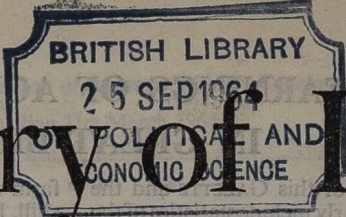


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Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on pages

Employment

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-July was 24,279,000. This was 39,000 more than in June. The main increases were in the distributive trades, food, drink and tobacco and catering and hotels. 378-381

Unemployment

There were 364,100 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 10th August and 4,400 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 368,500 (1.6 per cent. of all employees). Between 13th July and 10th August unemployment rose by 51,000. The main increase 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 178,000—49 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by 11,000; the normal monthly seasonal increase is about 10,000. 382-384

Unfilled Vacancies

There were 357,000 unfilled vacancies on 5th August, 23,000 less than on 8th July. 385

Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 18th July the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 1,946,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 16,000. 380

Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st August (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 141.2 and 149.3, compared with 141.0 and 149.0 (revised figures) at 31st July. 388-395

Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 18th August (January 1962 = 100) was 107.8, compared with 107.4 at 14th July. The index for the food group was 108.7, compared with 108.9 the previous month. 397

Stoppages of Work

About 57,400 workers were involved in August in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 97,000 working days. 398

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The February and August issues of this GAZETTE and the "Annual Abstract of Statistics" regularly include statistics of the average weekly earnings and hours of agricultural workers for a series of yearly and half-yearly periods; additional information, including figures for quarterly periods, is published in the quarterly publication "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production".* This article comprises some supplementary analyses for the four quarters of the year ending 31st March 1964; similar details for the preceding year were published in the September 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

Under various Agricultural Wages Acts the determination of minimum agricultural wages rests with the Agricultural Wages Boards of England and Wales and of Scotland. The responsibility for securing the proper observance of the Orders of these Boards is vested in the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Scotland. For this purpose Departmental officers are authorised to enter farms and to require employers and workers to furnish information about wages paid and the conditions of employment.†

In addition to their investigations of specific complaints of underpayment, the inspectors undertake a regular series of investigations of farms selected on a statistically random basis. It is from these sample surveys covering about 7,000 farms annually in Great Britain that the information given in this article is derived.

The Boards prescribe that the weekly minimum wage shall be related to a standard working week, and also define work which is to be regarded as overtime and fix an hourly rate for it. In England and Wales there is one minimum weekly wage rate for adult men for a standard working week which remains unchanged throughout the year. In Scotland, however, different minimum wage rates are fixed for various classes of workers, whilst the number of hours in the standard working week varies according to the season. Also in Scotland stockmen may be required to work every second week-end without overtime payment, and tractor-men may be obliged to do four hours garage work a week in addition to the standard hours. No standard hours are fixed for grieves or shepherds. In practice, in both England and Wales and Scotland, hours worked before overtime begins (i.e., the agreed basic hours) are sometimes less than the full standard number. The Wages Boards also specify, and prescribe values for, those benefits and advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash, and prescribe the holidays with pay to which workers are entitled.‡

In the tables, analysis by occupation is based on the classification of individual workers according to the work on which they are primarily engaged. Since most farm workers perform a variety of tasks, the classification is somewhat arbitrary and few of the occupational groups are likely to be entirely homogeneous.

Table 1 shows that the July-September quarter is the busiest one for farm workers, particularly for tractor-men; January to March is generally the slackest period. Cowmen and other stockmen work longer hours than the average but these are more evenly spread over the year. Variations between the four quarters in the hours and earnings recorded in this year have been affected by the reduction in the standard working week from 46 to 45 hours in England and Wales with effect from 18th November 1963, and in Scotland with effect from 6th January 1964 from 46½ to 45½ in spring and summer, from 48 to 47 in the autumn, and from 42½ to 42 in the winter. On the same dates the weekly minimum wage for men was raised by 7s. in England and Wales, and by 6s. in Scotland, with comparable increases in hourly and overtime rates, and in the minimum weekly wages and rates for youths and females.

Table 3 shows the composition of total earnings received by farm workers in each occupational group, including seasonal overtime and bonuses, and such perquisites as do not rank as reckonable pay in the enforcement of the Wages Orders. The annual average figures of earnings conceal the variations in earnings that exist between workers, and between the earnings of an individual worker from one season in the year to another.

In Scotland payments in kind constitute a higher proportion of total earnings than they do in England and Wales; Table 6 shows the average values for the more important payments in kind in the two Wages Boards' areas. The premium paid to

farm workers can be regarded as the reward for responsibility, skill, long service, long or irregular hours and as a means of attracting or retaining workers in the face of competition from other industries. The average values of premiums are given in Table 3; Table 7 analyses for England and Wales the numbers of workers in each occupational group according to the amount of their weekly premium.

Definitions of Terms

Hours

1. *Basic hours* are the hours which, it is agreed between employer and worker, shall be worked for the minimum wage. They cannot be more than the standard number of hours prescribed in the Agricultural Wages Orders although they may be less.

2. *Contractual overtime hours* are the hours, agreed in the terms of employment, to be worked regularly in excess of basic hours.

3. *Contract hours* are the total of basic and contractual overtime hours.

4. *Seasonal overtime hours* are those worked in excess of contract hours.

5. *Total hours* are the total of contract hours and seasonal overtime hours. Time paid for but not worked because of sickness or statutory holiday is not deducted.

Earnings

6. *The minimum wage* is the wage payable under the Agricultural Wages Orders for the basic hours worked.

7. *Contract wage* is the wage agreed between employer and worker for the contract hours worked. It may be paid partly in cash and partly in allowable payments in kind.

8. *Allowable payments in kind* are benefits and advantages legally reckonable as payment of wages in lieu of cash, for which purpose the value of each item is prescribed in the Agricultural Wages Orders.

9. *Premium* is the amount by which the contract wage exceeds the wage legally due for contract hours worked.

10. *Seasonal overtime earnings* include payments for piecework.

11. *Other earnings* include bonuses paid at intervals of more than a month and payments in kind not legally reckonable in part payment in lieu of cash under the Wages Boards' Orders.

The following tables relate to hired regular whole-time workers in Great Britain, except for Table 7 which relates to England and Wales only.

Table 1.—Average Weekly Hours

Type of job	Hours per week				
	April-June 1963	July-September 1963	October-December 1963	January-March 1964	Annual average
Men:					
General farm workers	51.0	52.6	50.6	47.2	50.4
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	50.4	51.5	49.2	47.0	49.5
Dairy cowmen	56.3	57.1	56.1	55.1	56.2
Other stockmen	52.0	52.9	51.0	50.0	51.5
Tractor-men	51.7	54.1	49.9	47.1	50.7
Market garden workers	49.9	51.5	50.6	47.3	49.8
Other farm workers	50.3	52.8	49.8	47.1	50.0
All hired men	51.5	53.1	50.9	48.1	50.9
Youths	50.6	50.8	48.8	47.5	49.4
Females	46.4	46.7	45.4	42.7	45.3

Table 2.—Average Basic Hours and Overtime
Year ending 31st March 1964

Type of job	Hours per week			
	Basic hours	Contractual overtime	Seasonal overtime	Total hours
Men:				
General farm workers	45.0	1.5	3.9	50.4
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	45.2	1.7	2.6	49.5
Dairy cowmen	46.0	7.3	2.8	56.1
Other stockmen	46.0	2.3	3.2	51.5
Tractor-men	45.4	0.6	4.7	50.7
Market garden workers	44.7	0.4	4.8	49.9
Other farm workers	44.8	0.5	4.7	50.0
All hired men	45.2	1.8	3.9	50.9
Youths	45.2	1.6	2.6	49.4
Females	42.9	0.7	1.7	45.3

* See page 373 of this GAZETTE.

† An account of proceedings under the Agricultural Wages Act 1948 is given in Part II of the Report on Safety, Health, Welfare and Wages in Agriculture, 1st October 1961 to 30th September 1962. H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. (2s. 4d. including postage).

‡ Rates of pay and conditions of employment prescribed by the Wages Boards are laid down in the Orders of the Agricultural Wages Board (England and Wales) and the Agricultural Wages Board (Scotland).

