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# Summary of the Monthly Statistics 

Full details on

## Employment

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-August was 24,397,000. trades, and construction.

## Unemployment

There were 335,400 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 14th September and 6,300 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of $341,700(1 \cdot 5$ per cent. of all employees). Between 10th August and 14th September unemployment fell by 27,000. The main decrease was in the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed following the end of school term. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was $176,000-52$ per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by 400 ; the normal monthly seasonal increase is about 11,000 .

## Unfilled Vacancies

There were 335,000 unfilled vacancies on 9th September, 23,000 less than on 5th August.

## Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 15 th August the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was $1,739,000$ and the estimated number on short-time was 13,000 .

## Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 30th September (January $1956=100$ ) were, respectively, 141.6 and $149 \cdot 7$, compared with $141 \cdot 3$ (revised figure) and $149 \cdot 3$ at 31st August.

## Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 15 th September (January $1962=100$ ) was $107 \cdot 8$, the same figure as at
442 18th August. The index for the food group was $108 \cdot 1$, compared with $108 \cdot 7$ the previous month.
Stoppages of Work
About 62,400 workers were involved in September in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes:

OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS IN ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING, CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE AND IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE, JUNE 1964

\begin{abstract}
In January 1963 the Ministry of Labour instituted a new
series of enquiries into the earnings and hours of adult male
manual workers, analysed by occupation. carried out twice each year under the Statistics of Trade Act
1947. The results of the January 1964 enquiry, relating to 1947. The results of the January 1964 enquiry, relating to
enginecring industries, shipbuilding and ship repairing,
chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture, were engineering industries, shipbuildaing and ship repairing,
chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture, were
published in the May 1964 issue of this GAzeTte (pages 184 published
to 194 ).
This article summarises the results of the fourth enquiry
carried out in June 1964. A pilot enquiry was also conducted carried out in June 1964. A pilot enquiry was also conducted
in the construction industries. The results are now being considered and will be the subject of an article in a sub-
sequent issue of this GAZETTE. sequent issue of this Gazette.

## Coverage of industries included

Enquiry forms were sent to about 2,700 employers in
Great Britain with 25 or more employees engaged in the following industries: mechanical engineering engaged in the
Headings 331 to 349 of the Standard Industrial Classification): fecectrical engineering (M.L.H.s. 361 and 363 to 369); marine
engineering (M.L.H. 370.2); vehicle manufacture (M.L.Hs. 381 to 385 ); ; certain other metal goods induactries (M.L.L.H.
391,
393
 Enquiry forms were sent to all firms w.ith 500 or more
employees, to a 50 per cent. sample of those with between 100 and 499 employees and to a 10 per cent. sample of those with
between 25 and 99 employees. bern 25 and
Of the 2,700 enquiry forms sent out, nearly 2,400 were
returned suitable for tabulation, analysed as follows:-
returned suitable for tabulation, analysed as follows:-

|  | Number of returns received suitable received suitable | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { Ney rovered } \\ \text { byburad } \\ \text { tabulated } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Engineering: 500 or more employees Firms with 100-499 employees Firms with 25-99 employees | $\begin{aligned} & 699 \\ & 30929 \\ & \hline 204 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Shipbuilding: 500 or more employees Firms with $100-499$ employees Firms with $25-99$ employees | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ 34 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\substack{51,2596 \\ 6,546 \\ 346}$ |
| Chemical manufacture: <br> Firms with 500 or more employes Firms with $25-99$ employees | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 106 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 36,869 \\ 14,129 \\ 911 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 67 \\ 97 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 149,573 \\ 16,032 \\ 1942 \end{gathered}$ |

The results of the enquiry, after adjustment for sampling
fractions, cover about $1,127,000$ adult male manual workers in the engineering industries, 68,000 in shipbuilding, 74,000
in chemical manufacture and 191,000 in iron and steel manufacture, who were at work during the whole or part of the
pay-week which included 17th June whe (3rd pay-week which included 17th June 1964 (3rd June for
iron and steel). The enquiry did not, however, cover all adult iron and steel). The enquiry did not, however, cover all adult
male manual workers in these industries, e.g., it did not include mansport workers, storemen, warehousemen or canteen
transpors.
workers. workers.
Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part
of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of
an ordinary character were substituted. Occupations in respect of which information wastituted. Occupations in
varied between
industry and industry in order to make the results industry and industry in order to make the results as significiant
as possible. In all cases timeworkers were distinguished from as possible. In all cases timeworkers were distinguished from
workers paid by results except that in shipbuilding information about individual occupations was collected for payment-by-
result workers only result workers only. Information about timeworkers in this
industry was, however, obtained in summary form (see industry was, however, obtained in summary form (see
Tabe 1 (b)). Employers were asked to state against each
occupational heading the occupational heading the number of men at work in the
specified pay-week; the number of hours worked, including specified pay-week; the number of hours worked, including
overtime; the number of overtime hours; and total earnings. overtime; the number of overtime hours; and total earnings.
Employers in engineering, shipbuilding and iron and steel
manufacture gave information about the amount of overtime manufacture eave information about the amount of overtime
premium included in total earnings; employers in chemical premium included in total earnings; employers in chemical
manufacture gave information about the amount of overtime
earnings. Information concerning the number of men who
worked overtime was supplied by employers in shipbuilding.
Changes in earnings: January-June 1964
For each of the industries included in the enquiry it is possible to study the changes in average earnings between
January and June 1964. Too much weight must not be attached to movements for individual occupations in a particular
industry group since each enquiry related only to a specified industry group since each enquiry related only to a specified
pay-week in the month concerned, and the enquiries did not
relate to matched samples.

The following table relates to all establishments in all the
engineering industries covered. Separate figures are given for engineering industries covered. Separate figures are given for
skilled and semi-skilled men and for labourers, details for
timer timeworkers and payment-by-result workers being shown
separately. In the June 1964 enquiry timeworkers numered separately. In the June 1964-rquairy torkeworkers numbered
578,454 in all, made up of 269,913 skilled men, 231,834 578,454 in all, made up of 269,913 skilled men, 231,834
semi-skilled and 76,77 labourers: payment-by-result workers
totalled 548,553 of whom 259,737 were skilled, 267,228 were semi-skilled and 6,707 labourers: payment-by-result workers
totalled 548,53 of whom 259,737 were skilled, 267,228 were
semi-skilled and 21,588 were labourers.

All Establishments: All Engineering Industries Covered


During the period under review there have been no changes allied industries. Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for each of the 12 categories of workers shown separately in the above table, the increases ranging from 7 s .
for payment-by-result labourers to 17s. 1d. for semi-skilled timeworkers. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose for all the 12 categories of workers, the premium, rose for ant ine 12 categories of workers, the
absolute increases ranging from 0.5 d to 2.7 d , and the
percentage increases varying between 0.6 and 2.7 .
Hours worked by all workers in engineering covered by the
returns received averaged 46.3 per week in January 1964 as eturns received averaged $46 \cdot 3$ per week in January 1964 as
against $46 \cdot 0$ in June 1963. This upward movement has continued and for the June 1964 enquiry the corresponding
figure was 46.8 . .
The first table on the next page gives similar information for all establishments in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry. In the June 1964 enquiry timeworkers numbered
15,648 in all, comprising 7,097 skilled men, 3,259 semi-skilled and 5,292 labourers: payment-by-result workers totalled 52,203
of whom 35,944 were skilld of whom 35,944 were skilled, 10,312 were semi-skilled and
5,947 were labourers. No changes
or the shis pay were negotiated nationally Admiralty dockyards) during the period under review.

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|  | ${ }_{\text {January }}^{1964}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { June } \\ 1964}}^{\text {den }}$ | ( Change January- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Absolut |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 69.8 | +0.4 | +0.6 |
|  |  | 93.4 90, 68 85.7 |  |  |
|  |  | (en |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose bove table, the increases ranging from 6 s . 1d . for semi-skilled timeworkers to 28s. 10d. for skilled timeworkers. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose for eight of he 12 categories of workers, the absolute increases ranging
from 0.4 d to 1.8 d ., and the percentage increases varying rom 0.4 d . to 1.8 d .,
between 0.6 and 2.3 .
Average weekly hours worked by all workers in shipbuilding covered by the returns received were $46 \cdot 6$ in June 196
or slightly above the corresponding figure of $46 \cdot 3$ for January 1964.

Information for all establishments in chemical manufacture is given in the table below. In the June 1964 enquiry time-
workers numbered 43,718 in all, consisting of 34,105 general workers and 9,613 craftsmen: payment-by-result worker 6,652 craftsmen.

|  | ${ }_{\text {January }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { June } \\ \text { 1964 }}}^{\text {d }}$ | Change January- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Absolu | \% |
|  |  |  |  | + 7.0 +7.4 +7.0 +6.9 +8.0 +7.0 +7.7 +7.0 |
|  |  |  |  | $\pm$ |

Increases in minimum wage rates of the order of 3 d . to 4 d an hour for adult male workers in the chemical industries
covered by the enquiry came into effect just before the period covered by the enquiry came into effect just before the period
under review. Average weekly earnings, including overtime
premium, rose for all the nine categories of workers shown separately in the above table, the increases ranging from 23s. 10d. for general workers on timework to 31s. 11d. for
payment-by-result craftsmen. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose for all the nine categories
of workers, the absolute increases ranging from 4.3 c of workers, the absolute increases ranging from 4.3 d . to 6.8 d .,
and the percentage increases varying between 4.7 and 6.6 . and the percentage increases varying between $4 \cdot 7$ and $6 \cdot 6$.
Average weekly hours worked by all workers in the chemical industries covered by the returns received were $47 \cdot 5$ in
June 1964 compared with $47 \cdot 0$ in January 1964. une 1964 compared with $47 \cdot 0$ in January 1964.
A similar comparison relating to the iron and steel manu-
facturing industry is given for the first time in the table in the xt column. In the June 1964 enquiry, timeworke umbered 41,341 , made up of 11,239 process workers, 7,610
skilled maintenance workers, 3,795 semi-skilled maintenance skilled maind
workers, 8,863 service workers and 9,834 labourers: payment-by-result workers totalled 149,700 of whom 89,350 were process
workers, 19,966 skilled maintenance workers, 14,350 semiworkers, 19,966 skilled maintenance workers, 14,350 semi-
killed maintenance workers, 13,740 service workers and 12,294 labourers.

| All Establishments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | There was no increase in the minimum basic rates during

the period under review, but there were increases in the
fluctuating flat rate fluctuating flat rate addition of the order of 2 s . to 3 s .6 d .
per week according to district. Average weekly earnings, per week according to district. Average weekly earnings,
including overtime premium, rose for all of the 18 categories
of workers shown separately in the table, the increases ranging from 4 s . 9d. for service workers on timework to 17s. 8d. for
skilled maintenance workers on payment-by-result work Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, rose for each of the 18 categories of workers, the absolute increases
ranging from 0.5 d. to 3.9 d . and the percentage increases
varying between 0.6 and 4.3 Harying worked by all workers in iron and steel manufacturing
 Definitions
Descriptions of the terms used in the original earnings-byoccupation enquiry were given in the article in the May 1963
issue of this hours worked, overtime premium, timeworkers and payment-by-result workers and skilled, semi-skilled and
workers. It should be pointed out in this connection that the
figures figures of average weekly earnings, excluding overtime
premium, relate to actual hours worked and not to normal weekly, hours of work.
The definitions alread
industries but they also apply to shipbuilding, chemical manufacture and iron and steel manufacture with the following . In shipbuilding (a) weekly hours include overtime and/or
Sunday hours, and Sunday allowances over and above normal Sunday hours, and Sunday allowances over and above normal
payments for Sunday hours are included in overtime premium; payments for Sunday hours are included in overtime premium;
(b) contract and lieu workers are included under "payment-by-result"
2. In che
2. In chemical manufacture (a) craftsmen's labourers are included among general labourers; $(b)$ overtime premium has
been calculated by the Ministry from the information supplied by employers.
3. In iron and
3. In iron and steel manufacture (a) lieu workers are included adult male manual workers other than process and mainenance workers, excluding labourers.

The Index of Earnings is given as Table 6 on page 415.

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TABLE 1.-SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN


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TABLE $2(a)$.- REGIOBer ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED*

| - |  | Averagehoursactuallyworkedincludingovertime | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Average } \\ \text { hoursif } \\ \text { Oovrime } \\ \text { Worked } \end{array}$ | $\underbrace{\text { carnings }}_{\text {Average hourly }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| London and South Eastern |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 47 \cdot 1 \\ 48 \cdot 5 \\ 48 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 55: 5 \\ 45: 5 \\ 45 \cdot 7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.1 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 7.9 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 5.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { d. } \\ \text { dis. } \\ 99.1 \\ 744 \\ 74.6 \\ 13.3 \\ 959 \\ 79.3 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { d. } \\ \text { g. } \\ 91 \\ 9: 5 \\ 69: 1 \\ 109.5 \\ 9: 7 \\ 75: 0 \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Eastern and Southern |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 8.3 \\ & 7.9 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 7.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 99.0 \\ 92.8 \\ 74.8 \\ 10.8 \\ 10.7 \\ 145 \cdot 5 \\ 75 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ |
| South Western |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \\ & 47 \cdot 8 \\ & 47 \cdot 1 \\ & 44 \cdot 3 \\ & 44 \cdot 2 \\ & 48 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | 5.9  <br> $\frac{5}{7} .1$  <br> 6.8  <br> 5.7  <br> 4.5  <br> 7.5  <br> 7  | $\begin{gathered} 102 \cdot 3 \\ 88.7 \\ 88.7 \\ 105.7 \\ 100 \cdot 3 \\ 75: 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96.2 \\ 97.4 \\ 64 \cdot 1 \\ 10.6 \\ 10.6 \\ 69.3 \\ 69.0 \end{gathered}$ |
| Midlands |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 9: 9 \\ & 4890 \\ & 49 \cdot 5 \\ & 44: 5 \\ & 47: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 2 \\ & 8: 6 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 4: 3 \\ & 7.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1088.4 \\ 86.8 \\ 72: 1 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 121.5 \\ 112: 1 \\ 84 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 103.1 \\ 87 \\ 67 \cdot 1 \\ 6188.1 \\ 109.3 \\ 109: 8 \end{gathered}$ |
| Yorkshire and Lincolnshire |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \cdot 3 \\ & 48: 9 \\ & 48 \cdot 9 \\ & 4476 \\ & 47 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | 7.8 <br> 8.5 <br> 8.0 <br> 5.8 <br> 5.0 <br> 7.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 6 \\ & 66.6 \\ & 66 \cdot 6 \\ & 99 \cdot 5 \\ & 90.5 \\ & 711.5 \end{aligned}$ | 84.1 <br> 70.7 <br> 61.1 <br> 95.1 <br> 86.4 <br> 66.8 |
| North Western |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ( $\begin{gathered}95.9 \\ 88.1 \\ 66.6 \\ 10.6 \\ 10.1 \\ 78.2 \\ 70.6\end{gathered}$ | 89.7 <br> 787 <br> 61.7 <br> 95.8 <br> 95 <br> 85.9 <br> 66.6 |
| Northern |  |  |  |  |  |
| Timeworkers $\dagger$ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers |  | $\begin{aligned} & 49: 2 \cdot 6 \\ & 50: 5 \\ & 40 \cdot 9 \\ & 44: 6 \\ & 49: 6 \\ & 49: 2 \end{aligned}$ | 8.6 $8: 9$ $8: 7$ 6:0 $8: 5$ |  |  |
| Scotland |  |  |  |  |  |
| Timeworkers Skilled Labourers P-B-R workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers |  |  |  |  | 87.8 80.8 65.3 99.0 87.6 65.7 |
| Wales |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 4 \\ & 52 \cdot 1 \\ & 59.2 \\ & 45 \cdot 7 \\ & 45 \cdot 7 \\ & 49.7 \end{aligned}$ | \% $\begin{gathered}7.2 \\ 11 \\ 7.7 \\ 5: 3 \\ 5: 8 \\ 8: 4\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 88.0 \\ 70 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \\ 1058 \\ 78.3 \\ 74.1 \end{gathered}$ | 91.2 <br> 74.9 <br> 62.7 <br> 99.7 <br> 93.7 <br> 68.4 |

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TABLE 2(b). - REGIONAL ANALYSIS - TABLE 2(c).- REGIONAL ANALYSIS-
TABLE $2(b)$. - REGIONAL ANALYSIS-
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*

| - | Average weekly earnings |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { hor } \\ & \text { hoor } \\ & \text { overime } \\ & \text { worked } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 2(c). - REGIONAL ANALYSIS-
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE* CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE


| Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled <br> P-B-R workers $\ddagger$ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers |
| :---: |

London and South Eastern

Eastern and Southern

| Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled P-B-R workers $\ddagger$ Skilled Semi-skilled |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |








## 

North Western




| Eastern and Southern§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Timeworkers $\dagger$ General wo | 360 421 4 | 338 <br> 391 <br> 3 | 49.8 | 8.5 9 | 86.8 1028 | 81.6 95 |
| P-B-R worker General workers . | 36411 | 3440 | 44.8 | 7.1 | 182.8 97.7 | 92.1 |


|  | 418 <br> 458 <br> 428 464 48 | $\begin{aligned} & 373 \\ & 434 \\ & 434 \\ & 410 \\ & 435 \end{aligned}$ | 51.8 49.7 50.7 48.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 6 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 9.7 \\ & 8.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\ & 10.619 \\ & 114 \cdot 9 \\ & 114 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $86 \cdot 5$ 104.8 97.8 107.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



Yorkshire and Lincolnshires

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 338 \\ & 389 \\ & 380 \\ & 380 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 312 \\ 365 & 1 \\ 368 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49: 2 \\ & 48: 9 \\ & 47 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | 8.5 <br> 8.1 <br> 6.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \cdot 4 \\ & 95.5 \\ & 95 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | 76.2 <br> 89.6 <br> 92.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North Western |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 371 \\ & 404 \\ & 308 \\ & 388 \\ & 336 \\ & 436 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \begin{array}{l} 349 \\ 347 \\ 37 \\ 37 \\ 37 \\ 311 \\ 413 \end{array} & 1 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 49.6 47.8 46.9 47.0 | 8.9 7 7.4 5.4 5.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 89: 9 \\ & 10 \cdot 5 \\ & 99 \cdot 6 \\ & 111 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | 84.7 94.7 96.4 $105: 5$ |


| Northern |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| imeworkers General wo Craftsmen | ${ }_{4}^{327} 4$ | 307  <br> 412 5 | 47.1 4 | 6:9 | 83.4 107.3 | 78.3 99.7 |
| Beneral workers Craftsmen | 374 $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 440\end{aligned}$ | -367 <br> 427 <br> 1 | 45-2 | 3.7 ${ }^{3.7}$ | 99.5 119.1 | ${ }_{115}^{97}$ |

$+\ddagger$ See footnotes under Table 1.
is where no foume is is given, it is becaus provide a
(90793)

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TABLE 2(d).-REGIONAL ANALYSIS-IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE* $\begin{gathered}\text { Ministry of Labur Gaz }\end{gathered}$


.
NUMBERS OF ADULT MALE MANUAL WORKERS COVERED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN THE THIRD PAY-WEEK IN JUNE 1964 TABLE 3.-GREAT BRITAIN-ALL INDUSTRIES COVERED

| Classes of workers | Timeworkers (including lieu workers) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Payment-by-result workern |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Numbers } \\ \text { of men } \\ \text { and earser } \\ \text { covered } \\ \text { by the } \\ \text { survey } \end{array}$ | Averase weekly |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Average } \\ \text { Aorriof } \\ \text { Oortime } \\ \text { Worked } \end{array}$ | Average hourlyearnings arning |  |  | ( Average weekly |  |  |  | Average hourly |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { including } \\ & \text { overtime } \\ & \text { premium } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { excluding } \\ \text { overtime } \\ \text { ovemium } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | including overtime premium |  |
|  | (a) All engineering industries covered\\| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fitters (skilled-other than Toolroom and MaintenToolreom and Mainten- turners and machinemen other than Toolroom and Maintenance) <br> (a) rated, at or above fitters' rate... <br> (b) rated below fitter | 44,294 | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 382 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \text { s. d. } \\ 360 & 2 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 47.2 | 6.5 | $\begin{array}{c\|} \mathrm{d} . \\ 97.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{d} . \\ \hline 91.5 \end{array}$ | $66,703$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s. d. } \\ & 41211 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 397 & 4 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 45.8 | 5.0 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { d. } \\ 108 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { d } \\ \text { 104.1 } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30,787 | 386 | 365 | 46.8 | 5.9 | 99.2. | 93.7 | ,009 | 413 | 3972 | 45.8 | 5.1 | 108.4 | 104.2 |
|  | 8,8014 | $\begin{array}{ll}316 \\ 435 & 1 \\ 4\end{array}$ | 298 <br> 414 | ${ }_{46}^{46.4}$ | 5.8 5 | $81 \cdot 8$ <br> 112.9 | 777.2. | ${ }_{69,385}^{6,345}$ | (38180 | 369 <br> 405 <br> 40 <br>  <br>  | 45:2 | 4.4 | 101.5 | 98.0 |
| Tooiroom fituers and turuers | 34,73 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.5 |  | $106 \cdot 6$ |
| Skilled maintenance fiters | 17,933 | 4272 | 39110 | 49.5 | 8.9 | $103 \cdot 6$ | 95.0 | 3,866 | 422 | 393 | $49 \cdot 2$ | 8.2 | 103.0 | 95.8 |
| Otiter skicililed maintenancö | 11,692 | 431 | 3936 | 49.5 | 9.1 | $104 \cdot 6$ | 95.4 | 2,659 | 435 | 4034 | $49 \cdot 6$ | 8.6 | 105. | 97.6 |
|  |  | 421 6 <br> 402  <br> 402 1 | 387 <br> 384 <br> 382 | 49.1 45.6 | 8.7 | 103:0 | ${ }^{94.7}$ | 2,559 | 40540 <br> 38 | ${ }_{377}^{379} 4$ | ${ }_{45}^{48 \cdot 1}$ | 7.3 4.0 | 101.2. | ${ }^{94} 9.6$ |
| Sheot meta workers (skilled) | 7,268 |  |  |  | 6.8 |  |  | ${ }_{13,620}$ | 4466 |  | 45-3 | 4.4 | 118.4 | ${ }^{114 \cdot 6}$ |
| (sitiled) | [1,498 | $\begin{array}{ll}342 \\ 357 \\ 3 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 3\end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{lll} 329 & 1 \\ 30 \\ 30 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 44.8 48.3 47.4 | $\begin{gathered} 4.1 \\ 7.8 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 91.7 <br> 88 <br> 10.7 <br> 1 | 88.4 |  |  | 30038 <br> 385 <br> 407 <br> 4 | 44:3 | 3-6 | $108: 4$ 1056 105 | cos.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Labourers : | 276,807 | $\begin{array}{lll}391 & 5 \\ 291\end{array}$ |  | $48 \cdot 2$ <br> 48.8 | 7.98 | 90.8 71 | 846.2. | 206,393 | 388 <br> 304 | $\begin{array}{ll}383 \\ 285 & 2 \\ 28\end{array}$ | 45.6 48.0 | 5.2 | 102.0 76.1 | 38.1 71.4 |


| Classes of workers | Timeworkers (including lieu workers) |  |  |  |  |  | Payment-by-result workers |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Average weekly earnings | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Average } \\ \text { hours }}}$ | Average | Av | $\begin{aligned} & \text { hourly } \\ & \hline \text { gigs } \end{aligned}$ |  | Average weekly earnings | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Average } \\ \text { hours }}}$ | Ave | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average hourly } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and over } \\ & \text { anded } \\ & \text { cotred } \\ & \text { survey } \end{aligned}$ |  | (erked | (evertime |  |

(b) Shipbuilding and ship repairing* $\dagger$


ジuvan=u

| ${ }_{6}^{4,50}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {4in }}^{\substack{4 \\ 8,7}}$ | ${ }_{4}^{3,3}$ | ${ }_{\text {cos }}^{10}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | \% |  |  |

(c) Chemical manufacture*

|  |  | s. d. | s. d. |  |  | d. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 16,882 <br> 12,204 | $\begin{array}{ll}318 & 1 \\ 412 & 5\end{array}$ | 296 <br> 295 | ${ }_{47}^{48.1}$ | 7.7 6.9 | 79.3 103 | ${ }_{99}^{74.0}$ | c.1.125 | ${ }_{391}^{350}$ | ${ }_{386}^{336}$ | 47:4 48 | 6.3 | 89 | \% 5 |
|  | $\underset{\substack{2,065 \\ 2,41}}{1,20}$ | 409  <br> 382 2 | 376 $\begin{aligned} & 376 \\ & 353 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ | S1.9 | 11.1 13.7 | 94.6 | 87.0 | $\begin{array}{r}2,438 \\ \hline 816\end{array}$ | 420 367 4 | 394 <br> 352 <br> 11 | 50.9 45.7 | 9.4 | 99.1. |  |
| Others Oorkerscluding wig | 585 | 372 | 336 | 49.8 | 9.2 | 89.9 | 81.1 | 2 | 33411 | $311-1$ | 45.9 | 7.4 | 87.6 | 81.3 |
| Craftsmen Fitters | 4.563 | 4051 | 3767 | 48.0 | 7.9 | 101.2 | 94. | 3,080 | 435 | 420 | $45 \cdot 4$ | 4.6 | 115 | $1 \cdot 2$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,41 \\ & \substack{2,319 \\ 1,260} \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 411 & 10 \\ 410 \\ 377 & 0 \\ 3 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \begin{array}{l} 387 \\ 385 \\ 357 \\ 35 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \\ & 47 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 7.2 \\ & 6.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 105: 1 \\ 105: 6 \\ 106: 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 0: 909 \\ & 90050 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,949 \\ \hline 834 \\ 739 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 436 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 436 \\ 432 \\ 4021 \end{array} \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 416 \\ \begin{array}{l} 416 \\ 384 \\ \hline 18 \end{array} \mathbf{q}_{1}^{4} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 4 \\ & 45 \cdot 2 \\ & 46 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 9 \\ & 3: 9 \\ & 4 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115: 4 \\ & 115: 4 \\ & 104: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \cdot 0 \\ & 110: 4 \\ & 100 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |

