine fitters or turners, motor mechanics, moulders, patternmakers, sheet-metal workers and welders 5s. 4 ⁴ / ₄ d. an hour.	† These revis Locomotive Engi structure of Britis on page 124 of th ‡ Drivers, m § This increa	sions are the result of ineers and Firemen ar sh Railways staff, upo he March issue of this interment and firement ase was authorised in .	an agreement and the Trans on comparable GAZETTE. to receive mi July with retr	nt between the London Transpor port Salaried Staffs' Association le staff of London Transport. De leage payments comparable to the rospective effect to the date shown	t Executive and the National Union of Railwaymen, The Associated Society of following a review of the effect of the recent changes in the salaries and wages etails of the increase of 5 per cent. payable from 11th January, 1960, were given ose applying on British Railways. See page 278 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

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

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

|| These increases were agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown.

¶ These increases were agreed in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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|| If pre-sea training in an approved course has been taken, the probationary period is reduced to 2 months. (N.B. References to 4 months' sea service and 2 months' probationary period, vice 6 and 3 months respectively as quoted in "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work 1st April, 1960", have been applicable since 1st May, 1960). ¶ New standard rates have also been agreed for navigating, engineer and radio officers, and refrigerator engineers, etc. In addition, for both officers and ratings (all departments) the new agreement recognises the principle of a 5½-day week at sea and on sailing and arrival days, providing compensation for Saturday afternoons at sea and on sailing and arrival days if at sea for more than 4 hours after 12 noon, and improved compensation for Sundays which are sailing days; it also establishes a 44-hour week in port with overtime provisions.

** See page 124 of the March issue of this GAZETTE. tt Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

11 Under antenig bener artendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters' mates and general labourers.
§§ These increases were agreed in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages reported during August-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Atomic Energy	United Kingdom	Beginning of pay week containing 25 July*	Male juvenile workers	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously paid to apprentices and other male juvenile workers under 21 (excluding domestic workers), increased by amounts ranging from 3s. 10d. to 17s. a week, according to age, and minimum rates for male juvenile domestic workers increased by similar amounts. Consolidated rates after change for apprentices and other male juvenile workers under 21 (excluding domestic workers)—58s. 2d. a week at 15 rising to 163s. 8d. at 20; minimum rates for male juvenile domestic workers_canteen and hostel section (non-residential) 53s. 8d. to 144s. 2d., hostel section (residential) 70s. 11d. at 18 rising to 111s. 8d. at 20.
Local Authorities' Services	Scotland (244–245)	Beginning of first full pay period com- mencing on or after 15 Aug.	Road workers	New scheme of pay agreed for full-time workers 20 and over. General roadmen or road labourers to receive basic rate of 175s. 1d. a week in group 1 authorities and 172s. 1d. in group 2 authorities; skilled roadmen (with not less than 2 years' experience in road work), basic rate plus 11s. a week; plant operators and workers performing certain other duties, basic rate with plus rates of 1d. to 7d. an hour according to duties performed (including plus rates for operators of power-driven breakers and road rollers, replacing those for pneumatic breaker operators and road roller drivers in the current schedule). Skilled roadmen will not be entitled to additional payment for performing duties, the plus rate for which is not more than that for his grade; when performing duties with a higher plus rate, he will receive additional payment equal to the difference between the plus rate for his grade and that for the duty he is performing.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING AUGUST

Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Manufacture	Great Britain (24)	8 Aug.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Brewing	South Wales and Monmouthshire (31)	16 May	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 43. [†]
Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacture	Great Britain (38)	First full pay week following 10 May‡	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Tin Box Manufacture	Great Britain (63)	First full pay week falling on or after 29 Aug.	Workers other than those whose rates of wages are regulated by other agreements	Normal weekly hours for day and night workers reduced from 44 to 42.§
Silver and Electro- plate Trade	Sheffield (61)	First normal working day on or after 1 Aug.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
Hollow-ware Manufacture	Great Britain (67) (250)	8 Aug.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.
Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Manufacture	Great Britain (250)	17 Aug.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.¶
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	27 June	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 433.†
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	England and Wales (141)	First pay week in Aug.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
Electrical Contracting	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period com- mencing after 31 July	Journeymen electricians, arma- ture winders and apprentices employed on electrical instal- lation and maintenance work (excluding work on ships)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
Road Passenger Transport	Great Britain (183)	Beginning of first full pay week following 1 Aug.	Operating and maintenance staff (other than skilled) employed by company- owned omnibus under- takings	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
	Northern Ireland	8 Aug.	Workers employed in the Road Passenger Transport Section of the Ulster Transport Authority	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Retail Meat Trade	Scotland	Week com- mencing 1 Aug.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 48 to 46, without loss of pay.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF AUGUST

