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Government Vocational Training of Adults

TRAINING in the skilled crafts and for semi-skilled work is primarily the responsibility of the industries and trades concerned. The main purpose of the Government Vocational Training Schemes, which are administered by the Ministry of Labour, is to assist individuals in special need of training or re-training in order to obtain suitable employment. The Schemes also help to meet the need for trained labour in industries of importance to national prosperity. At present about 5,000 people a year are being trained under the Schemes. Nearly two-thirds are disabled persons and rather more than half of the remainder are ex-Regular members of H.M. Forces. Other persons trained are unemployed adults in need of, and suitable for, training to secure satisfactory resettlement, including skilled workers whose prospects of employment in their existing trades are poor. The Schemes can be of particular assistance where firms are setting up or expanding business in an area of high unemployment, by enabling local people to fit themselves for the new jobs.

Most of the training is undertaken by the 14 Government Training Centres, situated within easy reach of the main industrial centres of the country, which between them offer courses in a wide variety of different trades—at present about 40. Courses in other trades available at Technical and Commercial Colleges and similar establishments, or in certain circumstances with employers, can be brought within the Schemes, either regularly or by individual arrangement. Special courses for the more severely disabled persons (including the blind) are provided with financial assistance under the appropriate Scheme at certain Residential Training Centres run by voluntary organisations which the Ministry has recognised for this purpose. Courses are usually of six months to a year, according to trade. The aim is to give an intensive grounding in both the practical skills and the theoretical knowledge necessary to enable trainees to undertake work in their trade. In some trades training is continued by the employer.

Historical Background

Government Vocational Training began in 1917 when Instructional Factories were set up to train disabled ex-Servicemen of the 1914–1918 war. Between 1924 and 1938 these Centres were extensively used to enable younger un-

employed men from areas of heavy unemployment to equip themselves for available work.

In the crisis preceding the outbreak of the Second World War, the emphasis was switched to the training of men and women for the munitions industries, particularly engineering, and at the outbreak of war all training not of direct value to the war effort was discontinued. The number of Centres was increased from 16 in 1938 to 38 by the end of 1941, and at times double- and three-shift working was introduced. Between August, 1939, and July, 1945, 420,000 persons, of whom 150,000 were women, passed through the Government training courses, including shorter refresher courses and courses for coal-miners and Service tradesmen.

Meanwhile in July, 1941, the Interim Scheme for the Training and Resettlement of Disabled Persons was inaugurated. The co-operation between the Ministry and the recognised Residential Training Centres run by voluntary organisations dates from the early days of this Scheme which was placed on a more permanent footing after the passing of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

In 1945 the 17 Government Training Centres then existing turned to assisting the resettlement of men and women whose careers had been interrupted by war service, and training labour for reconstruction. A number of additional Centres were provided specifically for building training and at the beginning of 1947 some 80 Centres were in operation. Towards the end of that year, however, as a result of the cuts in capital expenditure, training in the building trades was curtailed and limited to disabled persons. The number of Government Training Centres was rapidly reduced to something nearer the number in operation today.

The Present Schemes of Training

Government Vocational Training was put on a permanent basis under the powers conferred on the Minister by the Employment and Training Act, 1948, in addition to his existing powers under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 (as subsequently extended by the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1958). It is administered through three separate schemes with differing conditions of eligibility and scope: the Disabled Persons Scheme, the scheme for ex-Regular members of H.M. Forces and the General Vocational Training Scheme.

Training is available under the Disabled Persons Scheme to those over school leaving age substantially handicapped, by injury, disease or congenital deformity, in getting or keeping suitable work (whether officially registered as disabled persons or not), who need training to make themselves competent for work, with an employer or on their own account, suited to their age, experience and general qualifications. Practically any form of training suitable for this purpose can be arranged under the Scheme, including all courses regularly provided at the Government Training Centres, at the recognised Residential Training Centres and at Technical and Commercial Colleges, and where necessary, by courses arranged to meet individual requirements at such establishments or with employers. Such individual arrangements can include financial assistance towards the cost of training for semi-skilled work where such employment offers a reasonable prospect of an assured future for the individual and where the nature of the disability would render the cost of training him appreciably higher than that of training an able-bodied person.

Training under the Scheme for ex-Regulars is available to suitable men and women applying within 12 months of completing a regular engagement in H.M. Forces (cases of compassionate or medical discharge being considered exceptionally) who need training to secure employment suited to their experience and general capacity. The facilities available under this Scheme are the same as those available under the Disabled Persons Scheme, excluding certain courses which are, by agreement with the trade organisations concerned, reserved for the disabled, the courses provided in the Residential Training Colleges and the special arrangements for assisting the training of disabled persons in semi-skilled work. In addition, however, there are special "conversion" or "refresher" courses for ex-Regulars who already have some skill, such as a Service trade or a civilian trade learned before joining up.

Training in a slightly more restricted range of trades is available under the General Scheme to unemployed men and women over 18 years of age who have special need of training for resettlement in industry, for example, those living in areas of high local unemployment. Training in a few important trades in which there is a persistent shortage of skilled workers is available to anyone suitable over the age of 18 who is not already qualified to undertake skilled work in an occupation in which there is a reasonable prospect of regular employment.

Selection and Allocation

Applications for training under these Schemes are usually made through the Local Offices of the Ministry, through Industrial Rehabilitation Units or Service Resettlement Interviews. Eligibility and suitability for training are normally determined by the Regional Office covering the trainee's home area with, in many trades, the assistance of Selection Panels on which the trade organisations concerned are usually represented. Successful applicants are allotted to a particular course by the Regional Office responsible for the establishment where training is to be given. At all stages careful consideration is given to the applicant's prospects of obtaining subsequent employment in the trade proposed. The variety of courses available at the Government Training Centres and the number of places provided in each trade are continually reviewed and adjusted as necessary to meet changes in the pattern of demand for training and in the prospects of employment in the industries concerned.

Technical Content of Courses

Government Training Centres generally are established in modern factory-type buildings with typical workshop floor layout. Hours, timekeeping and other routines follow industrial practice. The numbers in the classes vary from eight to 16 and are determined by consideration of the degree of danger inherent in the trade, the practical and technical content of the course, and the types and complexity of machines and equipment used. There are, for example, eight trainees in a woodworking machinists' class, 12 in a radio and television servicing class and 16 in an agricultural machinery fitters' class. The instructors are selected from workers skilled in their own craft who have considerable industrial experience, preferably in a supervisory grade, and the ability to impart their knowledge. They are required to pass theoretical and practical trade tests and are given a special course of training in the techniques of teaching at the Ministry's technical Staff Training College at Letchworth.

The syllabus of training in each course includes a progressive range of exercises, with lectures on the theoretical principles involved, informal talks on the shop floor on day-to-day problems arising during training, and educational instruction related to each trade in basic arithmetic and the reading of engineers' drawings. Progressive tests are given during the course and at the right time the trainee is moved away from basic training exercises on to selected production work, enabling him to acquire experience of, for example, different materials, cutting tools, jigs and fixtures. This also provides knowledge of job breakdown and production processes and helps the trainee to learn to meet the production times laid down by industry.

Consultation with Industry

The courses of training regularly provided at Government Training Centres and elsewhere have been arranged in consultation with representatives of employers and workers in the trade or industry concerned. The discussions cover such matters as the standards of suitability and method of selecting recruits, the technical content of the course, the distribution of classes, and procedure for placing trainees in employment or in continued training. These arrangements are kept under constant review and in particular the training syllabuses and schedules of equipment are modified where necessary to incorporate changes in industrial techniques and practices.

Allowances and Conditions during Training

Except for a few cases where the training employer pays wages, all trainees receive maintenance allowances at rates varying according to individual circumstances, in general above the rate of unemployment benefit but rather below the rates of wages they can expect to receive on entering employment. Daily travelling expenses are paid where necessary. Trainees unable to travel daily from home are accommodated free of charge in the Residential Training Centres and in hostels attached to the two largest Government Training Centres (Letchworth and Slough), or are paid the actual cost of other lodgings found for them by the Ministry. Medical supervision and First Aid are available at all Government Training Centres, special provision being made for the needs of the disabled. Cheap mid-day meals are provided and most Centres arrange social and recreational activities. Trainees undergoing a course lasting more than three months receive paid holiday leave for periods varying with the duration of the course and there are free travel warrants home for those living away during training.

Placing in Employment

The continued adjustment of training facilities in the light of changes in the general and local employment situation and the careful selection of individual trainees, with due regard to personal suitability for the trade of their choice and their prospects of subsequent employment in it, are the best possible guarantee of achieving the ultimate aim of placing in the training trade. Placing action is begun in the Centre Office some weeks before each trainee is due to complete his course. Employers are encouraged to visit Government Training Centres to earmark likely candidates for vacancies; the training can then be biased to suit the employer's particular needs. If a vacancy has not been found by the time the course is finished placing action is continued by the Local Office nearest the trainee's home under the supervision of the Regional Office which accepted him for training. The result of these arrangements has been that something over 90 per cent. of those trained are subsequently employed in their training trade.

Training Courses Available

Courses at present available at Government Training Centres are as follows:—

Building and Civil Engineering

Bricklaying
Carpentry
House Painting and Decorating
Plastering
Plumbing
Contractors' Plant Mechanics
Paviors and Flag Dressers

Engineering

Draughtsmanship
General Fitting
Instrument Making—Bench and Machine Working
Machine Operating—Miscellaneous
Turning
Capstan Setter Operating
Milling
Grinding

Welding—Electric
Oxy-Acetylene

Miscellaneous

Agricultural Machinery Repair Fitting
Boot and Shoe Repairing
Canteen Cooking
General Commercial
Shorthand Typing
Electrical Contracting
Furniture—Cabinet Making
Scientific (Bench) Glass Blowing
Hairdressing (Men)
Instrument Mechanics
Leather Goods Making
Motor Repair
Piano Making (Bench Hands)
Radio and T.V. Servicing
Screen Process Printing
Store-Keeping
Tailoring (Retail Bespoke)
Typewriter Mechanics
Vehicle Building—Body Building
Coach Painting
Watch and Clock Repairing
Woodcutting Machining
Engineering (Blind Persons)

Government Training Centres

Government Training Centres are situated as follows:—
Birmingham: 255 Holyhead Road, Handsworth, Birmingham;
Bristol: Gill Avenue, Fishponds, Bristol; **Cardiff:** 14/15 Buildings, Curran Road, Cardiff; **Enfield:** Bilton Way, Enfield, Middlesex;
Hillington: Industrial Estate, Queen Elizabeth Avenue, Hillington, Glasgow, S.W.2; **Kidbrooke:** Rochester Way, Kidbrooke, London, S.E.3; **Leeds:** Dewsbury Road, Leeds, 11; **Leicester:** Humberstone Lane, Leicester; **Letchworth:** Pixmore Avenue, Letchworth, Herts.; **Liverpool:** Stopgate Lane, Liverpool, 9; **Long Eaton:** Wilsthorpe Road, Long Eaton, Nottingham; **Perivale:** Walmgate Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex; **Slough:** 119-122 Buckingham Avenue, Slough, Bucks.; **Waddon:** Stafford Road, Waddon, Croydon, Surrey.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The ninety-second annual Trades Union Congress was held at Douglas, Isle of Man on Monday, 5th September, 1960, and the four following days. The President was Mr. Claude Bartlett, C.B.E., the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress was 996. The number of organisations represented was 183 and the membership represented was nearly 8,128,300, including about 1,338,700 female members. The total membership showed a decrease of about 48,000 on the total represented at the previous year's Congress.

The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1960 and 1959 Annual Congresses, shows for each of 18 trade groups the numbers of unions and of delegates appointed to attend, and the affiliated membership of the unions concerned.

Trade Group	1960 Congress			1959 Congress		
	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership
Mining and Quarrying ..	4	136	678,621	5	145	716,927
Railways ..	3	43	476,820	3	43	508,200
Transport (other than Railways) ..	10	98	1,357,478	11	99	1,347,584
Shipbuilding ..	5	18	130,559	5	19	130,726
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building ..	27	131	1,540,615	27	132	1,517,113
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades ..	15	47	210,294	16	46	208,699
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing ..	18	68	536,987	18	69	542,222
Printing and Paper ..	13	57	327,391	13	59	326,766
Cotton ..	6	29	123,521	6	31	134,030
Textiles (other than Cotton) ..	23	30	92,927	23	32	94,084
Clothing ..	7	26	163,613	7	27	163,848
Leather and Boot and Shoe Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc. ..	15	67	467,025	15	68	470,689
Agriculture ..	1	16	135,000	1	16	135,000
Public Employees ..	4	28	278,526	4	28	277,498
Civil Service ..	8	68	476,661	8	68	465,583
Non-Manual Workers ..	15	51	255,507	15	51	255,028
General Workers ..	4	62	775,054	4	61	781,111
TOTALS ..	183	996	8,128,251	186	1,017	8,176,252

Mr. E. J. Hill, General Secretary of the United Society of Boilermakers, Shipbuilders and Structural Workers, was elected Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress for the forthcoming year. Mr. G. Woodcock, Assistant General Secretary, was returned unopposed to succeed Sir Vincent Tewson, the retiring General Secretary.

PORT OF LONDON TALLY CLERKS

On 6th October it was announced that the Minister of Labour proposed to appoint Mr. Hugh Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., to be Chairman, and Mr. Alan T. Ormrod, B.Sc.Tech., and Mr. A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E., to be members of a Committee to consider the difficulties which had arisen in the Port of London concerning Ocean Shipowners' Tally Clerks. The Committee would start work after the resumption of normal working in the Port.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 398 to 417.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during August by 117,000 (+70,000 males and +47,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,779,000. The main changes were increases of 64,000 in manufacturing industries, 21,000 in construction, 19,000 in financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services, 7,000 in agriculture and fishing and 6,000 in distributive trades and a decrease of 3,000 in mining and quarrying. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have increased by 120,000 from 24,477,000 to 24,597,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain fell from 313,394 to 297,965 between 15th August and 12th September, 1960, and the number registered as temporarily stopped fell from 7,963 to 7,226. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 11,409 among males and 4,757 among females.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 30th September, 1960, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100) were 120.7, 97.6 and 123.7 respectively as compared with 120.3, 97.7 and 123.2 respectively at the end of August.

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

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1959 (page 297) contained a review of the work of the National Joint Advisory Council during the preceding year. Since then the Council has held three meetings under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labour. At each of these meetings the Council has considered the Quarterly Bulletin, which is an appreciation of the economic situation prepared for the Council by the Treasury, and a paper showing the extent of short-time and overtime working in industry.

The Council has also considered the following subjects:—

Discrimination in Employment

The Council discussed the Government's decision (announced in Cmnd. 783) not to ratify International Labour Convention No. 111 concerning discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. This decision in no way implied the practice in this country of discrimination on grounds of race or colour. The Council would condemn any such practices but were agreed that the problem did not arise in this country. As stated in Cmnd. 783 the reason for non-ratification was the long-established practice in this country by which terms and conditions of employment are negotiated between employers' and workers' representatives free from Government intervention.

Extending the Summer Holiday Period

The Council was consulted on the problems involved in a proposal to extend the summer holiday period, so that the views of industry could be put before the committee of officials which was set up by the Government earlier in the year to consider these matters. The Council remitted the question to the Joint Consultative Committee.

Other Subjects

Other subjects discussed by the Council have included automation, the relation between the cost of raw materials and retail prices, the United Kingdom's share of world exports and the Government's provision of credit facilities for the export trade.

Joint Consultative Committee

The Joint Consultative Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council has held two meetings during the year. The first was the meeting at which the question of the extension of the summer holiday season (see above) was discussed. The second was a special meeting called to consider future action to be taken by the National Joint Advisory Council on important problems of industrial relations. After a general discussion of the work of the Council it was decided to continue to hold quarterly meetings; it was agreed that the Council would consider periodic reports from the various Departments of the Ministry. Problems requiring detailed consideration would be discussed by the Joint Consultative Committee, meeting as required.

The Committee then discussed particular topics of major importance to the relations between management and labour including the problems of ensuring effective communication between the management and workers and arrangements for joint consultation, the training of supervisory staff concerned with labour matters, recruitment and redundancy policies, apprenticeship and training of skilled and other workers and industrial health and safety. Papers on communication and joint consultation and on arrangements for the recruitment, selection and induction of labour are being considered at the October meeting of the Council.

The Committee discussed recent progress made on some of these matters and the work being done through other bodies such as the Industrial Training Council and the Ministry's Industrial Health Advisory Committee.

reported to the Department as having come into operation during September resulted in about 734,000 workpeople receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £273,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and 9,600 workpeople a decrease of £200, whilst 283,000 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 coal mining, gas supply, and in the manufacture of hosiery, rubber, heavy chemicals, fertilisers and plastics materials. The principal reductions in hours of work affected workpeople employed in ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, wholesale mantle and costume making, food manufacture, rayon yarn production, the corn trade and keg and drum manufacture.

Retail Prices

At 13th September, 1960, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 16th August, compared with 109 at 15th September, 1959.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during September 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 nearly 62,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 261,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 241, and, in addition, 34 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES AND QUARRIES FOR 1959

The Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries for 1959 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). The Report was made in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954.

Coal Mines

At the end of the year 1,355 coal mines were being worked, 875 by the National Coal Board and the remainder by private owners under licence from the Board.

H.M. Inspectors, excluding Inspectors of Horses, made 25,083 inspections during the year, of which 16,027 were made underground and 9,056 on the surface. The number of coal mines inspected throughout was 611. H.M. Inspectors of Horses made a total of 2,074 inspections, the number of horse examinations made being 21,315. A total of 6,183 inspections were made by workmen's inspectors at 710 separate mines, and Safety Board Inspectors made 4,046 inspections at 619 mines. Commenting on the work and staffing of the Inspectorate, H.M. Chief Inspector says that at the end of the year the strength of the Inspectorate was 156, a level higher than for some years but below the authorised strength of 186.

Accidents in Coal Mines

Three hundred and forty-eight men were killed and 1,676 injured during 1959, compared with 327 and 1,752, respectively, in 1958. The rate per 100,000 man-shifts of serious non-fatal accidents has risen in each of the last three years. Last year it was 30 per cent. above the 1956 level. The word "injured" in these statistics refers only to serious injuries and excludes all other injuries in accidents which were reported under previous legislation only because of the nature of the occurrence causing the injury and not because the injury itself was serious.