(d) Iron and steel manufacture* $\ddagger$
$\qquad$


|  | s. d. | s. d. |  |  | d. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6,608 | 3776 | 3732 | 42-3 | 1.3 | 107.0 |  |
| 15,671 | 4075 | 3996 | 43.2 | 2.3 | 113.2 |  |
| 31,691 | 4162 | 39811 | $45 \cdot 9$ | 4.7 | 108.8 |  |
| 9,068 | 4569 | 4394 | $45 \cdot 3$ | 4.0 | 120.9 |  |
| 2,145 | 4691 | 4660 | 43.6 | 1.2 | 129.0 |  |
| 3,523 | 3968 | 3702 | 49.0 | 9.1 | 97.1 |  |
| 7,851 | 39610 | 3770 | 47.0 | 6.6 | $101 \cdot 2$ |  |
| 12,793 | 3794 | 3586 | 48.2 | 7.7 | 94.4 |  |
| 7,118 | 4459 | 41710 | $46 \cdot 6$ | 6.3 | $114 \cdot 7$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} 440 \\ 442 \\ 487 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 418 & 2 \\ 418 \\ 102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 6 \\ & 45.6 \\ & \text { a } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5: 0 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5.2 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| 3,673 2,673 3,759 | $4871$ | $\begin{aligned} & 479 \\ & 470 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{43 \cdot 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2 \\ & \hline 2 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{1305 \cdot 4}$ |  |
| 3,759 14,350 | 427 391 39 | 398 369 | 47.6 46.2 | 6.6 5.2 | $107 \cdot 8$ <br> 101.6 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{13,740} 1$ | 370 <br> 326 | 352 <br> 300 <br> 1 | ${ }_{47}^{46.4}$ | ${ }_{7}^{5.6}$ | 95.8 |  |



- Payment-by-ressult workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing include pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.
$\ddagger$ Where no

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Classes of workers} \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Timeworkers (including lieu workers)} \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Payment-by-result workers} <br>
\hline \&  \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \&  \& $$
\begin{array}{|l|l|}
\text { Average } \\
\text { hours } \\
\text { oubrime } \\
\text { Worked }
\end{array}
$$ \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& Numbers
of hen
ond enars
and
covered
oy
survey \&  \& ew exekly \&  \& $$
\begin{array}{|l|l|}
\text { Average } \\
\text { hoursor } \\
\text { Ourtime } \\
\text { worked }
\end{array}
$$ \& (taverage \&  <br>
\hline \& \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{(a) Mechanical engineering*} <br>
\hline  \&  \& $\left|\begin{array}{lll}\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 366 & 0 \\ & \\ 368 & 5 \\ 315 & 5 \\ 42 & 8 \\ 403 & 2 \\ 430 & 2 \\ 38 & 8 \\ 355 & 8 \\ 392 & 10 \\ 338 & 5 \\ 38 & 3 \\ 385 & 8 \\ 35 & 8 \\ 328 & 10 \\ 380 & 9\end{array}\right|$ \&  \& $47 \cdot 8$
$47 \cdot 0$
$47 \cdot$
$46 \cdot 8$
$47 \cdot 3$
$49 \cdot 6$
$51 \cdot 1$
$49 \cdot 3$
$46 \cdot 2$
$48 \cdot 5$
$74 \cdot 4$
$48 \cdot 7$
$48 \cdot 4$
$49 \cdot 4$
$49 \cdot 1$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 6.7 \\
& \\
& 6.2 \\
& 6.2 \\
& 6.0 \\
& 8.5 \\
& 8.8 \\
& 8.8 \\
& 8.7 \\
& 7.7 \\
& 3.9 \\
& 7.9 \\
& \hline 8.5 \\
& 8.5
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
\mathrm{d} . \\
91 \cdot 8 \\
\\
94 \cdot 1 \\
81 \cdot 0 \\
107 \cdot 3 \\
97 \cdot 5 \\
101 \cdot 1 \\
94 \cdot 0 \\
97 \cdot 7 \\
97 \cdot 1 \\
91 \cdot 3 \\
91 \cdot 0 \\
95 \cdot 5 \\
79 \cdot 4 \\
68 \cdot 6
\end{array}
$$ \&  \& 24,422

33,965
26,693
3,188
1,724
1,250
1,124
1,323
3,877
3,136
6,455
21,828
59,564

9,183 \& $\left|\begin{array}{cc}\text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 397 & 6 \\ 301 \\ 401 & 1 \\ 361 & 8 \\ 41 & 8 \\ 404 & 9 \\ 426 & 3 \\ 39 & 10 \\ 308 \\ 40 & 10 \\ 391 & 11 \\ 31 & 4 \\ 41 & 4 \\ 41 & 1 \\ 358 & 2 \\ 292 & 21\end{array}\right|$ \&  \&  \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
d. <br>
$102 \cdot 4$ <br>
104•3 <br>

| 93. |
| :--- |
| 106 | <br>

$98 \cdot 6$ <br>
102.7 <br>
$98 \cdot 5$
$100 \cdot 3$
$104 \cdot 7$ <br>
$106 \cdot 9$ <br>
$107 \cdot 0$
$104 \cdot 6$ <br>
${ }_{7}^{90.7}$

 \& 

97.8 <br>
$99 \cdot 8$ <br>
89.7
102.0 <br>
91.7 <br>
$94 \cdot 8$ <br>
91.6
97.0
99.5 <br>
$104 \cdot 3$
$102 \cdot 3$
$99 \cdot 7$ <br>
85.9
$68 \cdot 3$
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline \& \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{(b) Electrical engineering* $\dagger$} <br>

\hline  \&  \&  \& | s. | d. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 355 | 0 |
|  |  |
| 359 | 4 |
| 399 | 4 |
| 398 | 1 |
| 381 | 7 |
| 31 | 2 |
| 353 | 2 |
| 363 |  |
| 37 | 8 |
| 359 | 6 |
| 35 | 4 |
| 35 | 6 |
| 35 | 6 |
| 298 | 2 |
| 258 | 4 | \& | 47.4 |
| :--- |
| $46 \cdot 4$ |
| ${ }_{45}^{46 \cdot 5}$ |
| $48 \cdot 7$ |
| $48 \cdot 4$ |
| 48:1 $47: 0$ $47: 0$ |
| ${ }_{46}^{47 \cdot 6}$ |
| ${ }_{47}^{47 \cdot 6}$ | \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \mathrm{d} \cdot \\
95 \cdot 2 \\
95 \\
97 \cdot 9 \\
97 \cdot 4 \\
10 \cdot 4 \\
102 \cdot 7 \\
96 \cdot 0 \\
99.3 \\
10.1 \\
966 \cdot 5 \\
99 \cdot 1 \\
96 \cdot 7 \\
\hline 80 \cdot 2 \\
69 \cdot 9
\end{array}
$$

\] \& | d. |
| :--- |
| 89.9 |
| 92.9 |
| 75.2 106.2 |
| 94.0 |
| 87.6 |
| 89.6 100.1 91.7 |
| $8-\overline{9.1}$ 91.6 |
| 75.1 65.1 | \& | 9,545 |
| :--- |
| 9,082 |
| 10,038 1,938 |
| 659 |
| 464 |
| 340 542 1,214 |
| 523 283 12,905 |
| 44,068 2,755 | \&  \&  \& | $45 \cdot 3$ |
| :--- |
|  |
| $45 \cdot 6$ |
| $44 \cdot 8$ |
| $45: 5$ |
| $49 \cdot 0$ |
| $49 \cdot 5$ |
| $48 \cdot 4$ |
| 44.0 |
| 44.9 |
| $4 \cdot 6$ |
| $43: 8$ |
| $44 \cdot 8$ |
| $45 \cdot 7$ |
| $47 \cdot 3$ | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \cdot 4 \\
& \\
& 4 \cdot 7 \\
& 4 \cdot 7 \\
& 4.4 \\
& 8.4 \\
& 8 \cdot 4 \\
& 7.9 \\
& 3.2 \\
& 4.1 \\
& 3.6 \\
& 4.0 \\
& 5 \cdot 4 \\
& \hline 7.2
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \&  <br>

\hline \& \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{(c) Motor vehicle manufacturing* $\dagger$} <br>

\hline  \& | 5,011 |
| :---: |
|  |
| 3,472 |
| 768 |
| 7,688 |
| 3,465 |
| 2,434 |
| 3,105 |
| 976 |
| 196 |
| 196 |
| 1,166 |
| 83,158 |
| 12,776 | \&  \&  \& | $47 \cdot 3$ |
| :--- |
| $46 \cdot 0$ |
| $46 \cdot 0$ $45 \cdot 2$ |
| $49 \cdot 1$ |
| $47 \cdot 4$ |
| $49 \cdot 2$ $45 \cdot 3$ $45 \cdot 3$ |
| $46 \cdot 7$ |
| $46 \cdot 5$ |
| 47:4 | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6.7 \\
& \\
& 5 \cdot 3 \\
& 4.9 \\
& 4.9 \\
& 9.2 \\
& 9.4 \\
& 9.1 \\
& 5.1 \\
& 6.1 \\
& 7.1 \\
& \hline 6.4 \\
& 7.8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \& | s. d. |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 462 | 0 |
|  |  |
| 436 | 2 |
| 435 | 0 |
| 416 | 4 |
| 433 | 6 |
| 444 | 9 |
| 408 | 1 |
| 41 | 9 |
| 504 | 8 |
| 398 | 11 |
| 373 | 2 |
| 46 | 4 |
| 445 | 8 |
| 317 | 3 | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 44 \cdot 0 \\
& \\
& 45 \cdot 0 \\
& 45 \cdot 0 \\
& 43 \cdot 1 \\
& 43 \cdot 4 \\
& 49 \cdot 8 \\
& 49 \cdot 1 \\
& 47 \cdot 9 \\
& 45: 4 \\
& 42 \cdot 9 \\
& 43 \cdot 4 \\
& 43 \cdot 7 \\
& 43 \cdot 4 \\
& 43 \cdot 1 \\
& 47 \cdot 7
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \&  \&  <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}





[^0]Ministry of Labour Gazette October 1964
TABLE 6.-INDEX OF EARNINGS: ALL

|  | Average weekly earningsincluding overtime premium |  |  | Average hourly earningsexcluding overtimepremium |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {June }}^{\text {Jig3 }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { January } \\ 1964}}$ | ${ }_{\text {June }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { June } \\ 1963}}$ | ${ }_{\text {January }}^{1964}$ | ${ }_{\text {June }}^{\text {Jund }}$ |



制碰







Occupational Earnings in Engineering and Iron and Steel Manufacture: Corrected Figures for January 1964 Enquiry During the June 1964 enquiry it was discovered that inaccurate
information received in olanuary 1964 had led to the eublication of
incorrect figures in the article on occupational earnings which incorrect figures in the article on occupational earning which
appeared in the May 1964 issue of this GAAETTE. Two tables which
originel appeared in the May 1964 issue of this GAZETTEE. Two tables which
originally appeared on pages 184 and 185 , respectively, the May
GAZEETE are reprinted below with corrected figures in italics GAZzTTE are reprinted below with corrected figures in italic
including those relating to shipbuilding already notified on page
244 of the including those relating
244 of the June GAZFTE.
Corrected figures relating to other tables are given at the end of
this page.

All Establishments: All Engineering Industries Covered


Index of Earnings: All Establishments Covered

| $\xrightarrow{\text { Page }}$ No. | Table | $\begin{gathered} \text { Classes of } \\ \text { payment-by-result } \\ \text { workers } \end{gathered}$ | Average weekly |  | Average hourlyearnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | including overtime premium | $\begin{aligned} & \text { excluding } \\ & \text { preftive } \\ & \text { prememium } \end{aligned}$ | including premium | $\begin{aligned} & \text { excluding } \\ & \text { overtime } \\ & \text { premium } \end{aligned}$ |
| 186 186 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 1064 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 186 |  | Skilled ${ }^{\text {Smililled }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 186 |  | Maintenance workers (skilled) | ${ }_{4}^{428} 10$ | ${ }_{425}^{404} 5$ | $112 \cdot 4$ <br> $118: 4$ | 106.0 115.3 115 |
| 188 | Table Ale $2(A)$ eering industries covered-Midlands | Semiskilled |  |  |  |  |
| 188 | Trion and steel manufacture-Wales | Maintenance workers (skilled) All | 474 <br> 410 <br> 417 <br> 11 <br> 18 | $\begin{array}{ll}458 \\ \\ \\ 397 & 3 \\ 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129 \cdot 7 \\ & 199 \cdot 4 \\ & 99.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125: 2 \\ & \hline 959 \\ & \hline 95 \end{aligned}$ |
| 189 | Table eengineering industries covered | All other adult semi-skilled grades |  |  |  |  |
| 190 |  |  | 43610 <br> 389 <br> 348 <br> 18 |  |  | 108.9 897.7 83.7 |
| 193 | Table 5(d) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 341 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 350 \\ 390 \\ 396 \end{array} 11 \end{aligned}$ |  | 123 107 107 | l120.4. 104.4 |

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND IN POLICE FORCES

The monthly analyses of manpower published in this GAzETTE
(see, for example, page 421 of this issue) give separate figures (see, for example, page 421 of this issue) give separate figures
Oo " local government service, ". Those figures relate to local government service as defined in the Standard Industrial Classi-
fication, and exclude those employees of local authorities (such as teachers, transport staffs, building workers, etc.). who, in
accordance with the prichiples underlying the Standard Industrial
CCarsination accordance with the principles underlying the Standard Industrial
Classification, are included in other industry groups. The figures are based pimarily on the counts of National Insurance cards
exchanged and, as the counts have to be made on the basis of the exchanged and, as the counts have to be made on the basis of the
Standard Industrial Classifcation, it is not possible to obtain
information from that source about the total numbers employed information from that source about the total numbers employed
by local authorities. The co-operation of local authorities, however, makes it
possibie top pubbish full details in respect of the end of June of ach
year. The authorities complete a return at that time showing the year. The authorities complete a return at that time showing the
numbers employed in each of the main departments and services,
and figures for June 1963 obtained from this source were published and figuress for June 1963 obtained from departments sonuce were pervichised
on page 394 of the October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE. Correson page 39 of the October 1963 issue of this GAZErTB. Corre
ponding figures for June 1964 are now given in the table below. The figures corer (a) all employees of the councilis of all counties,
boroughs (county, metropolitan and municipal), urban districts boroughs (county, metropolitan and municipal), urban districts
and rural districts in m England and Wales and of counties and
burghs (large and small) in Scotland, and (b) members of the police burghs (large and small) in Scotland, and (b) members of the police
forces (including the Metropolitan Police). The figures for the forces (including the Metropolitan Police). The figures for the
police forces have been obtaied from the Home Office and the
Scottish Home and Health Department.

The figures represent the total numbers on the pay-rolls at
20th June 1964 including those temporarily absent through sickness, holidays or or other cuauses. All perasons with a nontranal full-1.time
engagement are included in the columns headed "full-time " and engagement are included in the columns headed "full-time " and
the persons in the columns headed " part--ime "are those engaged
on a part-time basis whose employmer on a part-time basis whose employment ordinarily involves service
for not more than 30 hours a week. for not more than 30 hou
The figures for construction in the table represent broadly
workpoople employed in separate building or civil engineering workpeople employed in separate building or civil engineering
departments engaged on the building of houses, the constrution
of roads, sewers, etc. Persons ingaged on ordinary maintenance of roads, sewers, etc. Persons engaged on ordinary maintenance
work are included in the figures for "all other local authority
departments" The figure for work are included in the figures for all other Yocal authority
departments The figures for transport services cover not only
road transport services but also docks, river and harbou norvice road transport services but also docks, river and harbour services,
airports and all other forms of public transport operated by local
authorities. authoritie
A qualification that must be borne in mind is that some of the
part-time employees of a local authority (e.g., teachers and
lecturers at evening classes and techicl part-time employees of a local authority (e.e., teachers and
lecturers at evening classes and technical colleges) are engaged
during the daytime in the service of other employers or are working during the daytime in the service of other employers or are working
on their own acoount, and there sistherfor, some overap bevteenn
the figures in the table and those for other industries. The extent of
 of the overlap may be between two ajjoining local authorities there
may, in fact, be some duplication within the table itself, but the
extent of this duplication is likely to be small.


DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH IN SCOTLAND
A high level of industrial production, a marked increase in the
level of investment hoth in prw levee of Investment both in new buildings and in plant and machinery
projected by manufacturing industry, and the achievement of the
1963-64 Central Scotland in implementation if if the Government's pro
 presented to Paraliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland and
published as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 2440) by H.M. Stationery published as a Command Paper (Cmind. 2440) by H.M. Stationery
Offece, price s.. .d. (3s. 10. including postage).
The Command Paper, while concentrating largely on the progress
 made in implementing the Central Scotland programme published
last November (see page 81 of the December 1933 issuux of this
GAZETTE) does so against the general picture of industry, employGAZETTE), does so against the general picture of industry, employment and capital investment in Scotland as a whole. It is in three
parts, the first of which is in all-scotland terms. the second
concentrates on Central Scotland and the third deals with concentrates on Central Scotland and the
developments in the individual growth areas.
 the growth in industrial production in 1963 and the earlier part of
1964. In the first quarter of 1964 the Index of Production shows
that industrial output was 9 per cent. higher overall than in the that industrial output was 9 per cent. higher overall than in the
corresponding periodo of 1936 and 162 and nearly 21 per cent.
higher than ind corresponding periods of 1963 and 1962 and nearly 21 per cent.
higher than in the 198 average. The growth in motor vehicl
manufacture contributed to this overall increase but other important groups registering, substantial expansion were chemicals, food,
drink, tobacco, building materials and the construction industries The Command Paper points out that this increase in industrial
output accompanies an improvement in the overall level of output accompanies an imporvement in the overall level of
employment: the numbers wholly unemployed fell between January
and July 1964 by over 27,000 , which is 9,000 more than the normal
 seasonal decrease of 18,000 . A rise of at least 11,000 in employment
in manufacturing industry alone between mid-1963 and mid-1964
is estimated. is estimated. building the approval of new projects between July
On factory b
1963 and July 1964 was 40 per cent. higher in both floor space and 1963 and July 1964 was 40 per cent. higher in both fioor seace anc
potential employment than that in the previous 12 month. The
total number of new jobs expected to arise from industrial building total number of new jobs expected to arise from industrial building
projects which have been completed since January 1964 and
which were either under constren wriich were eitither under constrtuction or approved but not started
at the end of June 1964 is some 30,000 . In addition some 12,000 are expected from other projects, including financially assisted schemes A substantial proportion of the financial assistance available for
projects appoved under the Local Emplomenent A.ts came to
Scotland. A notable feature is the increase in the number oo Srotland A notable feature is the increase in the number of
projects fy frms completely new to the country, there were two
andia-half times as many such projects- 37 in all -in 1963 as in projectanf tirmes as many such projects- 37 in all- in 1963 as in
and-a-hal
1962 and the same high rate has continued in the first half of 1964
The bulk of this increased investment in industrial huilding and The bulk of this increased investment in industrial building and
plant is in Central
but the Cond and a areat deal of of it inte growth areas
baper points out that, in other parts of Scotland but the Command Paper pointsout that, in other parts of S.octland
also financially assisted proiects are in ind which are expected to
produce 2,250 jobs out of the all-scottish total. Apart from jobs in produce et, 25 jobs out of the all-scottish total. Apart from iobs in
prospect, six of the eight growt ares defined in the Contral
Scotland programme showed actual increases in employment Sranging from +600 in Irvine to $+9,900$ in North Lanarkshire).
(rancen The Command Paper refers to the further studien now being
undertaken by the Scottish Development Group on the four regions undertaken by the Scottish Development Group on the four region
outide Central Scotland Highlands and Islands, North East
Borders and South West-and a map is included Borders and South West- and a map is included defining the regions
together with a detailed note of the studies. The greater part of the Paper is devoted to a first progress report
on the entral Soctand programme. It sets out the arrangenents
for co-ordinating the programme in joint teams of Central Governon the Central Scotland programme. It sets out the arrangements
for roo-ordinating the programme in joint teams of Central Govern-
ment and the local authorities and emphasises that "it would be ment and the local authorities and empesises that "it would b
premature in this first revien, made less han a year after its publica-
tion, to try to present a full appraisal. There must be time for many tion, to try to present a full appraisal. There must be time for man
of the modernising measuressuch as the road imporoment and lan
rehabilitation schemes to take effect ". It points out, however that rehabilitation schemes to take effect ". It pooints out, however, that
the out-turn of public investment on housing, roads and all the
infrastructure services and proiects mentioned in the Central

 One of the features of the Paper is the improvement in the growt
prospets in the North Lamarkshire growth area resulting from
public and private investment there. Some 6,600 jobs are in prospect public and private investment there. Some e, onsiderable amount ont
as a result of these developonts and a
land clearance and rehabilitation work is also being undertaken land clearance anc rehabitration work is also being undertaken.
Other rowth areas which show substantial progress include
Cumbernauld where there has been a 20 per cent. increase in the Cumbernauld where there has been a 20 per cent. increase in the
number of workers in employment since the beginning of 1963 . In
Central Fife there are promising new developments in the DoniCentral Fife there are promising new developments in the Doni-
briste and Cowdenteath areas and in the New Toun of Glenrothes
res bristle and Cowdenbeath areas and in the New Town of Glenrothes.
The forward programmes of the power industrise are also high
lighted. Schemes to increase the eritish Petroleum refinery output at Grangemouth by nearly 40 per cent., to produce more storage
capacity and to oubbe part of the Finnart pipeline are now unde
constren construction and will be completed by the end of the year. The ga
cupergrid is being extended and by the end of 1965 the variou
 of gas per day. Investment in electricity in Central Scotland
expected to rise over 50 m . in $1965-66$ and in each of the
following four years, and two new collieries are expected to be in expected to rise to over $£ 50 \mathrm{~m}$. in $1965-66$ and in each of the
folowing four years, and two new oclilieries are expected to be e in
production in 1965 to serve the new generang stanion being buit.
The Paper concludes by pointing out that while the bulk of production in 1965 to serve the new generating stations being built.
The Paper concludes by pointing out that whine the bulk of
prospective employment growth is in the growth areas there are prospective employment growth is in the growth areas there are
prospectso of some 18.000 jobs within the next three years in the
remainder of Central Scotland outside the growth areas. Without (90793)




DIGEST OF WELSH STATISTICS









 sean

TRADES UNION CONGRESS
 days. The President, was Mr. Geiorge H. Lowthian, C.B.E., the
Chaiman of the Generas Conci. Chairman of the General Council. 997. The numer or or coeregares apaspointed to atend the Congress was

 The following table, which is based on the Statistical Statements
elating to the 1964 and 1963 Annual Congresses show, to each
 delegates appointed to attend, and the affliated membership of the
nions concomed.

| Trade eroup | 1964 Congress |  |  | 1963 Congres |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { No o o o o } \\ \text { gate } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {Member }}^{\text {ship }}$ | No | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { gitec }} \end{array}$ | Member- |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Mining and quarrying }}$ | $3_{3}^{3}$ | ${ }^{108} 4$ |  | $3_{3}^{3}$ | ${ }_{42}^{113}$ |  |
| raluse | ${ }_{3}^{10}$ | ${ }_{20} 2$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{10}$ | ${ }_{9}^{93}$ |  |
|  | 23 | 143 | ${ }^{1,666,176}$ | ${ }_{24}$ | 141 | 1,62,2898 |
| meal th | 15 | 48 | 1.060 | 15 | 49 | 208,287 |
| dina doadioke | 17 | ${ }_{62}^{6}$ | cise | 17 | ${ }_{69}^{69}$ | cois |
| (oltiere than | 6 | ${ }^{23}$ | 95,188 | 6 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{7}^{22}$ | 28 | 90,388 | ${ }_{7}^{22}$ | ${ }_{25}^{27}$ |  |
|  | 5 | 21 | 13 | 5 | 21 | 99,45 |
| onde |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{29}$ |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ |  |
| Non-manual workers General workers | ${ }_{4}^{17}$ | $\underset{\substack{57 \\ 64}}{\substack{51}}$ | cois | ${ }_{4}^{16}$ | cis | 78,72 |
| Toats .. | 175 | 997 | 8,325,700 | 176 | 975 | 8,31,332 |

Mr. Harold Collison, C.B.E., General Secretary of the National Uinor of Agriculural Workers, was elected Chairman of the
Genal Council of the Trades Union Congress for the forth-

STARF ACCIDENT \& SHCXMESS SCPIMME

A recent Ministry of Labour Report recommends the introduction of "Sick Pay Schemes" by employers for white-collar and manual employees
to bridge the gap between Wazes and National to bridge the gap between Wages and National

## A competitive quotacion may be obtained from:-

Waller Pollard (Insurance) Litd.
164/166, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.I. Tel.: EUSton 6192

EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS IN LONDON TRANSPORT BOARD




 Tiemess was animisinen ni nad deve), vout
follows Statisitis compiled by the London Transport Board are as


Similar figures for October 1963 were published in the April 1964
issuuo of this GAZETE and it is hoped to publish similar details at
six-monthy intervals in future. issue of this GAZRTTR and it is
six-monthly intervals in future.
The broad groups of manual workers under the three classifications
in the above table are as follows:Road staff: Drivers, conductors and other traffic staff. Engineer-
ing and stores staff and catering staff at garages and overhaul works. Railway staff: Train and station staff. Permanent way staff,
signal stant, ecectrical enginering staff, catering staff and
engineering stores staff at maintenance depots and overhaul works Common services: Lost property, commercial advertising and
ticket supply staff: Messengers, chauffeurs and establishmen Common services: Lost property, commercial advertising and
tickets supply staff. Messengers, chautfeurs and estalisismen
staff: Stores checking staff, catering staff and building staff.