Table 3.—Composition of Average Weekly Earnings
Year ending 31st March 1964

	Men								Youths	Females
	General farm workers	Bailiffs, foremen, grieves	Dairy cowmen	Other stockmen	Tractor-men	Market garden workers	Other farm workers	Average (all men)		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Minimum wage for basic hours	184 5	188 2	187 4	190 9	189 4	184 6	180 8	185 6	116 9	125 8
Contractual overtime	9 3	10 6	44 10	14 5	3 7	2 3	3 1	11 10	6 2	3 2
Premium	14 10	58 10	32 8	26 6	17 8	23 2	34 8	22 0	10 10	11 10
Contract wage	208 6	257 6	264 10	231 8	210 7	209 11	218 5	219 4	133 9	139 11
Seasonal overtime	23 5	15 9	17 3	19 4	28 5	28 11	28 8	24 11	10 3	7 3
Other earnings in cash and in kind	8	7 10	2 6	3 10	9	1 5	1 1	1 9	3	7
Total earnings	232 7	281 1	284 7	254 10	239 9	240 3	248 2	246 0	144 3	147 9

Table 4.—Average Weekly Earnings by Quarters

	April-June 1963	July-September 1963	October-December 1963	January-March 1964
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Men:				
General farm workers	231 3	240 10	235 8	222 7
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	273 2	291 1	280 7	279 9
Dairy cowmen	281 5	288 6	283 10	284 8
Other stockmen	252 5	260 1	252 6	254 4
Tractor-men	239 6	253 3	237 2	229 3
Market garden workers	232 4	246 5	246 2	235 5
Other farm workers	247 5	264 7	254 9	249 1
All hired men	242 6	253 7	246 8	238 8
Youths	144 1	146 4	143 1	143 8
Females	147 8	148 2	150 2	145 1

Table 6.—Payments in Kind (Men)

Type of payment in kind	Percentage of workers receiving	Average weekly value	
		Per worker receiving	All workers
England and Wales		s. d.	s. d.
Board and/or lodging	4.8	40 0	1 11
Cottage	48.8	6 2	3 0
Milk	22.1	6 0	1 4
Scotland		s. d.	s. d.
Board and/or lodging	9.4	52 2	4 11
Cottage	66.7	9 10	6 6
Milk	47.7	10 1	4 10

Table 7.—Range of Premiums (England and Wales only)
Year ending 31st March 1964

Premium per week	Men								Youths	Females
	General farm workers	Bailiffs, foremen, grieves	Dairy cowmen	Other stockmen	Tractor-men	Market garden workers	Other farm workers	All men		
No premium	25.5	1.0	7.9	11.6	13.0	22.0	8.4	18.3	34.4	36.5
Under 5s.	10.8	1.2	5.6	6.1	7.0	5.8	2.6	8.0	15.8	18.0
5s.-9s. 11d.	14.7	2.8	8.2	12.4	17.6	11.9	8.3	13.1	12.6	11.3
10s.-19s. 11d.	21.3	6.2	20.6	21.8	29.8	20.5	20.3	21.3	18.6	16.5
20s.-29s. 11d.	12.0	12.9	15.2	13.4	15.9	10.7	14.4	13.0	7.8	6.8
30s.-39s. 11d.	6.7	11.6	11.3	11.9	9.3	10.0	12.9	8.7	4.8	3.0
40s.-49s. 11d.	4.6	12.0	10.7	7.0	3.9	6.2	8.6	6.0	2.5	4.7
50s. and over	4.4	52.3	20.5	15.8	3.5	12.9	24.5	11.6	3.5	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1963

Presenting his Annual Report* on the work of H.M. Factory Inspectorate for 1963, the Chief Inspector says that "co-operation between all concerned is indispensable to any successful attempt to prevent accidents and eliminate disease" and, to underline this point, quotes the opening words of the special chapter (Chapter III) of the Report which is about the responsibilities of factory occupiers, employers, workers and others in safety and health matters—"where safety and health are concerned, every man in a factory is both his own and his brother's keeper". This theme is developed in the special chapter which is in two parts: the first is headed "Wider Responsibilities" and shows how, by voluntary action, the highest standards of safety and health can be achieved in industry; the second part summarises the more specific obligations and duties allocated by the law.

The Chief Inspector emphasizes the importance of the properly organised training of all workers and especially the young. He says that despite growing interest in training there are still a very great number of accidents to young people. Many firms, particularly the smaller ones, still do not consciously and actively follow a policy designed to eliminate these accidents. Examination of the accidents reported shows that lack of training, inadequate supervision and the bad example of older workers are, either singly or in combination, the main causes.

He explains that for various reasons it is difficult to interpret the accident statistics for 1963. The exceedingly severe winter brought much of the construction industry to a standstill and consequently reduced the number of accidents and fatalities in the first quarter of the year. Following the publication in July 1963 of the results of the survey of accident reporting standards carried out in October 1962 in co-operation with the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, the Inspectorate took every opportunity of reminding factory occupiers of their obligation to report accidents to the District Inspector and this, together with the greater publicity which has been given to the statutory requirement to report accidents, may have contributed to the increased number of reported accidents. The results of a further, and larger, survey undertaken in April 1964 should enable more detailed information to be obtained about the reporting standards of individual industries. The Chief Inspector stresses the need to report accidents, as knowledge of the pattern of accident occurrences is essential to the formation of an accident prevention policy, and information on accidents is a gauge of the efficacy of safety controls and measures.

Commenting on accidents in the five categories known as the "Big Five", namely, manual handling of goods and materials, falls of persons, striking against objects, being struck by falling objects and the use of hand tools, he says that "experience has shown that the majority occur in circumstances which cannot readily be controlled by legislation, for example, lack of attention to good industrial housekeeping and to general tidiness, ignorance of proper methods of lifting, failure to make use of protective clothing such as gloves, goggles, safety footwear and helmets in situations which require them, and above all lack of knowledge or application of safe methods of work. The errors arising from human behaviour unlike the requirement to fence a dangerous machine do not, except to a very limited extent, lend themselves to control by legislation". All must know and accept their wider responsibilities for creating a safer working place. "Only when this is universally recognised will these types of accidents be reduced."

Safety activities in industry

An account is given of the work of stimulating and encouraging the voluntary safety activities in individual industries, of safety activities in the aluminium, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and rubber industries, and of other developments in accident prevention organisation. Examples are included of the variety of ways in which self-inspection can be done.

Safety of young persons

"It may not be so easy for small firms to give safety training but, if the will is there, it is by no means impossible or even particularly difficult." Training can be given by a foreman or another experienced worker provided that he himself is safety conscious and properly trained. Group training schemes such as those operated in various parts of the country, or similar training courses offered by some local education authorities and voluntary safety organisations can also be used.

A few of the very large number of accidents reported to the Inspectorate are described in detail as examples of the need for training, supervision and good leadership of young people by older workers.

Reporting of accidents

An account is given of a survey of accident reporting standards carried out in 1962 in conjunction with the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and of the action taken on the results of the survey. The account is prefaced by a definition of statutory requirements for the reporting of accidents and an interpretation of their application.

Construction industries

Emphasis is given to the importance of having safety supervisors. A new and well-equipped safety centre for the construction industries was opened at Leeds in 1963 bringing the total of such centres up to seven. It is a matter of disappointment, however, that nearly all the support for the courses at the centres comes from a comparatively small proportion of firms in the industries.

*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, 1963. Cmd. 2450. H.M. Stationery Office, price 8s. (8s. 6d. including postage).

Group safety supervisor schemes, under which groups of small firms in the same area share the services of jointly appointed safety supervisors, continued to expand in 1963.

The prevention of collapse of scaffolding and of excavations and the use of safety nets in bridge construction and similar work are discussed.

Fire prevention

Injuries occurring in general conflagrations are a very small proportion of those caused by fire in factories and they seldom arise from inadequacy of the means of escape. When they do occur it is normally because someone has returned to a burning building to retrieve a personal possession or to assist first-aid fire-fighting operations, or because fire-fighting has continued beyond the stage when the means of escape is still usable. A brief assessment is made of the characteristics and effectiveness of certain vaporising liquids used in portable extinguishers.

Automation and mechanisation

Automation and mechanisation have done much to step up output and improve efficiency in manufacture and, at the same time, to eliminate or remove many of the hazards to which workers have been exposed. But often such new developments are attended by fresh hazards; these are discussed.

New developments in industry

Developments described, which have a bearing on safety or health, include lifting gear, the fencing of foreign blow-moulding machines, radial drilling machines, organic peroxides and the protective earthing of factory installations. Of particular interest is the "Laser", which is likely to become more extensively used in industry in the future.

Accident statistics

In 1963 a total of 204,269 accidents were reported to the Inspectorate, 7.4 per cent. more than the corresponding total of 190,158 accidents in 1962. The number of fatal accidents was 610, which is 58 less than in 1962.

There were 167,217 reported accidents to men, compared with 155,190 in 1962, an increase of 7.7 per cent.; fatal accidents numbered 586, a decrease of 64 compared with 1962.

Accidents to women numbered 23,587, compared with 22,545 in 1962, an increase of 4.6 per cent.; there were five fatalities, the same number as in 1962.

There were 10,035 accidents to boys, compared with 9,417 in 1962, an increase of 6.6 per cent.; and 18 fatalities compared with 13 in 1962.

The number of reported accidents to girls was 3,430, compared with 3,006 in 1962, an increase of 14.1 per cent. There was one fatality in 1963.

Analyses of the figures of reported accidents are given in tables in the Statistical Appendix to the Report.