In commenting on the accident figures for 1959, H.M. Chief Inspector says that the experience of the last few years suggests that, disasters apart, there is still a trend towards lower accident rates. On average there is still, however, more than one fatal accident every working day. The industry must not regard this state of affairs as inevitable. Many of these accidents can and should be prevented.

The number of men being killed and seriously injured by falls of roof on the coal face still gives cause for concern, but with the amount of research and development work being done on the subject of support an improvement can reasonably be expected during the next decade. Improvements in technique, in supervision and in procedure at work would, if made widely enough, result in substantially fewer accidents. In several accidents caused by roof falls at roadheads, chocks had not been built; they, or some suitable alternative, should be included in all systems of support ahead of a ripping.

In 1959, 11 men were killed while getting stone from wastes where the roof was unsupported. Officials should ensure that the system of work is such that there is no need for men to venture under unsupported roof.

A warning is given indicating the need to ensure that developments militating against good roof control (such as the use of larger driveheads or wider conveyors, machines moving so rapidly that they outstrip the setting of supports, and the making of deep pre-cuts) do not outweigh the benefits to be obtained from the use of improved types of support and greater prop densities.

Power-operated supports have their advantages but sometimes also have some disadvantages, in particular the need with some types to disturb all the support between the face and the waste edge during their advancement, and the difficulty of including packs in the system of support. Lack of space is also an important consideration in the operation of some systems of power-operated supports creating a risk that persons may be injured by contact with the supports being advanced.

The numbers of persons killed, seriously injured and slightly injured (six, 25 and 265 respectively) in accidents involving the use of explosives were disappointingly high. The Report emphasises that the Regulations impose on the shotfirer the responsibility for ensuring that all persons have either withdrawn from the danger zone or taken proper shelter. The shotfirer must discharge this responsibility by seeing for himself that everyone is in a safe zone or in proper shelter; a mere instruction is not sufficient.

In 1959, 16 persons were killed in coal mines by explosions of firedamp or coal dust; in 1958 none was killed. A disturbing feature too commonly found in the investigation of explosions is that gas had not been detected near the site of the explosion before the accident took place. It is difficult to believe that gas in quantity sufficient on explosion to give the effects so often found has always appeared suddenly, and the Chief Inspector is forced to conclude that the standard of inspection of some officials is not good enough.

The dangers of methane layering, particularly in large drifts, have been known for some years. It can also occur, however, in roadways within the area of moving ground behind the face even when they are considered to be well ventilated. It is clear that changes in barometric pressure play a large part in the extent of layering where it occurs and that special examinations for firedamp layering are required in roadways within the area behind the face whenever barometric pressure falls.

The practice of firedamp drainage from strata boreholes continues to increase, particularly in the North Eastern Division where, at the end of the year, 15 collieries were draining a total of 2,750 cubic feet per minute. The drainage of methane reduces the gas content of

the wastes and of the air in the mine generally. Where high emissions of firedamp are expected, it is prudent to provide drainage facilities at the outset.

An interesting development in the technique of water infusion to inhibit the production of coal dust has taken place in the North Western Division where, at Parsonage Colliery, 1,000 gallons of water are simultaneously infused into each of four holes in a long wall face. The infusion is completed in one shift and provides sufficient water in the face for a whole week.

It is unfortunate that in some Divisions there has been a steady decline in the practice of water infusion. This has occurred particularly where power-loaders have been installed to operate two shifts a day. The third shift offers insufficient time to enable the whole face to be treated with water, but deep hole infusion as practised at Parsonage Colliery ought to provide the answer.

Seventy-five men were killed and 482 seriously injured in underground haulage and transport accidents. This is disappointing. Year by year the Chief Inspector's Reports have drawn attention to the more serious accidents and to the various shortcomings of both haulage installations and methods of operations. Yet again there have been a series of accidents occurring because of poor layouts, lack of safety devices, bad maintenance, unsafe practices and lack of proper rules and instructions. As in other years, "runaways" were the greatest single source of haulage accidents.

The number of persons killed or injured by electric shock or burns rose from 66 in 1958 to 96 in 1959. The increase was almost entirely attributable to accidents to electricians; the figure is the worst ever recorded. Most of the accidents to electricians could be avoided if they exercised a little more care and attention in carrying out their duties and in particular saw that the supply of electricity was cut off a piece of apparatus before any work was done on it.

Reports by inspectors reveal that systematic examination and testing of the electrical apparatus and of mechanical equipment at many mines is not being properly implemented. Managements should review their schemes of examination and testing to ensure that any weaknesses may be found.

There was a sharp fall in the number of contraband offences—from 153 in 1958 to 61—which suggests that the firm action taken by the National Coal Board, with the support of the Unions, is having considerable success in stamping out illegal smoking.

Other Stratified and Miscellaneous Mines

In the section dealing with other stratified mines the Report notes that the most important of the 121 mines in this class are those of stratified ironstone in the North Riding of Yorkshire and the counties of Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire. In addition, there are oil shale mines in Scotland and a small number of clay mines scattered up and down the country. H.M. Inspectors made a total of 432 inspections at mines in this class during the year, 273 being made underground and 159 on the surface. Accident figures show that 3 men were killed and 8 seriously injured, compared with 9 killed and 8 seriously injured in 1958.

Under the heading of "Miscellaneous Mines" the Report covers mines of non-stratified minerals, the most important in this class being those of haematite, fluorspar, anhydrite, gypsum, lead, barytes, slate and tin. Trade has been slack for many mines, the numbers of persons employed has steadily diminished for several years and a number of mines working lead, fluorspar and barytes have been closed. At miscellaneous mines H.M. Inspectors made 587 inspections, 300 underground and 287 on the surface. Fifty-eight inspections were made by workmen's inspectors at eight mines. Casualty figures for the year were four persons killed and 20 seriously injured, compared with 11 and 14 respectively in 1958.

Quarries

There was a significant reduction in the number of persons killed (30, compared with 41 in 1958) and in those seriously injured (94, compared with 116 in 1958) in accidents in quarries.

Of the various technical advances being made in the quarrying industry, probably the most rapid are in drilling and in the use of explosives. Modern machines can drill angled holes; many quarries have as a consequence adopted systems of off-vertical primary blasting, thereby enabling the quarry face to be sloped backwards, with consequential improvement in safety.

Appendices to the Report give detailed statistics.

DISABLED PERSONS Reciprocal Arrangements with Northern Ireland

The Minister of Labour has recently made the Disabled Persons (Reciprocal Arrangements) Order, 1960, which came into operation on 3rd August.

The Disabled Persons (Employment) (Reciprocal Arrangements) Order, 1946, now revoked, provided that registration in the disabled persons register in Northern Ireland should be treated as registration in the register of disabled persons under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, so long as the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act (Northern Ireland), 1945, continued in force as originally enacted. The latter Act has been amended by the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act (Northern Ireland), 1960, and the new Order continues the provisions of the 1946 Order.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1960 No. 1380) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (5d. including postage).

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS

During the year ended 31st March, 1959, County Councils and County Borough Councils in England and Wales and County Councils and Councils of Large Burghs in Scotland expended the sum of £1,350,000 on the provision of employment for some 3,800 workers in 68 workshops for the blind. Of this expenditure, grants totalling £545,000 were payable by the Ministry of Labour.

The cost to the Ministry of Labour of providing training for some 260 adult blind persons in these workshops during the year ended 31st March, 1959, totalled £103,000. The Ministry also made grants totalling £26,000 towards approved capital expenditure of the workshops.

An analysis of accounts of workshops for the blind for the year ended 31st March, 1959, shows that sales of goods amounted to £2,236,000; the corresponding figure for the previous year was £2,241,000 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1959, page 251).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, APRIL, 1952—APRIL, 1959

The December, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE (page 427), the July, 1958, issue (page 254) and the July, 1959, issue (page 251) contained articles showing, for the period April, 1952, to April, 1958, what would have been the effect of combining the average weekly earnings of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers of the British Transport Commission and dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements with those obtained from the Ministry's normal half-yearly enquiries.

The estimates for April, 1959, show that the figure for men would have been decreased from 262s. 11d. to 261s. 10d. and that for youths and boys increased from 114s. 0d. to 118s. 11d. whilst those for women and girls would have been virtually unchanged. However, as will be seen from the following Table, there would have been very little difference in the percentage increase over April, 1952.

	Percentage increase from April, 1952 to April, 1959			
	Men	Youths and Boys	Women	Girls
Industries covered by the Ministry's half-yearly enquiries	51	59	49	51
All industries as defined in the first paragraph above	50	54	49	51

DIGEST OF WELSH STATISTICS

The sixth annual issue of the Digest of Welsh Statistics, No. 6, 1959, has recently been published (2nd September). The fifth annual issue was published in May, 1959, and a prefatory note to the present edition explains that beginning with this issue it has been decided that publication of the Digest shall take place in the summer of each year to ensure as far as possible that latest figures covering the review period are included. The statistical Tables contained in the Digest give figures, where possible, for the calendar year, and the majority cover a sequence of years up to and including 1959. Some of the statistics are provisional only and may be revised in later issues.

The Digest contains statistics for Wales and Monmouthshire grouped in 10 main sections relating to: Population and Vital Statistics; Justice and Crime; Social Services; Education; Labour; Building and Construction; Production and Trade; Transport; National Savings; and Local Government Finance. There are in all 99 Tables, including 10 new ones which have been introduced in order to bring the contents of the Digest more into line with those of the Annual Abstract of Statistics and the Scottish Digest of Statistics (see, respectively, issues of this GAZETTE for January, page 8, and May, page 190); others have been revised and re-cast for the same reason. Tables supplied by the Ministry of Labour give analyses by industry of the estimated total number of employees in 1959, by industry, and by age and duration of unemployment, of numbers unemployed in 1958 and 1959, and by industry and type of employment of young persons entering employment in 1959. New Tables give statistics of vacancies unfilled for each month of the years 1953 to 1959, and of industrial stoppages, workers involved and working days lost in each of the years 1955 to 1959. The section on Production and Trade contains a summary of the results of the Censuses of Production for 1951, 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957.

Copies of the Digest, which has been issued by the Minister for Welsh Affairs, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 7s. (7s. 6d. including postage).

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INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Prevention of Accidents to Young Workers

H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour have issued a pamphlet entitled "The Prevention of Accidents to Young Workers". A pamphlet on this subject was last published in 1948, and the new issue is a considerably revised version.

In advocating a special effort by all industrial undertakings to prevent accidents to young workers, the introductory section points out that more accidents happen to young workers, in proportion to the numbers employed, than to adults, and that, because of the natural tendency for young people to take risks which more experienced workers would avoid, special measures should be taken to help them. Care in selecting young people for the job they are going to do is important for safety as well as efficiency, and careful supervision of working methods may be necessary at first to decide whether a young worker will be able to do a particular job safely. Induction and training should aim at helping new recruits to adjust themselves to their industrial environment, and training schemes should specifically cover points affecting safety; these will include identification of the principal dangers in the part of the factory where the young person will work, detailed instruction in the proper method of working his machine, the enforcement of discipline in the adoption of safe methods and the avoidance of "skylarking", the introduction of safety aspects in talks, lessons, films, etc., and use of special safety propaganda such as a simple Accident Prevention Guide or the issue of Accident Prevention slips in pay envelopes, etc., from time to time.

Referring to accidents not involving machinery, the pamphlet says that the most common cause is lifting, and care must be taken to see that weights to be lifted are within the capacity of the young worker; the lifting, carrying or moving of a load which is so heavy as to cause a young worker injury is prohibited under Section 56 of the Factories Act, 1937.

On machine accidents the pamphlet directs attention to the special legal requirements which the Factories Act, 1937, imposes in relation to the employment of young persons, such as restrictions on the cleaning of machinery, and prohibition of employment on the machines listed in the Dangerous Machines (Training of Young Persons) Order, 1954, unless fully instructed as to dangers arising and precautions to be observed, and sufficiently trained or under adequate supervision. The pamphlet devotes a section to notes setting out the precautions which employers should see are taken when these particularly dangerous machines are being used, but emphasises the equal importance of care in training and vigilance in supervision when young workers are operating other types of machine.

Copies of the pamphlet (Form 281 (revised)) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. (8d. including postage).

Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings

On 5th September the Minister of Labour made the Factories Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 3) Order, 1960, bringing into force section 1, concerning the cleanliness of the interior surfaces of factories, and section 19, which deals with the training of first-aiders, of the Factories Act, 1959. (The operation of the Order in relation to the latter section and the consequential making of the First-aid (Standard of Training) Order, 1960, was reported on page 360 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE.)

Section 1 (c) of the Factories Act, 1937, lays down requirements for the periodical painting and washing, or whitewashing or colour-washing, of the interior surfaces of factory buildings. Section 1 of the 1959 Act amends section 1 (c) of the 1937 Act by substituting a requirement in terms of painting interior surfaces in a prescribed manner at prescribed intervals instead of painting them with oil paint at least once every seven years.

In order to give effect to this amendment the Minister made, on 29th September, the Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order, 1960, which prescribes the manner of painting and repainting walls and ceilings as the application of a suitable paint in such a manner as to produce over the whole of the treated surface a compact continuous film capable of being kept clean: repainting or revarnishing is to be carried out at intervals not exceeding seven years, although the whole or part of the surface must be redone as often as is necessary to maintain a compact continuous film that can be cleaned. The Order also exempts certain factories and parts of factories from the requirements as to the periodical washing, painting or varnishing, or whitewashing or colourwashing of walls and ceilings, laid down in section 1 (c) of the 1937 Act, but, because of the revocation of earlier Orders*, re-imposes these requirements in the case of some factories and parts of factories that were previously exempted. The new Order comes into operation on 1st January, 1961.

Copies of the Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1794) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (5d. including postage).

* The Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order, 1938 (S.R.O. 1938 No. 487), as amended by the Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) (Amendment) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948 No. 1674), and the Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 752).

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Fire Precautions in Factories

On 6th October the Minister of Labour made the Factories Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 4) Order, 1960, appointing 1st December, 1960, as the day when further provisions of the Factories Act, 1959, shall be brought into operation. Brief particulars of the provisions covered by the Order, all of which relate to fire precautions in factories, are as follows:—

Sections 9 and 10 transfer from district councils to fire authorities certain duties concerning means of escape, and strengthen the law on this subject in various ways; Section 11 empowers the Minister to make special regulations relating to fire prevention; Section 12 requires that all factories must have appropriate means for fighting fire, and empowers the Minister to make special regulations on this subject; Section 13 brings more factories within the scope of the provisions in the Factories Act, 1937, requiring fire alarms, and contains a number of other amendments to the law relating to fire precautions in factories; Section 14 empowers the Minister to make regulations extending the scope of the provisions in the 1937 Act concerning fire alarms and instruction in the use of means of escape; Section 15 empowers the Minister to apply any special regulations relating to fire prevention or fire fighting to certain places other than factories—e.g., warehouses, docks and building operations; Section 16 requires the periodical testing or examination of fire alarms; Section 17 confers powers of entry into factories upon officers of fire authorities, for the purpose of carrying out their duties under section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937, and for the purpose of advising the Factory Inspectorate on fire matters; and Section 24 and the first Schedule modify the division of responsibility between the owner and the occupier where a factory forms only part of a building.

The Order has been made under section 34(3) of the Factories Act, 1959, which provides that the Act shall come into operation on such day or days as the Minister may by order appoint. Earlier Commencement Orders were Commencement Order No. 1, made in November, 1959, which provided that over half the sections of the Act should come into operation on 1st December, 1959, and 1st February, 1960 (see the November, 1959, issue of this GAZETTE, page 396); Commencement Order No. 2, made in June, 1960, which provided that section 18, relating to washing facilities, should come into operation on 1st August, 1960 (see the June issue of this GAZETTE, page 242), and Commencement Order No. 3, made in September, 1960, which provides that section 1, concerning the cleanliness of walls and ceilings, should come into operation on 1st January, 1961 (see opposite), and that section 19, which deals with training in first aid, should take effect on 1st July, 1961 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 360).

Copies of the Factories Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 4) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960 No. 1839 (C.17)) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. (4d. including postage).

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Report of Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for 1959

The Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance has been presented to Parliament by the Minister and published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmnd. 1133), price 8s. (8s. 6d. including postage). The Report reviews the work of the Ministry in the administration of the War Pensions, Family Allowances, National Insurance, Industrial Injuries Insurance, and related Schemes.

A separate Report for the year 1959 on War Pensioners, made jointly by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, the Minister of Health, and the Secretary of State for Scotland, has also been published (House of Commons Paper No. 283, Session 1959-60, price 5s. 6d., or 5s. 11d. including postage).

The introduction says that the Report, although covering 1959, also refers to some changes which took place in 1960. It also includes an account of planning and organisation which was continuing in 1960 in preparation for the introduction of graduated contributions in April, 1961, collection of which will be undertaken by the Inland Revenue through the P.A.Y.E. system.

Important changes which took place during 1959 included an additional allowance of 10s. for war widow pensioners of 70 or over, improvements in the additions to retirement pensions when retirement is postponed, and increases in the amounts which certain pensioners can earn without suffering a reduction in pension.

On average nearly 12 million benefits and allowances are being paid by the Ministry each week and at the end of 1959 the cost of the payments was at the rate of about £1,200 million a year.

At the end of the year the Ministry was paying about 750,000 war pensions, family allowances to nearly 3½ million families containing over 9 million children, and, under the National Insurance schemes, nearly 5½ million retirement pensions, over 540,000 widows' benefits and guardians' allowances and about 160,000 industrial disablement pensions.

Mainly due to the influenza epidemic in February and March, 1959—the spread and density of which is described in a special chapter illustrated by charts—claims for sickness benefit during the year (8½ million) were nearly 900,000 higher than in the previous year. Claims for unemployment benefit totalled 3 million, for maternity benefits 880,000 and for industrial injury benefit about 830,000.

Cost of Benefits

The overall cost of social service benefits being paid at 31st December, 1959 (at the rate of about £1,200 million a year) comprised £100 million for war pensions and nearly £130 million for family allowances from Exchequer funds, and about £970 million in benefits from the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Funds, including £650 million for retirement pensions. Contributions being paid by insured persons and employers to the two funds at the end of 1959 were at the rate of about £770 million a year and the Exchequer support to the two funds was running at the rate of £183 million. The figure of £770 million excludes contributions collected by the Ministry on behalf of the National Health Service at the rate of £110 million a year.

War Pensions

There is a continued decline in the number of war pensions, which fell by 29,000 during the year to about 750,000—305,000 for the 1914 War and 445,000 for the 1939 War. The total includes about 540,000 disablement pensions, 146,000 widows' pensions and 64,500 pensions for parents, orphans and other dependants.