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SERVICE

As part of its effort to improve the volume and quality of training
in industry the Industrial Training Council established the Training
 Industrial Training Council Service, whose directors were appointed by the Industrial Training Council. It has done valuable work and
built up a high reputation. As a result of the Industrial Training Act 1964, and the appoint-
ment of the Central Training Council which will advise the Minister
of Labour on the administration of the ment of the Central Training Council which will advise the Minister
of Labour on the administration of the Act and on industrial
training questions generall, the Industrial Training Council will cease to operate. It is clearly most desiriable that the work of the
Training Advisory Service should continue and indeed be erxanded Training Advisory Service should continue and indeed be expanded.
It has been deceided, therefore, that the Miniser would look in
future to the Central Training Council for advice on the running

of the Service, and it has been agreed that the directors of the of the Service, and it has been agreed that the directors of the
company should be appointed from among the members of the
Council. The Minister has therefore appointed a new board Council. The Minister has therefore appointed a new board of
directors to the company, which has been renamed Industrial directors to the company, which has been renamed Industrial
Training Service. The Ministry or Labour grant-aids the Service
to enable it to undertake some development work for which it o enable it to undertake sem
would be unlikely to earn fees.
The Service has a staff of Training Development Officers based in
Scotland, the North of England the Midlands, South West Esel Scotland, the North of England, the Midlands, South West England,
Wales and London. Its work includes assessing training needs both
 chemes for workers at operative, semi-skilled, craft and supervisory
evels, promoting group training schemes, organising working conferences of senior executives on the practica, problems met when introducing or developing training schemes, and holding courses for
instructors.
It proposes to stion basis shortly. scription basis shortly.
Enquiries and requests for assistance should be addressed to the
Head of the Service at 53 Victoria Street, London S.W.1.

## SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Precautions in the use of Nitrate Salt Baths Accidents which have occurred during the heat treatment of
metals, by immersion in baths containing nitrate salt, have some-
times had catastrophic effect. A description of the hazards involved photographs of the damage caused and advice on ways of preventing
accidents are containe in abolet in the Safety, Health and
and
 2s. 4d. including postage. The booklet says that the principal hazards are explosions, fires,
burns and gassings. Explosions may be due to physical reactions such as those caused by the introduction of water into the nitrate
salt, or by the trapping of air in a bath of salt during the immersio of tubes or other hollolow objects. The need for care in the use o pparestly dry material in the vicinity of nitrate salt is ill ustrated by
the description of a fatal accident involving the use of an asbesto
board as a heat shield board as a heat shield. TThis material, althe use of an ang, asbestos
contains chemically combined water. On falling into a heated bath contains chemically combined water. On faliung into a heated bath
containing nitrat salt, the water was turned into steam with
violent disintegration of the board and ejection of molten nitrate. iolent disintegration of the board and ejection of molten nitrate
The risk of explosions due to chemical reactions occurring betwe Telten nitrate and free or chememically coabections carcurring betwe (such as oil
meane grease, cotton-waste, sacking, paper, wood or food) or between
molten nitrate and metal, suck as is caused when the bath is over-
heated, demands the exercise of the utmost care in heated, demands the exercise of the utmost care in all operations. The use of fully automatic temperature controllers or at least of
automatic ecxess temperature or " cut-out ", devices, which stop the heating inmediatemply the temperature of the betatr isess more than
few degrees above the required temperature, is strongly reco few degrees atove the required temperature, is strongly recom-
mended and the practice adopted by some firms of installing two independent systems of temperature control, ons operating as an
overriding cut-out if the main control system fails, is even better As already mentioned, the presence of water near nitrate salt is potential source of danger and in fighting fires involving molten nitrate neither water, foam no vaporising liquid extinguishery
should we used. Dry clean sand or portable dry powder type extinguishers are considered to be safer. To reduce the fire risk
associated with solashing of molten nitrate or with bath failure, associated with splashing of molten nitrate or with bath failure,
wood should not be used in the construttion of floors, duckboards,
patforms or benches If if is necessty platforms or benches. II it is necessary to add fresh saltt to the bathth
care should be taken to see that the salt is dry and, if possible are should be taken to see that the salt is dry and, if possible,
should be added to a cold bath. It should always be conveyed to th bath in a metal container and not in a sask or other form of
combustible container which may accidentally fall into the bath. Protective clothing is essential; the minimum which should be
provided is a head cover with face visor, asbestos apron and asbestos gloves of the gaunt with type. fhace visor, asbestos apron and
necessary to remo is necessary to remove nitrate powder and to reduce the risk burns which may be caused by rapid combust
clothing set on fire by molten nitrate splashes.
There is danger of gassing from nitrous fumes when serious
local or general overheating occurs or when a bath fails, allowing molten nitrate to come into contact with hot fire bricks or carbona Concentrations of such fumy fire are often masked by smoke or othe fumes. Emphasis is placed on the need for immediate medical delay in the onset of serious lung conditions. the possibility unlikely that harmful concentrations of nitrate
proudced under normal bath operating conditions.
Safety precautions to be observed in the storage and disposal of
nitrate salt, and in the starting-up, electrical heating, and the emptying of nitrate salt baths are discussed. Mention is made o the need to obtain the consent of the local authority before any
solution of waste nitrate can be disposed of through the normal solution of waste
drainage system.
Safe operation of nitrate salt baths is not to be expected from
persons lacking proper instruction and supervision persons lacking proper instruction and supervision, and every
effort should be made to see that these are provided. The main safety precautions to be observed by persons working at nitrate
salt baths are published in a placard- Form 849 -obtainable from salt baths are published in a placard-Form 849 -obtainable
H.M. Stationery Office, price 1 s . ( 1 s . 3d. including postage).

Ministry of Labour Gazette October 1964

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

## Tripartite Technical Meeting for the

 Clothing IndustryA Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Clothing Industry was
reld bate at least equal to average normal weekly earnings should be the
neternational Labour Organisation in Geneva from
 21st September to 2 In October 1964 under the Chairmanship of
Mr. W. Clausen (Federal Republic of Germany). Twenty countries The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation. The Government delegates were Mr. Z. T. Claro, M.V.O., O.B.E.E.
Chief Conciliation Oftcer, Ministry of Labour and Mr. K. G,
Sherriff, Grade 2 Officer, Ministry of Labour. The emon Sherriff, Grade 2 Officer, Ministry of Labour. The employers
delegates were Mr. R. L. Chambers, Executive Director of the delegates were Mr. R. L. Chambers, Executive Director of the
Burton/Jackson Group of Companis (representing the Clothing
Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain) and Mr. R. H. Heaton, Manufacturers' 'ederation of Great Britiain) and Mr. .. H. Heaton,
Director of the Hosiery and Knitwear Employers
The workociation. The workers' delegates were Mr. J. E. Newton, General Secretary of
the Natitonal Union of Tailors and Garment Worker and Mr. G. E.
Dearing General President, National Union of Hosiery Workers. he National Union of Taiiors and Garment Workers and Mr. G. E.
Dearing, General President, National Union of Hosiery Workers. The agenda comprised:

1. General examination of the labour and social problems of the 2. Conditions of work in the clothing industry.
2. Problems arising from fluctuations of employment in the
clothing industry. The Meeting adopted two series of conclusions arising from items In its first series of conclusions the Meeting states that the
improvement of working conditions is contingent on measures to increase productivity, to provide adequate training, to improve the distribution of garments and promote their consumption. Minimum
standards for working conditions must be established where this standards for working conditions must be established where this
has not already been done. The conclusions stress the importance has not already been done. The conclusions stress the importance
of co-operation between governents, employers and workers in
each country to improve conditions of work. Any wages policy each country to improve conditions of work. Any wages policy
should take into account all relevant economic and social factors;
the average level of wages in the clothing industry should be raised the average level of wages in the clothing industry should be raised
to that in other manuuacturing industries after all relevant factors
thate
 reduction of hours to a 40 -hour five-day week without loss of pay.
It considers that where normal weekly hhours of work exceed 48
immediate steps should be taken to reduce them to 48 .
These conclusions are based on the provisions of the Recom-
mendation concerning Reduction of Hours of Work adopted by the
International Labour Conference in 1962 The conclusions contain International Labour Conference in 1962. The conclusions contain
various suggestions about paid annual holidays and, in particular,
say that a minimum of three weeks' annual holiday paid for at a
an item on the revision of the 1936 Holidays with Pay Convention
on the agenda of the on the agenda of the 1966 International Labour Conference.
Another resolution states that industrial home work in the clothing
industry should be aboolished except in certain cases. Where it is no industry should be abolished except in certain cases. Where $i t$ is no
practicable te eliminate home work, working conditions and social security standards should, as far as possible, be identical with thos
in the factory. Other conclusions deal with occupational health an
safety safety, the problems of women with family responsibilities and the
protection of young workers and clothing workers employed by protection of
contractors.
In its second series of conclusions the Meeting makes suggestions for measures to reduce fluctuations in employment and to minimis fuctuations in production and their effect on workers. Govern-
ments should adopt monetary, fisca, economic and social polcies
designed to promote a continuously expanding economy and designed to promote a continuously expanding economy and
increasing employment. Industry should work in co-operation with
 measures appropriate to this end. Market research and other
techniques should be used to forcast fashion developments so as
help to rationalise the production and distribution techniques shouid be used to forecast asshion developments so as
to help to rationalise the production and distribution of clothing
Stens should be taken to try to evel out the demand for the products Steps should be taken to try to level out the demand for the products
of the industry and to increase it, by using such methods as consumer research, advertising and fashion parades to stimulate
purchases, particularly at times of low demand. Suggestions are purchases, particularrly at times of low demand. Suggestions are
made for impovingthe organisation of the employment market and
controlling hours of work and the extent of industrial home work. Tholling hours of work and the extent of industrial home work. The conclusions also state that in order to avoid undue hardship
for individual workers during slack priois, employers and workers shor indivivual workers during slack periods, employers and workers
should in trying to find ways of ensuring an equitable
distribution of work giving due weight to local needs and to the distribution of work giving due weight to local needd and to the
interests of both the undertaking and the workers. Other coninterests of obth the undertakikg and the workers. Other con-
clusions deal with job security, severance allowance, guaranteed
employment state and voluntary unemplogment insurace schemes employment, state and voluntary unemployment insurance schemes,
retraining for other industries, employment services, labour retraining for other industries, employment services, labour
management co-operation, further study and investigation and
measures for the implementation of the provisions of the

The Meeting also adopted a resolution concerning future action The Meeting also adopted a resoution concerning future action
by the International Labour Orgaisation in respecto the clothing
industry and another resolution sugesting a further tripartite technical meeting for the industry.
In accordance with usual practice the conclusions and resolutions
of the Meeting will be considered by the Governing Body of the
International Labour Office.

International Comparison of Days lost through Industrial Disputes
The yearly figures in the table below have been supplied by the ten years. The industries covered are mining, manufacturing, hrough industrial disputes per 1,000 persons employed, in a statistics vary from country to country too much significanc

|  | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | Averase for: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { years } \\ \text { (1995 } \\ \text { (9988) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { years } \\ \text { (195953 } \\ 1963) \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c} 10 \text { years } \\ \text { (1954 } \\ \text { 1963 } \end{array}\right.\right)$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 580 \\ & 640 \\ & 930 \\ & 115 \\ & 160 \\ & \hline 80 \\ & 880 \\ & \hline 800 \\ & 380 \\ & 380 \\ & 170 \\ & 180 \\ & \hline 65 \\ & \hline 5 \\ & \hline 1,100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}630 \\ 600 \\ 560 \\ 1,470 \\ 1190 \\ 150 \\ 1,100 \\ 100 \\ 350 \\ 350 \\ 175 \\ 17 \\ 1,400 \\ \hline 100 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 298 202 408 708 192 352 336 536 1,172 360 136 228 286 10 10 294 1,106 |  |
| * Including electricity and gas. <br> $\dagger$ Revised figures (due to revisions of the number of days lost or to more recent employment figures). <br> $\ddagger$ Preliminary figure. <br> § Manufacturing only. <br> \|| Excluding days lost during general strike of 1st-19th March 1956 ( $6,900,000$ days lost and 423,000 employees involved). <br> If Excluding West Berlin (and the Saar up to 1958). <br> ** All industries included. <br> $\dagger \dagger$ Owing to changes in industrial classification the figures for 1959-61 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. <br> $\ddagger \ddagger$ Beginning 1960: including Alaska and Hawaii. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

Ideal sites for all classes of industry and distributive trades are available for lease or freehold purchase, in particular on a new industrial estate of 68 acres, situate on a Class I road with excellent communications to all parts of Tees-side and beyond. In addition, a large industrial concern will shortly be offering for sale their present valuable site of approximately 23 acres.
There are excellent rail and port facilities in the Borough and there will be a civil airport in the immediate vicinity within the next few months. Labour is readily available.

Enquiries are invited from prospective developers to whom every assistance will be given. For further particulars apply to:-

TOWN CLERK, MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, STOCKTON-ON-TEES

Telephone: Stockton 62200

## THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

VOLUME II

NUMBER 3
NOVEMBER 1964
SPECIAL ISSUE ON INCOMES POLICY
Incomes Policy: The Norwegian Experience Incomes Policy in Germany: A Trade Union View Incomes Policy in Sweden : Problems and Developments Incomes Policy in Denmark : Recent Developments
Recent Discussions on Incomes Policy in France
The National Incomes Commission: The Wider
Implications of its Award in the Universities' Case
Is there a Future for Wage Incentive Schemes?
Social Aspects of Labour Turnover in the USSR

Hermod Skảnland Heinz Markmann Karl Olaf Faxen Erik Hoffmeyer Jan Dessau
M. P. Fogarty Denis Pym Mary Harris

The Journal is published in March, July and November and is available post free from bookshops or
The British Journal of Industrial Relations (Dept. ML2), London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.
Subscription Rates: U.K. 15s. per copy, $£ 2$ 2s. one year, $£ 6$ three years Overseas 16 s., $£ 2$. 5 s., and $£ 6$. 10 s. U.S.A. $\$ 2.50, \$ 6.00$ and $\$ 18.00$

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT
AND OTHER STATISTICS
Contents of this Section



Employment in Great Britain in August

The ahble below and the tatio on the next pages show the changes
 The employnent. figures for all dates afere June 1963 are
 information to be
cards in mid-1964.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION The table below gives changes in the total working population
between midJJuly and mid-August 1964 , together with figures for recent months and for June of each year trom 1959. The total
working population reperesens the estianated number of persons
aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain or register themsel working population represents the estimated number of persons
aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves
as available for such work. It has three components, for which separate figures a are given, (1) the numbers in civil employment,
(2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) the numbers in H.M.
Forces and Wo Forces and Women's services. The numbers in civil employment
are analysed by broad industrial groups and the figures include employers and persons working on their own account as well as


TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: AUGUST 1964

| Industry or Service | ${ }_{\text {End }}^{\substack{\text { EndJune } \\ 1959}}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {End }}^{\substack{\text { EndJune } \\ 1961}}$ | $\mathrm{m}_{\text {MididJune }}^{1962}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{\substack{\text { Mid.JJune } \\ 1963}}$ |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Midauty } \\ 1964}}{\text { a }}$ | Mid-ALS,** | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & \text { Jull-Aug. } \\ & \text { 1964. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A Asriculture and fishing Mining and quarrying. | ${ }_{826}^{99}$ | ${ }_{761}^{983}$ | ${ }_{731}^{948}$ | ${ }_{712}^{220}$ | ${ }_{684}^{906}$ | 915 | ${ }_{657}^{886}$ | ${ }_{6}^{890}$ | ${ }_{654}^{83}$ | $\pm 3$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco Chemicals and allied Metal manufacture <br> Engineering and electrical goods Vehicles <br> Metal goods <br> Textiles <br> Other manuf footwear <br> Other manufactures | $\begin{gathered} 818 \\ \hline 5065 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 821 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 844 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total in manufacturing industries | 8,477 | 8,811 | 8,928 | 8,852 | 8,715 | 8,748 | 8,831 | 8,843 | 8,875 | + 32 |
| Construction <br> Gas, electricity and water Distributive trades <br> Financial, professional and scientific service Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.) ... . Local government service |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,617 \\ & \hline, .679 \\ & \hline, .683 \\ & 3.312 \\ & 5,060 \\ & 511 \\ & 7.511 \\ & 756 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +10 \\ & +\quad 1 \\ & +\quad 1 \\ & +33 \\ & +5 \\ & +\quad 5 \\ & +13 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total in civil employment Mamales | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 23,107 } \\ & 15,88 \\ & 7,889 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,628 \\ 115,526 \\ 8,102 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 24,089 \\ 1,5,7,79 \\ 8,329 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,106 \\ 19,7,57 \\ 8,347 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,207 \\ 1,5,505 \\ 8,402 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,250 \uparrow \\ \text { ans. } \\ 8,4497 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\substack{24,3007 \\ \text { s15,827 } \\ 8,4697}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,397 \\ & \hline 18,581 \\ & 8,516 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +97 \\ & +49 \\ & +47 \end{aligned}$ |
| Wholly unemployed Mamales | $\begin{aligned} & 379 \\ & 104 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220 \\ & 210 \\ & 20 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 251 \\ \hline 184 \\ \hline 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 372 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline 278 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 461 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 464 \\ 115 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 492 \\ & \hline 626 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 317 \\ & \substack{317 \\ 77} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 312 \\ 236 \\ 76 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 364 \\ & \hline 269 \\ & \hline 95 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +\begin{array}{c}\text { 52 } \\ +33 \\ +19\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Services. Mamales | $\begin{aligned} & 565 \\ & 550 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 518 \\ & 503 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 479 \\ 459 \end{array} \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 442 \\ & 425 \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 427 \\ & 4107 \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{424}^{404} \\ & \hline 107 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 424 \\ & \substack{408 \\ 108} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 423 \\ & 407 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 422 \\ & 406 \\ & \hline 06 \end{aligned}$ | - 1 |
| Total working population Females | $\begin{aligned} & 24,145 \\ & 16,138 \\ & 8,008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,469 \\ & 10,236 \\ & 8,197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,650 \\ & 1,6,35 \\ & 8,325 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,912 \\ & 11,442 \\ & 8,440 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,945 \\ & \hline 18,915 \\ & \hline 8,49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,123 \\ & 1,5,54 \\ & 8,549 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +148 \\ & +81 \\ & +66 \end{aligned}$ |

[^1](90793)


| (Thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | August 1963* |  |  | June 1964* |  |  | July 1964* |  |  | August 1964* |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Paper, printinn and publishing Paper and board Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. Other <br>  |  | $215 \cdot 5$ 22: an 3n: 30. 92.7 92.7 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 214 \cdot 2 \\ \text { an: } \\ 33.7 \\ 30.1 \\ 30: 9 \end{array} \\ & \hline 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other manufacturing industries <br> Rubber . . Linoleum, . . cloth, etc Brushes and brooms <br> Toys, games and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics moulding and fabricating Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 318.7 \\ & 13.0 \\ & 115.0 \\ & 15.1 \\ & 11.0 \\ & 11.0 \\ & 32.72 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 5,857.5 | 2,756.8 | $\frac{8,614 \cdot 3}{}$ | 5,906-1 | 2,790-8 | 8,696-9 | 5,918.4 | 2,790-8 | 8,709 | 5,937.8 | 2,803.1 | 8,740.9 |
| Construction | 1,467.4 | 80.0 | 7 4 | 1,499 - | 80.0 | 1,579 | 1,506-4 | 80.0 | 1,586-4 | 1,516-4 | 80.0 | 1,596.4 |
| Gas, electricity and water Gase Hlectricity $\frac{\text { Electricity }}{\text { Werter }}$ Water supply | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|} 349.7 \\ \text { an8 } \\ \text { 202: } \\ 38.5 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline 5.9 \\ & 30: 9 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 348.5 \\ & \hline 1060 \\ & \text { ant } \\ & 37: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 49 \cdot 6 \\ \begin{array}{c} 40.5 \\ 30.5 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $398 \cdot 1$ $322: 3$ $235 \cdot 2$ $40 \cdot 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 348 \cdot 1 \\ \text { ans. } \\ \text { ans } \\ 37 \cdot 7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \cdot 7 \\ & \hline 9.7 \\ & 30.7 \\ & 3 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | - 50.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 398.8 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 12.7 \\ \hline 235 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 0.6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| Transoor tand commenication Road pashong transtor Road haulage oontacting | 54.4 | ${ }_{\text {ck }}^{45} \mathbf{4}$ | ${ }_{200}^{272} \cdot 4$ | ${ }_{184}^{220 \cdot 3}$ | 44.6 | ${ }_{2604}^{260.6}$ | ${ }_{188}^{22 \cdot 2}$ | 44.8 16.1 | ${ }_{2026}^{269.9}$ | 22.0 186.5 | 44.9 16.1 | 266.9 |
| Distributive trades ... <br> Wholesale distribution <br> Retail distribution Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies | $1,384.7$ <br> ,38.0 <br> 880.6 <br> 125.9 | $1,550 \cdot 3$ $1,280 \cdot 1$ 1,20 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,953 \cdot 0 \cdot 2 \\ & 2,588 \cdot-2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $1,543: 6$ 1,2758 1,5 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,506 \cdot 1 \\ & 2,564 \cdot-5 \end{aligned}$ | $1,369.7$ <br> an <br> $791-5$ <br> 1.5 <br> $124 \cdot 7$ | $1,554: 0$ 1,1259 1.25 | $2,923 \cdot 7$ ST4.: 2080.5 <br> 160.0 | $\begin{gathered} 1,399.8 \\ \hline 579 \\ 7977.5 \end{gathered}$ | $1,579 \cdot 7$ $1,307.2$ | $2,965 \cdot 5$ 2.50.9 $2,104 \cdot 7$ 161 • 4 |
| Dealing in other indu | ${ }^{125.9}$ | cos 36.7 | ${ }_{133}^{162}$ | 104.1 | 35-3 | ${ }_{137}^{100.7}$ | ${ }_{104.2}^{124}$ | . | ${ }_{\text {138.3 }}^{160 .}$ |  |  | ${ }_{139.5}^{16.4}$ |
| Miscellaneous services <br> Sport and other recreations <br> Betting Catering, hotels, etc Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN AUGUST 1964 The following tablet shows the estimated amount of overtime and and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism
and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week
all manufacturing industries $\ddagger$ in the week ended 15 th August 1964.
are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours
 and clerical employees are excluded. The information about
short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Esti- } \\ & \text { mated } \\ & \text { total } \\ & \text { number } \\ & \text { of oper- } \\ & \text { atives } \\ & \text { (000's) } \end{aligned}$ | Estimated number of operatives, exclud-ing maintenance workers, on overtime |  |  |  | Estimated number of operatives on short-time |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) | $\substack{\text { Per- } \\ \text { centrage } \\ \text { of and } \\ \text { atives } \\ \text { atives } \\ \text { (per cent.) }}$ | Hours of overtimeworked |  | Stood <br> off fo whole week <br> (000's) | Working <br> part of week <br> (000's) | Total on shorttime <br> (000's) |  | Hours lost |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { (000's) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { opert } \\ & \text { operative } \\ & \text { overtime } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | Number (000's) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { operative } \\ \text { short } \\ \text { titme- }} \end{array}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco . Bread and flour confe Brewing and malting | 563 <br> 111 <br> 68 | 184.6 s.8.5 31.0 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 8 \\ & 3,9 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,59 \\ \substack{325 \\ 307} \end{gathered}$ | 9.5. ${ }_{\text {g }}^{8.9}$ | 0.1 | $\frac{1.2}{0.1}$ | $\frac{1.3}{0.1}$ | $\frac{0.2}{0.1}$ | 16 | $12 \cdot 1$ 16.9 |
| Chemicals and allied industries Chemicals and dyes | ${ }_{124}^{296}$ | 69.8 30.7 | 23.5 <br> 24.8 | ${ }_{338}^{697}$ | 10.0 11.0 | = | - | = | - | = | - |
| Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc. ron castings, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 466 \\ & 225 \\ & 205 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1156 \\ & 37.6 \\ & 37.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,001 \\ & \hline 007 \\ & 3012 \end{aligned}$ | 8.8 <br> 10.8 <br> 8.4 <br> 8.8 | = | ${ }_{0}^{0.5}$ | 0.5 0.3 | ${ }_{0}^{0.1}$ | ${ }_{3}^{5}$ | \%9.9 |
| Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine Non-electrical engineering <br> Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,469 \\ & 8976 \\ & 5976 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \cdot 1 \\ & 25 \cdot \\ & 25 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,060 \\ 1,060 \\ 1,061 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 7.1 \\ & 7.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{0.1}{0.1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{-}$ | $\stackrel{11}{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 170.0 \\ 23.0 \end{array} \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |
| Vehicles . . Motor vehicle manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing and repairing | $\begin{aligned} & 612 \\ & \text { 112 } \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 226.7 \\ & 157: 7 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 .8 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,672 \\ & 1,0626 \\ & 4262 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.4 \\ & 7: 4 \end{aligned}$ | = | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 2 \\ & 3: 20 \\ & 0: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3: 2 \\ & 0: 1 \end{aligned}$ | O.5. | 25 25 1 1 | 7.7 7.6 8.0 |
| Metal goods not elseewhere specifed | 424 | 136.9 | $32 \cdot 3$ | 1,081 | 7.9 | - | 0.2 | 0.2 |  | 2 | 10.0 |
| Textiles <br> pinning and wwaring of cotion, eic. Hosiery and other knitted goods | $\begin{aligned} & 648 \\ & \hline 175 \\ & \text { in } \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 3 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 30.6 \\ & 9 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \cdot 9 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 9.5 \\ & \hline 9: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 749 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 129 \\ 254 \\ 47 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 5 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{0.3}{\frac{0.3}{0.3}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & \frac{2.2}{0.2} \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 1 \\ 24 \\ 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 23:0. } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 12: 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Leather, leather goods and fur. | 44 | 9.1 | 20.7 | 61 | 6.7 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1 | 10.2 |
| Clothing and footwear | 434 96 | ${ }^{27.1}$ | ${ }_{7} 6.4$ | ${ }_{29}^{127}$ | 4.1 | 0.3 0.1 | 3. $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 2.3\end{aligned}$ | -3.3 <br> 2.3 <br> 0.3 | 0.8. | 35 18 | ${ }_{7}^{10.7}$ |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 265 | 74.4 | 28.1 | 708 | 9.5 |  | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 3 | 11.8 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. .. | 209 | 68.8 | $32 \cdot 9$ | ${ }^{529}$ | 7.7 | - | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 5 | 11.7 |
| Paper, printing and publishing . . <br> Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc Other printing, publishing, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 425 \\ & 169 \\ & 163 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a } 146.6 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 .4 \\ & 36.1 \\ & 36.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,217 \\ \hline 265 \\ 465 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.7 \\ & 7.7 \end{aligned}$ | = | $\stackrel{0.3}{=}$ | $\stackrel{0.3}{-}$ | $\stackrel{0.1}{=}$ | $=^{2}$ | $\stackrel{70}{=}$ |
| Other manfacturing industries. Rubber . | ${ }_{9}^{233}$ |  | 28.9 $31 \cdot 2$ | 587 269 | 8.7 | $=$ | 0.3 0.2 | 0.3 0.2 | 0.1 0.2 | 3 1 | 9.5 4.6 |
| Tota, all manufacturing industriest | 6,092 | 1,739-3 | 28.5 | 4,258 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 12,3 | $13: 3$ | 0.2 | 142 | 10.7 |