glove manufacture (2d. an hour, 1st November); ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (reduction in normal weekly hours from 44 to 42, 1st September); film production (44 to $42\frac{1}{2}$, 5th September); soap, candle and edible fat manufacture (42 or 44 to 40 or 42, 3rd October); shirt, collar, tie, etc., making and corset manufacture (44 to 42, 17th October); electrical contracting in England and Wales (44 to 42, 1st November); gypsum mining and

In the following industries agreements effective from a future date were concluded during August: corn trade (increase of 6s. a week, 5th September); cold storage (11s. a week, 5th September); glove manufacture (2d. an hour, 1st November); ready-made and lower in the basis of the services (44 to 42, 1st April, 1961). The National Reference Tribunal of the Coal Mining Industry awarded a wage increase of 5s. a week to day workers, operative from 5th September, whilst a Wage's Regulation Order reduced the hours of workers in the keg and drum industry from 44 to 42 from 1st September. Full particulars of these changes will be published in the appropriate issues of this GAZETTE.

- † See also under " Changes in Rates of Wages ' ‡ In respect of a minority of firms it was agreed that the reduction should take place by 4th July.
- § Agreements of the Joint Industrial Council for the Tin Box Manufacturing Industry. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 349 of the August issue of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages

This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 386 of this GAZETTE, and also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

Ministry of Labour Gazette September, 1960

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in August, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 247. In addition, 18 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the heritories of theritories of the heritories of theritories of the heritories of t began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during August at the establishments where these 265 stoppages occurred is estimated at 116,300. This total includes 3,000 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 113,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in August, 104,400 were directly involved and 8,900 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 235,000 working days lost during August included 13,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

The following Table gives an analysis by stoppages of work in August due to industr

Table D. Contract of the	ROOTE OF D	TROFF ON	1.732 81517	10.50 02	THERE FILES	Kingdom in th	e first eig	tht mont	ns of 190	bo and 19		Rection
	Numbe	r of Stopp	ages		ges in Progress Month	noinu sayas	Januar	y to Augus	st, 1960	Januar	y to Augus	t, 1959
Industry Group	Started		TO AN AND A			Industry Group	Number	Stoppa Prog		Num b er of		ages in gress
Industry Group	before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Worker involve		king		Workers involved		Stoppages	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Coal Mining Chemicals and Allied Industries Engineering Motor Vehicles Bricks, Glass, etc	1 		156 3 12 17 3	22,30 2,20 7,60 48,50 50	0 8,000 0 7,000 0 54,000	Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining All Other Mining and Quarrying Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,107 2 11	161,000 100 6,900	334,000 † 113,000	1 889 3 9	131,500 1,200 2,000	226,000 2,000 3,000
Gas, Electricity Transport, etc. All remaining indus- tries and services.	3 3 5	7 3 24 29	10 3 27 34	1,10 90 27,30 5,90	0 10,000 0 90,000	Chemicals, etc. Metal Mfre Engineering Shipbuilding and Marine Eng.	18 48 141 51	8,700 13,500 59,900 34,300	31,000 40,000 307,000 232,000	6 28 65 54	2,700 17,000 15,700 13,200	62,000 42,000 58,000 261,000
Total, August, 1960.	18	247	265	116,30	0 235,000	Motor Vehicles and Cycles Aircraft	95 22	140,600 16,200	306,000 39,000	75 22	94,900 20,900	282,000 118,000
Total, July, 1960	38	133	171	39,50		Other Vehicles Other Metal	10	2,300	20,000	8	3,000	10,000
Total, August, 1959	16	158	174	144,30	00 347,000	Goods Textiles	31 18	4,400 4,300	17,000 9,000	11 9	1,100 3,600	3,000 43,000
C Ctores						Clothing and Footwear	12	3,700	7,000	9	500	1,000
Causes of Stoppage The following		sifies sto	oppages	beginni	ing in August	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc Timber, Furni-	22	4,400	40,000	9	1,800	3,000
according to the pr	rincipal ca	use of th	ne stopp	ages:—	dicablement (iii)	ture, etc Paper and Printin All Other Manu-	g 14 4	1,000 600	18,000 1,000	10 3	600 120,400	4,000 3,504,000
Principa	al Cause	a opposition a	Nun o Stopj	f	Number of Workers directly involved	facturing In- dustries Construction Gas, Electricity	17 136	8,700 15,200	30,000 83,000	6 119	1,700 14,500	3,000 77,000
Wages—claims for incr —other wage dis	reases		38	5 x 1 1	66,200 14,200	and Water Transport, etc Distributive	16	3,100 99,500		1 56	200 14,500	32,000
Hours of labour Employment of partice Other working arran	ular classes of		2	4 3	1,100 8,000	Trades Administrative, Professional,	14	1,200	3,000	1.30 1	300	4,000
discipline				9 2 3	14,100 400 300	etc., Services Miscellaneous Services	12	500 2,000	a metal tak	a later and	1,400 2,800	10,000 3,000
TT DOG DALAR SAL	Total		24	7	104,400	Total	1,927:	\$ 592,100	1,993,000	1,408	465,400	4,751,000