The pattern of distribution of accidents by causation and nature and site of injury remains much the same as in previous years, in spite of the increase in the number of reported accidents.

Accidents in factories

The "Big Five" accounted for 107,604 accidents, including 106 fatalities. There were 42,804 accidents associated with the manual handling of goods, 26,589 (including 64 fatalities) with falls of persons, 13,567 with stepping on or striking against objects, 12,589 (including 34 fatalities) with persons being struck by falling objects, and 12,055 with the use of hand tools.

The number of machinery accidents in factory processes was 32,981, including 96 fatalities.

There were 12,448 transport accidents in factory processes, including 47 fatalities.

Accidents on construction work

There were 28,348 accidents, including 242 fatalities on construction work.

The main causes of reported accidents on construction work for the years 1961 to 1963 are shown in a table in the chapter on accident statistics and a more detailed analysis is given in the Statistical Appendix.

Accidents at docks, wharves, quays and warehouses

There were 7,815 reported accidents, including 36 fatalities. Of the machinery accidents at docks, wharves and quays no fewer than 1,166 were connected with the use of cranes, other lifting machines and lifting tackle, and 12 of these accidents were fatal.

Electrical accidents

The total number of reported electrical accidents was 845, including 36 fatalities, and 180 were cases of welders' conjunctivitis or "eye flash". The majority of the accidents occurred at normal public electricity supply voltages.

Dangerous occurrences

There were 1,765 dangerous occurrences notified under section 81 of the Factories Act 1961 and the number of accidents associated with them was 284, including 33 fatalities.

Administration and staffing

Prosecutions instituted by the Inspectorate for breaches of the Factories Act 1961 or Regulations involved 1,834 informations being laid against 816 different firms or persons; 1,726 convictions were obtained, an increase of 8 per cent. over 1962.

The total number of Factory Inspectors in post at the end of 1963 was 464, an increase of 18 compared with 1962. Arising from the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 changes in the strength of the Inspectorate were authorised towards the end of 1963 and as a result the revised strength became 517 early in 1964.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES ON INDUSTRIAL HEALTH IN 1963

The special chapter (Chapter III) of the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on Industrial Health* for the year 1963 is entitled "Applied Physiology of Work". The chapter can perhaps be regarded as a counterpart to the article on "Automation and Mechanisation: Developments which eliminate old hazards but sometimes introduce new ones" contained in the main Report (see preceding item). Some of the beneficial effects are the reduction of physical fatigue and of the need for physical effort. But sometimes new developments create psychological problems because of the need to adjust to new methods of working which may result in mental fatigue. In a number of cases, however, processes are not amenable to mechanisation and will continue to require muscle power. Fatigue, whether of physical or psychological origin, may increase the liability to accidents and disease, besides causing deterioration in output. These are some of the points discussed in "Applied Physiology of Work" which also deals with the importance of such environmental aspects of the workplace as heating, lighting and ventilation and with the effects on the worker of posture, seating, food and rest breaks.

Review of the year

Chapter I of the Report reviews the main developments and activities during 1963, including progress on drafts of regulations dealing with the protection of the health of workers exposed to the risk of anthrax, lead or mercury poisoning; and with the safe use and handling of unsealed sources of ionising radiations.

The Rochdale Industrial Health Service Ltd. and the Dundee and District Occupational Health Service Ltd. came into operation on 1st January 1963 and the West Bromwich, Smethwick and District Manufacturers' Occupational Health Service Ltd. became fully operational on 1st May 1963. The Occupational Hygiene Service at Slough closed down in March 1964 owing to insufficient demand.

During the year a considerable volume of chemical, physical and biological testing was carried out in the Factory Inspectorate's own laboratories in connection with investigations into problems of industrial health and compliance with legislation.

Most of the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 came into force on 1st August 1964. An account is given of action, following the passing of the Act in July 1963, on administrative procedures and on draft regulations and orders made under the Act. This legislation will be enforced by 1,700 local authorities in England, Wales and Scotland, except in defined classes of premises which have been allocated to H.M. Factory Inspectorate and H.M. Inspectorate of Mines and Quarries. The work of the local authorities will be co-ordinated by 13 Deputy Superintending Inspectors of the Factory Inspectorate.

Some information is given about the progress of a research programme into effects of industrial noise on hearing which is being financed from the Industrial Injuries Fund. The project, which has the full support of the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress, is being carried out jointly by a team from the National Physical Laboratory and the Medical Research Council's Wernher Research Unit on Deafness.

In 1963 Appointed Factory Doctors carried out 519,705 examinations of young persons for fitness for employment under the Factories Act, compared with 505,325 examinations in 1962. Certificates of fitness were refused in 1,449 cases, compared with 1,529 in the previous year. An analysis of the causes of rejection is given.

Industrial diseases, poisoning and gassing

Chapter II discusses the incidence of notifiable industrial diseases and reportable gassing accidents, and gives details of some of the cases of industrial disease, poisoning and gassing notified to the Inspectorate in 1963 and of some non-notifiable diseases which came to their attention. Details are given of the work of the pathological laboratory of the Medical Branch which included the examination in 1963 of 407 persons exposed to lead and its compounds, the examination for mercury content of 270 specimens of urine taken from workers exposed to mercury and its compounds, 119 haematological examinations of workers using, or exposed to, benzene, and the examination of workers using various organic solvents.

In 1963 there were 503 notified and accepted cases of industrial disease or poisoning, as compared with 432 in 1962. Investigations, following notification of cases of industrial disease or poisoning, were undertaken where appropriate by the Chemical and Medical Branches of the Inspectorate, including analyses of the air of workrooms and medical examinations of workers involved.

There were also 259 gassing accidents, as compared with 281 in 1962. The Report points out that a constantly recurring factor, particularly in the case of carbon monoxide gassings, is the failure of men to take the proper precautions and use the breathing apparatus available, even though they have been warned of the risk.

*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories on Industrial Health, 1963. Cmd. 2444. H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage).

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EARNINGS AND HOURS OF MEN MANUAL WORKERS BY REGION

Last month's issue of this GAZETTE contained particulars of earnings of manual workers and of weekly hours worked by them in April 1964 in a wide range of industries in the United Kingdom. The present article supplements this information with a regional analysis. It gives figures of average weekly and hourly earnings and average hours worked in respect of men in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and each administrative Region of England in April 1964. Comparable data for October 1963 were published in the March 1964 issue of this GAZETTE (page 95).

The figures are analysed by industry group. Average weekly earnings of men in each individual industry appear in Table B.10

of the September 1964 issue (No. 10) of the bulletin "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production" (see next page).

In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Industry group	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
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TABLE 1.—Average Weekly Earnings—Men (21 years and over)—April 1964

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Food, drink and tobacco	351 11	325 7	327 2	339 6	312 9	333 0	312 0	305 10	302 7	296 10	328 0
Chemicals and allied industries	357 7	381 6	366 9	340 3	339 1	370 4	356 6	342 1	369 3	387 5	360 4
Metal manufacture	387 11	374 9	349 11	382 8	381 6	378 7	356 4	352 6	413 10	307 4	381 2
Engineering and electrical goods	365 0	363 0	341 8	372 6	343 1	346 6	358 0	353 0	372 0	372 0	358 1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	370 9	344 2	375 5	374 5	344 7	364 3	351 6	333 4	412 4	319 2*	350 5
Vehicles	440 6	437 2	400 2	448 9	360 0	373 11	368 9	357 4	367 7	352 1	425 4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	363 5	370 3	342 10	362 8	360 6	339 1	346 9	347 0	350 2	289 2	358 11
Textiles	357 7	342 4	322 10	359 6	321 3	302 11	344 6	288 7	356 1	267 3	320 8
Leather, leather goods and fur	325 1	304 4	311 10	301 8	313 10	301 3	300 10	288 10	294 0	274 3	308 4
Clothing and footwear	322 2	302 7	349 9	311 8	304 2	292 0	306 5	301 7	305 0	270 7	308 6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	382 1	378 4	341 6	351 8	352 11	345 1	337 2	327 11	342 10	314 0	360 1
Timber, furniture, etc.	371 6	357 0	300 7	322 4	313 2	326 6	326 10	298 8	302 6	260 5	338 8
Paper, printing and publishing	434 9	442 8	362 7	366 4	358 3	403 7	373 9	353 1	373 9	330 0	405 8
Other manufacturing industries	365 5	357 10	353 7	377 0	326 1	345 8	339 2	327 8	363 5	314 10	357 0
All manufacturing industries	379 8	381 4	354 11	379 7	345 2	347 4	350 9	335 3	379 11	302 2	364 3
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	386 6	335 6	338 3	368 10	359 8	348 5	323 5	313 8	324 1	254 10	341 10
Construction	371 5	334 0	320 5	353 0	339 2	351 6	343 4	335 4	339 7	284 6	352 5
Gas, electricity and water	343 3	342 10	316 6	340 2	322 7	321 4	312 11	304 5	325 5	273 10	329 10
Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	381 2	342 0	330 8	354 11	335 11	334 3	314 9	316 7	333 7	262 2	345 2
Certain miscellaneous services†	317 0	298 9	279 9	306 2	291 3	290 5	269 5	270 5	280 11	271 6	296 10
Public administration‡	286 7	276 6	275 2	277 5	265 3	269 2	260 2	250 0	256 0	215 3	270 6
All the above, including manufacturing industries	369 6	358 0	334 6	368 3	338 4	341 5	337 11	326 2	354 11	287 5	352 5