At the end of the year 92,517 pensioners were receiving one or more of the main supplementary allowances—unemployability supplement, constant attendance allowance, comforts allowance, allowance for lowered standard of occupation and age allowance.

Widows and Dependants

In 1959 pensions were awarded to 1,350 widows of the 1939 War and at the end of the year 70,400 such pensions were in payment. The number of 1914 War widows' pensions being paid was 75,700, including 611 awarded during 1959.

In addition the number of allowances being paid to widows for their children was 35,300, including 520 allowances to 1914 War widows, and 9,500 rent allowances were in payment. The new allowance of 10s. a week for war widows of 70 or over came into effect in June, 1959, and at the end of the year 59,050 widows were receiving the allowance, 54,800 of them 1914 War widows.

During the year 1,517 new awards of pension were made to parents and other dependants for deaths due to service and, at 31st December, the number of such pensions in payment was 63,200.

Welfare

In 1959 over 47,000 war pensioners (disabled, widows and dependants) sought the assistance of welfare officers who also gave advice or help to 5,800 pensioners during the periods of treatment in war pensioner hospitals besides visiting 3,000 pensioners in hospitals under the National Health Service.

Family Allowances

At the end of 1959 nearly 3½ million families containing just over 9 million children were receiving family allowances which cost £126½ million, an increase of £2½ million over 1958.

National Insurance

On 9th July, 1959, the National Insurance Act, 1959, received Royal Assent. This Act introduces into national insurance for employees a measure of graduated contributions and graduated retirement benefits related to their earnings; the new contributions are to begin in April, 1961.

(81067)

The Report covers the procedure under which the Registrar of Non-Participating Employments decides applications for contracting out employees who are members of occupational pension schemes.

Unemployment Benefit

In November last year 241,000 persons were receiving unemployment benefit compared with 334,000 in November, 1958, and the cost for the year ended 31st March, 1959, was over £49 million.

Sickness Benefit

New claims in 1959 totalled 8,768,000, some 882,000 more than in 1958. The total cost of sickness benefit for the year ended 31st March, 1959, was over £133 million, and it is estimated that 827,000 maternity grants, 318,000 home confinement grants and 188,000 maternity allowances were awarded in the same period at a cost of about £19¼ million.

Retirement Pensions

During 1959 about 467,000 new retirement pensions came into payment, about 135,000 of them to wives of pensioners in right of their husband's insurance. At the end of the year 5,447,000 people were receiving retirement pensions.

Of the total expenditure of £883 million on all National Insurance benefits in the year ended 31st March, 1959, over £617 million was on retirement pensions, an increase of £135 million on the previous year. This was due to three causes; the raising of pension rates in January, 1958, payment of pensions to 400,000 late-age entrants from July, 1958, and the continued increase in the number of other pensioners.

Higher pensions can be earned by those who remain at work and contribute beyond the minimum pension age of 65 (60 for women). From 3rd August, 1959, the additions to pension to be earned in this way were improved. At the end of 1959 about 415,000 men and women had reached minimum pension age during the previous five years but had not retired.

The level at which the earnings rule for pensioners under 70 (65 for women) begins to operate was raised from 50s. to 60s. a week in April, 1959, and in March, 1960, the level was further raised to 70s.

Widows' and Guardians' Benefits

At the end of 1959, 268,000 women were receiving widows' pensions, about 146,000 were getting widowed mother's allowance and 20,000 widows' allowances were also in payment. Widows' basic pensions of 10s. a week numbered 101,000. The cost of these benefits for the year ended 31st March, 1959, was £57½ million.

The earnings rule levels were raised in April, 1959, from 50s. to 60s. a week for widow pensioners and from 60s. to 80s. for widowed mothers. In March this year the limits were further increased to 70s. and 100s. respectively. About 1,600 guardians' allowances were awarded during the year and at 31st December allowances were being paid for 5,700 children. The cost for the year ended 31st March, 1959, was £450,000.

Death Grant

About 269,000 grants were awarded for deaths in 1958 and the cost for the year ended 31st March, 1959, was £5 million.

Industrial Injuries Scheme

The number of claims for injury benefit in 1959 was 826,000, compared with 784,000 in 1958, the cost in the year ended 31st March, 1959, amounting to over £17½ million. About 160,000 disablement pensions and 98,000 special hardship allowances were in payment at the end of October, 1959. At that time constant attendance allowance was being paid to about 1,400 pensioners and to about 400 men receiving workmen's compensation, and some 800 hospital treatment allowances were being paid. The total cost of disablement benefit and supplementary allowances for the year ended 31st March, 1959, was over £24½ million. About 17,000 widows were receiving industrial injuries death benefit at the beginning of 1959 and the cost of this benefit for the year ended 31st March, 1959, was over £2½ million.

Adjudication

The adjudication of questions arising under the Family Allowances Act and similar questions arising on claims under the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Acts was transferred during 1959 from the Minister and Referees to the National Insurance adjudicating authorities (insurance officer, local tribunal and National Insurance Commissioner).

Contributions

The average number of persons for whom national insurance contributions were payable during 1958 was 24 million, of whom over 16½ million were men; over 22½ million were employed persons, over 1½ million self-employed, and over a quarter of a million non-employed.

Contribution and Benefit Offences

The number of prosecutions for trafficking in used National Insurance stamps and other mis-use of stamps fell from 262 in 1958 to 159 in 1959. Criminal proceedings for failure to pay contributions and allied offences totalled 8,048, compared with 6,491 in 1958, but the general standard of compliance remained high.

Legal proceedings were taken against 1,491 people for offences connected with obtaining benefit improperly and there were convictions in 1,450 cases.

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LABOUR OVERSEAS

Work Stoppages in the United States in 1959

An article published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the June, 1960, issue of *Monthly Labor Review* analyses work stoppages due to industrial disputes in the United States of America in 1959. All known work stoppages were included in the analysis if they involved six or more workers and continued for at least one full day or shift. The figures relating to numbers of workers involved and of man-days lost include all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in the stoppages. Workers made idle at other establishments or in other industries as a result of material or service shortages are excluded.

The analysis shows that primarily as a result of the prolonged stoppage in the steel industry, which involved 519,000 workers and caused a loss of 42 million man-days, the total loss of 69 million man-days in 1959 was the highest since 1946. At the same time, however, the number of stoppages, 3,708, remained substantially the same as in the previous two years whilst the number of workers involved, 1,880,000, was slightly less than in 1958.

Size and Duration of Stoppages

The number of stoppages affecting 1,000 or more workers decreased from 332 in 1958 to 245 in 1959, and the number of workers involved dropped from 1,590,000 to 1,380,000, but the loss caused by these 245 stoppages rose to nearly 61 million man-days, more than three times the 1958 total. Stoppages involving less than 100 workers, although accounting for more than half the stoppages, resulted in a loss of only 1.4 million man-days, or 2.1 per cent. of the total.

The average duration of all stoppages ending in 1959 was 24.6 days, an increase over the average of 19.7 days for 1958, and this equalled the levels reached in the immediate post-war years. Of the total of 3,747 stoppages which ended during 1959, 1,420 lasted for less than seven days, 1,429 for less than 30 days and 898 for 30 days or more.

Major Causes

As in previous years, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits were the major causes of disputes in 1959, and accounted for half of the year's stoppages, more than two-thirds of the workers involved and seven-eighths of the loss of man-days.

Industries Affected

More than half of all loss of man-days occurred in the primary metal industries. The nation-wide steel stoppage and the walk-out in the copper refineries caused over 96 per cent. of the total loss in this industry group, which in all accounted for 236 of the total stoppages, and involved 575,000 workers and a loss of approximately 39 million man-days.

Six other groups in manufacturing recorded losses of more than a million man-days; Fabricated metal products, Machinery (except electrical), Transportation equipment, Stone, clay and glass products, Food and kindred products and Rubber. In most of these industries, one or more of the major stoppages, each involving 10,000 or more workers, were responsible for a large proportion of the loss in man-days.

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Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Rubber and Asbestos Industry in Germany

The particulars which follow, relating to the rubber and asbestos industry in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the report for February, 1960, on the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal Statistical Office.

The Table below shows, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in the rubber and asbestos industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks = £1 has been used and the amounts have been rounded to the nearest penny. In the following Table the terms "Male Workers" and "Female Workers" include boys and girls respectively; female workers comprise approximately 31 per cent. of the labour force. The term "Average Weekly Hours of Work" relates to actual hours spent at the work bench, i.e., excluding time off for meal breaks, company or union meetings, visits to the doctor, etc.

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Male Workers:			
Skilled	45.3	5 1	236 6
Semi-skilled	43.9	4 9	215 4
Unskilled	44.6	4 3	195 10
Average	44.5	4 10	219 6
Female Workers:			
Skilled	43.0	3 7	158 5
Semi-skilled	42.5	3 7	155 7
Unskilled	41.1	3 3	138 5
Average	41.7	3 4	144 11
Average all workers	43.6	4 4	196 1

Employers pay compulsory contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment, and family allowances. It is not possible to quote a uniform rate of contribution as the actual contribution may vary from employer to employer according to industrial or actuarial risk. On average the total contribution seems to be approximately 15 per cent. of wages.

In addition to these statutory payments employers may contribute to other schemes. According to returns made by employers for the purpose of the International Labour Office enquiry of 1955, the results of which were published in *Labour Costs in European Industry* (obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Branch of the International Labour Office at 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, price 7s. 6d.), the amounts paid by German employers in respect of non-obligatory social security benefits, direct benefits, and subsidies represented 10 per cent. of basic wages.

With regard to annual holidays, the legal minimum in most of the Länder (Provinces) is 12 days, but more generous provision may exist under collective agreements. Fifteen days seem to be granted, on average, for workers over the age of 18 years. Paid public holidays, granted additionally, vary from 10 to 13 days, according to the predominant religious belief in the area concerned.

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Rubber and Chemical Industries in Italy

The Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a monthly enquiry of employers in a number of industries in regard to hours of work and earnings. The following figures for the month of June, 1959, which have been taken from the *Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro* (March-April, 1960), give details of average daily and monthly hours of work, and average hourly earnings, in the rubber and chemicals industries for all workers, irrespective of age and sex. The average hourly earnings exclude holiday pay, bonuses, and family and other allowances. For the purpose of conversion into sterling the Exchange Rate of 1,750 lire = £1 has been used and the amounts have been rounded to the nearest penny. Approximately 35 per cent. of the labour force in the rubber industry, and 24 per cent. in the chemical industry, are women.

	Average daily hours of work	Average monthly hours of work	Average hourly earnings
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rubber	8.0	173.5	3 4
Chemicals	8.1	176.9	2 9

Employers' contributions for social security purposes include compulsory payments to various insurance funds covering pensions, sickness, maternity, industrial injuries, unemployment, family allowances, housing, and wage equalisation. Employers' contributions to social security schemes in the rubber industry in 1957, calculated on average hourly earnings for the year, totalled approximately 39 per cent. of earnings (excluding family allowances). The corresponding approximate figure for the chemical industry was 41 per cent. of earnings.

The paid annual holiday for manual workers is of 12 days' duration, with increments for seniority and skill, up to a maximum of 30 days after 20 years' service. In addition, there are 17 paid public holidays a year.

Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Textile 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.). For the purpose of conversion into sterling the Exchange Rate of 12.19 Swiss francs = £1 has been used and the amounts have been rounded to the nearest penny.

Average hours of work in the textile industry in 1958 were 47.1 a week. Approximately 63 per cent. of the labour force are women.

Average hourly earnings in October, 1959, were as follows:—men (18 years and over), skilled 5s. 11d., semi-skilled and unskilled 4s. 9d.; women (18 years and over) 3s. 5d.; boys 2s. 10d.; girls 2s. 7d.

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 were 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.

Factory Inspection and Accidents in the Irish Republic, 1959

The Department of Industry and Commerce of the Republic of Ireland have issued their Report for the year ended 30th September, 1959, on the administration of the Factories Act, 1955. The Report also contains a brief account of the work undertaken by the Factory Inspectorate in securing compliance with the Conditions of Employment Acts, 1936 and 1944, the Holidays (Employees) Act, 1939, and the Apprenticeship Act, 1931.

Inspection of Premises

The total number of premises on the official register maintained under the Factories Act at 30th September, 1959, was 9,248 (compared with 10,277 at 30th September, 1958), comprising 8,877 factories, 271 docks, 74 warehouses, 22 building operations and four works of engineering construction, and during the year a total

of 14,544 visits were made by Factory Inspectors to 9,101 of these premises employing 77,895 men, 36,867 women, 7,709 boys and 12,612 girls.

Accidents

All fatal accidents and accidents necessitating the absence of the injured person from work for more than three days must be notified to the Minister for Industry and Commerce; of the 2,033 persons involved in notified accidents during the period, 462 (including one person fatally injured) were employed in the food, drink and tobacco industries, 515 in the metals, engineering and vehicles industries, 268 (including two fatally injured) in textiles and clothing, 107 in papermaking, stationery, printing and bookbinding, 94 in the woodworking and furniture industry, 115 (including five fatally injured) in docks and works of engineering construction, 54 (including eight fatally injured) in building operations and the remaining 418 (including three fatally injured) in other industries. Of the total of 2,014 non-fatal accidents, 1,619 happened to men, 175 to women, 150 to boys and 70 to girls. The 19 fatal accidents all happened to male workers, including one boy, and, noting that no less than eight of these occurred in building operations, the Report expresses the hope that both building contractors and building workers will observe the letter and the spirit of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1959, which came into operation on 1st April, 1960, and which are specially designed to guard against the various hazards that are encountered during the course of building operations; one of the requirements of these Regulations is the serving of notice of occupation of the building site on the Minister for Industry and Commerce by building contractors undertaking work which will last six weeks or more.

Causes of Accidents

An analysis of the causes of the accidents occurring during the period shows that 391 accidents (one fatal) involved machinery moved by mechanical power, 45 (one fatal) molten metal and other hot or corrosive substances, and 102 the use of hand tools. Accidents caused by falling objects numbered 346, whilst 361 persons were themselves injured by falling, 12 fatally. The remaining 788 accidents (five fatal) were due to various other causes, and in addition 16 fire incidents were reported under the Act in compliance with a requirement to notify certain "dangerous occurrences" even though these may not result in injury to persons.

Medical Examination

Young persons who were medically examined during the year for certificates of fitness to take factory employment numbered 12,500, and certificates were issued in respect of 3,916 males and 8,530 females. Certificates were refused in only 54 instances, the chief single cause being head infestation of which there were 17 cases. Regulations relating to pottery manufacture and decoration, chromium plating and electric accumulators require periodic medical examination of persons employed, and 1,278 such examinations were carried out with satisfactory results.

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*.

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PITMAN

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in August

GENERAL SUMMARY

During August the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 117,000 to 23,779,000. The largest increases were in construction and engineering and electrical goods manufacture.

The Employment Exchanges filled 180,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 7th September. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 7th September, was 338,000; this was 18,000 less than in August.

The number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries in the week ended 27th August, was 1,713,000, which was 60,000 less than at the end of May. In the same week, the number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 31,000 which was 10,000 more than at the end of July.

There were 305,000 persons registered as unemployed on 12th September, of whom 298,000 were wholly unemployed and 7,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 15th August and 12th September, unemployment fell by 16,000, the decrease being mainly among the wholly unemployed. A decrease of 19,000 in the number of unemployed boys and girls not previously in employment was partly offset by increases of 2,000 in catering, hotels, etc., and 1,000 in shipbuilding and marine engineering.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in September was 1.4 per cent., the same as in August; and in September, 1959, it was 1.9 per cent. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 149,300—50 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of August was 24,597,000, an increase of 120,000 compared with the end of July.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

(End of Month)

	Thousands				
	August, 1959	June, 1960	July, 1960	August, 1960	Change during August, 1960
Number in Civil Employment...	23,336	23,593	23,662	23,779	+ 117
Men	15,376	15,478	15,517	15,587	+ 70
Women	7,960	8,115	8,145	8,192	+ 47
Wholly Unemployed‡	404	290	299	305	+ 6
Temporarily Stopped§	12	8	9	7	- 2
Total Registered Unemployed‡	416	298	308	312	+ 4
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	555	518	516	513	- 3
Men	540	503	501	498	- 3
Women	15	15	15	15	...
Total Working Population	24,297	24,401	24,477	24,597	+ 120
Men	16,210	16,191	16,234	16,303	+ 69
Women	8,087	8,210	8,243	8,294	+ 51

* 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.)