fei that is train i	Numbe	r of Stopp	ages	Stopp	ages in in Mo	n Progress	Service Longe	January	to Augus	st, 1960	January to August, 1959		
nicolari Winnelsnir	Started		NACE I	01.00.00		CONCERCION OF	Industry Group	Number	Stoppa Prog		Number	Stoppa Prog	ages in gress
Industry Group	before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Worke		Working Days lost		Stoppages beginning	Workers involved	Working Days lost	Stoppages beginning	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Coal Mining Chemicals and Allied Industries Engineering Motor Vehicles Bricks, Glass, etc	1 	155 3 11 14 1	156 3 12 17 3	22,3 2,2 7,6 48,5	200	43,000 8,000 7,000 54,000 5,000	Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining All Other Mining and Quarrying Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,107 2 11	161,000 100 6,900	334,000 † 113,000	1 889 3 9	131,500 1,200 2,000	226,000 2,000 3,000
Gas, Electricity Transport, etc All remaining indus- tries and services	3 3 5	7 3 24 29	10 3 27 34	1,1	00 900 300	8,000 10,000 90,000 10,000	Chemicals, etc. Metal Mfre. Engineering Shipbuilding and Marine Eng.	18 48 141 51	8,700 13,500 59,900 34,300	31,000 40,000 307,000 232,000	6 28 65 54	2,700 17,000 15,700 13,200	62,000 42,000 58,000 261,000
Total, August, 1960.	18	247	265	116,3		235,000	Motor Vehicles and Cycles Aircraft	95 22	140,600 16,200	306,000 39,000	75	94,900 20,900	282,000 118,000
Total, July, 1960	38	133	171	39,5	500	125,000	Other Vehicles Other Metal	10	2,300	20,000	8	3,000	10,000
Total, August, 1959	16	158	174	144,3	300	347,000	Goods Textiles	31 18	4,400 4,300	17,000 9,000	11 9	1,100 3,600	3,000 43,000
-							Clothing and Footwear	12	3,700	7,000	9	500	1,000
Causes of Stoppage The following		sifies sto	ppages	beginn	ning	in August	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc Timber, Furni-	22	4,400	40,000	9	1,800	3,000
according to the pr	rincipal ca	use of th	e stopp	ages:-	- 118 00 31	naradania <u>nimelania</u>	ture, etc Paper and Printing All Other Manu-	g 14 4	1,000 600	18,000 1,000	10 3	600 120,400	4,000 3,504,000
Principa	al Cause		Num o Stopp	f	Wor	Number of kers directly involved	facturing In- dustries Construction Gas, Electricity	17 136	8,700 15,200	30,000 83,000	6 119	1,700 14,500	3,000 77,000
Wages-claims for incr			38	5		66,200 14,200	and Water Transport, etc Distributive	16 129	3,100 99,500	18,000 339,000	1 56	200 14,500	32,000
-other wage dis Hours of labour Employment of particu	lar classes of			4	10000	1,100 8,000	Trades Administrative,	14	1,200	3,000	6	300	4,000
		rules and	9	9	right)	14,100 400	Professional, etc., Services Miscellaneous	7	500	1,000	4	1,400	10,000
		:		3		300	Services	13	2,000	4,000	5	2,800	3,000
and subsequined in	Total		24	7	1	.04,400	Total	1,927:	592,100	1,993,000	1,408	465,400	4,751,000