[^2]Indices have been calculated (1) of the total weekly hours worked
and (2) of average hours worked by operatives in manufacturing
industries in one week in each month. Both indices have been compiiled for manufacturing industry as a whole (excluding shipbuilding and ship repairings and also for broad industrial groups
within manufacturing industries, but the figures for these groups
aire are likely to be less reliable. A A full account of the method of
calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 . issue of this GAZZFTIE.
 average numbers of hours worked by operatives. In the calculation
account is take of overtime and short-ime working, sickness,
holidays and of women operatives who work part-time. The figures
Table I.-Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

|  | - |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1956 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

of average weekly hours worked per head by full-time operatives,
estimated as part of the calculation, are given in index form in
Table II. From From May 1961 onwards, indices have been calculated for one
week in each month, but prior to that date they could be compiled woerk for one wonth, in Fut prior to that date they could be compiled
November. The reference base used in thy Ahy Aust, october and
Nables published in this November. The reference base, used in the tables published in this GAZETTE, up to and including September 1963, was the average of
these six months in ins 198 taken euaal to 100 . As estimates for all
months of the year are now available the indices have been recal months of the year are now available, the indices have been recal-
culated on a new reference base:- -12 monthly average for $1962=$ 100. A complete series of both indices to date on the new base and
a note on the revision were published on page 404 of the October
1963 issue of this a note on the revision were
1963 issue of this GAzETTE. Table II.-Index of Average Hours Worked per Head
(Averaso $1962=100$ Table I.--nex $\underset{(\text { Average } 1962=100}{ }$


Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1957 § Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1957 § | Month | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |  | Month | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



Minstrty of Labour Gazette October 1964
Unemployment at 14th September 1964

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered
14th September 1964 were:-

|  | $-$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } 18 \\ \text { andars } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { und } \\ \text { nearas } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Women 18 } \\ \text { years } \\ \text { and over } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wholly unemployedTemporarily stopped $\dagger$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 224,036 \\ & 4,761 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{24,883}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69,912127 \\ & 1,30 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {16,636 }}^{109}$ | ${ }^{335}$ |
| Total .. |  | 228,797 | 24,908 | 71,219 | 16,745 | 341,6 |
| Augu | .. | 2,336 | 16,005 | + 2,915 | -11,419 |  |

The rate of unemployment at 14th September was 1.5 per cent.
and at 10 th August it was 1.6 per cent.
At 14th Se.
unemployed.
Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in
insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers ", as defined for then purpose omployment (i.e, "school--leavers" sas defined for the persons registered as wholly unemployed on to 14th September was

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

| DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The following table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 14th September 1964 according to duration of unemployment. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duration in weeks | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men 18 } \\ \text { ancars } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Booss } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { yearas } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Women 18 } \\ \text { anders } \\ \text { and over } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Girls } \\ \text { under } 18 \\ \text { years }}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ | Total |
| ${ }_{\text {One or less }}$ | ${ }_{\text {27, }}^{27,924}$ | ${ }_{\substack{5,517 \\ \hline, 754}}$ | ${ }_{6,646}^{9,84}$ | ${ }_{\text {2,481 }}^{3,491}$ | ${ }_{\text {cta }}^{49,450}$ |
| Up to 2 | 44,445 | 9,265 | 16,470 | 5,972 | 76,152 |
| Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4 Over 4, up to 5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,269 \\ & 1,695 \\ & 1,3659 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,965 \\ & \hline, 9,455 \\ & 3,486 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1,64 \\ & 1,184 \\ & \hline 854 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Over 2 , up to 5 | 28,832 | 5,308 | 12,407 | 3,701 | 50,248 |
| Over 5 , up to 8 | 16,921 | 5,807 | 6,820 | 3,810 | 33,358 |
| Over 8 | 133,838 | 4,453 | 34,215 | 3,153 | 175,659 |
| Total | 224,036 | 24,833 | 69,912 | 16,636 | 335,417 |



## REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment $\ddagger$ and the numbers wholly unemployed, excluding
"school-leavers ", in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 14 th September 1964 .

| Region | Wholly unemployed* |  |  |  |  |  | Temporarily stoppedt |  |  |  |  | Total unemployed |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men } \\ & \text { Men } \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Homen } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Total $\begin{aligned} & \text { 18 } \\ & \text { 18 } \\ & \text { and }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 18 yen } \\ \text { and yours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { coser } \\ \text { under } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{\text { Girls } \\ \text { 18der } \\ \text { 18 years }} \end{array}$ | Total | Males | Females | Toter |
| London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern Midlands Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Norther <br> Scotland Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \hline \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ 58 \\ 58 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 30 \\ & 23 \\ & 135 \\ & 135 \\ & 446 \\ & 412 \\ & 414 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4} \\ & \begin{array}{l} 25 \\ 15 \\ 7 \\ 46 \\ 49 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain .. Northern Ireland United Kingdom | 224,036 | 24,833 | 69,912 | 2 16,6 |  | 35,417 | 4,761 | 75 | 1,307 | 109 | 6,252 | 253,705 | 87,964 | 341,669 |
|  | 19,490 | 762 | 7,753 |  | 364 | 28,369 | 178 | 5 | 166 | 13 | 362 | 20,435 | 8,296 | 28,731 |
|  | 24,526 | 25,595 | 77,665 | 17,0 |  | 363,786 | 4,939 | 80 | 1,473 | 122 | 6,614 | 274,140 | 96,260 | 370,400 |
| Region | Percentage rate of |  |  | Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wholly unemployed } \\ & \text { excluding "school-leavers " } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Total | U weots | ${ }^{2}$ 2weeks | ks ${ }^{5} 5$ weeks | ${ }_{8}^{\text {ks }} 8{ }_{8}$Over <br> weeks | ${ }_{2 \text { weeks }}^{\text {U }}$ | ${ }_{\text {ap }}^{2 \text { weeks }}$ (t) | Smeers <br> up 08 | ${ }_{\text {OVer }}^{\text {Weeks }}$ | Total |  | ces since |
| London and South Eastern South Western Midlands <br> Yorkshire and Lincolnshire North Western Northern <br> Wales |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 1.0 \\ & .0 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 1.2 \\ & .8 .9 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain ..Northern Ireland | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 53,710 | $\left.\underbrace{34,140}_{4,447}\right\|_{22,728}$ |  | 138,291 | 22,42 | 16,108 | 10,630 | 37,368 | 314,529 |  | 444 |
|  | 6.6 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 3,06 |  |  | 12,742 | 1,121 |  | 356 | 4,640 | - |  | - |
| * Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote $\dagger$ on page 427. <br> $\dagger$ The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment. <br> $\ddagger$ Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The following table shows, for some principal towns and all An explanation of the method of calculation of local percentage
rates of unemployment was given on pages $134-135$ of the April
areas designated as Development Districts sudder the Local Employ- $\begin{aligned} & \text { rates of unemployment was given on pages } 134-135 \text { of the April } \\ & \text { ment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at } \\ & 1960 \text { issue of this } G \text { ARETTE. }\end{aligned}$ The percentage rate of unemployment ment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed
Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 141
September 1964 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

 1960 issue of this GAzETTE. The percentage rate of unemployment.
relates to the total number regisered as unemployed, wholly
unemployed and temporarily stopped combined.

Development Districts (by Region)-continued


$\qquad$ egistered at unemployed in Great Britain and in the United within the Orders. Statistics for industries not shown or not Kingdom at 14th September 1964, according to the industry in which
separately identified are available on application to Statistics
hey were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard
Department, Stats. A.1., Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, ndustrial Classification. (1958). analysis is based on the Standard Department, St are shown for each Watford, Herts.
Ind

| Industry | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { unemployed } \\ \text { (including casuals) } \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Temporaily }}^{\substack{\text { entoped }}}$ |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total | es | Females | Total |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishin Fisticulture and horticulture Fishing | $\begin{aligned} & 7,95 \\ & \hline, 052 \\ & 1,622 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 988 \\ & 939 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 956 \\ & 836 \\ & 838 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,1915 \\ & \hline, 21,460 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,058 \\ & 1,000 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,973 \\ \text { a,270 } \\ 2,477 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1,162 \\ & 1,112 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,678 \\ & \substack{2,517} \\ & 2,75 \end{aligned}$ |
| Mining and quarrying Coal mining | ci, 6,434 | 181 130 | $2{ }_{3}^{22}$ | 1 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { c,456 } \\ 5,815}}$ | ${ }_{131}^{182}$ | ${ }_{5}^{6,946}$ | ${ }_{\substack{6,884 \\ 5,818}}^{\substack{\text { c, }}}$ | ${ }_{131}^{185}$ | ${ }_{\substack{6,949 \\ 5,989}}^{\text {c, }}$ |
| Tobacco | $\begin{aligned} & 6,822 \\ & \substack{1,508 \\ 1,504 \\ 1,474 \\ 336} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 9 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,422 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 6,1126 \\ & 2,162 \\ & 482 \end{aligned}$ | 7,350 <br> and <br> i.856 <br> 1,566 <br> 366 |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied industries .* ${ }^{2}$. Coke ovens, oir reine |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,335 \\ \hline 60 \\ 400 \end{array}$ | 8 | 4 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,339 \\ \hline 649 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,030 \\ & \substack{0,24 \\ 2,46} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,832 \\ & \hline, 1,142 \\ & 2,142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,351 \\ \hline 809 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Metal manufacture }}^{\text {İron and stell }}$ ( $\left.31 i-313\right)^{\circ}$ | ci, $\begin{gathered}5,366 \\ 4,360\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{369}^{569}$ | ${ }_{87}^{88}$ | 12 |  | ${ }_{380}^{57}$ | ${ }_{4}^{5,823}$ | ${ }_{4}^{5,5198}$ | ${ }_{386}^{587}$ | ${ }^{6,9025}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,322 \\ & 8,882 \\ & 1,016 \\ & 2,177 \\ & 2,170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,546 \\ 1,921 \\ \hline 951 \\ 1,219 \\ 1,24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 288 \\ & 281 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,639 \\ & 8,763 \\ & 1,797 \\ & 2,180 \\ & 2,180 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,9835 \\ & 1,955 \\ & \hline, 42525 \\ & 1,251 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13,222 \\ & 9,127 \\ & 1,464 \\ & 1,4240 \\ & 2,270 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,880 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 0$ |  |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuid ding and ship repairing. | ${ }_{\text {c, }}^{6,926}$ | 190 143 | ${ }_{31}^{41}$ | 11 10 | 6,9671 | ${ }_{151}^{201}$ | ¢,168 | -7,494 | ${ }_{166}^{215}$ | 7,963 |
| Vehicles <br> Motor venicle manufacturing Motor cycle, threw.wheel vehice, pedai cycle mifg. <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 667 \\ & 380 \\ & 157 \\ & 194 \\ & \hline 65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,830 \\ 1,87 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132 \\ & 132 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,34 \\ & 3,490 \\ & 284 \\ & 1,884 \\ & 1,634 \end{aligned}$ | 799 <br> 4.52 <br> 154 <br> 195 <br> 65 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,459 \\ & 3,546 \\ & \hline, 543 \\ & 1,647 \end{aligned}$ | 837 478 481 213 71 71 |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhers specified | 4,369 | 1,705 | 66 | 8 | 4,435 | 1,713 | 6,148 | 4,552 | 1,762 | 6,314 |
| Textile <br> Spinning, doubling, cottö, flax, man-made fibres Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute. Hosiery and oth Textile finishing |  | 3,745 <br> $\substack{391 \\ \hline 962 \\ 969 \\ 690 \\ 679 \\ 279}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 757 \\ & 172 \\ & 171 \\ & 171 \\ & \hline 106 \\ & 267 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 431 \\ & 30 \\ & 23 \\ & 142 \\ & \hline 87 \\ & \hline 59 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,688 \\ & 2,268 \\ & \text { an, 238 } \\ & 2,541 \\ & 1,241 \\ & 1,366 \end{aligned}$ |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 521 | 236 | 2 | 3 | 523 | 239 | 762 | 538 | 264 | 802 |
| Clothing and footwear Footwear | 1,468 | 3,201 ${ }^{335}$ | ${ }_{156}^{220}$ | ${ }_{182}^{276}$ | ${ }_{\text {1,688 }}$ | 3,477 | 5,165 | 1,775 | 4,404 | ${ }^{6,179} 1$ |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. .. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Bricks, Potery Glass | $\begin{aligned} & 3,562 \\ & 1,136 \\ & \hline 157 \\ & 817 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 557 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 127 \\ 262 \\ 262 \end{array} \\ & \hline 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ -6 \\ \hline 30 \end{array}$ | 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,601 \\ & \hline 1,156 \\ & 8463 \\ & 847 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 769 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 127 \\ 274 \\ 261 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,370 \\ & 1,893 \\ & 1,109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,793 \\ & 1,200 \\ & 8.579 \\ & 899 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 802 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 131 \\ 285 \\ 2725 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | ( 4,595 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. Timber ... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1,1256 \\ & 1,1896 \\ & \hline 899 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47929 \\ & 137 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $-\frac{36}{-4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N,1,50} \\ & 1,1,900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 515 \\ & 102 \\ & 141 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,265 \\ & 1,232 \\ & 1,044 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,0061 \\ & 1,191 \\ & \hline 951 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 535 \\ 105 \\ 152 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Paper, pritiningand pulisidings. 48 i- 883 ) <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,299 \\ & 1,079 \\ & 1,169 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,556 \\ \hline 850 \\ 754 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & \frac{6}{4} \end{aligned}$ | = | $\begin{aligned} & 2,245 \\ & 1,07 \\ & 1,17212 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,556 \\ \hline 850 \\ 704 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,96 \\ & 1,924 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,307 \\ & 1,02 \\ & 1,212 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,649 \\ & \hline 196 \\ & \hline 78 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Other manufacturing industries Rubber Plastics moulding and fabricating | $\begin{aligned} & 2,073 \\ & 1,057 \\ & .0575 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,255 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43 \\ \frac{43}{3} \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \begin{array}{c} 30 \\ 2 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a,016 } \\ & 1,060 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,275 \\ \substack{290 \\ 318} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,9191 \\ & 1,9717 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,697 \\ & 1,049 \\ & 1,696 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,365 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \mathbf{3 2 5} 5$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{\substack{4,062 \\ 1,995}}$ |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 62,765 | 24,812 | 3,423 | 1,058 | 66,188 | 25,870 | 92,05 | 69,62 | 29,30 | 98,9 |
| Construction | 42,910 | 474 | 55 | 1 | 42,965 | 475 | 43,440 | 49,7 | 535 | 50,2 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 2,480 | 189 | 11 | 1 | 2,491 | 190 | 2,681 | 2,621 | 200 | 2,821 |
| Transport and communicatio <br> Railways.. Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting <br> Sea transport water transport Port and inland wal services and telecompuni Postal |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,676 \\ 277 \\ 571 \\ 1077 \\ 1077 \\ 370 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 201 \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ 403 \\ 109 \\ 76 \\ 6 \end{array}$ |  |  | 1,679 <br> 519 <br> 558 <br> 102 <br> 107 <br> 291 <br> 391 <br> 3 <br>  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,754 \\ & 508 \\ & 578 \\ & 103 \\ & 109 \\ & 108 \\ & 421 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Distributive trades | 24,351 | 13,893 | 73 | 87 | 24,424 | 13,980 | 38,404 | 26,241 | 15,418 | 41,659 |
| Insurance, banking and finance | 5,648 | 920 | 8 | 4 | 5,656 | 924 | 6,580 | 5,787 | 1,004 | 6,791 |
| Professional and scientific serrices | 4,768 | 5,344 | 12 | 46 | 4,780 | 5,390 | 10,170 | 5,014 | 5,978 | 10,922 |
| Miscellaneous services <br> Cntertainment, sport, betting* $(\ddot{8} 81-883)$ <br> Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 21,568 \\ & 4,43 \\ & .8 .436 \\ & 3,345 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,25151 \\ 7,27515 \\ 7.205 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 46 \\ 14 \\ \hline 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 126 \\ 37 \\ 37 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36,965 \\ & \hline 6.0515 \\ & \hline 1,741 \\ & \hline, 961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,905 \\ & 4.7 .72 \\ & 8,826 \\ & 3,569 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,777 \\ 7,722727 \\ 7.765 \\ \hline 65 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39,6254 \\ & \hline 6.54 \\ & \hline 6.553 \\ & 4,234 \end{aligned}$ |
| Public administration National government service National government serce Local government service | $\begin{aligned} & 16,026 \\ & \substack{6,16 \\ 9,126} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,254 \\ & 1,25959 \\ & 1,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 6 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,263 \\ & 1,265 \\ & 1,065 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,294 \\ & \text { a., } \\ & 10,157 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,99 \\ 9,3,501 \\ 9,600 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1,5064 } \\ & 1 \\ & 1,062 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.455 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 1,6750 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ex-serrice persomel not classified by industry | 1,224 | 203 | - | - | 1,224 | 203 | 1,427 | 1,306 | 209 | 1,515 |
| Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over. Aged under 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 31,988 \\ & \text { 19,37 } \\ & 12,571 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,392 \\ 12,092 \\ 8,38 \\ 8,37 \end{gathered}$ | Z | 二 | $\begin{aligned} & 31,98 \\ & \hline 1,97 \\ & \hline 1,57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,39 \\ 10,2909 \\ 8,312 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52,337 \\ & 3,41,49 \\ & 20,888 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,474 \\ & 20,740 \\ & 12,744 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,256 \\ & 12,587 \\ & 8,489 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Grand Totalt | 248,869 | 86,548 | 4,836 | 1,416 | 253,705 | 87,964 | 341,669 | 74,140 | 96,260 | 370,400 |

[^3]Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges
The table below shows, for the periods ended 5th August 1964
and 9 th September 1964, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment
Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.


The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the
"Labour Turnover" table published quarterly in this GAZETE "Labour Turnover" table published quarterly in this GAzETTE
(see next page) which relate to engagements of all kinds during the see next page) whic
period in question.
Similarly the fig Similarly, the figures of unfilled vacancies represent only the
numbers $\begin{aligned} & \text { vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfiled } \\ & \text { at the specified dates. They do not purport to reperesent the total }\end{aligned}$ at the specificed dates. Thetey do not not purport to represent the total
numbers of unifled vaancies. Nevertheles. comparison of the
figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change numbers of unfilled vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the
figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change
in the demand for labour. The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain
during the five weeks ended 9 th September 1964 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and
in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the
numbers of vacancies remaining unfiled at 9 th September 1964.
regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining negional onnalysisicies reme the total placilied
refilled is
unfiled is given at the end of the table.