TABLE 2.—Average Hours Worked—Men (21 years and over)—April 1964

	47.9	47.8	48.6	47.9	48.8	48.3	47.9	47.6	48.0	47.5	48.0
Food, drink and tobacco	47.9	47.8	48.6	47.9	48.8	48.3	47.9	47.6	48.0	47.5	48.0
Chemicals and allied industries	48.2	46.8	48.7	47.8	47.0	46.7	45.3	45.8	46.0	52.9	46.9
Metal manufacture	48.8	47.9	44.6	47.4	47.1	47.5	46.5	46.7	45.0	44.6	46.9
Engineering and electrical goods	47.3	47.3	47.7	47.2	47.5	47.4	47.6	46.4	47.8	46.4*	47.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	48.9	47.9	48.5	47.8	47.9	47.9	47.3	47.3	48.3	47.4	47.4
Vehicles	47.1	46.6	46.6	45.2	46.3	47.7	48.4	44.4	45.6	45.5	46.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	48.0	48.1	48.8	47.0	48.5	48.6	47.7	48.4	46.9	45.8	47.7
Textiles	48.9	46.9	45.8	46.1	49.0	46.9	46.1	48.3	42.5	46.0	47.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	45.5	47.5	46.6	46.7	47.5	48.0	47.7	45.1	46.1	47.3	46.6
Clothing and footwear	42.6	43.2	43.7	43.8	46.2	43.8	45.2	43.7	44.5	44.6	43.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	51.3	47.3	48.3	48.8	50.6	48.7	48.8	48.7	49.2	51.0	49.6
Timber, furniture, etc.	47.0	46.6	46.2	46.2	46.6	46.1	46.3	44.9	45.5	44.1	46.5
Paper, printing and publishing	46.7	46.6	45.6	45.1	45.8	47.6	46.3	46.4	47.0	45.3	46.5
Other manufacturing industries	47.7	49.3	47.9	46.5	48.7	49.2	47.8	46.8	47.5	48.4	47.9
All manufacturing industries	47.4	47.3	47.3	46.7	47.8	47.5	46.9	46.7	46.1	46.6	47.1
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	55.8	57.1	50.1	54.3	51.1	52.6	49.1	50.1	50.3	52.5	51.6
Construction	50.5	49.6	48.7	49.7	49.6	49.7	49.2	48.0	48.8	48.1	49.7
Gas, electricity and water	48.1	49.5	47.7	49.6	48.8	48.8	48.1	46.5	48.7	44.8	48.6
Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	51.0	52.3	51.9	52.9	52.5	50.6	50.3	49.8	51.6	46.9	50.6
Certain miscellaneous services†	47.2	47.0	46.0	46.8	46.5	46.2	45.9	44.6	45.4	42.6	46.2
Public administration‡	45.5	45.1	45.6	44.7	44.8	44.9	44.1	44.2	44.7	44.3	44.9
All the above, including manufacturing industries	48.2	48.1	47.8	47.4	48.2	47.9	47.4	47.0	47.1	46.7	47.8

TABLE 3.—Average Hourly Earnings—Men (21 years and over)—April 1964

	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Food, drink and tobacco	88.2	81.7	80.8	85.1	76.9	82.7	78.2	77.1	75.6	75.0	82.0
Chemicals and allied industries	89.0	97.8	90.4	85.4	86.6	95.2	94.4	89.6	96.3	87.9	92.2
Metal manufacture	95.4	93.9	94.1	96.9	97.2	95.6	92.0	90.6	110.4	82.7	97.5
Engineering and electrical goods	92.6	92.1	86.0	94.7	86.7	87.7	89.6	91.3	93.4	82.5*	91.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	91.0	86.2	92.9	94.0	86.3	91.4	89.6	86.4	102.4	88.7	88.7
Vehicles	112.2	112.6	103.0	119.1	93.3	94.1	91.4	96.6	96.7	92.9	110.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	90.9	92.4	84.3	92.6	89.2	83.7	87.2	86.0	89.6	75.8	90.3
Textiles	87.8	87.6	84.6	93.6	78.7	77.5	89.7	71.7	100.5	69.7	81.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	85.7	76.9	80.3	77.5	79.3	75.3	75.7	76.9	76.5	69.6	79.4
Clothing and footwear	90.8	84.1	96.0	85.4	79.0	80.0	81.3	82.8	82.2	72.8	84.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	89.4	89.4	84.8	86.5	83.7	85.0	82.9	80.8	83.6	73.9	87.1
Timber, furniture, etc.	94.4	91.9	78.1	83.7	80.6	85.0	84.7	79.8	79.8	70.9	87.4
Paper, printing and publishing	111.7	114.0	95.4	97.5	80.3	101.7	96.9	91.3	98.4	87.4	104.7
Other manufacturing industries	91.9	87.1	88.6	97.3	80.3	84.3	85.1	84.0	91.8	78.1	89.4
All manufacturing industries	96.1	96.7	90.0	97.5	86.7	87.7	89.7	86.1	98.9	77.8	92.8
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	83.1	70.5	81.0	81.5	84.5	79.5	79.0	75.1	77.3	58.2	79.5
Construction	88.3	80.8	79.0	85.2	82.1	84.9	83.7	83.8	83.5	71.0	85.1
Gas, electricity and water	85.6	83.1	79.6	82.3	79.3	79.0	78.1	78.6	80.2	73.3	81.4
Transport and communication (except railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	89.7	78.5	76.5	80.5	76.5	79.3	75.1	76.3	77.6	67.1	81.9
Certain miscellaneous services†	80.6	76.3	73.0	78.5	75.2	75.4	70.4	72.8	74.3	76.5	77.1
Public administration‡	75.6	73.6	72.4	74.5	71.0	71.9	70.8	67.9	68.7	58.3	72.3
All the above, including manufacturing industries	92.0	89.3	84.0	93.2	84.2	85.5	85.5	83.3	90.4	73.9	88.5

* It is not possible to publish separate figures for engineering and electrical goods, and for shipbuilding and marine engineering in Northern Ireland without disclosing information about individual establishments.
 † Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes.
 ‡ Industrial employees in national government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, construction, transport and communication, and only those employees not assigned to these other industries have been included under "Public administration".

SICK PAY SCHEMES

There are good arguments to justify providing sick pay cover for all workers, states the Report*, recently issued by the Ministry of Labour, of a Committee on Occupational Sick Pay Schemes set up by the National Joint Advisory Council.

The Committee, on which were represented the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress and the nationalised industries, points out, however, that provision for sick pay costs money and the cost, if incurred, results in less being available for other purposes. "The question of when to provide for sick pay or to improve an existing arrangement is essentially one of priorities and it must be decided, in the general case, by mutual agreement between employers and trade unions."

The Committee hopes that in reaching a decision those concerned will give due priority to the case for providing sick pay and suggests that a practical way round the difficulties may be the introduction, or in some cases improvement, of sick pay arrangements in stages.

In a foreword to the Report the Minister of Labour writes "In a Britain geared to growth and change it is becoming increasingly recognised that reasonable security for the worker has an important part to play. For some time the Government, in consultation with both sides of industry, has been promoting a programme for strengthening the security and status of workers. Part of that programme, with which this report deals, is the expansion and improvement of sick pay schemes by voluntary action. Any plans to introduce or extend a sick pay scheme will involve considerations of cost. I hope very much that, in choosing how to use their resources, firms and industries, together with those who represent the workers, will give full weight to the improved contribution that suitable financial provision for workpeople during illness can make to industrial efficiency, and so to increased resources for the future."

Scope of the Report

The Report examines the case for sick pay schemes, sets out factual information collected and studied by the Committee, points out certain gaps in the available information and suggests the main considerations which should be taken into account when planning the introduction or improvement of a sick pay scheme.

Case for sick pay schemes

The Committee points out that increased emphasis has been placed in recent years on improving the security and status of workpeople. It has come to be more widely recognised that this has a major part to play in promoting co-operation in expanding production in an age of technological change. The Government is currently investigating with industry the possibilities of improved provision for redundancy, for guaranteed earnings and for sick pay.

It elaborates the case for providing sick pay, on social grounds and on economic grounds. There is a case on social grounds to cushion the worker against the risk of an unduly heavy drop in income during sickness. There may also be a case on economic grounds in the benefits, direct and indirect, which may accrue to the employer and to the economy in general.