Industry, Occupations and	Approximate Workers	Number of involved	Date when	1 Stoppage	Cause or Object	Result		
Locality	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended	Providence - Property	(101) TOTA ON DESIGN		
COAL MINING: Colliery workersDoncaster (one colliery)	1,600		15 Aug.	§19 Aug.	To protest against the alleged non- issue to injured men of notes permitting them to leave the pit	Work resumed pending nego- tiations.		
COKE OVENS:— Workers employed in the manu- facture of coke—Durham and Yorkshire (various plants).	2,545	i) cos <u>ci</u> y(son () cosu contec	29 Aug.	16 Sept.	In support of a demand for a wage increase	Work resumed pending nego tiations.		
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manu- facture of motor vehicles— Various areas in England (one firm)	36,915	aregoing pro in mapped urbain, rosp ir the ban to an arbidu	19 Aug.	19 Aug.	In protest against the proposal to apply a local wage agreement (instead of a national agreement) to a new factory, and against alleged delay in negotiations on a national claim for improved wages and hours	Work resumed pending nego tiations.		
GLASS:— Electricians employed in the glass industry—St. Helens (various firms)	280	of en in th of of set who and per mo	16 May	20 Aug.	In protest against the removal of an inspection cover by a crane driver and, subsequently, to support a demand for a wage increase	Work resumed pending nego tiations.		
ELECTRICITY: Maintenance workers employed at generating stationsLondon	450	Hown his of at to solu nia v the enale	2 Aug.	2 Sept.	In protest against a new wages agreement	Work resumed pending nego tiations.		
SEA TRANSPORT: — Seamen employed in the sea trans- port industry—various ports in the United Kingdom	3,900	Constant Sentand A faterof St	10 Aug.	-	Dissatisfaction with a new national agreement on wages and hours	No settlement reported.		
Docks: Dock workers-London and Mer- seyside	19,260	** 030308 4 T	16 Aug.	22 Aug.	Dissatisfaction with a recently nego- tiated pay settlement	Work resumed.		

have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1, t otals shown. Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

gro	oups	of	ind	lustries	s of
al	disp	ute	s:-		

Duration of Stoppages

	Number of									
Duration of Stoppage	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working Days lost by all Workers involved							
Not more than 1 day 2 days 3 days 4-6 days Over 6 days	114 57 25 21 16	50,400 8,600 9,400 23,500 2,600	50,000 15,000 19,000 57,000 46,000							
Total	233	94,600	187,000							

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1960 AND 1959

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

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST

Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
 A stoppage which began in April involved apprentices in many industry groups, but was counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.
 Work was resumed on 16th August, but the stoppage recommenced on 17th August.
 Workers in Durham were involved from 29th August to 6th September. Those in Yorkshire were not involved until 5th September. Most of these returned on 14th September and the remainder on 16th September.