| Industry group | Placings during five weeks |  |  |  |  | Numbers of y yacancies remaining unflled |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men en } \\ \text { ovend } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nomen } \\ \text { Nomen } \\ \text { overd } \\ \text { vor } \end{gathered}$ |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \substack{18 \text { and } \\ \text { over }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boys } \\ & \text { undr } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Homen } \\ \text { Hon } \\ \text { overd } \\ \text { ove } \end{gathered}$ | $\substack{\text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ 18}$ | Total |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 1,666 | 1,068 | 2,898 | 152 | 5,784 | 1,520 | 1,952 | 559 | 435 | 4,466 |
| Mining and quarrying Coal mining . | $\stackrel{569}{377}$ | 1,474 | 38 28 | ${ }_{8}^{56}$ | $\underset{\substack{2,1,87 \\ 1,83}}{\text { 2, }}$ | 3,450 | 1,967 | ${ }_{37}^{69}$ | ${ }^{31}$ | ${ }_{4,121}^{4,617}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 3,933 | 1,254 | 4,729 | 1,623 | 11,539 | 2,180 | 930 | 4,663 | 1,719 | 9,422 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 1,929 | 556 | 872 | 941 | 4,298 | 1,877 | 798 | 1,771 | 853 | 5,299 |
| Metal manufacture | 3,495 | 1,788 | 465 | 329 | 6,077 | 4,296 | 1,340 | 731 | 395 | 6,762 |
| Engineering and electrical goods <br> Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc. Electrical goods and machinery | 9,653 | 6,438 | 4,483 | 2,760 | 23,334 | 19,844 | 5,245 | 9,114 | 3,353 | 37,556 |
|  | ¢, | ${ }_{\text {4,934 }}^{4,504}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,731 \\ 2,72}}^{1,10}$ | (1,549 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { c, } \\ 9 \\ 9,034 \\ 4,300}}$ |  | - | ${ }_{5,542}^{3.572}$ | 1, 1.550 | 22,714 |
|  | 4,039 | 192 | 110 | 50 | 4,691 | 2,060 | 253 | 79 | 25 | 2,417 |
| Shipbuiling and marine engineering | 2,927 | 1,416 | 580 | 399 | 5,322 | 7,405 | 930 | 1,395 | 372 | 10,102 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specififed. | 3,705 | 2,628 | 1,945 | 1,043 | 9,321 | 4,540 | 3,004 | 3,591 | 1,993 | 13,128 |
| Textiles <br>  | 1,955 | 1,139 | 1,507 | 2,287 | 6,888 | 1,743 | 1,506 | 5,705 | 4,642 | 13,596 |
|  | ${ }_{421}^{49}$ | ${ }_{209}^{236}$ | ${ }_{256}^{467}$ | 364 339 | ${ }_{\substack{1,557 \\ 1,225}}^{1,8}$ | ${ }_{354}^{577}$ | ${ }_{442}^{391}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,050 \\ 1,318}}^{\text {2, }}$ | +1,038 | ${ }^{4,2,286}$ |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 273 | 270 | 131 | 162 | 836 | 264 | 391 | 597 | 530 | 1,782 |
| Clothing and fotwear .. | 521 | 781 | 1,775 | 4,749 | 7,826 | 947 | 1,114 | 10,122 | 6,210 | 18,333 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 2,306 | ${ }^{56}$ | 429 | 306 | 3,797 | 1,864 | 812 | 1,093 | 595 | 4,364 |
| Timber, furnitur, etc. . . .. | 2,121 | 2,004 | 389 | 338 | 4,852 | 2,544 | 1,540 | 871 | 619 | 5,574 |
| Paper, printing and publishing. <br> Paper, cardboard and paper goods Paper, cardboard and paring and publishing Printing | $\begin{aligned} & 1,302 \\ & .902 \\ & 3848 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,0734 \\ \hline .074 \\ 639 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,181 \\ \hline, 792 \\ \hline 902 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,540 \\ 889 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,363 \\ 780 \\ 588 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,020 \\ \hline 892 \\ 588 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,271751 \\ & 1,735 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,931 \\ & 945 \\ & 945 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G,247 } \\ & \text { Bis } \end{aligned}$ |
| Other manufacturing industries | 1,956 | 677 | 1,427 | 787 | 4,847 | 1,717 | 882 | 2,311 | 1,034 | 5,944 |
| Tota, all manufacturing industries | 40,115 | 21,272 | 20,023 | 17,323 | 98,733 | 52,644 | 19,765 | 44,014 | 24,233 | 140,656 |
|  | 25,169 | 5,608 | 294 | 472 | 31,543 | 18,518 | 3,246 | 552 | 462 | 22,778 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 937 | 700 | 114 | 143 | 1,894 | 1,065 | 398 | 211 | 94 | 1,768 |
| Trasport and communication.. | 5,344 | 1,232 | 683 | 706 | 7,965 | 14,365 | 1,997 | 1,845 | 485 | 17,792 |
| Distributive trades | 8,647 | 7,295 | 6,584 | 10,871 | 33,397 | 8,922 | 11,270 | 14,934 | 13,480 | 48,606 |
| Insurance, banking and finance | 364 | 553 | 492 | 1,888 | 3,297 | 1,290 | 1,101 | 877 | 1,246 | 4,514 |
| Professional and scientific services | 1,069 | 92 | 2,558 | 1,709 | 6,258 | 6,993 | 1,771 | 21,546 | 1,910 | 32,220 |
| Miscellaneous services <br> vices . . Entertainments, sports, etc. Laundries, dry cleaning, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 9,543 \\ & 5,541 \\ & 5413 \\ & \hline 487 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,957 \\ & \hline .256 \\ & 564 \\ & 379 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,7,65 \\ & 9,637 \\ & 938 \\ & 938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,527 \\ \hline, 209 \\ 7882 \\ 580 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 10,073 \\ \text { ans } \\ 3,222 \\ 341 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,117 \\ & \hline, 309 \\ & 7997 \\ & 369 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,0,08 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { 1,010 } \\ & 2.1116 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,517 \\ & \hline, 1,92 \\ & \hline 1,242 \\ & 1,151 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Public administration National government service Grand total | $\begin{gathered} 3,977 \\ 1,9,43 \\ 2,54 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,215 \\ \substack{486 \\ 72} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,510 \\ & 1,070 \\ & \hline, 070 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,107 \\ 548 \\ 549 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.89 \\ \hline, .537 \\ 4,272 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{0,088 \\ 3 \\ 3,082} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 854 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 844 \\ 641 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,972 \\ 1,954 \\ 1,055 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 683 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 688 \\ 388 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,62 \\ \substack{5,527 \\ 4,965} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 97,400 | 45,296 | 48,899 | 37,954 | 229,549 | 124,928 | 46,638 | 113,612 | 49,576 | 334,754 |
| Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \substack{\text { Mend } \\ \text { over }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { yomen } \\ \text { Homen } \\ \text { overd } \\ \text { ove } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men } \\ & \text { onver } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Boys } \\ \text { und } \\ 188 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Nomen } \\ \text { ovend } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { undr } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Tot |
| London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern Midlands <br> North Western Lincolnshire Northern <br> Wales | $\begin{array}{r} 26,998 \\ 12,417 \\ 5,565 \\ 1,811 \\ 7,7276 \\ 14,796 \\ 5,597 \\ 8,301 \\ 4,639 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,878 \\ 5,743 \\ 2,480 \\ 7,534 \\ 5,098 \\ 5,670 \\ 2,686 \\ 3,119 \\ 2,088 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 106,697 53,112 19,403 58,384 29,170 32,623 <br>  9,779 |
| Great Britain | 97,400 | 45,296 | 48,899 | 37,954 | 229,549 | 124,928 | 46,638 | 113,612 | 49,576 | 334,754 |

Labour Turnover

employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage
rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the table rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the table
below accordingly undertstate, to osome extent, the total intake and
wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, howere, wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however,
the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates orf different indusparties and to also be madween between the the turres for different
months for the same industry.
It is also represent the agmortant to note thate the fitals of the numbers for any industry
charged by firms in the industry. Soned and disrepresent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and diss
charged by firms in the industry. Some of the persons who were
dischared or left their employment during the period were probably engaged by other firms inployment the saming thing the perior were probaty engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit,
will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the will be less in
individual firms.

| Industry | Number of engagements per 100 beginning of period |  |  |  |  |  | Industry | Number of engage- <br> ments per 100 beginning of period |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  | M. |  | т. | M. |  |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco. <br> Grain milling $\quad$ Bread and flour confectionery Bread an Biscuits <br> acon curing, meat and fish products Milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate, etc Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco |  |  |  |  |  |  | Metal goods not elsewhere specified Tools and implements Cutlery <br> Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Jewellery and precious Other metal industries | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 3 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 96 \\ 2.6 \\ 4.6 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 3 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 3: 0 \\ 2.6 \\ 3.7 \\ 3.6 \\ 4.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 2 \cdot 9 \\ & 2 \cdot 3 \\ & 2 \cdot 8 \\ & 2: 8 \\ & 2: 66 \\ & 3: 5 \\ & 3 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | 2.6 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Textiles <br> Production of man-made fibres | $\begin{array}{r\|l} -8 & 3.3 \\ -1 & 2.0 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $3 \cdot 2$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ and man-made fibres .. | 5.2 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1.0 & 3.6 \\ 3.7 \\ 3.5\end{array}$ | 3.6 3 3 |
| cals and allied | 1.8 | 4.2 | 2.4 | - 6 | 3.2 | 2.0 |  | 1.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coke ovens Lubricating oils and greases Chemicals and yyesPharmaceutical preparations, eic. Explosives and fireworksPaint and printing ink Vegetable and animal oils, faits, Synthetic "resins" and "plastics Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, eic. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.6 \\ 5: 0 \\ 5: 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 1 \\ & 0: 8 \\ & 0: 5 \\ & 2: 6 \\ & 2: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | (1.1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (en | 2:8 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2: 1 \\ 1: 8 \\ 2: 8 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | Made-up textiles <br> Other textile industries | + |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3.6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} 6.1 \\ 2: 6 \\ 3: 6 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} : \frac{1}{6} & 5: 0 \\ : 6 & 1: 6 \\ 3: 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2: 6 \\ 2: 0 \\ 2: 0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | (1)3.5 <br> 3.2 <br> 3.8 | 5 2.4 <br> 2 2.4 <br> 8 3.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & \frac{1.7}{2.2} \end{aligned}$ | 5.3 |  | Leather, leather goods and fur | 1. |  |  | 2.7 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2.4 3 |  |  |  |  | 2.9 | 2.4 |  |  |
| Metal manufacture . <br> Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Light metals , etc. Copper, brass and other base metals .. | 1.9 |  | 2.0 | 1.8 | . 5 |  | thing and footrear | 2.7 |  | 3.5 | 2.4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 1: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1: 5 \\ 2.7 \\ 2.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1: 5 \\ 1.5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 1.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 5 \\ & 1: 9 \\ & 2: 4 \\ & 2: 2 \end{aligned}$ | Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailoring Overalls and men's shirts, underDresses, lingerie, infants' wear, Hats, caps and millinery Other dress industriesFootwear Footwear | 2.21 | 3.1 | 1 <br>  <br> 4.2 <br> 4.8 | 4.63.3, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.8 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 2.9 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | li. $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & \text { 2.7 }\end{aligned}$ | 2.0. |  |  |  |
| Engineering and electrical goods .. | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 1.9 |  | 2.2 | cks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural machinery (excluding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | $2 \cdot 4$ | 3.2 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 3.24 \\ & 3.26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 7.7 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | Bricks and fireclay goods Pottery <br> Cement <br> Abrasives and other building materials | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 3 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | 2.4 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 1: 9 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staractiost plant and qürrying |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .9 |  |
| machinery hatioling eauipment |  | $3 \cdot 9$ <br> 3.1 <br> 3.4 <br> 3.5 <br> 3.5 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 2.1 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 6 \\ 1: 8 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} 1.8 \\ 2.8 \\ 2.0 \\ 2 \\ 2.0 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.4 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.2 \\ 2.5 \\ 2.7 \\ 3.7 \\ 2: 2 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 2.9 \\ 2: 4 \\ 2.26 \\ 2.6 \\ 1.5 \\ 1.5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| er machinery .. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Timber, furniture, etc. | 3.2 | 3.1 | $3.5$$\begin{gathered} 3 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | . 7 |  |
| hance and small 1 arms ${ }^{\text {armer mechanical enginering }}$ : | 2.7 | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| tifle, sursical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thes and clocks $\because \because$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | (easen | 5. | 3.1 | 4.7 | - |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{1.8}$ | 2.9 | ${ }_{2}^{2 \cdot 1}$ | 1.4 | 3:0 |  | iscell | 3.1 | 2. |  | 2.8 |  |  |
|  | 1.8 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 1.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Patate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| der electical goods |  |  |  | $2 \cdot 6$ | 3.2 |  |  | 2:9 | 4.12 | ${ }_{4}^{2 \cdot 4}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.5}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marine engineering | 1.6 | 0.6 |  | 2.7 |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1.9}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.3}$ | 1.9 | ${ }^{0.9}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | er manufacturing indust | 3.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vehicles | 1.4 | 3.0 | 1.6 | $1 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 9$ |  | noleur |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor | 1.4 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 1.5 | nes and spor |  | ¢ ${ }_{\text {4, }}^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 2.3 | isclianeous stationers go | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 $3: 9$ 4.8 a | 3.6 |  |  |
| (raft manuacturing | 1.2 |  |  | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.5 |  |  | 4.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| crambulators, ctic. |  |  |  |  |  |  | All the abore industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in August The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the
coal mining industry in August have been compiled by he Ministry
of Power from information provided by the National Coal Board. The following table relates to both National Coal Coard minnes
(which account for over 99 per cent. of employment in the industry) (which account for over 99 per cent. of employment in the industry)
and licensed mines. The figures for the latest month are pro-
visional and figures for earlier month have been revised where visional and
necessary.
Average Number of Wage-earners on Colliery Books
(All Mines)-Analysis by Divisions


The following figures of recruitment, wastage, absence and output
relate to National Coal Board mines only. It is provisionally estimated that during th It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of August
about 3,500 persons were erecuited to, and about 4,100 persons left,
National Coal Board mines : the n thus showed a net decrease of the numbers on the the colliery books.
of 3,200 during the four weeks of the previous month net decrease For absence, separate figures are compiled in respect. of voluntary
absence, for which no satisfactory reason is given, and involutary absence, for which no satisfactory reason is given, and involuntary
absence due mainly to sicknes. The figures in the table below
represent the numbers of represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as ercentages
of the total numbers of possible appearances, in a five-day week.

| - | August 1964 | July 1964 | August 1963 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal-face workers Involuntary | ${ }_{\text {g.9 }}^{8.58}$ | 7.39 9.70 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { All workers: } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Voluntary } \\ \text { Involuntary } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{6.42}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{5.48}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6.72 } \\ 10.07\end{array}$ |

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal
Board mines was $96 \cdot 96$ ctut. in August compared with 101.86
cwt. in the previous month and $93 \cdot 16$ cwt. in August 1963 . The cwt. in the previous month and 93.16 cwt. in August 1963. The
outut per man-shift calculated on the basis on all workers was
$31-30$ cwt. in Ausust; for July 1964 and August 1963 it was 33.49 $31-30$ cwt. in August; for July 1964 and August 1963 it was $33 \cdot 4$
cwt. and $30 \cdot 51$ cwt., respectively.

Professional and Executive Register
The Professional and Executive Register, which is held at certain
Employment Exchanges, operates a specialised placing and informa-






Unemployment Benefit




Ministry of Labour Gazette October 1964
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 art ent persons who are
The amount of grants thus paid during the these grants. September 1964 was was thus pas,ooo. The corresponding amount paid
during the 13 weeks ende during the 13 weeks ended 27 th June 1964 was $£ 77,892,000$
and during the 13 weeks ended 28 the September 1963 it was
$£ 8,534,000$.

Unemployed Register: Entitlement to Benefit The following table contains an analysis of the numbers
registered as unemployed on 10th August 1964. It contains estimates

 registered for work but receiving no payment. This analysis is
produced quarterly, An article explaining the basis of analysis and
commenting on the various categories in the analysis is to be found commenting on the various categories in the analysis is to be found
on page 423 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, when on page 423 of the issue of this GAzzTTR for Novemb
figures were published in this form for the first time.



Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wome } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { ovors } \\ \text { ourd } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { years } \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { corid } \\ \text { cond } \\ \text { und } \\ \text { ye } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Extended hours $\dagger$ <br> Double day shifts Night shifts <br> Part-time work§ <br> Sunday work <br> Miscellaneous |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,877 \\ & 1,1,194 \\ & 1,269 \\ & 1,263 \\ & 337 \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,415 \\ & \hline, .145 \\ & 1,387 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline 328 \\ & 328 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| tal |  |  |  |  |

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



Insured Persons Absent from
Work owing to Sickness or
Industrial Injury

Periodical checks of the proportion of males included in the total
(Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown
fairly constant level of about 70 or 71 per cent. for absence caused fairly constant level of about 70 or 7 per cent. for absence caused
by sickness and about 87 per cent. for absence caused by industrial injury.
The t The total number of persons shown in the table above as absen
owing to sickness on 15 th September 1964 represented 4.4 per cent of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure
for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Disabled Persons
(Employment)Acts,1944\&1958
 on which a count was taken) was 655,878 , compared with 653,362
at 16 th April 1963 . at 1 thth April 196. of disabled persons on the Register who were
The number of
unemployed at 14 th September 1964 was 48,642 , of whom 42,185 The number of disabled persons on the Register who were
unemployed a 14 tht September 1964 was 48,62, of whom 4,2185
were males and 6,457 were females. An analysis of these figures is were males and 6,457 wer
given in the table below.

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary 7,285, including 5,934 men, 1,059 women and 292 young person In addition there were 165 placings of registered disabled persons in

These persons are excluced from the statistise of unemployed persons on the
registers of Employment Exchanges siven sin the tables on pogase 425 to 427 .

Industrial Rehabilitation




Fatal Industrial Accidents






CUT PAINT

## CLEANING COSTS

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## Wall Washing Machine

$\rightarrow$ NOW INCLUDES THE VERSATILE 'FLUIBRUSH' UNIT

$\star$ Speeds cleaning.
$\star$ Improves working conditions.
$*$
$*$

+ Raises employee morale.
Stimulates good housekeepi
Practically all internal painted surfaces can now be cleaned-
without mess or drips-with this machine. Added to the without mess or drips- with this machine. Added to the
familiar flat metal trowels for wall and ceiling surfaces, the new
Fluibrush attachment Huibrush attachment probes awkward corners, mouldings,
windoum and door frames, radiators, pipes and the pointing
of brick walls.

No more 'bucket and sponge' work. The new
versatile 'Fluibrush' 'included as standard equipment
versatier
with price unchanged
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Employment Overseas
AUSTRALIA
Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number or civilians in employment as wage and salary
earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private
domestic service was about $3,460,800$ in domestic service, was about $3,460,800$ in June, compared with
$3,453,200$ (revised figure) in the previous month and $3,313,400$ in June 1963. The number of persons receiving unemployment
benefit in August is sesimated at 14,924, compared with 17,072 in
July and 31,869 in August 1963 .

## CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 18 th July was $6,967,7000$ compared with $6,760,000$
t 20 th June and $6,742,000$ at 20th July 1963 . Persons wholly unemployed at 18 th July are estimated at 205,000 or 3.7 per cent.
of the labour force, compared with 282,000 or 4.0 per cent. at
20th Oth June and 293,000 or $4 \cdot 2$ per cent. at 20 th July 1963 . GERMANY
In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of August was 94,637, compared with
96,672 at the end of the previous month and 95,805 at the end of 96,672 at the end of the previous month and d5, 805 at the end of figures at the same dates were $8,198,8,727$ and 8,438 .

IRISH REPUBLIC
The number of unemployed persons on the live register of
Employment Exchanges at 18 th Sepember was 38,562 , compared NETHERLANDS
The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of August
was 24,719 ; this figure included 1,015 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. A the end of July the respective figures were 25,930 (revised figure)
and 1,285 and at the end of August 1963 they were 25,936 and 1,163

NEW ZEALAND
The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give nestimate of the total labour force in April 1964 as 956,500
ompared with 934,700 in October 1963 and 938,900 in April 1963 Latest figures on unemployment show that is8 persons were
unemployed in June 1964, compared with 775 in May and 1,239 in
June 1963. NORWAY
The number of persons registered for employment who were The number of persons registered for employment who were
Wholly unemployed was 5,896 at the end of June, compared
with 7,965 in the previous month and 5,562 in June 1963 . SOUTH AFRICA
Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show 953-54=100), compared with $120 \cdot 8$ (revised figure) in th previous month and $15 \cdot 9$ in December 192. The number of
persons reaistered at Govenment Employment Exchanges as
unemployed is shown as 16,683 in April, compared with 17,389 in unemployed is shown as 1,6883 in
March and 21,623 in April 1963 .

SWEDEN
Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges show s unemployed was 17,080 , compared with 11,914 (revised figure S July and 15,927 in August 1963 . Members of approve insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the to
or August numbered 12,203 or 0.8 per cent. of all member compared with 0.6 per cent. in the previous month and 0.8 per
cent. in August 1963 . ent. in August 1963

## SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of August who were wholly unemployed was 130 or 0.1 per 1,000
of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according of the ecpsusued 1950 , compared with 111 or 0.1 per 1,000 at the
to the
end of the revevious month and 142 or 0.1 per 1,000 at the end or end of the previous month and 142 or 0.1 per 1,000 at the end of
August 1963 .

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in mpoyment as wage or salary earners in the United states
merica (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other that griculture and domestic service was approximately $58,968,000$ i
(revised figure) in June an 1,422,000 in July 1963 . The number of production worker in manufacturing industries in July was $12,814,000$, compared
with $12,888,000$ revised figure) in June and $12,571,000$ in July 1963 . hey also estimate that the totat Inumber of unemployed person
t the middle of July was about $3,813,000$ or 5.0 per cent. of the the middo of Jury was about $3,813,000$ or 5.0 per cent. of
civilian labour force, compared with $4,69,000$ or 6.1 per cen. at the middle of the previous month and $4,322,000$ or $5 \cdot 7$ per cent.
at the middle of July 1963 .

## INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January
1963 and August been published and an explanation for this was given on page
117 of the March 1964 issue of this $\operatorname{GAZERTTE}$. The information (except that about agriculture) from which the The figures for agriculture included in the table have been
index has been compiled is obtained from an enquiry into the compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and earnings of weekly-paid and monthly-paid employees undertaken
each mompiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and
the Deparment of arricultur and Fisheries for Scotland. These
figures relate to regular farm workers. 8,000 firms employing approximately seven million persons in
manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity manu facturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity
and water supply, some miscellaneous services and some branches
of the transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given of he transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given
on page 142 of the April 1963 issue of this GAzETTE. The indice

Fluctuations from month to month in the indices, including those for indiuvidual industry groups, mant be due to to the payment of tharg
annual or half yearly bonuses or to seasonal changes in average hour annual or half-yearry yonuses or to seasonal changes in average hour
worked. Uutil information has been obtained for longer period
it is not possible to assess the extent of these fuctuations.

Great Britain $\qquad$ 1963 Average $=100$

| ustry gro | ${ }_{1963}$ | ${ }_{10}^{\text {Aug }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Sept }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Oct } \\ 1963}}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Nov, } \\ 1963}]{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {Dec }} 1963$ |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Feb } \\ 1964}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Mas }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Aprer }}^{\substack{\text { Apr } \\ \text { 1964 }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mag }}^{\text {May }}$ | ${ }_{\text {June }}^{1964}$ | ${ }_{\text {July }}^{\substack{\text { July }}}$ | ${ }_{1964}^{\text {Aug }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturing industries <br> Food, drink and tobacco .. Metal manufacture . . Shipbuilding and sh Marine engineering <br> Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles $\dot{\text { ber }}$. Clothing and footwea $\qquad$ Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc. Paper and paper products . . Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries. | 95.4 | 99.8 | $100 \cdot 7$ | 101.8 | 102.8 | 103 | 105 | 105 | 106 | 107.5 | 107.3 | $110 \cdot 1$ | 110.6 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 101.7 \\ & 101.7 \\ & 100.7 \\ & 10.9: 1 \\ & 1099.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $100 \cdot 2$ <br> $102: 6$ <br> $99: 8$ <br> 10.6 <br> 90.2 <br> 99.3 |  | 98.2 10.6 10.6 10.5 10.3 102.4 1024 104 | $\begin{aligned} & 99: 2 \\ & 109: 9 \\ & 09: 4 \\ & 1053 \\ & 105: 2 \\ & 102: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries and services covered | $95 \cdot 1$ | $100 \cdot 3$ | $100 \cdot 9$ | 101.5 | $101 \cdot 9$ | 101.8 | 103.4 | 104.4 |  | $106 \cdot 6$ | $106 \cdot 5$ | 109.1 | $109.3 \dagger$ |  |


| Manufacturing industries <br> Food, drink and tobacco .. Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering <br> Metal goods not elsewhere specified Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and for Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Paper and paper products Printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All manuracturing industries. | 98.3 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 98.4 | 99.7 | $108 \cdot 6$ | $102 \cdot 5$ | 105.1 | $104 \cdot 8$ | 102.7 | 103.0 | 104.8 | 103.5 |  |
|  | 97.8 <br> 97.5 <br> 96.3 <br> 96.8 <br> 96 | $\begin{gathered} 101.7 \\ 100.7 \\ 1000 \\ 1006 \\ \hline 97.6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 101.0 .0 \\ 100.2 \\ 100.7 \\ 116.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.7 \\ & 1002 \\ & 1020: 2 \\ & 102: 8 \\ & 109: 3 \\ & \hline 99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \cdot 7 \\ & 100.9 \\ & 102 \cdot 4 \\ & 197 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $102 \cdot 1$ $102=1$ 105 $105 \cdot 2$ $103-1$ 102 | $\begin{aligned} & 1010.9 \\ & \hline 1046 \\ & 105: 5 \\ & \hline 18.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.4 \\ & 1064 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 1077 \\ & 199.9 \\ & \hline 99.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| All industries and | $97 \cdot 9$ | 98.5 | 88.2 | 98.5 | 9.7 | 108.8 | 102.0 | 103.9 | $104 \cdot 2$ | 102.7 | 103.1 | 1046 | 103.4 |  |


| Manufacturing industries <br> Food, drink and tobacco .. <br> Metal manufacture <br> Shgineering and electrical goods Marine engineering <br> Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles <br> leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Paper and paper products .. Other manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All manufacturing industries | $95 \cdot 8$ | 99.6 | 100.3 | 101.3 | $102 \cdot 4$ | 104.2 | 104.5 | 105.7 | 105.8 | 106.7 | $106 \cdot 6$ | 109.2 | 109.4 |  |
| Other industries and services Mgriculture äarrying Gas , electrion <br> Transport and communic |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 101.7 \\ & 101.1 \\ & 1010 \\ & 100.4 \\ & 1001 \\ & 10.1 \\ & 09.5 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \cdot 4 \\ & 100: 8 \\ & 190: 8 \\ & 100: 3 \\ & 100: 2 \\ & 100: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 3 \\ & 104: 2 \\ & 100: 2 \\ & 100: 3 \\ & 100: 1 \\ & 199: 6 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 8 \\ & 19.8 \\ & 198: 1 \\ & 100.8 \\ & 100 \% \\ & 101: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 3 \\ & 10:=3 \\ & 10: 3 \\ & 100: 4 \\ & 102: 5 \\ & 100: 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $99 \cdot 2$ $109: 9$ as: 150 102.5 1025 |  |  |  |  | (eas |
| All industries and services covered | 95•5 | $100 \cdot 1$ | 00.5 | 12 | 101.7 | 102.6 | 3.1 | 104.2 | 104.0 | 106.0 | 1060 | 108.4 | 108.5 |  |
| * The earnings of employees pai <br> $\dagger$ Revised since publication of $l$ <br> $\ddagger$ Provisional. <br> § Except British Road Services, <br> \|| Consisting of laundries and dry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 30th SEPTEMBER 1964 $\quad$| Index of weekly rates of wages |
| :--- |
| (31st JANUUARY $1956=100$ ) | Note- The August figures have been revised to include changes having retro-

spective effect.

| 1.-All Industries and Services |  |  |  |  | II.-Manufacturing Industries only |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | Men | Women | Juveniles | All workers | Date | Men | Wome | Juveniles | All workers |
| 19565 1958 1958 1966 1966 1963 196 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 104.7 10.7 113.7 116.5 116.4 1124.2 138.8 13.8 13.8 |
|  | 133.8134134:0135.01355 <br> 137.0 | 136.0 136 137 137 $139 \cdot 3$ 19.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 141 \cdot 2 \\ & 141:-3 \\ & 141 \\ & 1424 \\ & 142: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134 \cdot 54: 5 \\ & 134: 7 \\ & 135: \\ & 137 \% \\ & 137 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \cdot 1 \\ & 131 \\ & 131 \\ & 132 \\ & 135 \\ & 134: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \cdot 9 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 134 \cdot 0 \\ & 1357: 6 \\ & 1379 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \cdot 9 \\ & 1320: 9 \\ & 1325: 9 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 137.4 137 138 13.0 13.5 13.0 $130 \%$ 140.4 100.4 10.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

III.-Industry Groups (all workers)


Minsistry of Labour Gazette October 1964

Index of normal weekly hours
Index of normal weekly hours
The index of normal weekly hours measures, for the same
representative industrias ane base date. The method of calculation was described
more detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAZETEE fo rpesthtative industries and services, the average movement from
month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work
compared with the level weekly hours for the level at 31st January 1956 taken as 100 . The with their relative importance, as measured by the numbers employed
 September 1957 and deatails of the weights for the industry groups
were given on page 56 of the issue of this G AZTRT for february
1959. The index does not reflect changes in actual hours worked, 1959. The index does not reflect changes in actual hours worked,
which are affected by changes in the amount of overtime, short-
time and absences for other reasons.