Present situation

The Committee states that rather more than half of the employed population are covered by sick pay arrangements of some kind. Virtually all workers in the public sector and most white-collar workers in the private sector have some kind of sick pay cover. Only about one-third of manual workers in the private sector appear to be covered. The situation varies considerably between industries and between occupations.

The provision of sick pay has spread, particularly since the war, and current negotiations or claims for the provision of additional schemes point to the possibility of a further spread in the near future.

Most sick pay schemes provide for full pay at the start of payment, which commonly begins on the first day of sickness, and usually National Insurance benefit is deducted. Frequently full pay is reduced, usually to half pay after a defined period of sickness. The period of payment varies considerably, and is often related to the length of an employee's service. A common period appears to be about 13 weeks, but often the period is at the employer's discretion.

Incidence of sick absence

The differing incidence of sickness according to occupation, age, sex and area is examined. So too is the available evidence about the effect on sick absence of the introduction of sick pay. The evidence on this latter point is found to be inconclusive and the Committee suggests that more research is needed into the matter. It points out, however, that even when absence increases in such circumstances, it may be because the provision of sick pay has made it easier for workers who are genuinely unfit to stay away from work and this is a beneficial result.

Cost of schemes

Certain information about the cost of providing sick pay is summarised in the Report, including a number of estimates by the Government Actuary.

Suggestions for further study

Attention is drawn to a number of gaps in the available information about sick pay. The Committee suggests that it would be of historical value and interest if a full study could be made of the general history of the development of sick pay arrangements.

* Sick Pay Schemes. Report of a Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council on Occupational Sick Pay Schemes. H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d. including postage).

There is also a need for some up-to-date and detailed research into what happens to sick absence, and why, when a sick pay scheme is introduced, and into how far the effect varies with the nature of the arrangements introduced. It points out that full information is lacking about the proportions of sick pay arrangements which are contributory and non-contributory, respectively, and also about the cost of existing schemes, but that information on both these points will be provided in due course by the Ministry of Labour's proposed enquiry into labour costs incurred during 1964.

Nevertheless, the Committee is satisfied that supplementary information of the kind indicated would not be likely to affect to any major extent the general picture it has obtained of the present position or the broad conclusions it has reached.

factual information which will assist those engaged in negotiation or arbitration to examine the particular cases before them in relation to the wider implications of the decisions to be made. In addition to comprehensive statistics of earnings (including salary earnings), the Ministry of Labour contributes information about wage rates, hours of work, holidays with pay, manpower, employment, unemployment, unfilled vacancies and retail prices. A section on company profits, dividends, assets, etc., prepared by the Board of Trade, includes a detailed analysis of the accounts of quoted companies; also supplied by the Board are tables of index numbers of wholesale prices and of export and import unit values. Tables contributed by the Central Statistical Office show the main movements in production, employment and incomes for the economy as a whole. A number of charts are included in the publication.

The current edition, No. 10 (September 1964), is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 15s. (15s. 8d. including postage), or through any bookseller.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The Scottish Agricultural Wages Board made an Order on 30th June 1964, with effect from 7th September 1964, varying the minimum and overtime rates of wages in respect of workers employed in agriculture in all District Agricultural Wages Committee Areas in Scotland.

The Order raises the minimum time rate for male general workers, aged 20 years and over, by 9s. a week to 195s. For men employed as shepherds in charge of breeding or hill stock and for grieves the increases are 11s. 3d. and 15s. 6d. a week, respectively, to a minimum of 223s. 9d.; for shepherds not in charge of breeding or hill stock

REPORT OF H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES AND QUARRIES FOR 1963

The "Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries, under the Mines and Quarries Act 1954, for 1963" has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). It records that 254 persons were killed in the coal mining industry in 1963 against 257 in 1962 and 1,402 seriously injured against 1,577 in 1962. Although there was a reduction in the numbers killed and injured in 1963, the number of persons at risk was considerably less than that ten years ago, and the accident and fatality rates in terms of manshifts are greater than then.

In the course of his Report the Chief Inspector describes "the continued failure to make any real impression on the accident rate not merely as disappointing but distressing in the extreme".

He suggests that it would appear that far too many people think constant observance of rules and regulations prevents high production and remarks:

"Expressed in the simplest possible terms real safety lies in getting every job, at all levels, done in the right way—this is also the key to continuous overall efficiency. Safety is very largely a matter of attitudes, and I am convinced that the accident rate will not be brought to more reasonable proportions until very many more people stop paying lip service to safety, and demonstrate their sincere conviction that something can and must be done about the present situation".

Of the 254 fatalities in 1963 no one incident accounted for more than four deaths; 239 separate incidents accounted each for one death.

An appendix to the Report includes detailed statistical tables relating to fatal and serious accidents in coal and other mines and in quarries, to diseases in coal mines, the use of explosives, the employment of horses and output and employment.

Coal mines

At the end of the year 693 coal mines were being worked by the National Coal Board and 350 by private owners under licences granted by the Board. Inspections totalling 27,186 were made by H.M. Inspectors, excluding those made by H.M. Inspectors of Horses, compared with 28,098 in 1962. Of these 17,555 were made underground and 9,631 on the surface. H.M. Inspectors of Horses made 1,838 inspections during which 19,639 examinations of horses were made. Workmen's Inspectors made 6,138 inspections at 533 mines and Safety Board Inspectors made 3,087 inspections at 481 mines.

During the year 116 persons were killed and 505 seriously injured by falls of ground, compared with 85 and 615, respectively, in 1962. With the increased use of power-loading and prop-free front faces there are much greater possibilities for accident reduction; these possibilities have not yet, however, been realised.

The subject of conveyor anchorages is treated separately for the first time by the Report; ten persons were killed over the past two years in accidents involving uncontrolled movement of the conveyor.

There was a welcome reduction in the number of accidents due to explosives; one man was killed and 18 were seriously injured, against three killed and 29 seriously injured in 1962. Many accidents could have been avoided by simple compliance with the regulations, and more by correct definition of the danger zone.

There were 73 fires in 1963 against 57 in 1962. The causes of fires over the past five years are analysed in the Report, and the need is stressed for cleanliness and efficient maintenance of belt-conveyors and locomotives, the clearing of coal dust accumulations from around conveyors and the proper maintenance of conveyor bearings.

and for shepherds and grieves under 20 years of age the rates will be those fixed for stockmen; for stockmen the minimum rate is increased by 10s. 6d. to 218s. 9d. a week and for tractormen and horsemen by 6s. to a minimum of 212s. 3d. a week. Men employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers, are to receive 4s. 6d. an hour, an increase of 2½d. an hour. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are increased by amounts varying according to age.

For female workers, aged 18 and under 21 years, the minimum rate is increased by 6s. 3d. a week to 136s., and for those aged 21 years and over by 6s. 9d. to 148s. 3d. a week. For women, 21 years and over, employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, poultrywomen or dairymaids, the minimum rate is increased by 7s. 3d. a week to 168s. 9d. and for tractorwomen and horsewomen by 3s. 3d. to 163s. 6d. a week. The minimum hourly rate at age 21, for women who are employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers, is increased from 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 5½d. The corresponding rates for all other female workers are increased by amounts varying according to age.

There are consequential adjustments for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime payment and in the value of certain benefits.

For general farm workers there are now no special harvest hours. The working hours, which average 45 a week, are to be spread over 39 weeks of 46 hours and 13 weeks of 42 hours, the change being made at midnight on the second Sundays of November and February. Stockmen, stockwomen, poultrywomen and dairymaids will have their hours reduced by an average of 2 a week, from 59 and 46 to 56 and 45 in alternate weeks. The additional hours which horsemen and horsewomen are permitted to work for necessary stable work are reduced from 5 to 4 a week; the additional hours for necessary garage work, worked by tractormen and tractorwomen, remain at 4 a week.

Firedamp was ignited on 19 occasions, and there were three fatalities, all in one incident. The main causes were frictional sparking, shotfiring and electricity. Two instances of containment of coal dust explosions by the operation of stone-dust barriers are described.

More work is needed on the technique of deep-hole infusion to suppress dust formed by modern coal-cutting machines. The importance of ventilation in diluting airborne dust (as well as in diluting methane concentrations to acceptable levels) is also emphasised.

In haulage and transport work underground there were 71 persons killed and 416 seriously injured, compared with 78 and 437, respectively, in 1962. Many accidents are attributable to badly planned, unsuitable or badly maintained haulage equipment for the conveyance of supplies; there is a need also in many cases for transport rules to be reviewed.

The numbers of persons killed and seriously injured in surface accidents were 33 and 158, respectively, compared with 24 and 165 in 1962. On the basis of manshifts worked, the rate of surface accidents is alarming; more than half of them could have been avoided by no more than elementary care. The solution to this problem is again to be found in the detailed examination of operations in order to evolve safer methods, and in thorough and frequent safety inspections.