^{*} These increases were agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Arbitration Awards:			Page	Notices and Orders:				Page
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Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal	 ••	 	 385	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner	 101			386

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and **Conciliation Act**, 1896 **Industrial Court Awards**

During August the Industrial Court issued seven awards, Nos. 2795 to 2801.* Four of the awards, Nos. 2796 to 2799, are summarised below; Nos. 2795, 2800 and 2801 were referred to the Court under

Section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959. Award No. 2796 (16th August).—Parties: Civil Service Union and Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District. Claim: For increased rates of pay with retrospective effect for certain male staff employed at the Metropolitan Police Main Repair Depot, District Garages and Battery Depot. *Award*. The Court found and so awarded that the following provisions shall apply to the grades shown:—

	per v	1000
Vehicle Maintenance and Repair Depots	S.	ALC: NO
 (a) Chargehand—Specialist Staff	197	0
Repairers, Brush Hands	205	6
Sand Blasters	200	0
Relief Degreasers, Relief Garage Hands	194	0
Unit Shop Paintworkers, Car Washers, Work-		
shop labourers	191	0
(f) Unskilled Staff: Gatekeepers	186	0
Labourers	178	6

Battery Depot

(g) Battery Repairers (to continue within the Merit Pay Scheme) 197 0 205 6
 Pay Scheme)
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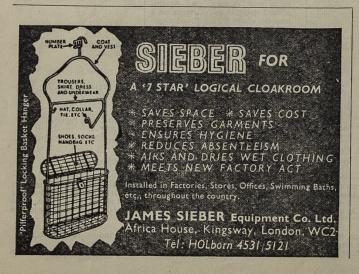
The provisions of the present Merit Pay Scheme (with a maximum of 50s. per week), the Chargehand allowance of 15s. per week, and the Specialist lead of 4s. per week, to continue to apply where appropriate.

The revised rates set out above to operate with effect from 29th October, 1959. Future variations in the basic rates contained in the award to

Future variations in the basic rates contained in the award to follow those introduced under Agreements negotiated by the Engineering Trades Joint Council. Any such variations, however, not to operate from a date prior to 29th October, 1959. The award is without prejudice to the right of any worker whose existing rate of wages is in excess of that provided in the award, to continue to receive such higher rate.

Award No. 2797 (19th August).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Catering National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: For an additional payment in respect of certain Senior Stewards in the employ of British Overseas Airways Corporation. Award: The Court found and so awarded that with effect from 1st June, 1960, on additional memorized and the rate of 5100 per communication. an additional supervisory payment at the rate of £100 per annum shall be made to Senior Stewards in the employ of B.O.A.C. when supervising five or more cabin staff.

* See footnote * in first column on page 387.



Award No. 2798 (23rd August).—Parties: Staff Side and Manage-ment Side of the Professional and Technical Staffs Council "B" of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: To determine the salary scale to be applied to dark room technicians employed in the National Health Service. Award: The Court found and so awarded that the salary scale of dark room technicians employed in the National Health Service. Award: The Court found and so awarded that the salary scale of dark room technicians employed in the National Health Service shall be as follows:— Age 16 £210 by £25(7) to £385 at age 23, by £30(2) to £445 at age 25 and over, thence by £25(3) to £520 and by £15(1) to £535. Effect to be given to the award as from 1st July, 1960.

Award No. 2799 (23rd August).—Parties: Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers and the Birmingham Wholesale Meat Salesmen and Market Tenants' Association. Claim: To determine (1) the amount of wages differential to be paid to the workers in the Birmingham City Meat Market employed as Foremen, Humpers, Cutters and Porters; and (2) whether or not a proposal to increase the Sickness Pay to four weeks per year is to include a deduction from full wages of the whole National Insurance Sickness Benefit received for a family, or a deduction of the personal National Insurance Sickness Benefit only to be paid to the employee. Award: The Court found and so awarded that, with effect from the week commencing 9th July, 1960, the basic rate of wages for Foremen (to include any cutting that may be required) shall be £10 19s. 0d. per week of 44 hours. They found that the claim for a differential payment had not been established. Operative from the date of the award the Sickness Payment Scheme contained in the existing agreement shall be amended to provide as follows:—

follows:-

Payment During Sickness

service to payment for such absence as follows:

Continuous Service			Perio	eriod in any year				
Second six months			up to 6 days					
Second year				12 "				
Third year	••			18 "				
After three years			,, ,,					

Payment shall be at the appropriate minimum rate prescribed in the agreement current from time to time between the parties less whichever is applicable of the deductions stated in paragraph (ii) hereof; provided that no such deductions shall be made in computing payment for the first three days of such absence in any year.