Normal Weekly Hours


Index of hourly rates of wage
The index of weekkly rates of wages does not show any movement
wher the index of weekly rates of wages by the corresponding figures
whermal weekly hours of work are altered without any
for the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index of corresponding change in weekly rates of wages. The series given hourly rates of wages (see page 133 of the issue of this Gazerte for
in the next tables, which is obtained by dividing the monthly figures
April 1958 ).

Hourly Rates of Wages


General
The figures given in Tables I to VII are on the basis of 31 st
January $1956=100$, and relate to the end of the month. Figures for months prior to August 1963 were given in previous issues of
this ${ }^{\text {G }}$. this GAzetre.
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 series
of the mothement since June 1947 . The appropriate figure should be
multiplied by one of the linking multiplied by one of the linking factors given in the paragraph
headed "General" on page 5 of the issue of this GAZETre for headed "Gene
January 1960 .
If comparisons are made between one group and another in
Table III it should be remembere that the indices for a particular
group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates
of wages in the months immediately prior to the base date $(311$ st
January 1956 and that having regard to considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regula-
tion orders there is no common pattern for the calculations of the ion orders there is no common
indices for individual industries.
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 yaar. Fin rites of watages) are collected in April and
1956 to April 1964 were given in an article o arnings from April the to April 1964 were given in an article on pages 320 to 32 Aprof of
the Ausue of this GARETTE. The average increase in actual
weekly earnings (all workers) betwe weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and Aprict 1964
in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries
was 49.2 ter was $49 \cdot 2$ per cent. as compared with ba averaze -icrarease of of ini-8
percent.during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages
in the same industries whilst the per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages
in the same industris, whilst the average increase in actual hourly
earnings was 2.3 per cent.
erns compared with an average increase of $39 \cdot 2$ per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing ind iustries
only the corresponding increases were $48 \cdot 3$ per cent. for weekly


STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION. No. 10 SEPTEMBER 1964

15s. (By post 15s. 8d.)
Government publications can be purchased over the counter or by post from the Government Bookshops in London, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff, Bristol and Belfast, or through any bookseller

## Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements in September
Agreement has been reached in the engineering and allied
industries for a reduction in normal weekly hours of work from industries for a reduction in normal weekly hours of work from
42 to 41 to take effect from 7 th December. In the retail multiple footwear trade it has been agreed to reduce normal weekly hours
from 44 to 42 as from 5 th October, concurrently with the introduction from 44 to 02 as from
On 23rd September the National Joint Industrial Council for
Local Authorities' Services (Scotland) agreed to an increase of 7s a Local Authorites Services (scotland) agreed to an increase of f.a
week from 1st Novervber, and on the same day the National Joint week from 1 st November, and on the same doy the National
Industrial Council
reached
anreement eached agreement for increases of 15 s. a week for craftsmen and
12. for labourers effective from the beginning of October. The
Joint Industrial Council for the Flectrical Cale Mat Joint Industrial Council for the Elecectrical Cable Making Industry
agreed on 29th September to an increase of 10s. 6d. a week from agreed on 29 th September to an increase of 10s. 6d. a week from
18th October and ot a reduction in onrmal weekly hours of work
from 42 to 40 effective from 5th April 1965. Other industries in in which changes have been agreed include asbestos cement manu-
 textile manufacture (an increase of 3 d . an hour from 14 th September).
Industries affected by wages regulation orders made during the
month include rope, twine and net making (introduction of rates for shift workers from 28th September), keg and adrum manufacture (an increase of $2 \frac{1}{d}$ d. an hour from 2 nd October) and sack and bag
manufacture (an increase of $2 \frac{1}{2} d$ an hour from 30th September). Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month
include those affecting textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and
fiside fistand, carpet mananuacture, irron ore and ironstone minining and quarrying in the Midlands and North Lincolnshire and iron
puddling in the Midlands. The settlements, statutory wages regulation orders and cost-of-
living sliding-scale adjustments ontififed during the month have operative dates from 15 th June 1964 to 5 th April 1965 and it is
estimated that their implementation will add 778.00 to the basic
full-time weekly Csul-tite weekly wages of 339,000 workers and will reduce the
normal weekly hours of work of $2,551,000$ workers by an average normal weekly hours of work of $2,551,000$ workers by an average
of hour. (Increases or approximately y8,000 workers amounting to
$£ 15,000$ are already included in the table in the adjoining column.)*

Changes coming into operation during September
Details have already been given of the settlements affecting
asbestos cement manufacture, asbestos textile manufacture, rope, asbestos cement manufacture, asbestos textile manuf
twine and net making and sack and bag manufacture.
Changes in local authorities' services in England and Wales affect
manual workers and county council roadmen (an increase of manual workers and county council roadmen (an increase of
7. a week), semi.s.siled ed engineering workers (an increase of 2 . an
hour) and ensine hour) and, engineering craftsmen (an increase of 2 atd. an hour).
Minimum rates payable under the Wages Council Act have been Minimum rates payable under the Whages Council Act have been
increased by 12. or or 10. a week in the retail furnishing and allied
trades in tradessed in the retail newsasency, totacaco and confectionery trades
and in the retail bookselling and stationery trades. Under an order of the Scottish Agricultural Under an order of the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board
minimum rates have been increased by from 6s. to 15 s . 6 d . a week and for certain workers normal weekly hours of work reduced by an
average of two hours. There has also been a reduction, from 42 to average of two hours. There has also been a reduction, from 42 to
40, in the normal weekly hours of work in the electrical contracting
industry without loss of pay. industry without loss of pay.
The industries affected by the cost-of-living sliding--scale increases dure in the Midlands and newspaper printing in London and
Manchester.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING SEPTEMBER (Note.-The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "TmB RATes or
WAGES AND Hours or Work, 1sT APRL 1964 ," on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

| Industry |  |  | Classe of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asticulure |  | 7 Sept. |  |  |

[^4]Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during September show that 962,000 workers received increases of $£ 335,000$
in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 88,000 had their
normal weekly hours reduced by an average of two hours. Of the normal weekly hours reduced by an overages of tow hours. Of the
total increase of $£ 355,000$ about $£ 162,000$ resulted from statutory total increase of $£ 335,000$, about $£ 162,000$ resulted from statutory
wayes regulation orders, $x 149,000$ from arangements mado by
joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary
 agreements, $£ 42,000$ from cost-of-living sididing-scale adjustments
and the remainder from direct negotiation between employers'
associations and trade unions. associations and trade unions.
Analysis of changes during the period January-September The following table show, by industry group, the numbers of
workers affected (a) by increases in basic full-time weekly rates workers affected (a) by increases in basic fuil--ime weekly rates
of wages and the aggregate amounts of such increases, and $(b)$ by
reduction reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate
amounts of such reductions. amounts of such reductions.

|  | Basic full-time weekly ratesof wages |  | ( ${ }_{\text {Normal weekly }}^{\text {hours of work }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry group |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated } \\ & \text { amomet } \\ & \text { increase } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| culture, forestry, fishing |  |  | . 500 | 107,700 |
|  | cistisision |  | 184,000 | ${ }^{214,500}$ |
| Metala manufature | $\xrightarrow{21,50,500}$ |  |  |  |
| Shipbuiliding and and and marine |  |  |  |  |
|  | 65,000 142,500 | ${ }_{7}^{40,900}$ | 25,000 | ,100 |
| deate | 000 | 500 |  |  |
|  |  |  | , | 2, |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 171,000 | 103,000 | 103,600 |
|  | -434,5000 <br> $1,377,500$ | 281 20 20 | ( $\begin{gathered}7,000 \\ 282,500\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{288,3,300}^{4}$ |
| Gas, electricity and water <br> Transport and communication |  |  |  | 195,900 |
| Public ${ }^{\text {Pistrivative trades }}$ (ministration and |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellansoouns services.:. | 795,500 448,500 | 294,600 <br> 206,400 |  |  |
| Total | 8,417,000 | 3,797,100 | 882,500 | 1,101,8 |

Included in the above table are about 762,000 workers who had
both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. In the corresponding months of 1963 , about $6,421,000$ workers had
a net increase of approximately $£ 2,270,000$ in their basic full-time weetly rates of apges and approximately 144,000 workers had an
aggregate reduction of about 214,000 hours in their normal weekly aggregate reduc
hours of work.
Changes in holidays with pay
In the cinema theatre industry service holidays have been
extended to give three weeks. h ㅇilday after ten years. From 1st December hoicays in the electrical cable making industry will be increased by one day, with further annual increases to reach three
weekss holida by 1988, whist workers in the building brick and
allied industries receive one extra day from hst Oitober.

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during September-continued

| Industry |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chick } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { forfor } \\ \text { effect } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Agriculture } \\ \text { (continued) }}}{\text { ate }}$ | Scotland $(2-3)(258)$ (continued) | 7 Sept. | Female workers employed <br> wholly or mainly as stockwomen, poultrywomen, dairymaids, horsewomen and tractorwomen <br> Male and female workers em-part-time workers |  <br>  workers 92 s . 9 d . at 15 rising to 152 s .6 d . at tractorwomen 163 s . 6 d ., 89 s . 3 d . to 148 s .* $\dagger$ <br> Increases of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour for men 20 and over, of 2 d . for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 1 s . $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour at 15 rising to 4 s .6 d at 20 and over, female workers 1 s . $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. at 15 rising to 3 s . $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. at 21 and over. ${ }^{*} \dagger$ |
| Baking | England and Wales | 30 Aug. | by Co- |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Milk products } \\ \text { manufacturo }}}$ | Scotland | $\substack{\text { Pay day } \\ \text { in weke } \\ \text { ending }}$ <br> ${ }^{4}$ July | All workers | Increases of 8 s. a week for men 21 and over, of 7 s . for womene 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates of proportional amounts for younger workers. General minimum ime rates after change: men 21 and over- princinal butterakers and cheeemakers and <br>  younger male workers 93 s , at 15 rising to 182 s . at workers 8 ls at at 16 rising to 1544 , at 21 and over. |
| Aerated waters manufacture | $\underset{\substack{\text { Northern Ireland. } \\(261)}}{ }$ | 15 Sept. | All workers | Increases in general minimum time rates of 13 s. 8 d . a week for foremen, orewomen or syrup makers, of 12 s. 19 a. for other male workers 2 and over, of 9 . 11. for other female workers. 19 and over, and of proportional amounts <br>  at under 16 rising to to 135s. $8 \mathrm{dd}$. at 19 and over. $7 \ddagger$ at ther female workers 64 s . 5 d . at und |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Gelatine } \\ \text { and gine } \\ \text { manufacture } \end{gathered}$ | $\operatorname{Graat~Britain~}_{(43)}$ |  | All workers | Increases of 3 d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2 thd for women 21 and over, and of of proportional amouns for younger workers National <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Iron and steel } \\ \text { manufacture }}}{\text { a }}$ | Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (45) | 27 Sept. | Workers other than maintenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and ron and steel rolling mills and forge | Costor.filining bonus payment increasedill by 2.34 d a a shift (11s. 1.55 S . to <br>  5s. 7.95 S .) for those under 18. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { insurgical } \\ \text { itumiment and } \\ \text { manifacture } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { England (excluding } \\ & \text { Sheffied) } \\ & \text { Wales } \\ & \text { (54) } \end{aligned}$ | 15 June ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | Male workers | Increases in basic minimum time rates of $3 \frac{1}{2} d$. an hour for skilled workers 23 and over, of 3 d . for semi-skilled, of $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. for unskilled, and of proportional work prices of 5 per cent., with a minimum guaranteed rate of 6 s . 7 d . (previously 6 s .3 d .) per hour per job. Basic minimum time rates after change: skilled workers 23 and over 5 s . 11d. an hour, semi-skilled 5 s . 5 d ., unskilled 4s. $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Nylon yarn } \\ \text { production }}}$ | Pontypool, Doncaster and Gloucester | 13 Apr.** | Craftsmen employed by British Nylon Spinners Ltd | Increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for semi- <br>  apprentices 2 2. 3 t do. to 5 s. 4d., according to year of apprenticeship. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Filax } \\ \text { sind weang } \\ \text { and weaving } \end{gathered}$ | Northern Ireland. (77) | 3 Aug, | Maintenance work | Increase of 5 per cent. Rates after change: skilled workers 264s. 7d. a week, semi-skilled 229s. $6 \mathrm{~d} . \dagger \dagger$ |
| Rope, twine and net making | Great Britain $(88)(260)$ | 28 Sept. | Shift workers | New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed as <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| ${ }_{\text {manusiery }}$ Heture |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { dyyp } \\ \text { Sept. } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Cost-of-living bonus\|| increased by $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. in the shilling (10d. to $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.) on basic wages.s8 |
| Madeup | Nottingham and district istrict <br> Great Britain (95) (259) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First pay } \\ & \text { cispoy } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ | Male knitters employed in the shawl and antimacassar knitwear industry All workers | Increase\\| of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ( $22 \frac{1}{2}$ to 25 per cent.) on the total of basic earnings and static bonus.\|||| <br> Increases in general minimum time rates of 4 d . an hour for men 21 or over and 18 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. or 4 d ., according to occupation, for male included in the specified occupations. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over in specified occupations 4 s . 6 d . an hour, other male workers 1 s . 10 d . at under 16 rising to 4 s . $0 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. at 21 or over, women 18 or over in specified occupations 3 s . 3 d ., other female workers 1 s . $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. at under 16 rising to 3 s . at 18 or over; piecework basis time rates, male workers 4 s . 11 d . or 4 s . 5 d ., according to occupation, female workers 3 s . $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. or $3 \mathrm{~s} .3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. $\\|\\|$ |
|  |  |  | de under the Agricultural Wage de under the Wages Councils official index of retail prices. retrospective effect the date shown er 5 per cent. de under the Wages Councils A ial index of retail prices (Jan. when bonus is over 10d. in the s on the scale. on the scale. Wages Councils | Scotland) Act. See pages 374 and 400 of the September issue of this Gazette. (Northern Ireland). See page 444 of this Gazette. <br> own. <br> of 7s. 10d. a week operative from 1st January 1964. It has also been agreed that See page 444 of this Gazette. <br> $2=100$ ), and varies by $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. in the shilling on basic wages subject to a maximum ling; the amount quoted above relates to the range $104 \cdot 2-106 \cdot 7$ on the scale. $=100$ ) and calculated on a six-monthly average to fluctuate by 21 per cent.; the See page 400 of the September issue of this Gazeette. |

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during September-continued

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during September-continued

| Industry |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chiag } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { forforect } \\ \text { effect } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Sack and bag } \\ \text { manufacture }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain } \\ \text { (260) } \end{gathered}$ | 30 Sept. | All workers |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Hosiery } \\ \text { finising }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Midands } \\ \text { districts) } \\(9 f)}}{\text { (various }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { daty } \\ \text { I May } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Cost-of-living agreement revised with previous time rates. target figures, liee payments. overtime and shift rates consolidated at tit per cent, and in in <br>  bonust of 4 per cent.: time rates- men 20 and over, trimmers 5 s. $4 \mathrm{ld}$. . an hour, dyers, bleachers and scourers 5 s. 2 d ., auxiliary dry workers 5 s., women <br>  <br>  for double-day shift workers increased to $h$ sorked on first and second shifts respectively. |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} \text { irst pay } \\ \text { depay } \\ \text { Sept. } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | All workers | Increase of 2 per cent. ( 4 to 6 per cent) in the cost-of.living bonus paid as a percentags addition on gross wages. the bonus in excess of 4 pere cent. is initec $t$ to 6 ess. |
| Asbestos textile | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{\substack{\text { (10) }}}$ | 14 Sept. | All workers | Increases of 3 d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2 dd. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: day workers (Rochdale and Hindley Green, North and South Blockss pieceworkers (Hindley Green, North Block) 4s. 8 .5d., 3s. 4.875d. |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Hat, cap and } \\ \text { millinery }}}$ | $\underset{\text { Grat Britains }}{(114115)^{(259)}}$ | 18 Sept. | All workers |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| $\underset{\text { cootwear }}{\text { manufacture }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { Sap pay } \\ \text { Sept. } \end{gathered}$ | Timeworkers | Increases $\ddagger$ in minimum day wage rates of 4 s. a week for men 19 and over and Minimum rates after, change: male workers 102s. 6 d . a week at 15 rising to 209s. at 21 and over, female over. |
|  |  |  | Pieceworkers | Increaset in percentage additions to piecework rates of 4 per cent., making a total addition of 161 per cent. for male workers, and of 173 per cent. for female total add workers. |
|  | United Kingdom. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First pay } \\ & \text { deppy } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ | Workers, other than piece-- workers, employed in industries ancililary to footwear manufacturey manufacture? | Increasest in minimum day wage rates of ts, a week for men 19 and ver and Women 18 and over, and of proportional amount for younger workers. <br>  ${ }^{2059}$ over |
|  | East Lancashire and |  | Pieceworkers | Increaset in percentage additions to pieceework rates of 4 per cent, making a <br>  180 and 194 per cent, in toe puff and heel design and manufacture section. |
|  |  |  | Timeworkers | Increasest in day wage rates of 4 s. a week for men 19 and over and women 18 <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  | Pieceworkers | Increaset in the percentage addition to piecework rates of $2 \ddagger$ per cent. ( $67 \frac{1}{2}$ to 69 per cent.).*****) |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Asbestos } \\ & \text { cement } \\ & \text { manufacture } \end{aligned}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Graat Rritain } \\(130)}}$ |  | All workers |  |
| ${ }_{\text {charton }}^{\text {chandecture }}$ | Great Britain |  | All workers | Increases of amounts ranging from 3d. to Sd. an hour, according to occupation <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  15 miles of Charing Cross) are 2d. an hour higher in each case. |
| $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Paper bag } \\ \text { making }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Great Britain } \\(147)}}{ }$ |  | All workers |  |

[^5] N2
Hismand




| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see aistrict } \\ \text { segote at } \\ \text { besining oft } \\ \text { table) } \end{gathered}$ |  | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Printing | London (156-157) <br> Manchester | 1 Sept. |  <br> and engieers, empioved oin the production of national mornin, veening and sun- dornew <br> day newspapers | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2 s . a week ( 18 s . to 20 s .) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors. |
| Penmaking and stationers' sundries manufacture | $\begin{gathered} \text { Birmingham } \\ \text { dishict } \\ \text { (18toct } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First pay } \\ \text { dayy } \\ \text { sept. } \\ \text { Sin } \end{gathered}$ | All workers | Increasess of 25 . 6 d a a week for men 20 and over and 15 . 6 d for younger male <br>  <br>  <br>  ability. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Electrical } \\ \text { contracting }}}{ }$ | England, Wales and Northern II Ireand (176) | 28 Sept. | Male workers | New standard inclusive rates fixed, consequent upon a reduction in normal <br>  <br>  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Scotand }}^{\text {(176-i77) }}$ | 28 Sept. | Journeymen electricians, armature tices | New standard rates fixed, consequent upon a reduction in normal weekly hours $\ddagger$, as fo winders 7s. 2 d . |
| Road haulage | $\underset{\substack{\text { Northern rreand } \\(190)(261)}}{\text { (2) }}$ | 15 Sept. | Male drivers and assistants or electrically propelled vehicles |  Proportional amoounts for assistants under 21 . General minimum time rates after channe: drivers - of vehicles with carrying capacity of 8 tons and over, <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Civil air } \\ \text { transoort }}}{\text { a }}$ | $\underbrace{\text { dem }}_{\text {United } \text { (197) } \text { Kindom. }}$ | 23 Aug. | Surfae transport and goods |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  time-and-one-eighth to time-and-one-sixth. |
|  | United Kingdom. | 23 Aug. | General service workers | Increases of 2\&d. or 2 2d. an hour, according to occupation for adult workers and of proportional amounts for workers under 21 . Minimum hourly rates and of proportional amounts for workers under 21 . Minimum hourly rates after change for aduut day workers include: men-labouters, gardeners <br>  <br>  Night shift premium increased from time-and-a-quarter to time-and-a-third and eighth tonting and afternosen shime-and eighth to time-and-one-sixth. |
| Wholesale newspaperdistribution | $\xrightarrow{\text { London }}$ (207) ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1 Sept. | Male workers |  |
|  | Provinces in Eng land and Wales land and (207) | $\begin{gathered} \text { First full } \\ \text { wesk fin } \\ \text { Sept. } \end{gathered}$ | Adult workers |  |
|  | England and Wales | 21 Sept. | Shop managers and manager- | Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12 s . a week in London and and 9 s . for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: managers, London where the number is two, and 218 s . 6 d . where the number is three, Provincial <br>  B 146ss., i52s., 158s.\|| |
|  |  |  | Other workers except street | Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12 s . a week in London and Provincial A areas and 10 s . in Provincial B area for men 21 or over, of 11 s . and 9 s . for women 21 or over, of 6 s ., $7 \mathrm{~s} ., 7 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. or 9 s ., according to age and area, for younger male workers, and of 5 s ., 6 s ., 6 s . 6 d . or 8 s . for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 2 men, London area 192s. a week, Provincial A area 187 s ., Provincial B area 178 s. , women 142s. $6 \mathrm{~d} ., 137 \mathrm{~s}$. 6d., 129s. $6 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ grade I clerks under 24 , grade II clerks and all other workers (except transport workers)-males, London 84 s . at 15 rising to 186 s . at 23 or over, A 81 s . to 181 s ., B 77 s . to 172 s ., females 71 s . to 138 s ., 67 s . to 133 s ., 63 s . to 125 s ., transport workers-drivers of one-horse-drawn vehicles, London 111 s . at under 18 rising to 186 s . at 21 or over, A 109 s . to 181 s ., B 104s. to 172 s .; drivers, all ages, of mechanically or over, A 109s. to $181 \mathrm{~s} .$, B 104 s . to 172 s .; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse-drawn vehicles, London 194 s. ., A 189 s ., B 180 s ., of over 2 and two-horse-drawn vehicles, London 194 s ., A 189 s ., B 180s., of over up to 5 tons $198 \mathrm{~s} ., 193 \mathrm{~s}$., 184 s ., of over 5 tons $202 \mathrm{~s} ., 197 \mathrm{~s}$., 188s.\|| |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Scotand }}$ (218) (260) | 14 Sept. | All workers other than managers and manageresses |  |

[^6]Shnese increases took efiect under an Order made under the Wazes Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 444 of this GAzerte. The Order does not apply to

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during September-continued

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (see District } \\ & \text { (sesionte at } \\ & \text { besinning tate } \\ & \text { table) of } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { ohirg } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { enforeck } \\ \text { effer } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Retail furushingand allied trades | $\operatorname{Great}_{\substack{\text { Britain } \\(221) \\(260)}}$ | 7 Sept. |  | Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12 s . a week for managers in London and Provincial A areas and 10s. in Provincial B area, and of 11 s . and 9 s . for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: managers, London <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  | Other workers |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Retail } \\ \substack{\text { boseling and } \\ \text { stationery } \\ \text { trades }} \end{gathered}$ | $\operatorname{Great~Britain~}_{(222)}^{(259)}$. | 7 Sept. | Shop managers and manager- |  |
|  |  |  | Other workers |  |
| distribution | United Kingdom. | 26 July | All workers |  |
| Cinematograph | Great Britain |  | Technicians and trainees employed in the pros | Cost-of-living bonus for workers whose normal salaries do not exceed $£ 2516 \mathrm{~s}$. 1 d . <br>  exceed 525 16s. 1d., cost-or-1iving bonus increased 8 by 3 s . ( (15s. to 185.). |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Government } \\ & \text { industrial } \\ & \text { establishments } \end{aligned}$ | Great Britain and <br> Notrtand rald <br> $(244-245)$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Workers p paid at }}^{\sim}$ | Shift work allowances increased by 3 s . a week ( 13 s . to 16 s .) for those on rotating shifts, and by 2 s . (11s. to 13 s .) for those on alternating shifts. |
| Fire services atutbotites fire bribadeses | Great |  | Sub-officers and other r |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { authonalites } \\ \text { Letroviceses } \end{gathered}$ | England and Wales | 7 Sept. | Manual workers | Increases of 7 F . a wed for men, and of proportional amounts for women, young labor laboures <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  | Semi-Skilled Workers | Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: London, gradel 5 s. 7 dd. an hour, <br>  |

[^7]Ministry of Labour Gazette October 1964
Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during September-continued

| Industry | $\underset{\substack{\text { (sees isstrictote at } \\ \text { besinnite } \\ \text { table) }}}{\text { of }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { chich } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { forforece } \\ \text { effer } \end{gathered}$ | Classes of workers | Particulars of change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { England and Wales } \\ & (235) \end{aligned}$ | 7 Sept. | Female employees in the school meals service, staff canteens helps |  |
|  | $\underset{(250)}{\text { England and Wales }}$ | 7 Sept | Engineering craftsmen and | Increase of 2 d. an hour for craftsmen, with appropriate percentage increases <br>  |
|  | England and Wales | 7 Sept. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Heating, ventilation and } \\ & \text { domestic engineers, mates } \\ & \text { and apprentices } \end{aligned}$ | Increases of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. an hour for craftsmen and of 2 d . for mates, with appropriat percentase inceases for for frenticss. Ratess anter change: crartsmend <br>  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Local } \\ & \text { government } \\ & \text { service } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Englad and Wales }}{(254-255)}$ | 7 Sept. | County council roadmen | Increase of 7s. a week for men, with appropriate percentage increases for young labourers and apprentices. Basic A1 minimum rates after cld area 231s. 7d. a week ${ }^{*}$, Zone A 2165 . 7d., Zone B 2135 . 7d. |

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING SEPTEMBER

| Agriculture |  | 7 Sept. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stockmen, stockwomen, } \\ & \text { poultry women and dairy- } \\ & \text { maids } \end{aligned}$ | Normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 2 hours (from 59 and 46 in alternate weeks to 56 and 45). $\ddagger \ddagger$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Horsemen and horsewomen | Additional hours for stable work reduced by 1 hour a week (5 to 4).7\# |
|  |  |  | Other workers except shepherds and grieves | Provision for special harvest hours no longer made. Normal hours now 46 rom midigight on the second Sunday in February to midenight on the secon Sunday in November and 42 from midnight on tha sut November to midnight on the second Sunday in February. $\ddagger=1$ |
| Aerated waters <br> manufacture | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Northern Ireland } \\ & (261) \end{aligned}$ | 15 Sept. | All workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 43 , without loss of pay. $\ddagger 8$ |
| Electrical contracting | England, Wales and $\underset{(176)}{\text { Northern Ir }}$ | 28 Sept. | Male workers | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $40 . \ddagger$ |
|  | Scotland (176-177) | 28 Sept. | Journeymen electricians, arma- ture winders and anperentices | Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to $40 . \ddagger$ |

*This includes an increase of 4s. a week in London rates from 4th May 1964. (Sty .