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	August, 1959			June, 1960			July, 1960			August, 1960		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	727.6	19.5	747.1	675.4	19.5	694.9	670.5	19.5	690.0	667.5	19.5	687.0
Food, Drink and Tobacco	449.9	357.9	807.8	452.1	363.4	815.5	459.4	368.3	827.7	455.9	374.9	830.8
Bread and Flour Confectionery	32.3	8.3	40.6	31.6	8.0	39.6	31.7	8.0	39.7	31.9	8.0	39.9
Biscuits	81.0	53.7	134.7	82.1	56.0	138.1	83.8	56.6	140.4	83.9	56.4	140.3
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	20.2	41.3	61.5	19.5	38.7	58.2	19.7	38.7	58.4	19.7	41.1	60.8
Milk Products	35.5	31.6	67.1	35.9	32.6	68.5	36.9	34.1	71.0	36.9	34.4	71.3
Sugar	25.7	12.7	38.4	27.0	13.3	40.3	26.1	12.8	38.9	24.7	12.5	37.2
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	13.5	4.5	18.0	12.8	4.5	17.3	12.9	4.4	17.3	13.1	4.5	17.6
Fruit and Vegetable Products	39.6	62.3	101.9	39.5	64.4	103.9	39.8	65.2	105.0	40.5	70.1	110.6
Animal and Poultry Foods	30.1	55.4	85.5	34.4	57.1	91.5	33.5	58.6	92.1	31.0	57.3	88.3
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	16.2	4.3	20.5	15.7	4.0	19.7	15.7	4.0	19.7	15.9	4.1	20.0
Brewing and Malting	21.2	17.2	38.4	21.9	39.5	61.4	22.6	18.2	40.8	22.5	18.8	41.3
Other Drink Industries	76.6	20.2	96.8	76.9	20.8	97.7	78.2	21.0	99.2	77.9	20.8	98.7
Tobacco	39.4	22.9	62.3	39.8	23.1	62.9	40.2	23.0	63.2	39.5	22.9	62.4
Tobacco	18.6	23.5	42.1	18.0	23.3	41.3	18.3	23.7	42.0	18.4	24.0	42.4
Chemicals and Allied Industries	375.3	144.9	520.2	381.0	149.3	530.3	382.5	151.0	533.5	383.4	152.4	535.8
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	18.1	0.6	18.7	18.2	0.6	18.8	18.2	0.6	18.8	18.1	0.6	18.7
Mineral Oil Refining	33.4	7.4	40.8	33.4	7.4	40.8	33.4	7.3	40.7	33.5	7.3	40.8
Lubricating Oils and Greases	6.7	2.5	9.2	6.9	2.4	9.3	6.9	2.4	9.3	6.9	2.4	9.3
Chemicals and Dyes	174.4	44.8	219.2	178.0	46.5	224.5	179.1	46.9	226.0	179.5	47.2	226.7
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	28.7	38.4	67.1	28.8	40.3	69.1	29.2	41.5	70.7	29.3	42.3	71.6
Explosives and Fireworks	12.6	12.6	25.2	12.6	12.6	25.2	12.6	12.6	25.2	12.6	12.6	25.2
Paint and Printing Ink	33.7	16.1	49.8	34.2	15.0	49.2	34.3	15.0	49.3	34.4	15.0	49.4
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc.	30.7	14.5	45.2	30.3	14.8	45.1	30.3	15.1	45.4	30.3	15.4	45.7
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	18.6	4.9	23.5	20.0	5.3	25.3	20.0	5.3	25.3	20.2	5.4	25.6
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	7.3	4.5	11.8	7.6	4.9	12.5	7.7	4.9	12.6	7.8	4.8	12.6
Metal Manufacture	509.6	72.1	581.7	542.3	76.7	619.0	543.5	77.0	620.5	547.7	78.0	625.7
Iron and Steel (General)	254.4	23.3	277.7	271.4	24.6	296.0	272.8	24.7	297.5	274.7	25.8	299.7
Steel Tubes	43.4	8.3	51.7	45.3	8.7	54.0	45.1	8.7	53.8	45.5	8.8	54.3
Iron Castings, etc.	105.5	14.7	120.2	111.8	15.3	127.1	111.6	15.4	127.0	112.4	15.6	128.0
Light Metals	44.4	12.9	57.3	47.4	13.9	61.3	47.5	13.9	61.4	47.9	14.1	62.0
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	61.9	12.9	74.8	66.4	14.2	80.6	66.5	14.3	80.8	67.2	14.5	81.7
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,420.6	510.4	1,931.0	1,476.8	552.7	2,029.5	1,479.3	550.7	2,030.0	1,492.2	557.2	2,049.4
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors)	31.9	5.0	36.9	32.3	4.9	37.2	32.3	4.8	37.1	32.4	4.9	37.3
Metal-working Machine Tools	72.4	14.1	86.5	75.0	14.7	89.7	75.2	14.7	89.9	76.3	14.8	91.1
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	33.8	10.2	44.0	36.3	11.2	47.5	36.4	11.2	47.6	36.9	11.3	48.2
Industrial Engines	30.9	5.3	36.2	32.0	5.4	37.4	32.0	5.4	37.4	32.2	5.5	37.7
Textile Machinery and Accessories	41.6	7.1	48.7	45.6	8.3	53.9	45.6	8.3	53.9	46.1	8.4	54.5
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	20.0	3.4	23.4	21.2	3.5	24.7	21.2	3.5	24.7	21.3	3.5	24.8
Mechanical Handling Equipment	42.4	5.6	48.0	43.1	5.8	48.9	43.3	5.8	49.1	43.8	5.9	49.7
Office Machinery	37.1	16.1	53.2	38.3	17.0	55.3	38.7	17.0	55.7	39.2	17.2	56.4
Other Machinery	260.0	58.3	318.3	269.8	62.5	332.3	270.5	62.7	333.2	273.4	63.3	336.7
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	130.2	16.5	146.7	133.5	17.4	150.9	133.9	17.4	151.3	134.6	17.6	152.2
Ordnance and Small Arms	28.8	7.7	36.5	29.1	7.8	36.9	29.1	7.8	36.9	29.0	7.7	36.7
Other Mechanical Engineering	143.4	41.9	185.3	152.6	46.9	199.5	153.0	46.6	199.6	154.5	47.3	201.8
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	75.4	40.7	116.1	76.2	43.2	119.4	76.7	43.6	120.3	77.5	44.0	121.5
Watches and Clocks	7.6	7.0	14.6	7.7	7.9	15.6	7.7	8.0	15.7	7.8	8.2	16.0
Electrical Machinery	157.2	52.0	209.2	158.6	55.0	213.6	158.9	55.2	214.0	159.5	55.8	215.3
Insulated Wires and Cables	40.1	20.0	60.1	40.2	21.7	61.9	39.9	21.5	61.4	40.4	21.6	62.0
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	37.2	20.3	57.5	37.8	23.0	60.8	37.9	23.1	61.0	38.1	23.7	61.8
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	119.7	100.4	220.1	127.2	107.8	235.0	127.4	106.4	233.8	127.6	107.6	236.2
Domestic Electric Appliances	37.8	21.4	59.2	39.9	23.5	63.4	39.3	23.3	62.6	39.6	23.6	63.2
Other Electrical Goods	73.1	57.4	130.5	80.4	65.2	145.6	80.3	64.5	144.8	81.0	65.3	146.3
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	249.6	12.8	262.4	238.0	12.6	250.6	237.5	12.5	250.0	237.1	12.6	249.7
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	178.8	8.7	187.5	170.0	8.5	178.5	170.2	8.4	178.6	170.1	8.5	178.6
Marine Engineering	70.8	4.1	74.9	68.0	4.1	72.1	67.3	4.1	71.4	67.0	4.1	71.1
Vehicles	745.2	117.6	862.8	784.9	126.3	911.2	784.8	125.8	910.6	788.3	127.3	915.6
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	338.9	54.3	393.2	381.1	61.2	442.3	381.1	60.9	442.0	383.1	61.8	444.9
Motor Cycle, Pedal Cycle, etc., Manufacturing	25.2	10.2	35.4	28.0	11.6	39.6	27.7	11.4	39.1	27.8	11.4	39.2
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	238.0	41.2	279.2	237.6	42.1	279.7	238.1	42.1	280.2	238.1	42.6	280.7
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	65.7	4.9	70.6	63.7	4.9	68.6	63.5	4.9	68.4	63.6	4.9	68.5

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued
(End of Month)

Industry	August, 1959			June, 1960			July, 1960			August, 1960		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, Printing and Publishing	372.1	204.6	576.7	384.1	215.4	599.5	385.4	215.3	600.7	387.7	218.9	606.6
Paper and Board	70.2	20.1	90.3	72.8	21.2	94.0	73.1	21.1	94.2	73.5	21.6	95.1
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	27.1	33.8	60.9	28.4	35.6	64.0	28.7	35.6	64.3	28.8	36.2	65.0
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	29.9	33.7	63.6	31.4	36.0	67.4	31.6	35.7	67.3	31.8	36.4	68.2
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	101.3	27.3	128.6	102.9	28.1	131.0	102.9	28.3	131.2	103.2	28.5	131.7
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	143.6	89.7	233.3	148.6	94.5	243.1	149.1	94.6	243.7	150.4	96.2	246.6
Other Manufacturing Industries	171.1	113.7	284.8	180.1	119.3	299.4	180.5	119.7	300.2	182.3	121.9	304.2
Rubber	79.6	35.9	115.5	84.3	37.8	122.1	84.1	37.6	121.7	84.9	38.0	122.9
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	13.4	4.3	17.7	13.9	4.3	18.2	13.8	4.3	18.1	4.4	18.4	
Brushes and Brooms	8.1	7.7	15.8	7.9	7.5	15.4	7.8	7.6	15.4	7.8	7.9	15.7
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	11.6	18.8	30.4	11.7	19.8	31.5	11.9	20.5	32.4	12.1	21.5	33.6
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	5.2	6.3	11.5	5.3	6.0	11.3	5.3	6.0	11.3	5.3	6.0	11.3
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	30.7	25.4	56.1	34.2	28.0	62.2	34.8	27.8	62.6	35.3	28.2	63.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	22.5	15.3	37.8	22.8	15.9	38.7	22.8	15.9	38.7	22.8	16.0	38.8
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,660.8	2,755.0	8,415.8	5,833.2	2,866.5	8,699.7	5,849.2	2,863.9	8,713.1	5,880.9	2,896.6	8,777.5
Construction	1,324.9	64.9	1,389.8	1,334.9	64.9	1,399.8	1,326.9	64.9	1,391.8	1,347.9	64.9	1,412.8
Gas, Electricity and Water	331.5	42.8	374.3	326.7	43.0	369.7	326.5	43.2	369.7	327.0	43.8	370.8
Gas	115.2	14.8	130.0	110.4	14.7	125.1	110.2	14.7	124.9	110.1	14.9	125.0
Electricity	182.6	25.7	208.3	183.2	26.0	209.2	183.1	26.2	209.3	183.7	26.6	210.3
Water Supply	33.7	2.3	36.0	33.1	2.3	35.4	33.2	2.3	35.5	33.2	2.3	35.5
Transport and Communication	222.1	49.6	271.7	213.5	48.2	261.7	215.9	48.5	264.4	215.1	48.4	263.5
Road Passenger Transport	166.8	15.2	182.0	170.3	15.5	185.8	170.6	15.5	186.1	170.4	15.8	186.2
Road Haulage Contracting	166.8	15.2	182.0	170.3	15.5	185.8	170.6	15.5	186.1	170.4	15.8	186.2
Distributive Trades	1,320.7	1,406.8	2,727.5	1,332.3	1,435.0	2,767.3	1,340.7	1,449.7	2,790.4	1,344.6	1,451.5	2,796.1
Wholesale Distribution	332.6	185.7	518.3	338.5	188.3	526.8	340.6	189.2	529.8	340.9	192.2	533.1
Retail Distribution	775.0	1,154.7	1,929.7	780.1	1,179.3	1,959.4	786.6	1,192.5	1,979.1	789.3	1,191.0	1,980.3
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies	124.3	35.1	159.4	125.1	35.2	160.3	124.5	35.6	160.1	125.2	36.0	161.2
Dealing in other Industrial Materials, etc.	88.8	31.3	120.1	88.6	32.2	120.8	89.0	32.4	121.4	89.2	32.3	121.5
Miscellaneous Services	68.4	68.4	136.8	71.1	69.1	140.2	74.4	70.3	144.7	75.0	70.6	145.6
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc.	34.9	19.4	54.3	35.1	20.2	55.3	35.7	21.1	56.8	35.7	20.8	56.5
Sport and other Recreations	11.4	27.5	38.9	11.5	25.2	36.7	11.8	26.3	38.1	12.2	27.1	39.3
Betting	188.2	403.4	591.6	183.1	401.2	584.3	192.7	410.0	602.7	193.6	408.9	602.5
Catering, Hotels, etc.	31.3	96.1	127.4	30.3	94.6	124.9	31.3	95.7	127.0	31.1	95.5	126.6
Laundries	11.0	33.7	44.7	11.1	31.4	42.5	11.3	31.4	42.7	11.3	30.7	42.0
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	281.4	56.4	337.8	283.0	61.0	344.0	283.5	61.5	345.0	285.8	62.0	347.8
Motor Repairs, Distributors, Garages, etc.	13.9	3.9	17.8	13.1	3.7	16.8	13.1	3.6	16.7	13.0	3.6	16.6
Repair of Boots and Shoes	13.9	3.9	17.8	13.1	3.7	16.8	13.1	3.6	16.7	13.0	3.6	16.6

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME 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, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and ship repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude

administrative, technical and clerical staffs and the overtime figures also exclude maintenance workers). Employers are asked to supply this additional information in respect of the pay weeks to which the quarterly returns relate.

The figures for 27th August, 1960, including an allowance for the firms with 11-99 employees not required to render returns, are given in the Table below.

Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in Great Britain in week ended 27th August, 1960

Industry	Estimated total number of operatives covered by returns (000's)	Operatives on Short-time				Operatives (excluding maintenance workers) on Overtime			
		Working part of the week		Total, including persons stood off for the whole week		Number	Aggregate number of hours of overtime worked (000's)	Average number of hours of overtime worked	
		Number	Average number of hours lost	Number	Aggregate number of hours lost				
Food, Drink and Tobacco	534	0.2	10	0.3	5	16½	156.7	1,300	8½
Chemicals and Allied Industries	302	—	—	—	—	—	72.4	767	10½
Metal Manufacture	460	0.6	7	0.6	5	8½	127.3	1,151	9
Iron and Steel (General)	223	0.4	7	0.4	4	8½	31.0	313	10
Iron Castings, etc.	95	0.1	8½	0.1	1	8½	36.6	312	8½
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	55	—	—	—	—	—	23.1	204	9
Engineering (inc. Marine Engineering) and Electrical Goods	1,313	5.0	8	5.0	42	8½	510.2	4,171	8
Non-Electrical Engineering	825	0.6	6½	0.6	7	10	358.8	2,986	8½
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	488	4.4	8	4.4	35	8	151.4	1,185	8
Vehicles	603	9.3	8½	9.4	79	8½	231.3	1,604	7
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	302	9.1	8½	9.1	76	8½	113.4	647	5½
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	160	0.1	8½	0.1	1	13	67.1	548	8
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	372	1.0	6	1.0	6	6½	131.6	1,034	8
Textiles	672	5.5	9	6.1	75	12½	103.9	769	7½
Spinning, etc. of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	103	0.1	7	0.3	10	33½	6.7	46	7
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	100	0.2	13½	0.2	3	17½	7.8	57	8
Woolen and Worsted	164	1.1	12½	1.2	18	14½	36.7	292	8
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	97	2.9	7	3.0	26	8½	19.5	48	5
Textile Finishing	62	0.8	10½	0.9	11	12½	19.6	148	7½
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	43	0.2	15	0.2	4	16½	8.2	56	7
Clothing and Footwear	420	4.5	6	4.6	33	7	34.5	167	5
Footwear	94	2.9	4	2.9	14	5	10.2	43	4
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	245	1.0	8½	1.1	12	11	68.3	640	9
Timber, Furniture, etc.	190	2.3	9½	2.3	25	11	58.4	448	7½
Furniture and Upholstery	72	2.0	10	2.1	13	11	18.9	137	7½
Paper, Printing and Publishing	388	0.1	22½	0.2	4	26½	145.3	1,193	8
Paper and Board	72	0.1	22½	0.1	3	27½	24.3	255	10½
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	148	—	—	—	—	—	31.4	242	7
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	168	—	—	—	—	—	57.1	454	8
Other Manufacturing Industries	205	0.2	9½	0.2	2	10	65.3	529	8
Rubber	88	—	—	—	—	—	34.7	274	8
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,747	29.9	8	31.0	293	9½	1,713.4	13,829	8

Unemployment at 12th September, 1960

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 15th August and 12th September, 1960, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
15th August	203,068	26,584	74,147	17,558	321,357
12th September	202,628	15,615	76,997	9,951	305,191
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	440	10,969	2,850	7,607	16,166

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 12th September represented 1.4 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 15th August.

The total of 305,191 at 12th September includes 43,249 married women.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of the normal seasonal movement estimates published in the March, 1960 issue of this GAZETTE), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 12th September was 284,955, consisting of 204,804 males and 80,151 females.

An analysis of the unemployment figures for 12th September according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table and in the Table on page 408.

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)					Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Temporarily Stopped	Total		
Men 18 and over	44,555	39,953	113,008	197,516	5,112	202,628	
Boys under 18	6,546	7,105	1,891	15,542	73	15,615	
Women 18 and over	20,300	21,405	33,363	75,068	1,929	76,997	
Girls under 18	4,610	4,142	1,087	9,839	112	9,951	
Total	76,011	72,605	149,349	297,965	7,226	305,191	

Region	Males						Females					
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)	Temporarily Stopped	Total	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)	Temporarily Stopped	Total						
London and S.E.	10,127	7,560	14,414	32,101	378	32,479						
Eastern and Southern	4,925	3,926	8,066	16,917	272	17,189						
South-Western	2,412	2,419	6,457	11,288	138	11,426						
Midland	3,656	2,627	4,616	10,899	225	11,124						
North-Midland	2,120	2,010	5,362	9,492	115	9,607						
E. and W. Ridings	2,927	2,802	7,408	13,137	636	13,773						
North-Western	8,993	7,836	18,657	35,486	713	36,199						
Northern	4,623	4,938	13,534	23,095	168	23,263						
Scotland	8,231	9,788	27,713	45,732	1,184	46,916						
Wales	3,087	3,152	8,672	14,911	1,356	16,267						
Great Britain	51,101	47,058	114,899	213,058	5,185	218,243						
London and S.E.	5,343	4,004	1,882	11,229	61	11,290						
Eastern and Southern	2,205	1,916	1,620	5,741	66	5,807						
South-Western	1,441	1,385	1,551									