In the field of mechanical engineering the installation at all shafts of systems which prevent the winding of incorrectly loaded cages is recommended. It is noted that recent developments may make possible the use of hydraulic power instead of electricity for coal-cutting machinery. The maintenance standards of flameproof equipment for diesel locomotives and vehicles are criticised.

Four persons were killed in accidents resulting from the use of electricity; three on the surface and the other underground.

With regard to rescue services full scale trials with self rescuers continued through 1963 and in most Divisions were successful.

Other mines and quarries

In mines of stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay one person was killed and six seriously injured in 1963, against one and 11, respectively, in 1962. Most accidents were due to falls of ground.

In miscellaneous mines four persons were killed and 15 seriously injured in 1963, compared with six and 24, respectively, in 1962. Many accidents were due to lack of ordinary care or failure to observe regulations.

In quarries six persons were killed and 18 seriously injured by falls of ground in 1963, against nine and 15, respectively, in 1962. Recommendations for safer working methods are made in the Report, as for the use of explosives. Haulage and transport are responsible, however, for most of the accidents in quarries: 16 persons were killed and 23 seriously injured in such accidents in 1963, compared with eight and 25, respectively, in 1962. More vehicles are being used in quarries, and the pace of work is increasing, so that more accidents will happen unless managements and workmen alike give attention to their reduction—managements by reviewing transport systems, and individuals by exercising more personal care. Most accidents were caused by human error; others were caused by mechanical defects, and certain recommendations are made for the avoidance of them.

The techniques of full-face drilling on faces of modest height, and the careful selection of excavating machines to suit the height of the face, are commended as being in the interests of both efficiency and safety.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COAL BOARD

The 15-month period—30th December 1962 to 28th March 1964—covered by the latest Report and Statement of Accounts of the National Coal Board follows the alteration of the Board's financial year, by the Coal Industry Act 1962, to the last Saturday in March. The Report and Accounts have been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Papers Nos. 317 and 318 (Session 1963-64) price, respectively, 5s. 6d. and 13s. (5s. 10d. and 13s. 7d. including postage). Some of the main items reviewed by the Board are summarised below.

Results and prospects

Board collieries produced 237.4 m. tons of coal in the 15-month period. In the 12 months to 28th March 1964 production was 0.4 m. tons lower than in 1962. Sales abroad, especially to Western Europe, showed a big increase and total coal disposals in the 15 months amounted to 254.5 m. tons. The number of men in the industry fell by almost 31,000 to 505,300.

The Board's financial objective is to break even after paying interest and making proper provision for depreciation, including £10 m. a year towards the difference between depreciation at historic and replacement cost.

By careful management and increased productivity the Board were able to absorb heavy additional costs during the period under review without raising prices. Wages costs rose by £16 m., and increases for materials, power, local rates, National Insurance contributions and other charges beyond the Board's control added some £10 m. Operating profit for the period was £72.5 m.: this provided for interest payments, mainly to the Minister of Power (£52.9 m.), a transfer (£7 m.) to the Board's central obsolescence fund and £12.5 m. toward the difference between depreciation at historic and replacement cost, leaving a small surplus for the 15 months of £0.1 m.

Board collieries made an operating profit of £66.7 m., or 5s 7d. a ton, before charging interest. Operating profits of opencast production were £6.3 m., or 18s. 4d. a ton before charging interest. Average cost of production was 73s. 5d. a ton. Serious difficulties again faced the Board's coking plants which made an operating loss of £6 m. before charging interest, or 24s. 8d. a ton of coke produced.

Britain's total energy consumption, if the economy grows at a rate of 4 per cent. a year, will rise from 283 m. tons of coal equivalent in 1963 to over 300 m. tons in 1966. By 1980 demand will likely have risen by about 170 m. tons to about 450 m. tons of coal equivalent a year. Similar expansions are expected in world energy markets as living standards rise and populations increase. For the nation to be in a position to meet these future energy demands the Board consider it vital that the yearly output capacity of the coal industry should be held now at or around 200 m. tons.

If sales can be raised appreciably beyond 200 m. tons a year, the effect on the Board's competitive ability could be profound since the Board have the capacity to produce extra or "marginal" tonnage very cheaply. If the market could take this "marginal" tonnage, the average costs of production would fall as the industry's heavy overhead costs would be spread over a greater tonnage.

To achieve the level of sales essential for the prosperity of the industry, the Board will continue to compete vigorously in price, quality and service. They will seek to absorb rising costs by raising productivity through further mechanisation and concentration and by the development of new machines and techniques. In partnership with the distributive trade and the appliance manufacturers, the Board aim to improve still further the quality of service provided, and to increase consumers' convenience and satisfaction in burning solid fuel.

Manpower needs of the industry will continue to change as mechanisation extends and the geographical pattern of the industry alters. These changes will be met by a careful programme of recruitment, training and redeployment.

Marketing

The Board sold 254.5 m. tons of coal in the 15-month period and although costs rose considerably the Board were able to avoid increases in their inland prices.

Towards the end of 1963 consumers took the precaution of increasing their stocks and, at the end of December, distributed stocks were more than 1.3 m. tons higher than they had been a year earlier, and undistributed stocks, at 19.6 m. tons, were at their lowest end-of-year level since 1957. By the end of March 1964 undistributed stocks totalled 18.4 m. tons.

Demand for coal for electricity generation again rose substantially. Coal consumption at power stations was 87.3 m. tons, of which 66.3 m. tons were consumed in the 12 months ending March 1964—an increase of 5.9 m. tons compared with 1962. Gas works coal, at 21.8 m. tons in the 12 months ended March 1964, was 0.3 m. tons less than in 1962. Railways needed less coal—5.1 m. tons in the 12 months, compared with 6.7 m. tons in 1962. There was, however, a progressive increase in the amount of coking coal taken by the iron and steel industry.

An encouraging rise in the Board's exports of coal and coke resulted from a vigorous sales campaign in export markets, assisted early in the period by the severe weather and the effects of the French coal strike, and despite keen competition from American and Polish coal as well as from oil. In the 15-month period coal exports reached 9.2 m. tons. Exports of coke and breeze totalled 1.5 m. tons.

Production

Board collieries produced 237.4 m. tons of saleable coal in the 15 months. Opencast sites produced 7.7 m. tons, licensed mines

and other sources 2.4 m. tons, making a total of 247.5 m. tons. Although the increase in productivity in 1962 was the greatest in any year in the industry's history a further substantial rise was achieved during 1963-1964. Coalface productivity averaged 99.1 cwt. a man-shift during the 12 months ended March 1964, an increase of 8.8 per cent. compared with 1962. Average productivity of all men employed at collieries rose over the same period from 31.2 cwt. to 33.4 cwt., an increase of 7 per cent.

Further progress was made in the drive to increase underground mechanisation and 67.6 per cent. of output of the Board's collieries was obtained by mechanised methods compared with 58.8 per cent. in 1962. By March 1964 the proportion had risen to 71.5 per cent. Throughout the period production has been increased at the more efficient collieries (mainly new and reconstructed ones), coalfaces have been worked more intensively, and collieries which could no longer be worked economically have been closed or merged with others. The number of producing collieries fell by 40 and the average weekly saleable output per colliery increased by nearly 9 per cent.

Although the major part of the colliery reconstruction programme has now been completed there is a continuing need for new schemes of reconstruction to maintain the industry's efficiency and capacity. During the 15 months 30 major colliery schemes were substantially completed and the Board approved 22 new major schemes.

Coal products, bricks and clayware

Sales of coke were considerably higher than for several years. Over ½ million tons more coke were sold in the 12 months ending March 1964 than in 1962. Reduction of the Board's large stocks of coke, begun in 1962, continued and by the end of March 1964 stocks totalled 2 m. tons, compared with 4.6 m. tons at the end of 1962. Demand for blast furnace coke, though still well below that of earlier years, showed a modest revival.

"Phurnacite" production was 1,022,000 tons compared with 823,000 tons in 1962; that of briquettes and ovoids was 939,000 tons (647,000 tons).

"Sunbrite" sales rose to more than 1.1 m. tons in the 12 months ended March 1964, compared with 790,000 tons in 1962. Towards the end of 1963 the Board began to market small quantities of "Homefire", a new premium smokeless briquette for open fires which has been well received.

The major part of the Board's coal processing research has continued to be devoted to development of new types of smokeless fuel for the domestic market, particularly of fuels based on the char briquetting process. A high priority was given to adaptation of the process to manufacture a smokeless fuel specially suitable for use in roomheaters.

The Board's 58 brickworks, a refractory works and a salt-glazed pipeworks produced over 601 m. building bricks and nearly 25,000 tons of pipe and refractory ware in the 15-month period. Profit, before charging interest, was £356,000.