## BLYTH <br> NORTHUMBERLAND

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## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 15th SEPTEMBER 1964
ALL ITEMS ( 16 th January $1962=100$ ) $\ldots$ 107•8 At 1 th September the official retail prices index was $107 \cdot 8$ (prices compared with 103.3 at 17 th September 1963 . 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 purchased by the great majority of housenolds in the United
Kingdom, including practicall all wage earners and most small and
medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of
money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the money but in percentage form, the average lever or prices at the
base date being reppresented by 100 Some goods and services are
relatively much more important than others and the perctage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date
are combined by the use of " weights.". The index figures for each
month are first calculated with prices .at 14 th January 1964 taken month are first calculated with prices at 14 th January 1964 taken
as 100 , using the weights given on page 148 of the April issue of this as 100, using the weights given on page 148 of the April issue of this
GAZETTE Which are derived from the Fanily Expenditure Surveys
made in 1960-63, adiusted to correspond with the level of rrices made in $1960-63$, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices
ruling in January 1964 . The index numbers in this series are then
linked back to 16th January 1962 by multiplying each by the cinked back to 1 tit January 1962 by multipying
corresponding index for 14 the
January $1962=100$ and dividing the result by on 100 .

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 15th SEPTEMBER 1964 (Prices at 16th January $1962=100$
The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups,
the indices at 15 th September 1964 on the basis 16 th January $1962=$
100 .

| Group AND Sub-Group | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Index Figure for } \\ \text { 15th Stiperamer } \\ 1964 \\ (16 t h J \text { January } \\ 1962=100) \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| I. Food |  |
| Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Meat and bacon | 119 115 |
| Fish .. | 105 |
| Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat | 111 |
| Milk, cheese and eggs. | 104 |
| Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. | 104 |
| Sugar, preserves and confectionery | 121 |
| Vegetabies, fresh, dried and canned. | 101 |
| Fruit, fresh, d |  |
| Other food |  |
| Total-Food | 108 |
| II. Alcoholic drink | 110 |
| III. Tobacco | 109 |
| IV. Housing | $115 \cdot 0$ |
| V. Fuel and light: |  |
| Coal and coke O (her fuel and light | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \\ & 112 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total-Fuel and light | 12 |
| I. Duxareiture floor coverings and soff furnishingsRadio elevision and other household |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Pottery, glassware and hardware |  |
| Total-Durable household good | $102 \cdot 6$ |
| VII. Clothing and footwear: 107 |  |
| Men's outer clothing |  |
| Men's underclothing . $^{\text {a }}$ | 107 |
| Women's outer clothing | 106 |
| Children's clothing |  |
| Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery |  |
| hats and materials | 103 |
| Footwear |  |
| Total-Clothing and footwear | $\underline{105 \cdot 2}$ |
| Transport and vehicles: |  |
| Motoring and cycling |  |
| Fares |  |
| Total-Transport and vehicles | 102 |
| IX. Miscellaneous goods: |  |
| Books, newspapers and periodicals | .. 113 |
| Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, | 02 |
|  |  |
| photographic and optical goods, etc. | 104 |
| Total-Miscellaneous goods | $\underline{105 \cdot 2}$ |
| X. Services: |  |
| Postage and telephones |  |
| Other services, including domestic help hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, |  |
|  |  |
| laundering and dry cleanin | 111 |
| Total-Services | $107 \cdot 7$ |
| All Items | 107 |

Following are the indices for 15 th September on the basis 1 th
January $1962 \stackrel{100}{=}$ for three sub-divisions of the food group: (1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal varia-
tions (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh tions (viz.., fresh milk, eggs, potatoos and other fresh
vegetables, apples and pears, and home-killed mutton
and lamb) ... .. .. .. .. (2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in
import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and import prices ( chilled beef).
(3) Other ite

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH Food
The principal changes in the food group were reductions in the
prices of apples and tomatoes. The index for the group as a whole prices of apples and tomatoes. The index for the group as a whole
fell by about one-half of 1 per cent. to $108 \cdot 1$, compared with 108.7
in August. in August.
Fuel and light
Mainly as a
Mainly as a result of higher charges for electricity in some areas,
the index for the fuel and light the index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by about
one-half of 1 per cent. to $109 \cdot 4$, compared with $108 \cdot 9$ in August. Miscellaneous goods
The principal changes in this group were increases in the prices
of London evening newspapers and of some periodicals and reducof London evening newspapers and of some periodicals and reduc-
tions in the prices of some toilet articles. The index for the tions in the prices of some toilet articles. The index for the
miscellaneous goods group as a whole rose by rather 1ess then
one-half of 1 per cent. to $105 \cdot 2$, compared with 104.9 in August. Services
Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for
admission to football matches and for services such as hairdressing, admission to foo shoe repairing, the index for the services group as a whole rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. to $107 \cdot 7$, compared
with $107 \cdot 1$ in August. Other groups
In the remaining six groups there was little change in the general
level of prices.
ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO SEPTEMBER 1964 The following tables show the index figure for "all items" for (Taking the average level of prices at 17 th January 1956 as 100 , and (Table B) each month from January 1962 onwards, taking the average level of prices at 16 th January 1962 as 100 . The figure
normally relates to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of the month.

TABLE A. -17 th January $1956=100$

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun | Ju | uly | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. |  | Nov. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



The figures in Table B can be linked with those in Table A to
produce a continuous series of figutes showing the change in produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in
the level of prices compared with the level at 17 th January 1956 the level or prices compared the fige in Table B by the index for
The procedure io to multiply
16 th January 1962 with prices at 17th January 1956 taken as 100 16 th January 1962 with prices
viz., $117 \cdot 5$, and divide by 100 .

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index or Retail Prices "(No. 6 in the Series
"Studies in Official Statistics") may be obtained from H.M. "Studies in Official Statistics") may be obtained
Stationery 0 Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage).

## Ministry of Labour Gazette October 1964

## 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 214. In addition, 30 stoppages which otice of the Ministry, was 21 . . In In adembition, which came to tho the
beganan before September were still in progress at the beginnich began before September were still in progress at the evegining of
the month. The approximat enumber of workers involved during
September at the establishments where these 244 stoppase September at the establishments where these 2444 stoppages occurred
is estimated at 62,400 . This total includes 6,100 workers involved is estimated at 62,40. This total includes 6,100 workers involved
in stoppage which had continued from the previous month. Of
the 56,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in September, the 56,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in September,
 occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes,
The agregate of 149,000 working days sot during September
includes 35,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued The following table gives an analysis by groups of industries
stoppages of work in September due to industrial disputes:-

| Industry group | Number of stoppages |  |  | Stoppages in progress in month $^{\text {chen }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Started } \\ \text { befirin } \\ \text { bof month } \\ \text { of month } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Started } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { month } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { innolved }}}_{\text {Workers }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Working }}$ |
| Coal miningFood, drink and Metal manufacture Engineering, ${ }_{\text {Motor vehicles }}$ Construction..All remaining industries and services. | 3 | 81 | 84 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | ${ }_{19}^{2}$ | ${ }_{20}^{4}$ |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }_{11}^{24}$ | 30 |  |  |
|  | 7 | 18 |  |  |  |
|  | 11 | 59 | 70 |  | 52,000 |
| Total, September 1964 | 30 | 214 | 244 | $62,400$ | 14,000 |
| Total, August 1964 | ${ }^{23}$ | 179 | 202 | $58,100$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 97,000 \\ \hline 107,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total, September 1963 | 17 | 217 | 234 | 45,100 |  |
| Causes of stoppages <br> The following table classifies stoppages beginning in September according to the principal cause of each stoppage:- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Principal causo |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { stoppages } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { workers directly } \\ \text { involved } \end{gathered}$ |
| Wages-claims for increases Hours of work Employment of particular classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and Other work discipline <br> Trade union status <br> Sympathetic action |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 56 \\ & 53 \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \\ & 58 \\ & 11 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19,400 \\ \hline 8,400 \\ 5,300 \\ 10,200 \\ 1,2,400 \\ 1,300 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 214 |  | 45,000 |

Duration of stoppages
The following table classifies stoppages ending in September

| Duration of | Number of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stoppages | Workers directly involved | Working days lost by all workers involved all workers involved |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 58 \\ & 58 \\ & 26 \\ & 21 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Total | 216 | 44,50 | 126,0 |

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST NINE

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { GES OF WORK IN THE FIRS } \\
& \text { MONTHS OF } 1964 \text { AND } 1963
\end{aligned}
$$

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 1964 and 1963 :-

| Industry, occupations , Soand | $\begin{gathered} \text { Approximate } \\ \text { number of } \\ \text { workers involved } \end{gathered}$ |  | Date when |  | Cause or object | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Directly | Indirectly | Began | Ended |  |  |
| Coal Mining:olliery workers-Glamorgan (one colliery) | 1,235 | - | 24 Sept. | 2 Oct. | Dissatisfaction over price lists | Work resumed pending negotiations. |
|  | 570 | - | 26 Aug.\|| | 21 Sept. | In support of a claim for an increase in rates of pay and subseceunenty, for trade <br> and, subsequuently, for trade union recognition | Work resumed. Agreement pay and trade union recog ition. |
| Production workers engaged in <br>  Fraserburgh (one firm) | 650 | - | 27 Aug. | 11 Sept. | Against the continuance of a new bonus scheme which, after a period of trial, had been rejected by the workers | Work resumed. New bonus scheme suspended for fimited per periob pending furrther negotiations. |
| Motor Vehicles:workers and other production facture of components for the Birmingham (one firm) | 300 | 2,700 | 23 Sept. | 5 Oct.t | Claim for an increase in rates of pay of 9 d . an hour. Employer's counter offer rejected |  |

[^8]Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896 Industrial Court Awards

During September the Industrial Court issued one award, No.
3040*, which is summarised below. Award No. 3040 (14th September).-Parties: Union of Shop,
Distributive and Allied Workers and Liverpool Wholesale Fresh Meat Trade Association and Stanley Market Tenants' Association.
Claim: To determine a difference betwen the Parties a to the amount, if any, in excess of an increase or pos. per week which
should be paid toporter-cutters and senior porter-utters, it being
agreed by the Parties that any further incease shall apply from
and 29th June 1964. Award: The Court fount
been established and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration During September no awards were issued by single arbitrators
or boards of arbitration.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

 During September no awards were issued by the Civil ServiceArbitration Tribunal.

Wages Councils Act 1959 Notices of Proposals During September notices of intention to submit wages regulation
proposalds to the Minister of Labour were issued by the following
 relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.


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

## Wages Regulation Orders

During September the Minister of Labour made the following
Wages Regulation Orders*:The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (No. 2) Order 1964:
S.I. 1964 No. 1455, dated 8th September and operative from 28th September. This order prescribese rates for the first time for male
and female shift workers. See page 437. and female shift workers.- See page 43
The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) (Holidays) Order
1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1446, dated 8th September and operative from 28th. September. This Order amends the provisions relating to
holidays and holiday remuneration. The
The Wages Regulation (Sack and Bag) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No.
1447, dated 9th September and operative from 30th September. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male
and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for
female workerk
and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates
female workers.- See page 438 .
The Wages Regulation (Keg and Drum) Order 1964: S.I. 1964
The Wages Regulation (Seeg and Drum) Order 1964: S.I. 1964
No. 1452, dated 10 ST September and operative from 2nd October.
This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and No. 1422 , dated
This Order prestibes revised general minimum time
piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.
The Wages Regulation (Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial
Flower) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1487, dated 15th September and Flower) Order 19 St: Sctober . This Order prescribes revised general
operative from 5 th minimum time $r$
female workers.
The Wages Regulation (Cotton Waste Reclamation) (Amendment)
Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1582, dated 24th September and operative Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1582, dated 24 sh september and operative
from 12 th October. This Order amends the provisions relating to frertime

Agricultural Wages Act 1948
Order No. 1964 AWB No. 2 was made on 15 th September 1964
by the Arricultural Wages Board for Engilan and Wales, with
effect from the holiday year commencing ast November 1964 , effect from the holiday year commencing 1 st November 1964,
providing for additional days of annual holiday for whole-time, workers at the rate of two days after ten years' but less than 15 years'
continuous service, three days after 15 years but less than 20 years continuous service, three day
and one week after 20 years.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland)

## 1945

Notices of Proposals
No notices of proposal were issued during September
Wages Regulation Orders
During September the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance
made the following Wages Regulation Orders* The Aerated Waters. Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order
(Northern Ireland $1964:$ S.R. \& o (N.I. 1964 No. 133, dated
3rd September and operative from isth September. This Order 3rd September and operative from 1 thh September. This Order
prescribes revised statutry mimim remuration for male and
female workers in the trade. -See page 437 . prescribes revised staturory minimum remun
female workers in the trade.- See page 437 .
The Road Haulage Wages Regilation (Amendment) Order
(Northern Ireland I I64: S.R. \&o O. (I.I.) 196e No. No. 134, dated
3rd September and operative from 15th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male worker
in the

Decisions of the Commissioner unde the National Insurance Acts The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and appointed by
the Crown (see section 43 of the National Insurance Act 1946 and section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act
1946). His decisionst, which are final, are binding on Insurance 1946.). His decisionst, which ane final, are binding on Insuranc
Offecrs and Local Tribunals and must be folowed in appropriate cases. They are thus the "case law "which is the principal means
of maintaining consistency of decisions. Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts
may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association o which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself. Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts
may be made by an Insuranee Officer, by berson whose right
to beneat is or ar may benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1994 Act
taffected by the decision or by an asso sth affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claiman
of the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. The following are recent decisions of general interest.

Decision No. R(U) 15/64 (25th March 1964)
Meaning of contributory condition in section 6(4)(ii) of the
National Insurance Act 1957




Decision of the Commissione

1. My decision is that the claimant is not entitled to an increase of
unemployment benefit in respect of his children Barry and Sheil from 17 th to 25 th May 1963 nor in respect of his child Valerie fo 24th or 25 th May 1963, but that he is entitled to that increase in
respect of Valerie from 17th to 23 rd May 1963 (all days included) 2. At some time before the above periods the claimant's marriage
had been dissolved by divorce and his former wife had remarried 3. The claimant was unemployed from 17 tht to 25 th May 1963 and
claimed unemployment beneftit together with increases in respect of
the three children. His claim to the personal benefit was admitted the three
and paid.
2. He also claimed to include Barry and Sheila in his family for 4. He also claimed to include Barry and Sheila in his family fo
family allowance purposes, but by a decision dated sth February 196
on Commissioner's on Commissioner's File C.F. $37 / 63$ the Commissioner decided tha
they could not be so included on the ground that at all times sinc they could not be so included on the ground that at all times since
13th Marccl 1955 there had deen in force an order under the Children
and Young Persons Act 1933, committing them to the care of the



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local authority. Although the matter has not been specifically
referred to in these proceed referred to in these proceedings, , think that that decision is con
clusive for the purposes of this case (see the concluding words o
section 43 of the National Insurance Act 1940 However that section 43 of the National Insurance Act 1940. However that ma
be, I argee with the decision of the Commissioner that those two
children could not be indud
 period relevant to this appeal, because of section 111 (2) of the Family
Allowances Act 1945. Further, they equaly could not be included in
his fanily for National Insurance purposes (section $78(2)$ of the 1946 Alowances Act 1944. Further, they equally could not be included in
his samily for National nnsuranc purposes (section $7(2)$ of the 1946
Act), and therefore by reasan of section 23 (1) of the 1946 Act he Act), and therefore by reason of section $23(1)$ of t.
was not entitled to the increase in respect of them.
5. The position with regard to the other child Valerie is much
more complicated. On the evidence before them, the decision of the local tribunal affirming that of the insurance officer to the effect
that Valerib nlo that Valerie also could not be included in the claimant's family
was manifsesty right, on the ground that the claimant was no was manifestly right, on the ground that the
contributing to Valerie's maintenance at all.
6. It is however now established that on 27 th April 1963 the
claimant made a payment of fl 112. 6d. towards the maintenance of
Valerie, who then and at the material times was living with fosterValerie, who then and at the material times was living with foster-
parents and not with either of her own parents. In view of this parents inarance offcer now concerned with the case in her writte
tubmission accepted that Valerie could be included in the claimants submission accepted that Valerie could be included in the claimant's
family or National Insurance purposes during the family allowanc
week (Tuesday 3 th April to Monday 6th May 1963 ) followind week (Tuesday 30 th April to Monday th May 1963 following the
payment, and by virue of regulations made under the Family payment, and by virtue of regulations made under the Famil
Allowances Act 1945 for a further four weeks down to 3rd Jun It was therefore conceced that Valerie ew was includuded in th
family throughout the period relevant to this appeal.
7. That however is not enough to enable the claimant to be pai
the increase in ressect of fer. He must also satisfy one of the cond
the Valerie clearly was not living with the claimant, the latter mus satisfy the condition "(ii) that contributions to the cost of providing
for the chind in question are being made a a weekly rate not tes
. for the chilid in question are being made at a wweekly rate not less
than 20.". (in the circumstaces of this case). The special rules
under the Family Allowances Act do not apply to contributions under the Family Allowances Act do not apply to contribution
under section $6(4)$ (ii), but even so the claimant may be ble
satisty that condition by means of another regulation, under whic he can be treated as satisfying the condition even though in fact he
does not do so (see resulation $5 \mathrm{C}(1)(b)$ of the National Insurance Ges not do so (tsee reguation 5 C(1) () of the National Insuranc
General Benefit) Regulations 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1278] as amende by the National Insurance (
8. The effect of these somewhat complicated provisions was
explained in Decision R(U) $11 / 62$, where it was pointed out that
regulation $5 \mathrm{C}(1)(b)$ was desimed as it were to " regulation $5 \mathrm{C}(1)(b)$ was designed, as it were, to " prime the pump
by providing the claimant with the increase in respect of the beginnig
 the continued payment of the incre
contributions to satisfy section $6(4)$.
9. Pausing here for a moment, I am satisfied that by virtue or
regulation $\mathrm{SC(I)(b)} ,\mathrm{as} \mathrm{explained} \mathrm{im} \mathrm{Decision} \mathrm{R(U)}$ (1/62, the
claimant is entitled to be paid the increase in respect of Valerie claimant is entitled to be paid the increase in respect of Valerie fo
the week from 17th to 23 Prd May 1936 , both days included. A
was explained in that decision was explained in that decision, what has to be considered is whethe
the conditions in regulation $5 C(1)(b)$ were satisfied during the weet the conditions in regulation $\operatorname{ime}(1)$ (b) were satissied during the weere
immediately preceding the one in
As already explained, Valerie was included in the claimanthey were. As already explained, Valerie was included in the claimant's tamily
and apart from section $6(4)$ the clamant was not during the pre
ceding week entitled to receive an increase of unomployment benefii ceding week entitited to receive an increase of unemployment benefin
in respect of Valerie since he was not unemployed. By virtue o
regulation $5 \mathrm{C}(1)(b)$ therefore the claimant must be deemed to have regulation SC(1)(b) therefore the claimant must be deemed to have
been contributing towards the cost of providing for Valereie at
ne weekly rate not less than that required by section 6 (4). In respect
of that week from 17 th to 23 rd May therefor I accept the contention
of the insurance office now concerned with the case that the claimant of the insurance officer now concerned with the cas
is entitled to the increase in respect of Valerie.
10. With regard to the two days, Friday and Saturday 2 2th and
25th May 1963 , in her writton sumbisssion the insurance officer now
concerned with the case contended that the increase was not payable en for Valerie in respect of those days. The claimant then requeste n oral hearing, but after it had been granted he intimated that $h$ would not attend it. It was therefore cancelled. The insurance officer
now concerned then herself requested an oral hearing stating that
she would support the claimant's appeal in relation to Valerie and sow concerned support the colaimantessted apeal ir iral heariang so stating that
should seck to have further elucidated the requirements of section
would $6(4)(i)$ and regulation $5 \mathrm{C}(1)(b)$ with particular reference to para-
graphs 17 to 19 of Decision R(U) $11 / 62$. This request for an oral graphs 17 to 19 of Dece
11. At the hearing counsel for the insurance officer submitted that
the claimant was entitled to the increase in respect of Valerie for the claimant was entitled to the increase in respect of Valerie for
24th and 25 th M May on the following grounds. He explained that
He the claimant, having become unemplounds. on Frididy 17 th May
would in the normal course have signed on at the employment
w would in the normal course have signed on at the employment
exchange the that day and would have been instructed to sign on
again on the following Wednesday (the 22nd), when he would have en told to sign on a acain on the following Friday (the 24 tht $)$. Ot th 24th he would have been paid benefit down to Wednesday the 22 nd
At the hearing counsel handed to me a paper containing nine
propositions of law relating to regulation 5 C(1)(b). One of them ropositions of law relating to regulation $5 \mathrm{C}(1)($ (b). One of the
reads as follows:-" When a person is on benefit he cann ordinarily be expected to pay over a sum on account of an increase
in respect of a a prticular week untio after the increase in respect of
that week has been paid to him and if, as is frequently the case he increase in reespect of the particular week in question is $n$ n paid to him until after that week has passed it should not be with
held simply because he has not paid over the increase which, of
course, he has not received ". course, he has not reccived".
12. Ithink that it would have been much better if these important
propositions had been incorporated in a further submission and


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 do so． 13．The conclusion which counsel sought to draw from this
proposition was that the condition in section $6(4)$（ii）was satisfied
 cost of providing for Valerie were being made at the necessary
weekly rate，or alternatively（b）usin the metaphor suggested by
the insurance officer and accepted in paragraph 17 of Decision the insurance officer and anceepted in pararaph 17 of Decision
R（U） $11 / 6$ the pump was ontefectively primed until the claimant
had been actually paid the increase． Rhad been actually paid the increase．
14．I have carefully considered these propositions，especially a
they are put formard on beealf of the insurance officer in in arour of
this claimant and other claimants．In my judgment it is impossible this claimant an
to accept them．
15．The last contribution which the claimant in fact made was on
27ts．April，three weeks before he became unemployed．Since the
 Valerie，amongst others．for a period which included the first week
of unemployment from 177hto 23 3rd May 1963 and the local tribunal
on
 not been paid even now（March 1964）．The effiect of accepting this
doctrine would therefore be remarkable．If it applies to two days after the first week of unemployment I can see no grounds on which it should be restricted to the irst days or the first week or even the
first month．The claimant would have somowow to be treated a
contributing during a period，which might be a very long one
when in fact he made no contributions at all．
16．In my judgment it is impossible to hold that in fact contribu－
tions to the cost of providing for Valerie were being made at a weekly rate of not less than the necessary amount at the releverant time．This is a question which has to be decided as a matter of fact
（Decision R（U） $11 / 62$ paragraph 15 ）In iny judgment the plain
truth of the matter is that such contributions were not being made． 17．In Decision R（U） $11 / 62$ an interpretation of regulation
$5 \mathrm{C}(1)(b)$ was accepted，although it was not in accordance with the no give any effect at all to that provision if it was given its natura
to
and and ordinary meaning．It has the effect of causing persons to be
treated as contributing to the cost of providing for their children
teter although in fact they were not doing so，and I do not feel justified in
giving it an extended and even more artificial meaning．The state which may arise but does not necessarily do so．Priming the pump therefore may，or may not，be necessary．In my judgment if the
doctrine accepted in paragraphs 16 to 19 of Decision R（U） $11 / 62$
is to be extended，this sust be done by amending the regulation and is to be extended，this must
not by decisions of the statory authorities． 18．For these reasons the claimant＇s appeal，so far as it relates to
the increase in respect of Valerie forthe first week of unemployment，
is allowed，but otherwise it is dismissed．