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

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

	Numbers of persons on Registers at 12th September, 1960					Percentage rate of unemployment*	Numbers of persons on Registers at 12th September, 1960					Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	
Principal Towns (By Region)												
London and South-Eastern												
Greater London	21,774	7,784	2,680	32,238	407	0.7						
Brighton and Hove	1,484	281	83	1,848	—	2.1						
Chatham	551	285	143	979	—	1.5						
Eastern and Southern												
Bedford	180	90	52	322	—	0.8						
Bournemouth	1,225	230	65	1,520	—	1.6						
Cambridge	170	50	45	265	—	0.4						
Ipswich	430	98	78	606	—	1.1						
Luton	254	83	25	362	—	0.5						
Norwich	1,031	239	93	1,363	—	1.6						
Oxford	205	78	46	329	8	0.4						
Portsmouth	1,828	566	353	2,747	1	2.2						
Reading	315	136	46	497	—	0.7						
Slough	200	67	53	320	2	0.4						
Southampton	1,747	353	296	2,396	4	1.8						
Southend-on-Sea	541	218	52	811	20	1.6						
Watford	156	75	66	297	—	0.5						
South-Western												
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,578	707	155	3,440	3	1.5						
Exeter	420	126	11	557	5	1.3						
Gloucester	236	214	59	509	1	0.9						
Swindon	221	163	39	423	—	0.7						
Midland												
Birmingham	2,813	1,094	330	4,237	73	0.7						
Burton-on-Trent	106	99	4	209	—	0.7						
Coventry	827	652	218	1,697	24	1.0						
Oldbury	56	41	8	105	10	0.4						
Smethwick	145	50	41	236	—	0.5						
Stoke-on-Trent	1,440	600	138	2,178	161	1.4						
Walsall	383	151	63	597	1	1.0						
West Bromwich	163	84	13	260	4	0.6						
Wolverhampton	413	292	23	728	1	0.7						
Worcester	124	69	12	205	—	0.5						
North Midland												
Chesterfield	687	232	170	1,089	1	1.4						
Derby	696	375	34	1,105	15	1.0						
Grimsby	593	72	102	767	14	1.3						
Leicester	811	197	61	1,069	47	0.6						
Lincoln	369	110	25	504	—	1.1						
Mansfield	332	112	59	503	—	0.9						
Northampton	184	86	8	278	—	0.4						
Nottingham	2,170	666	166	3,002	49	1.3						
Peterborough	138	122	33	293	—	0.6						
Scunthorpe	186	331	69	586	4	1.3						
East and West Ridings												
Barnsley	866	302	112	1,280	37	1.7						
Bradford	853	252	117	1,222	47	0.7						
Dewsbury	201	71	14	286	4	0.9						
Doncaster	636	391	226	1,253	6	1.5						
Halifax	353	187	32	572	148	1.2						
Huddersfield	339	182	17	538	41	0.6						
Hull	2,088	476	274	2,838	60	1.9						
Leeds	1,784	317	72	2,173	15	0.8						
Rotherham	323	122	194	639	54	1.2						
Sheffield	1,214	415	151	1,780	32	0.7						
Wakefield	270	136	61	467	8	1.0						
York	551	131	82	764	2	1.2						
North-Western												
Accrington	119	110	1	230	5	1.0						
Ashton-under-Lyne	229	83	12	324	1	1.0						
Barrow	207	553	125	885	9	2.7						
Blackburn	319	412	55	786	8	1.5						
Bolton	725	217	67	1,009	25	1.3						
Burnley	372	491	20	883	20	2.1						
Bury	158	60	12	230	79	0.8						
Crewe	248	177	41	466	2	1.7						
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	3,971	813	363	5,147	51	1.1						
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	745	189	57	991	10	1.4						
Oldham (inc. Failsworth)	891	414	28	1,333	39	1.4						
Preston	617	230	48	895	11	1.1						
Rochdale	234	75	4	313	20	0.6						
St. Helens	770	73	75	1,618	—	2.8						
Stockport	529	286	209	1,024	35	1.4						
Warrington	702	535	75	1,312	384	2.1						
Wigan	637	220	72	929	25	2.3						
Northern												
Carlisle	453	188	56	697	—	1.6						
Darlington	390	203	38	631	18	1.3						
Gateshead	1,407	348	205	1,960	2	2.6						
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	902	444	175	1,521	15	1.7						
Stockton and Thornaby	755	419	173	1,347	12	1.7						
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3,068	1,140	473	4,681	37	2.5						
Wallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay	1,046	268	105	1,419	17	2.3						
Scotland												
Edinburgh	3,344	732	237	4,313	26	1.9						
Wales												
Cardiff	1,896	404	257	2,557	45	1.8						
Newport	417	95	99	611	—	1.0						
Swansea	1,069	275	76	1,420	20	2.4						
Development Districts (By Region)												
London and South-Eastern												
Margate and Ramsgate	637	158	125	920	4	3.1						
Sheerness	251	112	24	387	—	5.1						
Eastern and Southern												
Isle of Wight	368	119	85	572	3	1.9						
Southwold	98	13	6	117	—	3.8						
South-Western												
Cornwall (exc. Bude, Gunnislake, Launceston, St. Austell, Saltash and Truro)	1,280	356	124	1,760	100	2.9						
Ilfracombe	75	6	2	83	—	2.7						
Plymouth, Devonport, Gunnislake, Saltash and Torpoint	1,254	641	166	2,061	10	2.4						
North Midland												
Sketness and Mablethorpe	149	48	38	235	—	2.0						
East and West Ridings												
Bridlington and Filey	250	24	46	320	33	2.8						
North-Western												
Blackpool	631	166	25	822	16	1.6						
Merseyside and Prescot	15,377	3,841	1,632	20,850	72	3.4						
Northern												
Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spennymoor	1,130	216	164	1,510	—	3.1						
Haltwhistle	96	7	5	108	—	3.5						
Hartlepool and Horden	998	787	195	1,980	26	3.8						
Scarborough	330	61	40	431	3	2.1						
South-East Tyne-side and Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring	2,043	763	250	3,056	17	4.3						
Houghton-le-Spring and West Cumberland (exc. Millom and Wigton)	4,124	1,248	496	5,868	43	4.9						
Millom and Wigton	839	415	131	1,385	47	2.8						
Whitby	188	15	15	218	27	4.6						
Scotland												
Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven	1,916	518	45	2,479	13	2.5						
Stonehaven	78	33	3	114	15	4.6						
Anstruther, Ardrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston	734	671	80	1,485	25	4.4						
Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calder	708	280	90	1,078	—	3.9						
Dumbarton	690	329	96	1,115	—	4.3						
Dundee and Broughty Ferry	2,189	522	118	2,829	18	3.2						
Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inverkeithing	623	913	137	1,673	9	3.3						
Girvan	115	22	9	146	6	3.9						
Glasgow (inc. Barrhead, Clydebank, Kirkcaldy, Loch and Rutherglen)	15,731	3,769	1,054	20,554	221	3.4						
Greenock and Port Glasgow	1,890	888	188	2,966	8	6.7						
Highlands and Islands	3,487	616										

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				Total
Clothing and Footwear	1,326	2,917	126	217	1,452	3,134	4,586	1,560	3,870	5,430
Weatherproof Outerwear	115	146	1	4	116	150	266	116	159	275
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	267	782	17	9	284	791	1,075	311	866	1,177
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	312	308	26	15	338	323	661	342	335	677
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	74	294	1	7	75	301	376	89	681	770
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	121	770	—	—	121	843	964	130	981	1,111
Hats, Caps and Millinery	40	40	44	23	84	68	152	88	86	174
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	81	263	19	81	282	363	81	315	396	711
Footwear	316	314	37	62	353	376	729	403	447	850
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	3,281	848	118	99	3,399	947	4,346	3,602	961	4,563
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	1,106	140	2	6	1,108	146	1,254	1,209	146	1,355
Pottery	499	280	70	92	569	372	941	584	382	966
Glass	763	313	44	1	807	314	1,121	819	315	1,134
Cement	58	4	—	—	58	4	62	61	4	65
Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	855	111	2	—	857	111	968	929	114	1,043
Timber, Furniture, etc.	2,486	498	470	60	2,956	558	3,514	3,127	577	3,704
Timber	884	90	6	—	890	90	980	993	99	1,092
Furniture and Upholstery	910	171	447	41	1,357	212	1,569	1,395	219	1,614
Bedding, etc.	116	74	10	14	126	88	214	142	89	231
Shop and Office Fitting	151	31	2	3	153	34	187	154	34	188
Wooden Containers and Baskets	260	66	2	—	262	66	328	267	67	334
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	165	66	3	2	168	68	236	176	69	245
Paper, Printing and Publishing	1,846	1,353	5	8	1,851	1,361	3,212	1,902	1,439	3,341
Paper and Board	406	293	—	1	406	294	700	416	296	712
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	186	239	1	2	187	241	428	189	272	461
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	195	252	—	1	195	253	448	197	257	454
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	443	123	3	2	446	125	571	472	135	607
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	616	446	1	2	617	448	1,065	628	479	1,107
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,957	1,208	12	17	1,969	1,225	3,194	2,016	1,258	3,274
Rubber	823	342	10	10	833	352	1,185	846	356	1,202
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	166	92	—	—	166	92	258	167	92	259
Brushes and Brooms	75	51	—	1	75	52	127	84	56	140
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	162	284	1	1	163	285	448	173	301	474
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	46	43	—	—	46	43	89	46	47	93
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	467	240	1	1	467	241	708	469	245	714
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	218	156	1	4	219	160	379	231	161	392
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	56,620	25,475	3,918	1,576	60,538	27,051	87,589	63,990	30,280	94,270
Construction	36,817	397	81	2	36,898	399	37,297	43,636	432	44,068
Gas, Electricity and Water	2,274	164	12	1	2,286	165	2,451	2,430	170	2,600
Gas	1,088	72	4	—	1,092	72	1,164	1,145	73	1,218
Electricity	915	83	7	—	922	83	1,005	983	87	1,070
Water Supply	271	9	1	1	272	10	282	302	10	312
Transport and Communication	18,202	1,582	242	6	18,444	1,588	20,032	19,908	1,644	21,552
Railways	2,917	188	3	—	2,920	188	3,108	3,033	194	3,227
Road Passenger Transport	1,685	620	3	—	1,688	620	2,308	1,818	624	2,442
Road Haulage Contracting	2,344	70	18	—	2,362	70	2,432	2,483	73	2,556
Sea Transport	4,582	78	69	2	4,651	80	4,898	4,983	85	5,068
Port and Inland Water Transport	1,892	21	117	—	2,009	21	2,030	2,570	24	2,594
Air Transport	172	34	—	—	172	34	206	175	36	211
Postal Services and Telecommunications	3,414	414	12	4	3,426	418	3,844	3,697	450	4,147
Miscellaneous Transport Services and Storage	1,196	157	20	—	1,216	157	1,373	1,234	158	1,392
Distributive Trades	20,186	12,619	89	168	20,275	12,787	33,062	21,757	13,886	35,643
Wholesale Distribution	4,562	1,415	25	23	4,584	1,438	6,022	4,912	1,588	6,500
Retail Distribution	10,807	10,804	32	136	10,842	10,940	21,782	11,734	11,859	23,593
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	2,428	144	24	1	2,452	145	2,597	2,612	158	2,770
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	2,389	256	8	8	2,397	264	2,661	2,499	281	2,780
Insurance, Banking and Finance	2,920	647	9	5	2,929	652	3,581	3,041	686	3,727
Professional and Scientific Services	3,750	5,124	20	46	3,770	5,170	8,940	3,974	5,618	9,592
Accountancy Services	142	78	2	1	144	79	223	178	88	266
Educational Services	1,360	1,605	9	33	1,369	1,638	3,007	1,428	1,771	3,199
Legal Services	107	157	1	2	108	159	267	112	180	292
Medical and Dental Services	1,578	3,077	7	10	1,585	3,087	4,672	1,653	3,353	5,006
Religious Organisations	127	37	—	—	127	37	165	152	41	193
Other Professional and Scientific Services	436	170	—	—	436	170	606	451	185	636
Miscellaneous Services	18,828	15,910	65	147	18,893	16,057	34,950	19,993	17,311	37,304
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc.	2,409	1,063	7	13	2,416	1,076	3,492	1,128	3,635	4,763
Sport and other Recreations	1,268	209	4	9	1,272	218	1,490	1,335	236	1,571
Betting	486	356	12	4	498	360	858	573	364	937
Catering, Hotels, etc.	7,608	8,076	10	54	7,618	8,130	15,748	7,990	8,592	16,582
Laundries	504	1,000	1	1	505	1,001	1,506	541	1,075	1,616
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	170	318	1	—	171	318	489	190	339	529
Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages and Filling Stations	2,460	416	4	—	2,464	416	2,880	2,627	437	3,064
Repair of Boots and Shoes	307	32	5	—	312	32	344	343	34	377
Hairdressing and Manicure	341	394	4	5	345	399	744	394	429	823
Private Domestic Service	823	3,105	8	52	831	3,157	3,988	894	3,657	4,551
Other Services	2,452	941	9	9	2,461	950	3,411	2,579	1,020	3,599
Public Administration	14,800	2,035	75	11	14,875	2,046	16,921	15,674	2,202	17,876
National Government Service	7,572	1,254	9	3	7,581	1,257	8,838	7,948	1,358	9,306
Local Government Service	7,228	781	66	8	7,294	789	8,083	7,726	844	8,570
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	1,735	141	—	—	1,735	141	1,876	1,876	143	2,019
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	23,450	19,492	—	—	23,450	19,492	42,942	25,324	20,543	45,867
Aged 18 and over	15,196	14,736	—	—	15,196	14,736	29,932	16,762	15,653	32,415
Aged under 18	8,254	4,756	—	—	8,254	4,756	13,010	8,562	4,890	13,452
GRAND TOTAL*	213,058	84,907	5,185	2,041	218,243	86,948	305,191	238,821	94,406	333,227

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (5,592 males and 188 females in Great Britain and 6,131 males and 209 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 10th August and 7th September, 1960, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Five weeks ended 10th August, 1960		Four weeks ended 7th September, 1960		Total Number of Placings, 3rd Dec., 1959, to 1960 (40 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	90,089	132,778	83,345	132,098	813,191
Boys under 18	29,741	54,840	29,542	47,438	184,109
Women aged 18 and over	45,700	100,713	43,896	98,786	407,739
Girls under 18	29,234	67,323	23,530	59,118	161,203
Total	194,764	355,654	180,313	337,440	1,566,242

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

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

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

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 7th September, 1960, in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th September, 1960.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 7th September, 1960					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th September, 1960				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,700	777	3,174	101	5,752	1,726	1,847	568	396	4,537
Mining and Quarrying	802	1,172	54	42	2,070	1,566	38	38	56	10,967
Coal Mining	578	1,097	22	8	1,705	3,784	1,494	13	18	10,309
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,405	867	5,189	1,087	10,548	2,116	969	5,450	2,478	11,013
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1,780	593	822	616	3,811	2,771	747	1,789	959	6,266
Metal Manufacture	2,667	1,134	459	216	4,476	3,683	1,263	807	426	6,179
Engineering and Electrical Goods	7,838	4,303	4,031	1,720	17,892	18,470	4,562	8,468	3,437	34,937
Engineering including Scientific Instruments, etc.	5,605	2,953	1,793	875	11,226	12,795	3,372	3,333	1,7	

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 27th August, 1960, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the month, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

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

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: four weeks ended 27th August, 1960

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.5	8.3	5.6	4.1	6.3	5.0
Grain Milling	2.9	4.2	3.2	2.4	4.2	2.7
Bread and Flour Confectionery	4.1	5.6	4.7	4.0	5.9	4.7
Biscuits	3.6	11.6	8.8	3.7	5.4	4.8
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	5.0	7.0	6.0	5.1	6.1	5.6
Milk Products	2.6	4.2	3.1	8.0	6.8	7.6
Sugar	2.8	4.1	3.1	1.4	2.8	1.7
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	4.7	13.1	9.7	2.9	5.6	4.5
Fruit and Vegetable Products	3.7	9.7	7.3	11.0	11.8	11.5
Animal and Poultry Foods	3.2	5.6	3.7	1.9	2.5	2.0
Other Food Industries	4.5	9.5	6.9	4.7	6.1	5.4
Brewing and Malting	2.3	3.5	2.5	2.7	4.5	3.0
Other Drink Industries	3.6	6.1	4.5	5.3	6.7	5.8
Tobacco	1.8	4.3	3.2	1.5	3.1	2.4
Chemicals and Allied Industries	2.0	4.1	2.5	1.7	3.3	2.1
Coke Ovens	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.0	2.0
Mineral Oil Refining	0.9	2.0	1.1	0.7	1.9	0.8
Lubricating Oils and Greases	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.1	3.7	2.5
Chemicals and Dyes	1.9	3.2	2.2	1.7	2.6	1.9
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.8	5.6	4.4	2.2	3.7	3.1
Explosives and Fireworks	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.9
Paint and Printing Ink	2.4	3.6	2.7	2.1	3.3	2.4
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, etc.	1.7	6.3	3.2	1.7	4.5	2.6
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	2.7	4.0	2.9	1.7	2.7	1.8
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	2.7	3.3	2.9	1.6	6.2	3.4
Metal Manufacture	2.6	3.4	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.9
Iron and Steel (General)	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.3
Steel Tubes	3.5	3.0	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.4
Iron Castings, etc.	3.4	3.8	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.6
Light Metals	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.1
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	3.2	4.2	3.4	2.2	3.0	2.3
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.9	4.5	3.3	2.1	3.3	2.4
Agricultural Machinery (excluding Tractors)	2.1	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.8
Metal Working Machine Tools	3.0	3.7	3.1	1.5	2.7	1.7
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	3.0	3.3	3.0	1.7	2.2	1.8
Industrial Engines	2.3	3.8	2.6	1.8	2.5	1.9
Textile Machinery, etc.	2.8	3.7	2.9	1.8	2.4	1.9
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	2.6	4.7	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.5
Mechanical Handling Equipment	3.1	4.2	3.2	1.8	2.7	1.9
Office Machinery	2.7	3.7	2.9	1.4	2.6	1.7
Other Machinery	3.0	3.7	3.1	2.0	2.8	2.1
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	3.1	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.5
Ordinance and Small Arms	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.1
Other Mechanical Engineering	3.1	5.0	3.5	2.1	3.4	2.4
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	2.9	4.5	3.4	1.9	3.6	2.5
Watches and Clocks	1.9	4.8	3.3	1.0	1.9	1.4
Electrical Machinery	2.2	4.0	2.7	1.9	2.8	2.1
Insulated Wires and Cables	3.0	4.0	3.3	1.7	3.4	2.3
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	2.8	5.4	3.8	2.2	2.8	2.4
Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus	3.5	5.2	4.3	2.6	4.0	3.3
Domestic Electric Appliances	3.4	5.3	4.2	2.6	4.1	3.2
Other Electrical Goods	3.7	5.0	4.3	2.9	3.8	3.3
Marine Engineering	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.4
Vehicles	1.9	4.0	2.2	1.4	2.8	1.6
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	1.9	4.1	2.2	1.4	2.7	1.6
Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	3.1	4.3	3.4	2.9	4.2	3.3
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	1.8	3.8	2.1	1.4	2.7	1.6
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	1.5	3.2	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.4
Railway Carriages, etc.	1.2	3.9	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.9
Perambulators, etc.	5.9	3.4	4.9	3.0	4.1	3.4
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	3.5	4.9	4.1	2.6	4.0	3.1
Tools and Implements	3.4	3.9	3.6	2.0	2.5	2.2
Cutlery	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.4	3.3	2.9
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	2.8	3.9	3.3	2.1	3.2	2.6
Wire and Wire Manufactures	3.2	3.6	3.3	2.1	3.2	2.4
Cans and Metal Boxes	2.7	6.0	4.8	2.9	5.2	4.3
Jewellery and Precious Metals	3.3	5.0	4.1	2.1	4.0	3.0
Other Metal Industries	3.8	5.1	4.2	2.7	4.1	3.2
Textiles	3.0	3.7	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.0
Production of Man-made Fibres Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.8	3.6
Weaving of Cotton, etc.	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.7
Woolen and Worsted	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.3
Jute	5.3	6.6	6.0	4.1	6.1	5.1
Rope, Twine and Net	3.5	3.2	3.3	4.3	4.0	4.1
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	2.3	3.9	3.5	1.6	3.0	2.6
Lace	1.3	2.8	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.7
Carpets	2.7	4.1	3.3	1.4	3.2	2.2
Narrow Fabrics	2.9	3.2	3.1	1.9	3.0	2.6
Made-up Textiles	5.0	4.6	4.7	5.7	4.4	4.8
Textile Finishing	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.2
Other Textile Industries	2.8	3.7	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.7
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.5	4.2	3.2	2.3	3.3	2.7
Leather and Fellemongery	2.3	4.6	2.8	1.8	2.6	2.0
Leather Goods	3.1	4.3	3.9	2.9	3.4	3.3
Fur	2.4	3.0	2.7	3.6	3.8	3.7
Clothing and Footwear	2.7	4.4	4.0	2.1	3.1	2.8
Weatherproof Outerwear	3.0	4.7	4.3	2.8	4.0	3.7
Men's and Boys' Tailoring	2.2	4.2	3.7	2.2	2.8	2.6
Women's and Girls' Tailoring	3.8	5.1	4.7	3.3	3.6	3.5
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	3.8	4.1	4.1	1.8	3.2	3.1
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	3.6	4.7	4.6	2.7	3.4	3.3
Hats, Caps and Millinery	2.2	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.2
Other Dress Industries	3.0	5.0	4.5	2.1	3.2	2.9
Footwear	2.4	3.9	3.2	1.6	2.3	2.0
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.6
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.2	4.2	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.9
Pottery	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.5
Glass	2.5	3.7	2.8	2.1	3.0	2.3
Cement	2.0	4.6	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.4
Abrasives and Other Building Materials	4.1	4.6	4.2	2.9	3.8	3.1
Timber, Furniture, etc.	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.4	3.1	2.5
Timber	3.7	3.8	3.7	2.5	3.3	2.6
Furniture and Upholstery	3.0	3.3	3.0	1.9	2.6	2.1
Bedding, etc.	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.8	2.4
Shop and Office Fitting	4.6	2.7	4.3	2.5	5.3	2.9
Wooden Containers and Baskets	4.4	6.6	4.9	3.6	4.2	3.8
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.0
Paper, Printing and Publishing	2.1	4.5	2.9	1.5	2.7	1.9
Paper and Board	2.3	5.2	2.9	1.7	2.7	1.9
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	3.6	5.4	4.6	3.1	3.7	3.4
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	2.5	5.4	4.0	2.0	3.5	2.8
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	1.2	2.9	1.5	0.9	2.1	1.2
Other Printing, etc.	2.3	3.8	2.9	1.4	2.2	1.7
Other Manufacturing Industries	3.3	5.2	4.0	2.3	3.4	2.7
Rubber	3.2	4.0	3.4	2.2	2.9	2.4
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	3.1	2.8	3.0	1.2	2.3	1.4
Brushes and Brooms	1.5	4.8	3.1	1.2	1.4	1.3
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	5.2	8.0	7.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	3.4	5.1	4.4	2.5	4.7	3.8
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	4.1	5.7	4.8	2.7	4.4	3.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2.5	4.1	3.1	2.4	3.6	2.8
All the above Industries	2.7	4.7	3.4	2.2	3.6	2.6