Management and organisation

Several major changes in the Board's organisation were made. Two mining Divisions—Northern (N & C) and Durham—were merged in the new Northumberland and Durham Division from 1st January 1964, Cumberland Area of the former Northern Division being placed under the control of North Western Division from July 1963. Coal Products Division came into being; administration of research and development work on coal processing and combustion was reorganised; and changes were made in the control of exports and of the Board's estates.

Manpower

Restrictions on adult recruitment operating at the beginning of 1963 had to be strengthened during the first quarter of the year to counteract a sharp fall in the number of men leaving the industry of their own accord. Revival in economic activity in outside industry was accompanied from the early autumn by a rapidly rising rate of voluntary wastage from the industry. At the same time output plans were revised with a result that extra men were needed in some places. Recruitment was resumed to meet this radically changed situation but in spite of a higher rate of intake, manpower shortages began to occur. Recruitment of juveniles was not greatly affected by recruitment restrictions. During the 15 months, 12,440 juveniles were recruited; in all, 34,085 men and boys were recruited. In the 15 months total reduction in manpower was 30,842.

Over 3,000 apprentices were recruited in 1963 and at the end of that year 5,700 apprentice mechanics and 6,200 apprentice electricians were being trained under the Board's National Apprenticeship Scheme; 1,784 were attending full-time courses at Technical Colleges and 534 were having similar training at the Board's basic training centres.

X-ray surveys with the objectives of offering mineworkers the safeguard of a regular chest X-ray and of providing a check on the efficiency of dust control measures in the industry, had been carried out at all the Board's collieries by the end of 1963. During the five-year period of the scheme more than 85 per cent. of mineworkers had voluntarily attended for examination and the response in the final year reached 89 per cent.

There were 308 fatal accidents at Board collieries: a particularly worrying feature was that 38 fatalities occurred on the surface. There were 1,719 serious injuries. Throughout the period the Board have continued their efforts to improve safety standards and to inculcate habits of safe working.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Protection against Ionising Radiations

A "Code of Practice for the protection of persons exposed to Ionising Radiations in Research and Teaching" has been issued by the Ministry of Labour and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d. including postage).

The Code has been prepared by a panel of members, representative of the main interests concerned, appointed by the Radioactive Substances Advisory Committee, and has been drawn up in the light of recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection and of the views of the Medical Research Council's Committee on Protection against Ionising Radiations. The provisions of the Code are in line with current legislation and other codes of practice in the field of radiological protection and will be complemented by a handbook of technical data now in preparation.

The Code, which also applies to Northern Ireland, covers, with some exceptions, research laboratories, research establishments and teaching laboratories in which ionising radiations are used or radioactive substances are present. The exceptions are hospital research establishments to which the code (to be published in October) relating to the use of ionising radiations in medical and dental practice will apply, and schools and other establishments whose work with ionising radiations is confined to the level found in schools: these are subject to oversight by the Department of Education and Science and the Scottish Education Department.

Basic general principles of protection against hazards arising from any radioactive substances, whether sealed or unsealed, and from machines or apparatus which emit ionising radiations are set out. Certain specified low-level sources which are not normally regarded as hazardous are excluded.

In addition to the general provisions the Code outlines, in separate chapters, certain special precautions which are necessary in the use of equipment such as X-ray installations and in the use of sealed and unsealed radioactive substances. It recommends regular monitoring of persons and their environment, and sets out requirements for medical supervision.

Other chapters deal with emergency procedures, the storage of sealed and unsealed radioactive substances, the transport of radioactive materials and the disposal of waste.

Primary responsibility for implementing the provisions of the Code is placed on the controlling authority of the establishment which must provide an administrative organisation with clearly defined responsibilities for radiological safety at each level of control.

This authority must appoint, as necessary, radiological safety officers to carry out the duties specified in the Code and arrange for local rules to be drawn up, setting out clearly and precisely

the procedure in force and the names and duties of the persons responsible for the various aspects of safety precautions. It must also ensure that all persons in the establishment who are likely to be exposed to ionising radiations are instructed about the hazards they may meet and the precautions to be observed.

Further advice and guidance can be obtained from the Advisory and Information Unit of the Ministry of Labour, 19 St. James's Square, London S.W.1, the Radiological Protection Service, Clifton Avenue, Belmont, Sutton, Surrey or the Chief Inspector of Factories, Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast 4.

Construction (Working Places)

Regulations 1964: Statutory Draft

In accordance with the statutory procedure for making special regulations, the Minister of Labour has given notice in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, under section 180 of, and Schedule 4 to, the Factories Act 1961, that he proposes to make special regulations under sections 76 and 180(7) of that Act imposing requirements for the safety of persons employed at places where building operations and works of engineering construction are carried on.

The proposed regulations are concerned chiefly with the safety of working places and access and egress generally. They deal in detail with the safe construction, use, maintenance and periodic inspection of all types of scaffolding; ladders; the guarding or covering of openings, corners, breaks and edges in floors, walls and roofs; work on sloping roofs and on or near fragile materials; and the provision of safety nets and belts. They will replace corresponding provisions in the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations 1948 which apply only to building operations and are in the course of being replaced by a Code comprising four sets of regulations extending the statutory protection to workers in works of engineering construction as well as in building operations. Two of these sets, namely the Construction (General Provisions) Regulations 1961 and the Construction (Lifting Operations) Regulations 1961, covering safety matters (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September 1961, page 377), came into operation in March 1962. The regulations now proposed, together with the Construction (Health and Welfare) Regulations 1964, a draft of which was published in August (see last month's issue, page 330), will complete the new Code.

Copies of the new draft regulations entitled "The Construction (Working Places) Regulations 1964" may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage). Any objections thereto, by or on behalf of persons affected, are required to be made in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London S.W.1 not later than 27th October 1964.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Apprenticeship in Australia

An article on general aspects of apprenticeship training in Australia was published in the July 1964 issue of this GAZETTE (page 286). Further information about apprenticeship systems in New South Wales and details of conditions governing apprenticeship schemes in Queensland and Tasmania are given below.

New South Wales

Indentured apprentices—daylight training and payment of technical college fees

The phrase "daylight training" used in New South Wales means compulsory attendance at technical colleges during ordinary working hours. This is provided for by legislation administered by the New South Wales Apprenticeship Councils and implemented in the various Apprenticeship Awards. The employer is required to release the apprentice during working hours to enable him to attend at a technical college for his supplementary training. The amount of time so devoted to technical college training is generally two full days per fortnight in the apprentice's first and third years of training and one day a fortnight in his second and fourth years. Apprenticeship Awards require an employer to pay the fees of his apprentices attending technical colleges or undertaking correspondence courses. The payment may be direct from employer to college or to the apprentice as reimbursement of fees paid by him. In the latter case, where Awards provide for such reimbursement, the payment is conditional on the apprentice presenting reports of satisfactory conduct from the technical college.

Trainee apprenticeships

In New South Wales, side by side with the indentured apprenticeship scheme, there is in certain trades a system of trainee apprenticeship. Indentures are not entered into under the trainee apprenticeship system and the trainee may at any time during his training be given or give notice of termination of employment. Two weeks' notice is usually required. Trainee apprentices are paid differential wages which generally are slightly higher than those paid to indentured apprentices, the increased rate compensating them to a degree for a lack of continuity of training.

The building industry in New South Wales offers the greatest opportunities for trainees in view of the contract system of building generally followed in the State. It permits the employer to engage a trainee apprentice for the duration or part thereof of the employer's

contracted building programme and gives trainees, who otherwise would not have the opportunity of receiving any training, the means of learning their chosen trade. In addition, it permits the trainee to move from employer to employer to round out his skills, as sub-contractors may concentrate only on one particular aspect of building operations and not be in a position to provide general training.

The employment of trainee apprentices must be approved by Apprenticeship Councils and six-monthly progress reports giving details of training are required by the Department of Labour and Industry.

Queensland

(This is a detailed account of conditions of apprenticeship in Queensland which were outlined in the July article.)

Apprenticeship in the State of Queensland is administered by the Minister for Labour and Industry or the Minister who is at the time responsible under the Apprentices and Minors Act 1929-1959. This Act set up an Apprenticeship Executive composed of two representatives appointed by the Minister, one of whom is the Chairman, and three representatives each from the employers and unions. The Act applies to apprentices in all callings, trades and industries at any time set out in the Schedule, including apprentices in Government employment. The Schedule covers the following trades and industries: aircraft maintenance; bread baking and pastry cooking; boat building; boot and shoe manufacture; building and construction; coach and motor body building; clayworking; clothing; confectionery; cooking; coopering; dental technician; electrical; electroplating; engineering; furniture manufacturing; hairdressing; leather manufacturing; manufacture and repair of musical instruments; printing; radio; retail butchery; sheet metal working; watchmaking and repairing; jewellery and optical work. No minor may be employed in any scheduled trade except on the conditions laid down by the Apprenticeship Executive.