Decision No．R（U）11／64（9th January 1964）
Whether unemployed－payment made in pursuance $\begin{gathered}\text { agreement when no work was available }\end{gathered}$





Decision of the Commissioner
1．My decision is that the claimant is not entitled to unemployment
benefitit for Monday 8th April 1963 ． 2．He is a casual lumper who works odd days in the Grimsby
docks mainly unloading fish．The procedure is that he reports to the employment exchange in the afternoon and either is or is not
given a green card If he is given one he attends a call stand and
either is or is not allocated to a particular ship at a stated time． 3．On the evening of Sunday 7th April 1963 the claimant，who evidently had been allocated to a ship which was expected to star
unloading at midnight，went from his home to the docks．Owing to
the tide it win unloading at midnight，went from his home to the docks．Owing to
the tide it was evident that the ship could not berth in time．The
claimant was therefore paid 9 S．Si．，made up of $£ 1$ less 10 ． 7 d ．his
 uncontradicted statement of his representative，which I must accept，
the payment was made on the Sunday evening before midnight．
The question for decision is whether the Monday con be treated The question for decision
as a day of unemployment．
4．The rights and duties of registered dock workers in these docks
are regulated by a scheme which as amended is set out in the Dock Wre regulated by a scheme which as amenced is set out in the Dock
W．Ikers Reglation of Employment）（Amendment）Order 1961
［S． 1961 No．2107］．The scheme is to be found in the schedule to that Order，to which the claimant has helpfully referred me．The
claimant contends that he is not a registered dock worker and on the evidence I mustasceet that as being ocrrect．The scheme is concerned
mainly with registered dock workers but it is clear that others can in

Minstyy of Labour Gazette October 190 between the was in force also an Agreement dated 30th January 1956 and General Workers Union．On the fact of it this Agreeme
 acherr has been engaged for midnight landing and the vesse
o arrive in dock by 12.30 a．m．each man shall be entitled to payme of 2 20．disappointment money unless transferred to another vessel．
（soe paragraph 10（（）of the schedule）．The claimant howeve contends that this Agreement doose not apply to a cassul worke
like him，and that the payment made to him on this occasion wim an ex gratia payment which does not prevent him from being unem－ loyed．The represenative of the Union however who appeared behaif of the claimant before the local tribunal seems to have argued
the case on the basis that the Agreement did apply the tlaimant
He produced a copy of it and referred to it as being relevant．H He produced a copy of it and referred to it an being relevant．H．
felied on a note in the same schedule which provides that if the vessel evilid on a note in the same schedule which provides that it the evsse
will not enter the lock pits the men may be disengaged forthwith b the owners＇representative．The representative＇s contention was
that，if the clamant had on this occasion been engaged at all，his
engagement had come to an end before midnight and therefore he engagement haid cometo to an end
was not employed on Monday．
6．I should hesitate long before deciding that the Agreement dic
ot apply to casual workers in view of the very serious possibb

 Thave however come to the conclusion that this claim cannot succee
whether the written Agreement applies to the claimant or not． 7．To qualify for unemployment benefit the first thing that the
claimant must prove is that the Monday was a day of unemployme claimant must prove is that the Monday was a day of unemploymen
within the meaning of section 11 of the National Insurance Act 1946 （see regulation 6（1）（a）of the National IIssuancance Unemploymen
and Sickness Benefit）Regulations 1948 ［S．I 1948 No．1277） 8．Having fully considered everything that has seen said， I am
satisfied that the true inference from the facts is as follows．Th paymen
what amounted to a he claimant woud work on Monday if the ship docked in time． do not think that it matters whether it was paid before or aftee
middinght．What does matter is in respect of what period it was paid idinight．What does matter is in respect of what period it was paid
which in mudment was from midnoigh onwards．If the writte－
Agreement applied to the claimant then the payment was mad Agreement applied to the claimant then the payment was made
under the Agreement in accordance with the claimants agrece
rights．fif on the other hand the written Agreement did not apply to the claimant nevertheless in my judgment this was an ex grati ccasion．It was the payment always made in such circumstances
think that，if the employers had on this occasion said that the think that，ip the employers had on this occasion said that thes
hose not to pay the claimant anything，he would not only hav been extremely angry but would have felt that he was not being
given something to which he was legally entitled．Put in a somewha different way，if this Agreement did not apply to the casual workers，
my judgment it was a term of the arrangements between the in my judgment it was a term of the a rrangements setween the of the employers and persons in the position of the claimant，that he
should be paid 20s．disappointment money in the same way as the
registered workers． 9．In the circumstances in my judgment the claimant cannot be
regarded as having been unemployed on the Monday．Although regarded as having been unemployed on the Monday．Athough
see the fore of the argunen of the claimant＇s association，Ithink
that any other conclusion would be inconsistent both with the whole theory relating to guaranteed weekly wages and with decisison
relating to individual days such as Decision $R(U) 5 / 58$ ．Wher employers have agreed to pay and do pay a certain wage for a wee
whether the employee works or not，no day in that week can be regherded as ampayoyee works or not，no day in that week can be
rclaimant＇s agreement provided that he ．In Deceision Rentitled to double wage the Claimant＇s agreement provided that he was entitled to double wages
plus a fixed sum if he worked on Whit－Monday，and to the fixed
sum only if he did not work on that day．A day or two beforehand e was sotififed that te would not be required too work on Whit－Mo
day．He was paid the fixed sum．It was held that he could not day．He was paid the fixed sum．It was held that he could not be
regarded as unemployed on that Monday．That case seems to me distinguishable from the present one．
10．The claimant＇s appeal must be dismissed．

Decision No．R（U）17／64（24th March 1964）
Misconduct－loss of employer＇s money


Decision of the Commissioner
1．My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving
unemployment benefit from 3rd April 1963 to 14 th May 1963 （both dates included）on the ground that he lost his employment throug his misconduct：in
Insurance Act 1946 ． 2．Section 12（2）（a）above－cited provides that a person shall be
discualified for receiving unemployment benefit for a period no
exceeding six weeks if＂he has lost his employment in an employed

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contributor＇s employment through his misconduct，or has voluntarily 3．The claimant is a married man aged 41 years．From 1957．
until nd April 1963 he was employed as an insurance agent． On that date he wrote to his employers saying e P Please find
collecting book，round book，etc．，enclosed． 1 I am handing in my books as I cannot complete my account．I Iave completely broken
down and cannot stand the strain any longer．＂He went on to down and cannot stand the strain any longer．＂He went on to with some $\ddagger 40$ of his employers or money．Hear he had not lost hinfrmed the
employers of this at the time，but tried to cover up in varions ways． He concluded＂＇I am going to the doctor＇s tomorrow morning and
will not be able to finish my acount．I am enclosing all the cash $I$

4．The claimant subsequently claimed unemployment benefit，and
accordingly the usual inquiries were made as to the circumstances
in which his employment had terminated a accordigh his employment had terminated A Among other matters，
in which empoyers were asked－＂Did you disharge the claimant ？＂，
the
Ded to and to this their answer was－＂No，but we regarded his employ
ment as having been terminated when he failed to render his account and account satisfactorily for the money collected on our behalf．＂ 5．On 30th April 1963 the local insurance officer decided that the
claimant tas dissualified for receiving unemployment benefit for the
period of si weeks
 voluntarily left his employment without just cause＂．The claimant
appealed to the local tribunal，and appeared before them on 3 3rd
July 1963．The tribunal refused the appeal，and recorded the follow－ July 1963．The tribunal refused the appeal，and recorded the follow－
ing grounds of decision T ribunal consider that claimants actings
can properly be regarded both as having given up employment ing grounds of decision．Cribunal consider that claimanis actings
can properly be regarded both a having given up employment
without just cause and a discharge for industrial misconduct．＂ 6．The claimant appealed to the Commissioner．It seemed to me
that it might well be in the elaimant＇s interest that he should have an opportunity of explaining certain aspectso of the case in greater
detail．I therefore put the case out for oral hearing．The date of detail．I therefore put the case out for oral hearing．The edate of
hearing was duly intimated to the claimant：but tulimately，on the
day before the bearing and after various reminders he wrote to day before the hearing and after various reminders，he wrote to
say that he was not to attend．The hearing accordingly proceeded say that he was
in his absence．
in＂Loss of employment＂is a more comprehensive phrase than
＂leaving voluntarily＂because oloss ofemployment may resull etither
froav voluntary leavin or from dismisal．In considering whether leaving voluntarily＂：because loss of employment may result either
from voluntary leaving or from dismissal．In considering whether
employment has been lost through misconduct，therefore，it is not employment has been lost through misconduct，thereforo，it is not
always necessary to determine categorically
concerned left voluntarily，or was dismissed．Phether the person
Plainly the employ－ ment in the present case was lost：and the question come emp to be
why was it lost？It was lost because the claimant was－on his own why was it lost？It was lost because the claimant was－on his own
admission－unable to ontinue in his employment，even if his
employers had been prepared to allow him to do so．And the reaso employers had been prepared to allow him to do so．And the reason
for this was that the claimant was unable to account for his
employers＇money，because of the loss of some e 400 ． for this was that the claimant was unable to acc
employers＇money，because of the loss of some $£ 400$ ．
8．It is not to be assumed that the loss of employers＇money by
an employee necessarily，in all cases，constitutes misconduct．Such an employee necessarily，in all cases，constitutes misconduct．Such
loss may be due to to wrongul act of a third party－as when a
bank messenger is set upon and robbed－or to carelessness，or to bank messenger is set upon and robbed－or to carelessness，or to
sher misfortune．Aman may quite innocently have his pocket
picked．But the suggestion that such a loss was due to sheer misfortune naturally invittos consideration a os tos whether lue tack of due
caue
care was involved．Whether there was lack of due care，and whether care was invoived．Ho ther therc was hack ons of the Statute，may be
（if so）it amounted to misconduct in the sense
questions of degree．As wa pointed out in Deicision R（U） 855 ， questions of degree．As was pointed out in Decision R（U） $8 / 57$ ，
misconduct in the sense of the Act inplies an element of bame－
worthiness．It may be constituted by mere carelessness；but it is worthiness．It may be constituted by mere carelessness；but it is
tor huch to expect that all people will at all times be entirely
careful；and in considering whether a person has been guilty of too much to expect that all people will at all times be guilty oo
careffil，and in considering whether a person has been g．ind
misconduct it is necessary to discriminate between that ype and misconcuct it is necessary to discriminate between
degree of carcessness which may have to be put up with in human
affairs，and the more deliberate or more serious type of carelessnes which，just the mores deliberate or more serious thpolding unemployment benefit becausesse the
employee has lost his employment through his own avoidable fault． 9．An employee who has charge of his employer＇s money is under a duty to exercise care to safeguard that money：therefore，if he
losesit，or is otherrise unable to account for ititi is incumbent upon
him to him to explain the loss in a way consistent with the exercicise of due
care．If fe fails to do this，the inference is obviously justifed that he
has failed to exercise proper care：and this，in turn，may well consti－ has failed to exercise proper care，and this，in turn，may well consti－
tute misconduct，as explained above．The claimant in the present
case says that he was caryying the money in his wallet，and that on case says that he was carrying the money in his wallet，and that on
8th January 1963 （which was a Tuesday），when he was on his second or third call in house－to－house collecting，he discovered
the wallet was gone．There is evidence that it is only in exceptional the wallet was gone．
circurstances that a collect would be carrying a sum of the ordion
of $£ 400$ ：and the claimant has entirely failed to explain whethe there were any exceptional circumstances to justify his having
carried so large a sum on his person on the occasion in question． Nor has he offered any proper explanation as to how the walle
came to be lost．He has，in other words，failed to sugset－and
still came to be lost．He has，in other words，failed to suggest－ant
still less ot estalish－any explanation of the loss consistent with
the exercise of due care on his part．This justifies the inference o carelessnness anountare on in the carrc．Sumstances，to misconduct．O，
this view it is not necessary to consider whether the claimant＇ actions after he discoveressary the loss amountier wed to further misconduct
this
I hold that the claimant lost his hoold that the claimant lost his employment through his misconduct，
and I do not find it neessary to discuss hhether，
might equally $w$ well be held to havely，he might equally well be held to have left his employment voluntarily
without just cause． 10．Disqualification for receiving unemployment benefit was thus
incurred，in terms of the Statute，for the period of six weeks stated at the head of this decision．
11．The appeal of the claimant is not allowed．

Retail Prices Overseas
In the table below a summary is given of the latest information relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries contained in GAZETTE was prepared．

| Country | $\substack{\text { Index } \\ \text { baso } \\ 100^{*}}$ <br> Year | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monthich } \\ & \text { for indich } \\ & \text { indere } \\ & \text { niver } \\ & \text { given } \end{aligned}$ | Itemscovereat | ${ }_{\text {Index }}^{\substack{\text { Index } \\ \text { figure }}}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Month } \\ \text { before }}}{\text { den }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Year }}^{\text {before }}$ |
| European countr Belgium | 1953 | July 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All } \text { tems } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{120} 12.84$ | ${ }_{+1.6}^{+0.96}$ | ＋5．93 |
| land | 1957 | May 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | 133 <br> 136 | ＋1 | －13 |
| France | 1962 | July 1964 | $\}_{\substack{\text { Alll items } \\ \text { Food }}}$ | 108 <br> 108 <br> 8 | ＋+0.3 | ＋3．1 |
| Irish Repubi | 1953 | Aug． 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All } \text { items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 138.8 134.7 | ＋1．7⿰㇒⿻土一⿰⿷匚⿳丨コ丨又土） | +11.5 +11.5 |
| Italy（largetowns） | 1961 | July 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | 120．4 | ＋0．7 | 8：4 |
| Netherlands | 1959－60 | Aug． 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{115}^{114}$ | Niil | ${ }_{+11}^{+10}$ |
| Norway | 1959 | July 1964 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { in iems } \\ & \text { ood } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{122}^{118.2}$ | ${ }_{+1}^{+1}$ | ${ }_{+11}^{+6 \cdot 6}$ |
| Portugal（Lisbon） | 1948－49 | July 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { All items } \\ \text { Food } \end{array}\right.$ | 122 124 124 | ${ }_{-0.1}^{\mathrm{Nil}}$ | ＋ $\begin{aligned} & +7.3 \\ & +12 \cdot 8\end{aligned}$ |
| Spain | 1958 | June 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All } \text { items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 133．8 | ＋1：8 |  |
| Switzerland | 1939 | Aug． 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All it } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{220}^{208}$ | ${ }_{-0.1}^{+0.5}$ |  |
|  | 1952－53 | June 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 127.0 128.5 | ＋1．25 | ＋ $\begin{array}{r}+2.1 \\ +4.0\end{array}$ |
| Canada．． | 1949 | Aug． 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All } \text { tems } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{\text {li36．1 }}^{135}$ | －0．3 | ＋1． |
| Israel | 1959 | May 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 131.4 114 | ${ }_{\text {＋}}^{+1.6}$ | $\stackrel{+6.1}{+1: 1}$ |
| New Zealand | 1955＊ | June 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All } \text { items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{1}^{1261}$ | ＋115 |  |
| South Africa <br> （9 urban areas） | 1958 | May 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | 108．2 | －0．1 | ${ }_{+3}^{+2 \cdot 3}$ |
| （butan areas） | 1957－59 | June 1964 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { All } \text { items } \\ \text { Food }\end{array}\right.$ | $\xrightarrow{108} 10$ | ＋0．7 | +1.4 +1.2 |

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS Since last month＇s issue of this GAZETTE was prepared，the under－ nentioned Statutory Instruments，relating to matters with which
the Ministry of Labour is concerned，either directly or indirectly， the Ministry of Labour is concerned，either directiy or indirectiy，
have been pubished in the series of Statutory Instruments．The list
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 Regulation（Ostrich and FFancy Feeather and Artificial Illower）Order
1964（S．I．1964／1487；8d．（11．）），made on 15th September；The
IV4． Vages Regulation（Cotton Waste Reclamation）（Amendment）Order
954（S．I．1964／1582；3d．（6d．），made on 24th September．）Thes Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages
Councils Act 1959．－See page 444 ．

 Orders were made on 3rd September by the Ministry of Labour and
Natitonal Insurance under the Wages Councils Act（Northern
Ireland）1945．See page 444 The National Insurance（Claims and Payments）Amendment
Regulations（Northerr Ireland）lab4（S．R．\＆o． 19641120.5 d ．（8d．）．），
made on 21st August by the Ministry of Labour and National made on 2 1st Auyust by the Ministry of Labour and National
Insurance under the National Insurance Act（Northern Ireland） 1946．These Regulations，operative from 7 th September，are
similar in scope，in relation to Northern Ireland，to the corresponding simila in insope，in relation to Northern Ireland，to the corressponding
Regulations for Great Britain（see page 331 of the August issue of
his GAZRTE）． his GAZETIE）．


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for workers wheherempoyed or not seeking jobs. Vacancie
which cannot be filled locally are circulated to Exchanges over which cannot be filled locally are circulated to Excha
a wide area and, if necessary, over the whole country.
Ex-Regular members of H.M. Forces
Employment Exchanges form part of the Regular Forces
Resettiment Service and at each one there is a member of staf
to hell to help ex-Regulars to secure civilian employment suited to age experience and ability. Advice on employment prospects is
also given to Regulars during their last few months of service. Professional and Executive Register
A service for professional peop A service eror professional people and for those seeking
managerial, exceutive and trainee executive posts in industry and commerce is provided at 38 of the larger Employment Exchanges
Information is also given about careers opportunities in the Information is also given about careers o,
professions and in industry and commerce.
Nurses and Midwives
Many of the larger Employment Exchanges have specially
trained staff to deal with the employment of nurses, midwive trained staff to doal with the employment of nurses, midwive
and those in related occupations. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qualified nurses give advice } \\ & \text { and, where neecessary, conduct interviews. }\end{aligned}$
Disabled People
At every Employment Exhange there is a Disablement
Resettlement Officer to help disabled people to find suitable
. Resettlement Officer to help disabled people to tind sumatable
employment, and too frer avvice on ind ustrial rehabiitaion,
training or sheltered employment. This service is available to training or sheltered employment. This service is available to
all
ald isabled people. The D. R. . will also discuss with employers their responsibilities under the Disabled Persons (Employment
Acts and deal with questions arising out of the employment of
disabled people.
Blind Persons Resettlement Officers and disabled people. Blind Persons Resettlement Officers and
Blind Persons Training Officers are available to assist in the resettlement of blind people.
Resettlement Transfer Scheme
Resettlement Transfer Scheme
By the payyent of grants and allowances, the Resettlement By the payment or grants and allowances, he Resecteanser
Transfer Scheme encourase unemployed workers transer
from one area to another, to take up new employment and to from one area to another, to take up new employment and to
achive permanent resettlement. The failities provided,
include free fares, lodging allowances and household removal achieve permanent resettlement. The facilites
include free fares, lodgging allowances and household remova
costs. costs.
Further information about these services may be obtained a
any Employment Exchange. THE YOUTH EMPLO YMENT SERVICE Availabbe locally through Youth Employment Offices, the
Service is administered in some areas by the Ministry of Labour and in others by the Local Education Authorities. It gives
advice to young people leaving school on their choice of work advice to young people leaving school on their choice of work,
helps them to fod suitable oobs, advises them in their early
years of employment and also assists employers to fill their years of employment and alis.
vacancies for young workers.
School-leavers, other young School-leavers, other young people undder 18 years of age and
those beyond than age still a school full-time, shourd get in touch
with the Youth Employment Office if they require advice with the Youth Employment Office if they require a advice and
asssisance in seeking work. Enuuries from parents about jobs
for their children are welcome. assistance in seeking work.
for their children are welcome. TRAINING
Vocational Training
Vocational training in about 40 skilled trades is provided free of charge at Government Training Centres widely distribute
throughout the country. Courses, usually of six months
duration duration, are available for unskilled workers, disabled people
and ex-Regulars who are suitable for training. Skilled workers and ex-Regulars who are suitable for training. Skilled
who become redundant can be retrained in a new skill.
where the
Whece the faciitites for training at a Government Training
Centre are not suitable, raining can be provided at a technical
or commercial college or with an employer, and for severely or commercial college or with an employer, and for severely
disabled people, stecial residential training colleges.
Good tax-free allowances are paid to trainees at full-time Good tax-rtee alowances are paid to trainees at full-tim
courses. Where necessary, an allowance is made for lodgings o
travelling expenses. Supervisory Training Training in supervisory skills is provided under the "Training
Within Industry for Supevisors scheme. Its object is to
develop the skill of supervisorss in instructing others, in human
ritatins in in develop the skill of supervisors in instructing others, in human
relations, in improving methods and in in preventing accidents.
The training programmes are known as Jot Instruction Job The training programmes are known as Job Instruction, Job
Relations, Job Methods and Job Safety For oftice staft there is a special course on Office Supervision. Ministry Training
Officers either give these courses themselves or train the omplors elither give these courses themselves or train th
employer's representative as a T.W. Trainer so that he can
then conduct courses within his own firm. then conduct courses within his own firm.
Instructor Training
Courses in industrian
trade inss in indurustrial teaching techniques for apprentices and
Training Cocoleges at Training Colleges at Letchworth the Merts.) ${ }^{\text {andrys }}$ Instructor
(Glasgow). These courses are specially designed for peoplon (Glasgow). These courses are specially designed for people who
spend a considerable part of their working time giving instruction.
The Industrial Training Act 1964 gives the Minister of Labour
powers to set up industrial training boards which are responsible
for seeing that sufficient workers are trained to meet the
requirements of individual industries. Boards are able to raise a levy on employers in their industry and to pay grants to those
who train to appoved standards. A Central Training Council who train to approved standards. A Cen
advises the Minister on training matters.
INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION
The Ministry provides free courses at 17 Industrial Rehabilita-
tion Units covering the main industrial areas of the country tion Units covering the main industrial areas of the country.
The Units cater for people over school-leaving age who, after completion of medical treatment or foollowing long unemploy-
nent, need a gradual readjustment to working conditions and ment, need a gradual readjustment to working conditions and
exper vocational help to fit them to retur to work. They also
provide expert advice as to the most suitable kind of work to provide expert advice as to the most suitable kind of work to
take up if a change of job is necessary. Men and women still
an iake up if a change of job is necessary. Men ane woll-health or
in employment may need advice of this sort when ill
advancing age is causing them difficulty in coping with their The courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units last about ight weeks. Tax-free allowances are paid to cover maintenance
nd also, where appropriate, lodging costs and fares. At three and also, where appropriate, lodging costs
of the Units there are residential places.
SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE The Ministry is responsible for the administration and
enforcement of the Factoris Act 1961 and associated legislation. H.M. Factory Inspectors are arailable for consultation on all
matters concerning the safety, health and welfare of workers employed in factories or at certain other premises subject to tis Act, such as docks or places where buliding operations of
works of engineering construction are in progress.
The eddress of the The address of the nearest office of the Inspectorate may be
obtained from any Employment Exchange. obtained from any Employment Exchange,
The Industrial Health and Sorety Contre, 97 Horseferry Road,
Westminstr, Londolt S.W. 1 displays safety, health and welfare Westminster, London S.W.e displays sarety, It is open free to the
methods and appliances used in factories. It ter
public, and special arrangements can be made for taking groups ound.
The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, which is concerned with the safety, health and welfare of workers in a
wide range of non-industrial employment and which provides wide range of non-industrial employment and which provides
for minimum standard of accommodation and other facilities,
nakes various authorities (including loal or minimum standards of accommodation and other facilites,
nakes various authorities (including local authorites, H.M.
Factory Inspectors and Mine and Ouarry Inspectors) responsible Factory Inspectors and Mine and Duarry Inspectors) responsible
or enforcing its general provisions in different classes of Inses.
Infrration or advice on the Act can be obtained from Town
Cleks or District Inspectors of Factories. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Industrial Relations Officers are altached to each Regional
Office of the Ministry. They give assistance to industry in the Office of the Ministry. They give assistance to industry in ane
formation and support of voluntary negotiating machinery and
help in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes. They are available to give advice on such matters as perronenel oolicies, the techniques of personnel man Wages Inspection
The Wages In
interpret thee provisiocons of the Welps empes Reyegrs and workers to under the Wages Councils Act 1959 and enforces the payment
of minimum remuneration and the allowance of holidays with pay as prescribed. The Inspectorate also advises employers and
workers about the effict upon them of the Baking Industry workers about the effiect upon them of the Baking Industry
(Hours of Work) Act 194 , and is responsible for its enforcement.
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[^3]:    

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    estimatesare based on normal conditios of employment and do oot take into account the effect of short-time or overtime.
    

[^5]:    *These changes took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 444 of this GAzzTtr.

[^6]:    * Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retaill prices.

    See also under "Changes in Hours of Work"

[^7]:    - These increases took e effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 363 of the August issue of this G Gzerte.
    +These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See pagee 400 of the September issue of this $\ddagger$ These rates are to remain in operation until 2 Sth January 1967 .
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