(ii) For any days of absence (not being days to which paragraph (iii) applies) the deduction from the minimum rate shall be at the following weekly rate:—

In the case of a single person aged under 18 years								28	6	
In the case	of a	mar	ried	woman	support	ed by	her			
husband		••		••	••			34	0	
In any other	case	11 14						50	0	

(iii) The foregoing provision shall not entitle an employee to any (iii) The foregoing provision shall not entitle an employee to any payment (a) in respect of any days of incapacity for work due to personal injury in respect of which he/she is entitled to injury benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1953, or (b) during absence arising out of an accident for which damages are awarded at Common Law, or of an accident arising out of or in the course of following another occupation under contract of service with another employer. under contract of service with another employer.

(iv) The employer may, at any time, require a workman who is unable to perform his duties as a consequence of sickness, accident or disablement to submit to an examination by a medical practitioner nominated by the employer. Any expense incurred in connection with such examination shall be met by the employer.

(v) For the purpose of this provision "day" means week day and the daily rate of sickness pay shall be one-sixth of the weekly rate; "year" means a period of twelve months, starting from the date of commencement of employment and each anniversary thereof.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During August three awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under Section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The awards related to individual undertakings.

Ministry of Labour Gazette September, 1960

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

grades employed by the United Kingdom Service Departments in Malta. Award: The Tribunal awarded that:—

(a) with effect from 1st April, 1959, the pay scales (male) of the locally-entered clerical grades employed by the United Kingdom Service Departments at Malta shall be:— Grade A Clerks £540 by £20 to £700; Grade B Clerks £250 at age 17; £275 at age 18; £320 at age 19; £332 at age 20; £344 at age 21; £356 at age 22; £368 at age 23; £380 at age 24; £394 at age 25 (highest age pay point), by £14 to £464 (Efficiency Bar), by £14 to £520; Temporary Clerks, a scale corresponding with the above Grade B Clerk scale, up to the highest age pay point (£394);
(b) the foregoing scales shall incorporate the present cost of living allowance, bonus and percentage addition;
(c) the " corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation of the new scales to the officers in post.

During August the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 389 to 391,* which are summarised below. Award No. 389 (2nd August).—Parties: Civil Service Union and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For increased scale of pay with retrospec-tive effect for non-industrial sighted, non-Post Office Telephonists. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—

Award: The Tribunal awarded:— (a) that the weekly London (male) scale of pay for non-industrial sighted, non-Post Office Telephonists shall be revised, with effect from 1st July, 1957, as follows:— Age 15, £4; age 16, £4 5s.; age 17, £4 11s.; age 18, £5 9s.; age 19, £5 17s.; age 20, £6 6s.; age 21, £7 17s. 6d.; age 22, £8 5s.; age 23, £8 12s. 6d.; age 24, £9; age 25, £9 7s. 6d.; and thence to £9 15s. 6d., £10 3s. 6d. and £10 12s. 6d.

(b) that as from 1st December, 1958, the above scales shall be increased by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in accordance with the terms of the Central Pay Settlement (E.C.12/59).

Award No. 390 (2nd August).—Parties: Society of Technical Civil Servants and the Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospec-tive effect for Architectural and Engineering Draughtsmen. Award: The Tribunal awarded:-

The Tribunal awarded:— (a) that as from 1st December, 1958, the salary scales (National) of the Linked Departmental Classes of Draughtsmen (Architectural and Engineering) shall be:— Chief Draughtsman £1,450 by £50(3) to £1,600 by £75(2) to £1,750; Senior Draughtsman £1,170 by £45(5) to £1,395; Leading Draughtsman £955 by £35(4) to £1,095 by £20(1) to £1,115; Draughtsman £580 (age 21), by £50(4) to £780 (age 25), by £30(3) to £870 (age 28), thence by £30(2) to £930 by £25(1) to £955; (b) that as from 1st July, 1957, the salary scales of the said Classes shall be scales derived from the above scales by an abatement which takes into account the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase resulting from the Central Pay Settlement which became operative on 1st December, 1958, the Tribunal remitting to the Parties the determination of the precise scales;

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.M.(69), dated 23rd August, for reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked before (c) that the salary scales so determined by the Parties as indicated in (b) above shall be appropriate to the Intermediate area and be subject to adjustment to produce London and provincial overtime is payable scales

scales; (d) that as from 1st January, 1958, the salary scales so determined as indicated in (b) above shall be regarded as National scales; and (e) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post. *Award No.* 391 (10th August).—*Parties:* Civil Service Clerical Association and the Board of Admiralty. *Claim:* For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect for locally-entered clerical

* See footnote * in first column on page 387.