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 20th September, 1960, and the corresponding figures for 16th August, 1960, and 15th September, 1959. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Thousands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	20th Sept., 1960	16th Aug., 1960	15th Sept., 1959	20th Sept., 1960	16th Aug., 1960	15th Sept., 1959
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex	76.9	72.4	76.1	3.3	3.1	3.3
Remainder	67.1	64.0	65.7	3.1	2.9	3.2
Eastern	40.7	38.5	39.8	1.9	1.7	2.0
Southern	31.0	29.5	30.1	1.4	1.3	1.5
South-Western	48.2	46.3	47.9	2.3	2.0	2.3
Midland	72.8	68.5	72.6	4.4	3.9	4.6
North Midland	51.0	47.1	50.0	4.9	4.6	5.4
East and West Ridings	78.2	73.6	77.1	7.9	7.5	8.6
North-Western	146.4	140.1	144.3	7.6	7.3	7.9
Northern	61.4	58.0	59.5	7.0	6.3	7.6
Scotland	109.1	104.4	108.7	8.6	8.2	9.0
Wales	63.9	61.8	63.8	7.6	7.7	8.8
Total, Great Britain	846.6	804.3	835.6	60.2	56.4	64.2

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 20th September, 1960, represented 4.3 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

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 case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th September, 1960, according to the type of employment permitted.*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended Hours†	51,312	1,742	5,287	58,341
Double Day Shifts‡	20,291	729	1,333	22,353
Long Spells	9,906	321	1,317	11,544
Night Shifts	4,110	755	—	4,865
Part-time Work§	6,107	—	—	6,107
Saturday Afternoon Work	756	26	7	789
Sunday Work	513	49	1	563
Miscellaneous	395	5	18	418
Total				

Technical and Scientific Register

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

The Register provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, 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 institution. 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 Scientific Register at 12th September was 3,988; this figure included 3,022 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 966 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 16th August and 12th September, 1960 (four weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 16th August	5,400
„ notified during period	522
„ filled during period	77
„ cancelled or withdrawn	413
„ unfilled at 12th September	5,432

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 19th September, 1960, was 47,616, of whom 41,529 were males and 6,087 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	37,565	5,630	43,195
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	3,964	457	4,421
Total	41,529	6,087	47,616

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of 13 weeks ended 16th September, 1960, expenditure on Unemployment Benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £6,047,000. During the 13 weeks ended 17th June, 1960, the corresponding figure was £8,009,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 18th September, 1959, it was £9,312,000.

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

Work of the Youth Employment Service 1956-1959

Report of the National Youth Employment Council.

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Grants under the National Assistance Act

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour undertake the payment of grants under the National Assistance Act to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to these grants. The amount of grants thus paid during the 14 weeks ended 30th September, 1960, was £5,268,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 13 weeks ended 25th June, 1960, was £5,600,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 26th September, 1959, it was £4,760,000.

Comparison of the figures for the most recent quarters with those for earlier quarters is affected by the increase in the scale rates and other improvements which came into force on 7th September, 1959, under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959, and the National Assistance (Disregard of Assets) Order, 1959 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1959, page 254).

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 12th September, 1960.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	757	103	860
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,343	199	1,542
Number of persons who completed courses during period	637	87	724

Up to 12th September, 1960, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 115,940, including 3,309 blind persons.

Duration of Unemployment

The following Table* gives an analysis, according to the length of the last spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain at 12th September, 1960:—

Duration of Unemployment in Weeks	Males			Females		
	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total
One or less	3,901	23,390	27,291	2,773	12,404	15,177
Over 1 and up to 2	2,638	15,580	18,218	1,836	7,709	9,545
„ 2 „ „ 3	2,379	18,167	20,546	1,519	9,744	11,263
„ 3 „ „ 4	1,821	13,000	14,821	1,020	7,559	8,579
„ 4 „ „ 5	2,905	8,786	11,691	1,603	4,102	5,705
„ 5 „ „ 6	968	16,564	17,532	632	7,278	7,910
„ 6 „ „ 7	506	23,216	23,722	225	9,080	9,305
„ 7 „ „ 8	168	15,293	15,461	97	5,669	5,766
„ 8 „ „ 9	110	10,929	11,039	54	3,289	3,343
„ 9 „ „ 10	39	47,006	47,145	79	8,047	8,126
Over 10	139	47,006	47,145	79	8,047	8,126
Total	15,535	191,931	207,466	9,838	74,881	84,719

* The figures exclude unemployed casual workers and persons temporarily stopped.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

	August, 1960	September, 1960
Mines and Quarries	21	25
Places under the Factories Acts	59	57
Railway Service	14	8
Seamen	5	10

Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for September, 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. net. The figures are provisional.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Coal Mines:	Food
Underground	Electrical Stations
Surface	Other Processes
Other Stratified Mines	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Miscellaneous Mines	Building Operations
Quarries	Works of Engineering Construction
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	Docks, Warehouses and Ships
25	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS
Factories	57
Cotton	Railway Service
Laundries and Dry Cleaning	Brakesmen and Goods Guards
Brick Making and other Clay Products (except Pottery)	Engine Drivers and Motormen
Lime, Cement and other Minerals	Firemen
Iron Extraction and Conversion	Guards (Passenger)
Metal Casting	Labourers
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging	Mechanics
Boiler Making	Permanent Way Men
Constructional Engineering	Porters
Non-rail Vehicles (Manufacture and Repair)	Shunters
Shipbuilding and Repairing and Ship Breaking	Other Grades
Miscellaneous Machine Making	Contractors' Servants
Other Metal Manufacture and Repair	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE
Saw Milling and Plywood and Boards	8
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture	Seamen
Petroleum and Oil Refining	Trading Vessels
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens and Patent Fuel	Fishing Vessels
1	TOTAL, SEAMEN
1	10

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Chrome Ulceration
Operatives engaged in:	Manufacture of Bichromates
Contact with Molten Lead	Chromium Plating
Vitreous Enamels	Other Industries
Other Industries	TOTAL
TOTAL	58
4	Total, Cases
Aniline Poisoning	58
7	II. Deaths
Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	Nil
Pitch and Tar	
Mineral Oil	
TOTAL	
17	

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 24th September, 1960.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,033,600 in May, an increase of 0.3 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 3.2 per cent. compared with May, 1959.

CANADA

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 June, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 3.3 per cent. higher than in the previous month but 0.6 per cent. lower than in June, 1959. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in June showed an increase of 1.4 per cent. compared with the previous month but was 1.8 per cent. lower than in June, 1959.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the number employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, was 605,730 in April, compared with 603,887 in the previous month and 599,168 in April, 1959. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 24,125 at the end of April, compared with 25,052 at the end of the previous month and 27,018 at the end of April, 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 53,171,000 in July. This was about 0.7 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month but 1.1 per cent. higher than in July, 1959. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in July was 12,155,000, a decrease of 1.4 per cent. compared with the previous month and a decrease of 2.2 per cent. compared with July, 1959.

The Department of Labor estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of July was about 4,017,000, compared with 4,423,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,744,000 at the middle of July, 1959.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during July was 94,988, compared with 96,883 in the previous month and 103,545 in July, 1959. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 32,551 working days.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of August was 113,109, compared with 119,351 at the end of the previous month and 196,349 at the end of August, 1959. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 19,822, 21,350 and 38,904.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 27th August was 38,341, compared with 40,057 at 30th July and 45,278 at 29th August, 1959.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of April was 1,759,019, of whom 1,114,288 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,897,193, including 1,212,867 wholly unemployed, and at the end of April, 1959, it was 1,945,439, including 1,235,408 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

Provisional figures show that the number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of August, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 34,914, compared with 38,952 at the end of the previous month and 55,943 at the end of August, 1959. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 3,842 at the end of August, compared with 4,721 at the end of July and 8,832 at the end of August, 1959.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 5,461 at the end of June, compared with 9,807 in the previous month and 8,511 in June, 1959.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of July who were wholly unemployed was 297 or 0.2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 400 or 0.2 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 760 or 0.5 per thousand at the end of July, 1959.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 30th SEPTEMBER, 1960
(31st January, 1956 = 100)

At 30th September, 1960, the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

	All Industries and Services			Manufacturing Industries only		
	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates
1960 Aug.	120.3	97.7	123.2	119.5	96.9	123.3
1960 Sept.	120.7	97.6	123.7	119.8	96.7	123.9

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

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

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

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

Weekly Rates of Wages*

I—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957 } {	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958 } {	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959 } {	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0
1959 September ..	117.0	117.7	119.4	117.3
October ..	117.1	117.7	119.5	117.3
November ..	117.2	117.8	119.6	117.4
December ..	117.3	118.0	119.7	117.5
1960 January ..	118.0	118.9	120.4	118.3
February ..	118.2	119.1	120.7	118.4
March ..	118.7	120.0	121.2	119.0
April ..	119.3	120.4	121.8	119.6
May ..	119.5	120.7	122.0	119.8
June ..	119.6	120.7	122.0	119.9
July ..	119.7	121.0	124.1	120.1
August ..	119.9	121.0	124.4	120.3
September ..	120.3	121.3	124.8	120.7

II—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957 } {	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958 } {	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959 } {	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1959 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 ..	119.1	120.1	124.7	119.5
September ..	119.3	120.6	125.1	119.8

Index of Normal Weekly Hours

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

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

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

Normal Weekly Hours*

III—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957 } {	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1958 } {	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
1959 } {	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
1959 September ..	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
October ..	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
November ..	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
December ..	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.5
1960 January ..	99.5	99.3	99.6	99.4
February ..	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.2
March ..	98.2	98.6	98.5	98.3
April ..	98.1	98.5	98.4	98.2
May ..	97.9	98.4	98.2	98.0
June ..	97.8	98.4	98.1	98.0
July ..	97.8	98.4	98.1	98.0
August ..	97.5	97.7	97.7	97.7
September ..	97.4	97.9	97.5	97.6

IV—Manufacturing Industries only

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

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

The index of hourly 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 September, 1959. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and August, 1959, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

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

Hourly Rates of Wages*

V—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957 } {	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958 } {	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959 } {	117.3	117.7	119.3	117.4
1959 September ..	117.6	118.4	119.8	117.8
October ..	117.6	118.4	119.8	117.8
November ..	117.7	118.6	119.9	117.9
December ..	117.8	118.7	120.1	118.1
1960 January ..	118.6	119.8	120.8	118.9
February ..	119.1	120.1	121.4	119.4
March ..	120.9	121.7	123.0	121.0
April ..	121.7	122.2	123.8	121.8
May ..	122.1	122.7	124.3	122.2
June ..	122.2	122.7	124.3	122.3
July ..	122.4	123.0	126.5	122.6
August ..	123.0	123.3	127.3	123.2
September ..	123.5	123.9	128.0	123.7

VI—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956 } Monthly averages {	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957 } {	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958 } {	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959 } {	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1959 September ..	117.4	117.6	118.5	117.4
October ..	117.4	117.6	118.5	117.4
November ..	117.5	117.9	118.7	117.6
December ..	117.7	118.2	118.9	117.8
1960 January ..	118.3	119.0	119.5	118.4
February ..	118.4	119.2	119.7	118.6
March ..	121.9	121.8	122.6	121.7
April ..	122.3	122.1	123.2	122.1
May ..	122.7	122.5	123.6	122.4
June ..	122.8	122.5	123.6	122.6
July ..	123.0	122.7	128.1	123.0
August ..	123.3	123.0	128.4	123.3
September ..	123.6	124.2	129.2	123.9

General

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

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

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

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

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1956, to April, 1960, were given in an article on pages 313 to 321 of the August, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956, and April, 1960, in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 19½ per cent., as compared with an average increase of 13½ per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 21½ per cent. as compared with an average increase of 16 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 20½ per cent. for weekly earnings, 13 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 22½ per cent. for hourly earnings and 16½ per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Changes in September

It is estimated that changes in rates of wages and hours of work reported to the Department as having come into operation in the United Kingdom during September resulted in about 734,000 workpeople receiving an aggregate increase of approximately £273,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and 9,600 workpeople a decrease of £200, whilst 283,000 workpeople had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours.†

The principal increases in rates of wages affected workpeople employed in coal mining, gas supply, and in the manufacture of hosiery, rubber, heavy chemicals, fertilisers and plastics materials. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affected iron-ore miners and limestone quarriers in Cumberland and iron and steel workers in the West of Scotland, the Midlands and parts of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire. Industries in which the normal working week was reduced from 44 to 42 hours included ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, wholesale mantle and costume making, food manufacture, rayon yarn production, the corn trade, and keg and drum manufacture; all reductions were without loss of pay and there was an additional wage increase of 6s. a week for workpeople employed in the corn trade.

Underground and surface workers in the coal mining industry were affected by an award of the National Reference Tribunal which standardised the standard grade rate of daywagemen by 10d. a shift (5s. a week). In the gas supply industry increases of 3d. to 5d. an hour became payable to men, according to occupation. Small increases became payable under sliding-scale arrangements to hosiery workers in the Midlands area. Increases in minimum rates of 1½d. to 3½d. an hour for men, of 1½d. to 2½d. for women and of proportional amounts for juveniles were agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry. In the heavy chemicals, chemical fertilisers and plastics materials manufacturing industries increases were agreed which raised by 2½d. an hour and 2½d. an hour respectively the minimum rates of electricians and skilled maintenance engineers and other workers, payable retrospectively from 14th August.

Of the total increase of £273,000 about £155,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; £108,000 from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions; and £10,000 from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices.

Changes in January–September, 1960

The Table opposite shows, by industry group, for this period, the numbers of workpeople affected (a) by net increases in full-time

weekly rates of wages and the aggregate amounts of such increases, and (b) by reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate amounts of such reductions.

Industry Group	Weekly Rates of Wages		Normal Weekly Hours of Work	
	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	650,500	£ 127,700	631,000	634,800
Mining and Quarrying ..	328,500	95,300	3,000	6,300
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	352,500	117,600	318,500	507,600
Chemicals and Allied Industries	184,500	81,100	181,000	361,500
Metal Manufacture ..	148,500	7,900	118,500	237,000
Engineering and Electrical Goods	404,500	184,600	2,564,500	5,138,200
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering				
Vehicles ..				
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	570,000	211,400	69,000	144,200
Textiles ..	48,000	15,000		
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	206,000	66,900	272,500	468,900
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. ..	124,500	50,600	72,000	113,800
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	191,500	72,000	127,500	256,500
Paper, Printing and Publishing	329,500	49,900	119,500	210,200
Other Manufacturing Industries	99,000	55,800	153,000	275,300
Construction ..	998,000	389,800	205,500	290,700
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	227,000	148,900	250,500	561,800
Transport and Communication	882,000	635,700	247,500	495,000
Distributive Trades ..	1,022,500	247,800	116,500	172,300
Public Administration and Professional Services ..	779,000	259,100	3,000	6,000
Miscellaneous Services ..	607,000	149,600	236,00	

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, 1ST APRIL, 1960," on which details for the Industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Coal Mining	Great Britain (6-7)	Beginning of first full pay week which includes 5 Sept.	Underground and surface workers, including craftsmen	Increases* in the national standard grade rates of daywagemen of 10d. a shift (5s. a week), and of proportional amounts for juvenile workers, according to age. National standard grade rates after change: non-craftsmen, underground—grade I 37s. 10d. a shift, II 36s. 10d., III 35s. 9d., IV 34s. 9d., V 33s. 9d.; surface—males, grade IA 39s. 3d. a shift, I 33s. 5d., II 32s. 5d., III 31s. 5d., IV 30s. 5d.; females, grade I 28s. 6d., II 27s. 6d., III 26s. 6d., IV 25s. 6d.; craftsmen, underground—grade I plus, 43s. 10d., I 41s. 2d., II 37s. 1d., surface—40s. 4d., 37s. 8d., 33s. 7d.; juvenile workers, underground—19s. a shift at age 15 rising to 29s. at 20, surface—males 16s. 9d. to 26s., females 16s. 5d. to 24s. 2d.†
Limestone Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	19 Sept.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages decreased‡ by 0.143d. an hour (1s. 3.857d. to 1s. 3.714d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0.071d. (7.928d. to 7.857d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-Ore Mining	Cumberland (14)	19 Sept.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages decreased‡ by 1d. a shift (9s. 2d. to 9s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 7d. to 4s. 6½d.) for boys under 18.
Corn Trade	Great Britain (17)	5 Sept.	Mill and other manual workers (except transport workers)	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 21 and over—London 180s. a week, grade A mills 178s., grade B 175s., grade C 172s.‡
			Transport workers	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for drivers of "C" licensed vehicles, statutory attendants and mates (4s. or 5s., according to age, for drivers under 21 of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity). Rates after change include: drivers 21 and over of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, London area 176s. a week, long distance or grade 1 171s., grade 2 167s., drivers of all ages of vehicles of over 1 and up to and including 5 tons 176s., 171s., 167s. over 5 and up to and including 10 tons 183s., 178s., 174s., over 10 and up to and including 15 tons 189s., 184s., 180s., over 15 and up to and including 18 tons 196s., 191s., 187s., over 18 tons 205s., 200s., 196s., statutory attendants and mates 169s., 166s., 162s.‡
Beet Sugar Manufacture	Great Britain (25)	Beginning of campaign season	Female workers 21 and over	Female workers over 21 to receive 90 per cent. of the men's rate for the grade from commencement of employment (previously 80 per cent. for first month, then 90 per cent. if satisfactory).
Tobacco Manufacture	United Kingdom (34)	First full pay week following 13 Sept.	Male and female workers	Increases of 15s. a week for men 21 and over, of 7s. for women 21 and over, the new rate for women to be paid at 18, and of appropriate amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: scale I (factories where the manufacture of cigarettes exceeds 20 per cent. of the total manufacture of all types of tobacco), men 21 and over 196s. a week, women 18 and over 137s. 3d., scale II (factories where the manufacture of cigarettes does not exceed 20 per cent. of the total manufacture of all types of tobacco), men 187s. 6d., women 129s. 9d.
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 14 Aug.†	Workers other than maintenance workers	Increases in minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—day labourers, London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 4d. an hour, other districts 4s. 1½d., youths and boys 1s. 11½d. or 1s. 10½d. at 15 rising to 4s. 1d. or 3s. 11½d. at 20; women 21 and over, on women's work—day workers 3s. 1½d., 3s., on men's work (first month) 3s. 1½d., 3s., thereafter 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2d., girls on day work 1s. 8½d. or 1s. 7d. at 15 rising to 3s. 0½d. or 2s. 10½d. at 20.†
		do.**	Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	Increases in minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for craftsmen: London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 4½d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 2d.**
		do.**	Building trade craftsmen	do. do.**
Chemical Fertilisers Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 14 Aug.†	Workers other than maintenance workers	Increases in minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—day labourers, London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 4d. an hour, class I firms 4s. 1½d., class II firms 4s. 1d., youths and boys 1s. 11½d., 1s. 10½d. or 1s. 9½d. at 15 rising to 4s. 1d., 3s. 11½d. or 3s. 11½d. at 20; women 21 and over, on women's work—day workers 3s. 1½d., 3s., 2s. 11½d., on men's work (first month) 3s. 1½d., 3s., 2s. 11½d., thereafter 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2d., 3s. 1½d., girls on day work 1s. 8½d., 1s. 7d. or 1s. 6½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 0½d., 2s. 10½d. at 20.†
		do.**	Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	Increases in minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for craftsmen: London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 4½d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 2d.**
Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacture	Great Britain (38)	First full pay week beginning on or after 12 Sept.	Male and female workers	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week for men 21 and over, of 7s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over—class I occupations 188s. a week, II 179s., III 170s.; women 21 and over 132s. 6d., 127s., 121s. 6d.; youths and boys 73s. at 15 rising to 148s. at 20, girls 68s. 6d. to 114s. 6d. In the London area (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) rates are 6s. 6d. a week higher for men and 3s. 6d. higher for women and juveniles.
Plastics Materials Manufacture	Great Britain (36)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 14 Aug.†	Workers other than maintenance workers	Increases in minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—day labourers, London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 4d. an hour, other districts 4s. 1½d., youths and boys 1s. 11½d. or 1s. 10½d. at 15 rising to 4s. 1d. or 3s. 11½d. at 20; women 21 and over, on women's work—day workers 3s. 1½d., 3s., on men's work (first month) 3s. 1½d., 3s., thereafter 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2d., girls on day work 1s. 8½d. or 1s. 7d. at 15 rising to 3s. 0½d. or 2s. 10½d. at 20.†
		do.**	Skilled maintenance engineers, electricians, etc.	Increases in minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for craftsmen: London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 5s. 4½d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 2d.**

* These increases were awarded by the National Reference Tribunal for the Industry.

† The above rates are all inclusive not subject to any additions by way of bonuses, flat rates or allowances, whether national or local, temporary or permanent, except for temporary allowances in respect of men working wet underground, the 5-day week bonus and rent allowances where made as an addition to wages. These rates are time rates of wages and are not applicable to pieceworkers except in so far as they relate to the guaranteed wage, waiting time payments, and, in certain circumstances, "make-up".

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

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

|| Where, in the same mill, the scheduled rate for a transport worker is less than the mill labourer's rate, the transport worker's basic rate shall be the same as that of the mill labourer; see also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

¶ These increases were agreed in September, with retrospective effect to the date shown, by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

** These increases were agreed in September, with retrospective effect to the date shown; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Principal changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Explosives Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of pay week containing 25 July*	Male workers under 21, other than apprentices, employed at Government Industrial Establishments where "X" wages apply	Increases in weekly rates ranging from 1s. 11d. to 8s. 6d. a week according to age. Rates after change include: London 69s. 7d. a week at 15 rising to 145s. at 20, Provinces 69s. 7d. to 144s. 6d.
Gelatine and Glue Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay period following 1 Sept.	Male and female workers	New national minimum rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—men 21 and over—day labourers 3s. 10d. an hour, shift workers, 3-shift system 4s. 1½d., 2-shift system 4s. 0½d.; women on men's work 2s. 9½d. for first month, 2s. 11½d. thereafter, or, if carrying out men's work in full without assistance or supervision, the full adult male rate; women 21 and over on women's work 2s. 9½d.; youths and boys 1s. 7½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 6½d. at 20; girls 1s. 6½d. to 2s. 7½d. Rates for London (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross) are 1d. an hour higher for adult male workers, and ½d. an hour higher for all other workers.†
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.‡ (43)	25 Sept.	Workers other than maintenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased§ by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 6.7d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.975d. (6s. 6d. to 6s. 5.025d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 3.35d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland (43)	Pay period beginning 26 Sept.	Workers, other than six-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 1.4d. a shift (9s. 2.6d. to 9s. 1.2d.) for men, by 1.05d. (6s. 10.95d. to 6s. 9.9d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.7d. (4s. 7.3d. to 4s. 6.6d.) for boys under 18.
			Six-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment decreased§ by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 1.7d. to 1s. 1.52d.) for men, by 0.14d. (10.28d. to 10.14d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.09d. (6.85d. to 6.76d.) for boys under 18.
Manufacture, Maintenance and Repair of Agricultural Machinery or Implements	England and Wales	5 Sept.	Apprentices, youths and boys	Uniform wage increase at each age of amounts ranging from 3s. 10d. a week at 15 to 17s. at 20, to be added as a flat amount without changing the existing age percentages. Minimum weekly rates after change (new flat rate addition bracketed): age 15 51s. 9½d. (9s. 4d.), 16 62s. 3d. (10s. 11d.), 17 74s. 8d. (14s.), 18 103s. 3d. (19s. 3d.), 19 122s. 1d. (24s. 1d.), 20 144s. 8d. (28s.).
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture	Scotland (50)	27 June	Male and female workers	Increases of 5s. a week for male workers 18 and over, of 4s. for female workers 18 and over, and of 3s. for juveniles under 18. Minimum rates after change include: men, skilled 166s. 9d. a week, semi-skilled 154s. 9d., labourers 144s. 3d.; women 106s.
Motor Vehicle Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay period following 12 Sept.	Male and female workers employed by the Ford Motor Co. Ltd.	Increases of 2d. or 3d. an hour according to grade. Rates after change: skilled 7s. 5d. an hour, semi-skilled 6s. 9d., unskilled 5s. 10d.; women 5s. 3d.
Gold, Silver and Allied Trades	London (61)	First pay day following 3 Sept.	Male and female workers (except silver spinners)	Increase of 6d. an hour, plus any further increase necessary to establish (concurrently with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 44 to 42 without loss of pay) a new minimum rate of 5s. 6d. an hour. In addition, for apprentices, the existing scale of percentage proportions of the minimum rate has been revised to give increases of 5 per cent. at ages 18 to 19 (50 to 55 per cent.) and 19 to 20 (55 to 60 per cent.).†
Keg and Drum Manufacture	Great Britain (66) (250)	1 Sept.	Male and female workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—general minimum time rates—male workers 1s. 4½d. an hour at under 16 rising to 3s. 10½d. at 21 or over, female workers 1s. 2½d. to 2s. 9d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers 1s. 5½d. to 4s. 2½d., female workers 1s. 4½d. to 3s. 0½d.‡
Ferriery, Blacksmith and Agricultural Engineering Trade	Great Britain (various localities) (70)	Beginning of first full pay period after 1 May	Male workers	New minimum hourly rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—grade A, London (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross), dayworkers—firemen 4s. 11½d. an hour, doormen 4s. 10½d.; pieceworkers—firemen 37s. 8d. a day (same), doormen 37s. 2d. (same); dayworkers in other districts—grade B, industrial areas, firemen 4s. 10d. an hour, doormen 4s. 9½d.; grade C, small country towns 4s. 9d., 4s. 8d.; grade D, agricultural areas 4s. 8½d., 4s. 7½d.†
Rayon Yarn Production	Great Britain (71)	First full pay week after 1 Sept.	Male and female workers	New minimum rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—men 21 and over 8½d. or 3s. 10d. an hour, according to establishment, women 18 and over 2s. 7½d. or 2s. 8½d.†
Silk Manufacture	Macclesfield (79)	Pay day in week commencing 29 Aug.	Adult timeworkers, other than grade 1 workers, employed in the throwing and small-ware sections	Increases of 3s. a week for adult male workers (3s. 9d. for all-night workers), and of 2s. for adult female workers. Minimum rates after change include: throwing section—men 21 and over, grade 1A 160s. 6d. a week, grade 2 162s. 6d., grade 3 163s. 6d., women 18 and over, grade 2 113s. 3d., grade 3 114s. 3d.; smallware and narrow fabrics section—men grade 2 161s. 6d., grade 3 165s. 6d., women grade 2 113s. 3d., grade 3 114s. 3d.
			Pieceworkers, other than grade 1 workers	Piece rates to be such as to enable an average worker to earn at least 15 per cent. above the new grade time rates.
Silk Manufacture and Dyeing	Leek (78)	Pay day in week commencing 29 Aug.	Adult timeworkers, other than grade 1 workers	Increases of 3s. a week for adult male workers (4s. for all-night workers), and of 2s. for adult female workers. Minimum rates after change: adult male workers, grade 1A 160s. 6d. a week, grade 2 162s. 6d., grade 3 166s. 6d., dyers 164s. 6d., screen printers 169s. 6d., printers' mates 164s. 6d., dyers' mixers, first year 164s. 6d., second year 165s. 6d., third year 166s. 6d., fourth year 172s. 6d.; all-night workers—screen printers 231s. 2d., narrow fabric workers 224s. 10d., printers' mates 223s. 8d., dyers 223s. 8d., others 221s. 8d.; boilermen (days) 178s., (nights) 189s. 3d., oilers and greasers on shafting 164s. 6d., on braid machines 162s. 6d., key men 182s.; adult female workers, grade 1A 113s. 3d., grade 2 114s. 3d., grade 3 116s. 3d.
			Pieceworkers, other than grade 1 workers	Piece rates to be such as to enable an average worker to earn at least 15 per cent. above the new grade time rates.
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands** (89)	First pay day in Sept.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased§ by ½d. in the shilling (7½d. to 8d.) on basic wages.
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Aug.	Workers employed in the manufacture of cloth from wool, cotton or other fibres used for mechanical purposes (including felts for paper making)	Increase of 2½ per cent. on basic wage rates; further increase§ of 1 per cent. (68 to 69 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.†

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

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

‡ Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

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

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

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

** Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	Great Britain (104)	1 Sept. or beginning of first pay period following that date	Male and female workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—general minimum time rates—male workers with not less than 4 years' experience after 18, measure cutters London district 4s. 4½d. an hour, other districts 4s. 2½d. (making heavy cotton clothing, all districts 4s. 2½d.), workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18, cutters or trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen 4s. 2d., 4s. 0½d. (making heavy cotton clothing, all districts 4s. 0½d.), fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers, all districts 4s. 0½d., under-pressers and plain machinists 3s. 9d., warehousemen 3s. 10½d., packers 3s. 9½d.; porters 21 or over 3s. 7½d.; learners 1s. 7d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 6½d. at 21 or over; female workers, conveyor belt machinists 2s. 10d., cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 2s. 8½d. at under 19, 2s. 9d. at 19 and under 20, and 2s. 9½d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 2s. 8½d.; learners 1s. 5½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 3½d. in third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3½d. (measure cutters, London, and warehousemen 3½d.) an hour above the adult general minimum time rates; female workers 2s. 11½d., 3s. 0½d. or 3s. 0½d., according to age or occupation.*
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Making	Great Britain (107)	1 Sept. or beginning of first pay period following that date	Male and female workers	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—general minimum time rates—male workers with not less than 4 years' experience after 18, measure cutters 4s. 2½d. an hour; workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18, cutters or trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers 4s. 0½d., under-pressers and plain machinists 3s. 9d., warehousemen 3s. 10½d., packers 3s. 9½d.; learners 1s. 7d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 6½d. at 21 or over; female workers, conveyor belt machinists 2s. 10d., cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 2s. 8½d. at under 19, 2s. 9d. at 19 and under 20, and 2s. 9½d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 2s. 8½d.; learners 1s. 5½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 3½d. in third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3½d. (warehousemen 3½d.) an hour above the adult general minimum time rates; female workers 2s. 11½d., 3s. 0½d. or 3s. 0½d., according to age or occupation.*
Upholstery and Bedding Filling Materials Trade	Great Britain (138)	First full pay week following 4 Sept.	Male and female workers	New minimum hourly payments agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, established by an increase of ½d. an hour in current minimum time rates and of 2½d. (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8d.) in supplementary cost-of-living allowance for men 21 and over, with proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates and supplementary cost-of-living allowance, include: men 21 and over—process workers, London 4s. 5d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 2½d., labourers 4s. 3d., 4s. 0½d.; women 20 and over 66½ per cent. of the appropriate male rate.†
Packing Case Manufacture	Northern Ireland	First full pay week following 1 Aug.	Male packing case makers and apprentices	New minimum rates agreed, consequent on the reduction of normal weekly hours, without loss of pay, as follows:—journeymen 4s. 7½d. an hour (plus 1d. a week), apprentices 40 per cent. of the adult rate at 16, 50 per cent. at 17, 60 per cent. at 18, 70 per cent. at 19 and 85 per cent. at 20.‡
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain (158)	First full pay period beginning on or after 11 Sept.	Timeworkers	Increases in basic time rates of 3½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Basic rates after change include: men 21 and over—grade A unskilled workers 4s. 1d. an hour, grade B semi-skilled 4s. 2½d., grade C skilled 4s. 4d., grade D work calling for special skill or responsibility, including working chargehands 4s. 5½d.; women 21 and over 3s., 3s. 0½d., 3s. 1d., 3s. 1½d.‡
			Payment-by-results workers	Piecework prices or bonus schemes to yield to a worker of average ability not less than the following amounts:—men 21 and over, grade A 4s. 11d. an hour, grade B 5s. 1d., grade C 5s. 3d., grade D 5s. 5d.; women 21 and over, 3s. 7½d., 3s. 8½d., 3s. 9d., 3s. 9½d.‡
Rubber Floor Laying	Great Britain	do.	Skilled layers and labourers	Increase of 3½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: skilled layers 4s. 8d. an hour, labourers 4s. 3½d.
Gas Supply	Great Britain (172-173)	18 Sept.	Workers other than maintenance craftsmen	Increase in standard rates of 3d. an hour for adult male workers, with appropriate adjustments for adult female workers and younger workers. Standard rates after change include: labourers, Metropolitan area 4s. 8½d. an hour, Provincial A area 4s. 5½d., Provincial B area 4s. 4d.; gas fitters (2nd class) 5s. 4½d., 5s. 1½d., 5s. 0½d., gas fitters (1st class) 5s. 8d., 5s. 5d., 5s. 3½d.
		25 Sept.	Maintenance craftsmen (including paviors, plasterers and slaters, and bricklayers and masons except when on firebrick work)	Increases in standard rates of 3½d. to 5d. an hour, according to occupation. Rates after change include: blacksmiths, brass finishers, carpenters, chemical plumbers, coachmakers, coach painters, coppersmiths, electricians, engine-fitters, engine-turners, motor mechanics, moulders, painters, patternmakers, platers, plumbers, riveters, sheet-metal workers (including tinsmiths), wagon repairers, welders, woodcutting machinists (carpenters' and coach shops), Metropolitan area 5s. 10d. an hour, Provincial zone A 5s. 7d., Provincial zone B 5s. 6d., holders-up 5s. 8d., 5s. 5d., 5s. 4d., hammermen (blacksmiths' strikers) 5s. 7½d., 5s. 2½d., 5s. 1½d., pipefitters 5s. 4½d., 5s. 1½d., 5s. 0½d., retort pipefitters 5s. 3½d., 5s. 0½d., 4s. 11½d., drillers (machine), foundry trimmers, furnacemen (foundry) 5s. 3½d., 5s. 0½d., 4s. 11½d.
Electricity Supply	Great Britain (174-175)	First full pay period following 12 Aug.¶	Manual workers other than building and civil engineering workers	Introduction of a new group into "Schedule A"*** involving (in addition to some occupational re-grading) the re-lettering of "Schedule A" groups as follows: Group A (same) 4s. 6d. an hour, B (same) 4s. 8d., C (new group) 4s. 9d., D 4s. 9½d., E 4s. 11½d., F 5s. 2½d., G 5s. 6½d., H 5s. 11½d. Minimum enhancements paid to charge hands, cable gangers, leading drivers or stokers, or leading hand public attendants whilst so employed increased from 3½d. to 4d. or 4½d. to 5½d. an hour according to the number of workers supervised.
			Certain manual worker grades in nuclear power stations	Increases ranging from 3½d. to 5½d. an hour, according to occupation. Rates after change: plant operators 6s. 1d. an hour, plant attendants 5s. 5d., control room instrument readers 5s. 0½d., health physics monitors 5s. 4½d., change room attendants 4s. 8d., maintenance craftsmen 6s. 1d., maintenance craftsmen's mates 4s. 11½d.
			Certain building and civil engineering workers	Further increase** of 1d. an hour for craftsmen's mates (4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. an hour). Minimum enhancements paid to charge hands whilst so employed increased from 3½d. to 4d. or 4½d. to 5½d. an hour according to the number of workers supervised.
	Northern Ireland	25 Aug.¶	Manual workers	Increases of 3d. an hour for labourers, of 5d. for craftsmen, and of varying amounts for other grades according to occupation. Rates after change include: installation inspectors 5s. 11½d. an hour, craftsmen 5s. 6½d.; labourers 4s. 6d.
Cold Storage	Great Britain (189)	Pay day in week commencing 5 Sept.	Male cold store workers 19 and over, other than clerical, supervisory and engineering operating staffs††	Increase of 11s. a week in minimum rate (174s. 2d. to 185s. 2d.).