For Daily Cleaning FLOORS, METALWORK. ENTRANCES, TELEPHONES. TOILETS. ETC.

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Ministry of Labour Gazette September, 1960

Wages Councils Act, 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal S.B.(50). dated 9th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piecework basis time rates for female workers and for reducing from 45 to $43\frac{1}{2}$ the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

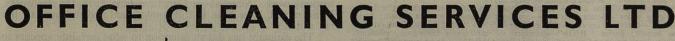
Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal C.T.(64), dated 12th August, for reducing from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable, and for amending the pro-visions relating to the payment of holiday remuneration.

Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.H.(92), dated 16th August, for reducing from 45 to 43 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.(127), dated 30th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and general minimum piece rates for female workers and for reducing from 45 to $42\frac{1}{2}$ the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

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

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Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 1363, dated 2nd August and effective from 17th August. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain), reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.-See pages 379 and 382

The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) (No. 2) Order, 1960: S.I. 1960 No. 1412, dated 8th August and effective from 1st September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain), reduces from 44 to 42 the number of hours to be worked before overtime is payable.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

During August notice of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was issued by the following Wages Council:—

Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.T.R.W. (N.51), dated 26th August, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette September, 1960

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1960 (N.I.F. (59)), dated 12th August and operative on 22nd August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 378.

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Master and Servant-Payment of Wages during Sickness

Master and Servant—Payment of Wages during Sickness The production manager of a factory was employed at a salary which his letter of appointment stated was to be calculated at the rate of "£30 per week with an addition of 2d. per skirt bonus on all skirts manufactured". Nothing had ever been expressly agreed about payment during absence due to sickness. In November, 1956, the manager fell sick and was absent until the middle of January, 1957, when he reported himself fit for duty. Ten days later he was dismissed, another manager having been appointed. During his period of absence due to sickness his employers paid the production manager his basic salary of £30 per week, the pay-ment, they alleged, being purely a matter of grace. The manager claimed he was entitled to be paid the monies stated in his contract, *i.e.*, basic salary and bonus.

i.e., basic salary and bonus. Held (Pilcher, J.) that no particular provisions relating to payment during absence for sickness could be implied into the contract. Therefore, during the whole period of his employment (whether absent due to sickness or not), the manager was entitled to be paid in accordance with the provisions of his letter of appoint. ment. During his absence due to sickness he was entitled to be paid at the rate of "£30 per week with an addition of 2d. per skirt bonus on all skirts manufactured". Orman v. Saville Sports-wear Limited. Queen's Bench Division, 29th February, 1st and 2nd March, 1960.

of unemployment. His contention is that, since those two days are not treated as days of unemployment for the purpose of paying

benefit, they ought also to be disregarded when counting 'six consecutive days 'for the purpose of section 11(2)(c) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, which enacts: . . . '(2) For the purposes of any provision of this Act relating to unemployment . . . benefit—

treated as a period of interruption of employment. . . .' If those two days were disregarded as the claimant contends that they should be, Tuesday, 24th June, 1958 (the day now in question) would link with Monday, 16th June, 1958, as a period of interrup-tion of employment for which unemployment benefit would be payable; otherwise it is an isolated day of unemployment for which benefit is not payable. "I cannot give effect to the claimant's contention which, in my indement is contrary to the avarage terms of section 11(2)(a)

judgment, is contrary to the express terms of section 11(2)(c). 'Six consecutive days' means what it says and does not allow of

Six consecutive days ' means what it says and does not allow of any extension by disregarding certain of the six days. I think the matter is placed beyond doubt by section 11(2)(d) which provides that '(d) Sunday or such other day in each week as may be pre-scribed shall not be treated as a day of unemployment . . . and shall be disregarded in computing any period of consecutive days.' Since Sunday (or the other prescribed day) has been expressly excluded from the period of consecutive days, the inference is that any day not specially excluded falls within the period of consecutive days. There is no special exclusion applying to Saturday, 21st.

s. There is no special exclusion applying to Saturday, 21st, Monday, 23rd June, 1958.

The claimant contends that the view I have expressed in the preceding paragraph produces an anomaly in the payment of unemployment benefit. The steelworks when in normal full

unemployment benefit. The steelworks when in normal full employment work six morning shifts, Monday to Saturday, 6 a.m. to 2 p.m.; five afternoon shifts, Monday to Friday, 2 p.m. to 10 p.m., and five night shifts, Monday to Friday, 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. The claimant stated, by way of example, that, if the steelworks reduce the working week to 4 days, it means that, in a period of 5 weeks, a man who starts the period on the morning shift loses 7 days work and is paid unemployment benefit for 7 days, a man who starts the period on the night shift loses 6 days work and is

who starts the period on the night shift loses 6 days work and is paid benefit for 6 days, but a man who starts the period on the afternoon shift loses 6 days work and is paid benefit for only 4 days, because he has 2 isolated days of unemployment. (According to

my calculation, a man who starts the period on the night shift would also lose 7 days work—not 6—and would be paid 7 days

benefit-not 6-but this does not alter the anomaly affecting men

who start the period on the afternoon shift to which the claimant

"The claimant states that this anomaly, by which men losing an equal number of days' work with other men are nevertheless paid one day's benefit less, has occurred on the day now in question (24th June, 1958) and on three other occasions, *viz.*, 2nd August, 1958, 22nd November, 1958, and 11th December, 1958, and is liable to recur whenever the steelworks reduce the length of the working week. Since about Christmas time, 1958, the steelworks

working week. Since about Christmas time, 1958, the steelworks, I understand, have been in full employment and the anomaly has

If those

treated as a period of interruption of employment. .

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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has drawn attention.)

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

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

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

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 33/59 (19th March, 1959)

The claimant was unemployed on Monday in one week and Tuesday in the next week. He worked on the intervening weekdays except the Saturday and Monday, which could not be treated as days of unemployment because they were days on which in the normal course he would not work. He contended that the latter two days should be excluded when counting "six consecutive days" for the purpose of deciding whether the Tuesday in the second week linked with the Monday in the first week as a period of interruption of employment. Held that those days did not occur "within a period of six consecutive days." In computing that period only Sunday or another prescribed day can be disregarded.

Decision of the Commissioner

" My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable to the

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable to the claimant for Tuesday, 24th June, 1958. "The claimant is a charger driver in a steel works. He works on a shift system, 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the first week, 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. in the second week and 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. in the third. He claims unemployment benefit for Tuesday, 24th June, 1958. In the period in which that day falls the steel works were working short time and the claimant was employed thus:----

nd the claimant was employed	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	
Week ended 21st June, 1958 Shift 2 p.m. to 10 p.m Week ended 28th June 1958	x	0	0	0	0	I.D.	

eek ended 28th June, 1938						
Shift 10 p.m. to 6 a.m	I.D.	X	0	0	0	
	10		and a state of the			

= day of interruption of employment.

O = day of employment.

I.D. = day on which claimant does no work in the normal course.

Thereafter, up to 9th July, 1958, the claimant was not unemployed. "The claimant does not dispute that Saturday, 21st June and Monday, 23rd June, 1958, are days on which in the normal course he would not work and that, in accordance with section 4 of the National Insurance Act, 1957, these days cannot be treated as days

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not arisen. "The claimant has drawn attention to what certainly appears to be an anomaly, but it cannot be corrected in the way he ingeniously suggests, by omitting certain days from the sequence of consecutive days. To do that would in my opinion be contrary to the express words of the Act. The claimant's appeal must be dismissed."

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 387. \uparrow Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series " R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series " R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series " R(S)"—decisions on sick-ness benefit; Series " R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series " R(1)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 387.



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