* These changes were agreed between the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers; see also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

† This increase resulted from a revision of the payments made under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

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

§ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work"; future changes will be related to those of the Joint Industrial Council for the Industry in England and Wales.

¶ For timeworkers in receipt of a gross hourly wage which is more than 4½d. for men and 1½d. for women above the appropriate grade rate, the increases range from 3d. to 1½d. (minimum) for men and 2½d. to 1½d. (minimum) for women. Adult pieceworkers receive the minimum increases payable to timeworkers.

** These increases were agreed in September with retrospective effect to the date shown.

†† See entry on page 380 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

‡‡ This increase does not apply to port cold stores which are covered by agreements relating to the docks industry.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	Provinces in England and Wales (199)	First full week in Sept.	Male and female workers employed in the handling, packing and distribution of newspapers and periodicals	Increases* in cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week for qualified men and late entrants, and of 1s. for women. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: male workers—qualified men and youths who commenced under the age of 18 and have had 5 years' continuous service or 6 years' broken service after the age of 16, grade 1 towns, night staff and early morning staff 22s. 6d. a week, day staff 21s. 6d., grade 2 towns 21s. 6d., 20s.; female workers—qualified women, grade 1 13s. 6d., grade 2 12s. 6d.
Retail Multiple Footwear Trade	Great Britain	Week commencing 26 Sept.	Shop managers and managers	New minimum weekly rates of remuneration (minimum average remuneration, inclusive of basic wage, commission, bonus, etc.) established as follows:—shop managers—London area 204s. a week when average weekly takings are under £125 rising to 299s. when average weekly takings are £350 and over, Provincial A area 197s. to 292s., Provincial B area 192s. to 287s.; shop managers—London 179s. to 274s., A 172s. to 267s., B 167s. to 262s.†
			Other workers	New minimum weekly rates of remuneration (minimum average remuneration, inclusive of basic wage, commission, bonus, etc.) established for shop assistants as follows:—males—London area 80s. a week at 15 rising to 184s. 6d. at 22 and over, Provincial A area 73s. to 177s. 6d., Provincial B area 68s. to 172s. 6d.; females—London 62s. 6d. to 129s. 6d., A 57s. 6d. to 124s. 6d., B 52s. 6d. to 119s. 6d. In each shop with average weekly takings of £350 or more, the average remuneration of one sales assistant (first sales assistant) will exceed the appropriate average weekly remuneration as follows:—average weekly takings £350 and under £550 by 7s. 6d. a week, £550 and over 10s. Minimum weekly rates for cashiers (female)—London 62s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 129s. 6d. at 22 and over, A 57s. 6d. to 124s. 6d., B 52s. 6d. to 119s. 6d.†

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER

Corn Trade	Great Britain (17)	5 Sept.	Mill and other manual workers (except transport workers)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42 for day workers, and from 43 or 42 to 40, averaged over the shift cycles, for two-shift and three-shift workers.‡
			Transport workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.‡
Fish Curing and Marketing	Grimsby	Week commencing 26 Sept.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Food Manufacture	Great Britain (27)	5 Sept.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.§
Gelatine and Glue Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay period following 1 Sept.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.‡
Gold, Silver and Allied Trades	London (61)	5 Sept.	Male and female workers (except silver spinners)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.‡
Keg and Drum Manufacture	Great Britain (66) (250)	1 Sept.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.¶
Ferriery, Blacksmith and Agricultural Engineering Trade	Great Britain (various localities) (70)	Beginning of first full pay period after 1 May	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.‡
Rayon Yarn Production	Great Britain (71)	First full pay week after 1 Sept.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.‡
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Aug.	Workers employed in the manufacture of cloth from wool, cotton or other fibres used for mechanical purposes (including felts for paper making)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42½ for workers 16 and over, and from 44 to 42½ for those under 16.‡
Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	Great Britain (104)	1 Sept. or beginning of first pay period following that date	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.¶
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Making	Great Britain (107)	do.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.¶
Upholstery and Bedding Filling Materials Trade	Great Britain (138)	First full pay week following 4 Sept.	Male and female workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 42½.‡
Packing Case Manufacture	Northern Ireland	First full pay week following 1 Aug.	Male packing case makers and apprentices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.**
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	5 Sept.	Craft grades, general grades, etc.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42½ (51 to 49 for higher-paid wardrobe, hairdressing and make-up staffs), without loss of pay.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF SEPTEMBER

In the following industries agreements effective from a future date were concluded during September: water supply (increase of 3½d. an hour, 2nd October); furniture manufacture in Northern Ireland (increase of 4d. an hour and a reduction in normal weekly hours from 44 to 42, 10th October); glass processing (reduction in normal weekly hours from 44 to 42, 5th October); fletton brick manufacture (44 to 42, 7th November); roadstone quarrying (44 to 42, 1st December); veneer and plywood manufacture (44 to 42, 1st January, 1961); chalk quarrying (44 to 42, 1st January, 1961).

Under Wages Regulation Orders made during September the following changes effective from a future date were notified: sack and bag manufacture (reduction in weekly hours of work from 45 to 43½, 3rd October); manufacture of cutlery (44 to 42, 3rd October); ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring in Northern Ireland (44 to 42, 4th October); flax and hemp manufacture (45 to 43, 5th October). Full particulars of these changes will be published in the appropriate issues of this GAZETTE.

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

† These changes are the result of an agreement between The Multiple Shoe Retailers' Association and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers following Award No. 2794 of the Industrial Court dated 28th July (see page 349 of the August issue of this GAZETTE).

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

§ This change was agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Food Manufacturers' Industrial Group and applies to workpeople employed by members of the group.

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

** This change was agreed between the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers; see also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

*** See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages"; future changes will be related to those of the Joint Industrial Council for the Industry in England and Wales.

RETAIL PRICES

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 13th SEPTEMBER, 1960

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

At 13th September, 1960, the retail prices index was 110 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 16th August, compared with 109 at 15th September, 1959.

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

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th SEPTEMBER, 1960

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

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

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 13th SEPTEMBER, 1960 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food	106.1	350
II. Alcoholic drink .. .	98.2	71
III. Tobacco .. .	113.1	80
IV. Housing .. .	132.5	87
V. Fuel and light .. .	113.5	55
VI. Durable household goods .. .	98.9	66
VII. Clothing and footwear .. .	104.2	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles .. .	119.2	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods .. .	115.3	59
X. Services .. .	122.2	58
All items .. .	110.5	1,000

The above calculation yields a figure slightly under 110.5 and accordingly the "all items" index figure at 13th September was taken as 110.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Food

The main changes in the food group were reductions in the average prices of apples, fresh vegetables and butter, which were partly offset by rises in the average prices of eggs and bacon. As a result of these changes the average level of prices of food as a whole fell by rather less than one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 106.

Fuel and Light

As a result of higher charges for gas in many areas the index figure for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent., but, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 113.

Transport and Vehicles

There were falls in the average prices of second-hand cars and in the prices of some grades of petrol, while road passenger transport fares rose in a few areas. As a result the average level of prices and charges for the transport and vehicles group as a whole showed little change, and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 119.

Services

Mainly as a result of higher charges for admission to League football matches in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, which were only partly offset by reductions in some telephone charges, the average level of prices and charges for the services group as a whole rose by nearly 2½ per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 122, compared with 120 in the previous month.

Other Groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956 TO SEPTEMBER, 1960

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

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

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 419 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Austria	1958 = 100 July, 1960	104.3	- 0.2	+ 1.8
Food .. .	" "	105.1	- 0.5	+ 2
Finland	1957 = 100 May, 1960	108	Nil	+ 4
All Items .. .	" "	108	+ 1	+ 6
Food .. .	" "	108	+ 1	+ 6
France (Paris)	1956 = 57 = 100 Aug., 1960	131.9	+ 0.2	+ 6
All Items .. .	" "	126.6	+ 0.1	+ 4.6
Food .. .	" "	126.6	+ 0.1	+ 4.6
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100 Aug., 1960	123.2	- 0.3	+ 2.2
All Items .. .	" "	128.6	- 3.1	+ 0.6
Food .. .	" "	128.6	- 3.1	+ 0.6
Iceland (Reykjavik)	1959 = 100 Aug., 1960	104	Nil	+ 4
All Items .. .	" "	106	Nil	+ 6
Food .. .	" "	106	Nil	+ 6
Irish Republic	1947 = 100 Aug., 1960	146	Nil†	+ 2
All Items .. .	" "	146	Nil†	+ 2
Food .. .	" "	146	Nil†	+ 2
Italy (Large Towns)	1938 = 1 June, 1960	68.50	+ 0.27	+ 0.12
All Items .. .	" "	75.64	+ 0.47	+ 1.4
Food .. .	" "	75.64	+ 0.47	+ 1.4
Netherlands	1951 = 100 Aug., 1960	127	Nil	+ 1
All Items .. .	" "	124	- 1	- 5
Food .. .	" "	124	- 1	- 5
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49 = 100 July, 1960	109.4	- 0.6	+ 2.1
All Items .. .	" "	110.9	- 1.3	+ 2.8
Food .. .	" "	110.9	- 1.3	+ 2.8
Sweden	1949 = 100 July, 1960	159	Nil	+ 7
All Items .. .	" "	175	- 1	+ 12
Food .. .	" "	175	- 1	+ 12
Switzerland	1939 = 100 Aug., 1960	184.1	+ 0.4	+ 3.6
All Items .. .	" "	197.1	+ 0.9	+ 4.4
Food .. .	" "	197.1	+ 0.9	+ 4.4
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100 Aug., 1960	127.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
All Items .. .	" "	121.7	+ 1.2	+ 1.2
Food .. .	" "	121.7	+ 1.2	+ 1.2
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100 June, 1960	102.5	+ 0.1	- 3.7
All Items .. .	" "	99.94	+ 0.02	- 6.54
Food .. .	" "	99.94	+ 0.02	- 6.54
Israel	1959 = 100 May, 1960	101	Nil	+ 1
All Items .. .	" "	98.4	- 0.9	- 2.3
Food .. .	" "	98.4	- 0.9	- 2.3
Rhodesia, Northern	1939 = 100 June, 1960	217	Nil	+ 5
All Items .. .	" "	280	+ 2	+ 6
Food .. .	" "	280	+ 2	+ 6
Rhodesia, Southern	1949 = 100 July, 1960	152	Nil	+ 3
All Items .. .	" "	184	- 3	+ 2
Food .. .	" "	184	- 3	+ 2
South Africa, Union (9 Urban Areas)	1938 = 100 May, 1960	224.9	+ 0.3	+ 3.1
All Items .. .	" "	263	- 1	+ 5.4
Food .. .	" "	263	- 1	+ 5.4

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN SEPTEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in September, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 241. In addition, 34 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during September at the establishments where these 275 stoppages occurred is estimated at 62,000. This total includes 13,200 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 48,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in September, 34,700 were directly involved and 14,100 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 261,000 working days lost during September included 79,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in September due to industrial disputes:—

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages			Stoppages in Progress in Month	
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Coal Mining	11	154	165	20,800	40,000
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1	2	3	2,600	17,000
Shipbuilding	3	10	13	3,700	28,000
Motor Vehicles	3	6	9	5,800	18,000
Transport, etc.	5	15	20	17,200	127,000
All remaining industries and services	11	54	65	11,900	31,000
Total, September, 1960	34	241	275	62,000	261,000
Total, August, 1960	18	255	273	118,000	236,000
Total, September, 1959	25	187	212	45,000	129,000

Causes of Stoppages

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

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases .. .	40	7,700
—other wage disputes .. .	94	14,500
Hours of labour .. .	4	500
Employment of particular classes or persons	29	4,800
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline .. .	68	6,200
Trade union status .. .	3	600
Sympathetic action .. .	3	500
Total .. .	241	34,700

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery Workers—Abercynon, Glam. (one colliery)	765	—	5 Sept.	9 Sept.	The rejection, by the employer, of a claim for a revision of the price list	Work resumed pending further negotiations.
SHIPBUILDING:— Burners, shipwrights and other Shipyard workers—Glasgow and Greenock (various firms)	565‡	2,000§	15 Sept.	—	The employers' rejection of claims for increased wage rates	No settlement reported.
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Birmingham and Coventry (various firms)	4,530	55	1 Apr.	30 Sept.	To support a claim by night-shift workers that they should work the reduced working week of 42 hours in four shifts and not five	Work resumed.
Workers employed in the manufacture of motor bodies—Birmingham (one firm)	1,050	—	15 Sept.	23 Sept.	To support a demand for increased "waiting time" payment	Work resumed pending negotiations.
SEA TRANSPORT:— Seamen employed in the sea transport industry—various ports in the United Kingdom	4,000	—	10 Aug.	26 Sept.	Dissatisfaction with a new national agreement on wages and hours	Work resumed.
DOCKS:— Tally clerks and other dock workers—London and Tilbury	1,530	10,000¶	20 Sept.	15 Oct.	In protest against a decision by the London Dock Labour Board to increase the tally clerks' section of the register by the transfer of a number of docker-checkers	Work resumed. (The proposal by the Minister of Labour to appoint a Committee to consider the difficulties which have arisen is reported on page 391 of this GAZETTE.)

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days. The sums of the constituent items do not, therefore, necessarily agree exactly with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ A stoppage which began in April involved apprentices in many industry groups, but was counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

§ About 160 workers were originally directly involved in the stoppage, but a further 405 workers withdrew their labour on 19th September. At the commencement of the stoppage about 500 workers were indirectly involved but by the end of September the number had risen to approximately 2,000.

¶ This stoppage was confined to one night a week. The number of workers directly involved gradually decreased from a maximum of 4,530 in April to approximately 900 when the stoppage ended.

‡ On the first day of the stoppage about 1,000 workers were indirectly involved, but by the end of September the number had risen to approximately 10,000.

Duration of Stoppages

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

Duration of Stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working Days lost by all Workers involved
Not more than 1 day	89	8,200	7,000
2 days .. .	70	8,800	14,000
3 days .. .	34	6,600	16,000
4-6 days .. .	31	9,500	29,000
Over 6 days .. .	20	14,100	161,000
Total .. .	244	47,200	227,000

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST NINE 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 nine months of 1960 and 1959:—

Industry Group	January to September, 1960			January to September, 1959		
	Number of Stoppages beginning	Stoppages in Progress	Working Days lost	Number of Stoppages beginning	Stoppages in Progress	Working Days lost
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1	†	†	1	†	†
Coal Mining	1,268	181,100	376,000	998	156,700	294,000
All Other Mining and Quarrying	2	100	†	4	1,200	2,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	11	6,900	113,000	11	2,200	3,000
Chemicals, etc.	20	9,500	48,000	8	4,800	67,000
Metal Mfrs.	57	15,300	45,000	33	17,800	48,000
Engineering	151	62,200	314,000	77	19,900	64,000
Shipbuilding and Marine Eng.	61	37,900	260,000	66	16,100	278,000
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	101	144,700	324,000	77	96,300	288,000
Aircraft	26	17,700	41,000	25	21,500	119,000
Other Vehicles	11	2,400	20,000	8	3,000	10,000
Other Metal Goods	35	4,700	17,000	16	1,400	4,000
Textiles	21	4,700	12,000	9	3,600	43,000
Clothing and Footwear	14	3,800	7,000	10	700	2,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	25	5,000	42,000	13	2,500	4,000
Timber, Furniture, etc.	15	1,100	20,000	11	600	4,000
Paper and Printing	4	600	1,000	4	120,600	3,504,000
All Other Manufacturing Industries	18	9,900	33,000	7	1,800	3,000
Construction	148	16,200	86,000	137	16,100	90,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	16	3,500	21,000	2	200	†
Transport, etc.	144	113,000	466,000	61	16,200	35,000
Distributive Trades	15	1,40				

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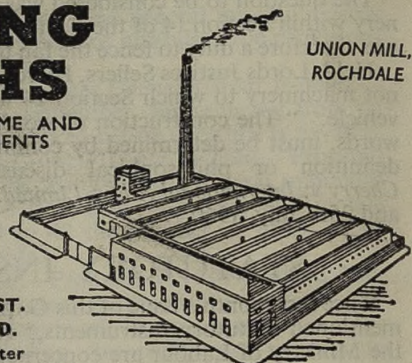
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