The Executive maintains a complete record of minors and of applications for apprenticeship, as well as a record of apprentices, probationers and minors placed with employers. It advises the Minister on matters relating to trades or industries and on all matters concerning apprentices, and collaborates with the Group Apprenticeship Committees, appointed by each individual trade or group of trades, to assist in implementing the Act. The Apprenticeship

Executive Chairman acts as Chairman of all the Group Committees. The Apprenticeship Executive also collaborates with the local Advisory Committees set up by the Minister to inform him on matters relating to apprenticeship and the employment of minors. In addition to acting in an advisory capacity to the Minister, the Executive and Group Committees draft regulations concerning the number of apprentices and the proportion of apprentices to journeymen to be employed in a trade or by an individual employer, together with the rates of pay, including overtime, to be paid to apprentices.

Conditions for entry

All persons who wish to become apprentices, as well as minors seeking employment in any trade scheduled under the Act, must be registered with the Executive. Similarly, no employer may engage an apprentice or minor for employment in any scheduled trade unless he has been registered with the Executive. The Minister decides what qualifying examination, if any, is required of a minor before entering apprenticeship, as well as the educational standard which exempts him from such an examination. Nevertheless, every candidate for apprenticeship must prove that he has been educated up to a specified minimum educational level, at present the 6th grade primary school. The minimum age of entry must not be lower than the school-leaving age.

Every apprentice must serve a probationary period of three months which counts as part of his term of apprenticeship if he is taken on. The probationary period may be extended, on application, to six months but no longer. Indentures of apprenticeship must be completed within two months of the end of the probationary period and must be signed by the employer, the legal guardian, the apprentice and the Chairman of the Apprenticeship Executive. The maximum term of apprenticeship is five years. For some occupations, such as baker, pastry cook and cook the period of apprenticeship is four years. The indenture is binding on the parent or guardian until the apprentice has reached the age of 21: the apprentice himself is bound throughout the term of his indenture, irrespective of age.

In trades where classes are prescribed, the apprentice must be permitted to attend a technical school or college on the days when such classes are held, usually half days per fortnight, without loss of pay, and must also undergo part-time tuition at a technical school until he has passed the final examination of the prescribed course of instruction. Attendance at evening classes is not remunerated unless the apprentice is prevented by the nature of his work from attending in his own time. Apprentices in areas remote from technical colleges are required to study the theoretical subjects of their technical course of instruction by means of instruction papers issued by the Technical Correspondence School. They are required to submit test papers to the School to indicate that they are really concentrating on their studies. Some apprentices are brought to the larger cities each year for two weeks' intensive practical training in technical colleges.

Wages and conditions of work

Minimum rates of pay for five-year apprenticeships range from 30 per cent. of the journeymen's rate in the first year to 83 per cent. in the final year. Where the apprenticeship lasts for less than five years the average wage must not be less than 44½ per cent. of the journeyman's rate. After completing the full period of training the apprentice receives the journeyman's rate unless otherwise determined by the Group Apprenticeship Committee. At the discretion of the Group Apprenticeship Committee, the employer may withhold part of the weekly wage of an apprentice who fails to attend for at least 80 per cent. of the time required to be spent in theoretical instruction, except where failure to attend is due to certified illness or injury. This action can be revoked by the Committee, and the employer instructed to refund the wages withheld, if the apprentice later satisfies the Committee that he has fulfilled the refund conditions laid down, e.g., has attended classes satisfactorily for a specified period, or has passed a specified examination. Wages withheld by the employer, when not refunded to the apprentice, are paid by the employer to the Executive and are used to provide prizes for achievement in examinations and to help defray the cost of apprentices' travelling expenses and subsistence allowances.

A 5 per cent. wage bonus is paid for one year to an apprentice who reaches a standard of 75 per cent. or over at an annual examination held during a course of instruction for the trade or industry concerned, but no apprentice may qualify for two such bonuses in any one period of 12 months. No bonus is payable to an apprentice who reaches the required standard in a second attempt during the same 12-month period.

Hours of work and holidays must be in accordance with those applying in the industrial award for the trade. An apprentice is entitled to at least two weeks' certificated paid sick leave for each completed year of service, up to a maximum of seven weeks in any one year. Periods of illness not exceeding two days do not require a medical certificate. Finally, no apprentice or minor may be required to join an industrial union.

In addition to the supervision of apprentices' conditions by industrial inspectors under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, apprentice welfare officers are appointed by the Governor in Council whose function it is to enter premises, interview apprentices, examine records, interrogate employers, investigate the causes of absenteeism and generally seek to further good relations between apprentices and employers and ensure that the provisions of the Act are properly observed. The welfare officer must report any infringement of the apprenticeship legislation to the Apprenticeship Executive. The employer is required to maintain and make available for inspection a complete record of apprentices, probationers and minors employed or having at any time been employed during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date of inspection.

Tasmania

(This is a fuller account of provisions for apprentices in Tasmania already mentioned in the July article.)

Apprenticeship matters in Tasmania are administered, under the Apprentices Act of 1942, by a Commission of five members who are appointed for a term of five years and who are eligible for re-appointment from time to time.

The powers of the Commission, which comprises two employers' representatives, two workers' representatives and a President possessing general industrial and administrative experience, are:—

(a) to inquire into the conditions obtaining in any trade for the purpose of ascertaining the number of apprentices which it is desirable should be employed therein and the number of prospective apprentices available therefor;

(b) to appoint trade committees and advisory committees for any trade or group of trades respectively;

(c) to exercise a general supervision over the theoretical and practical training of apprentices;

(d) to examine and inquire into the character and scope of the practical training afforded to apprentices;

(e) to inquire into and determine whether an employer has adequate trade knowledge and facilities for the instruction of apprentices or is otherwise a suitable person to employ apprentices;

(f) to ascertain by:

(i) practical, oral, or written examination,

(ii) inspection of his work, or

(iii) reports from his employer or otherwise,

the degree of efficiency attained by an apprentice;

(g) to issue grade or progress certificates to apprentices who have attained prescribed standards of efficiency;

(h) to endorse, if an apprentice has duly served his term of apprenticeship and performed all other conditions of his indentures, upon the apprentice's part of the indentures a certificate that effect under the common seal of the Commission;

(i) to issue final certificates of efficiency to apprentices who have completed their apprenticeship and attained the prescribed standards of education and trade experience; and

(j) to recommend to the Minister the remission of school fees to any apprentice in any trade.

The Apprentices Act provides for the proclamation of apprenticeship trades and no apprenticeship may be commenced, suspended, assigned or cancelled without the prior consent of the Commission. The range of proclaimed apprenticeship trades covers assaying, the building trades, the metal trades, machine repairing, the electrical trades, the plumbing trades, the furniture trades, the baking trade, the bootmaking trade, the brick and pottery trade, the butchering trade, the dyeing and cleaning trade, the clothing trade, the coach building trade, the cycle making trade, the grain milling trade, the hairdressing trade, horticulture, the optical trade, the printing trades, watchmaking, the timber trades, and those of dental mechanic and shipwright.

No person under the age of 15 years may be apprenticed. In certain trades it is required that apprenticeship must be completed before the twenty-third birthday is attained; few apprenticeships are not completed by the twenty-first birthday.

Apprenticeship terms vary from three to five years; probably 95 per cent. of all apprenticeships are of five years' duration.

Educational standards are prescribed for entry to practically all trades, varying according to the degree of technical skill to be acquired and the compulsory trade course of technical education to be undertaken by the apprentice.

Trade courses of technical training are usually of four years' duration but an apprentice may be required to attend classes throughout the period of the apprenticeship if the course is not completed in the normal period. Technical training is undertaken by attendance at technical college or by correspondence instruction; employers may be required to release their apprentices, without deduction from their wages, for a period not exceeding, on the average, four hours per week. Apprentices successfully completing their annual technical training examinations within the allotted time are entitled to efficiency payments of 5s. per week for each successful annual result. Failure of an apprentice to attend classes and to apply himself diligently to technical training may entail a monetary fine or, in extreme cases, cancellation of his indentures. An employer failing to release an apprentice to attend technical classes is liable to a penalty of £20.

Apprenticeships commence with three months of probationary service which may be extended by order of the Commission, during which time either party is free to terminate the employment. If the apprenticeship proceeds, indentures are prepared by the Commission and signed by the apprentice, by his parent or guardian and by his employer; the probationary period is counted as part of the apprenticeship term.

On completion of the apprenticeship, the indentures are endorsed by the employer, certified by the Commission and handed to the newly qualified tradesman who, if he has satisfactorily completed his technical training, is also given a Certificate of Efficiency. All apprenticeship indentures are prepared in prescribed form and contain a provision that all differences between an apprentice and his employer must be referred to the Commission for determination.

To encourage and to assist apprentices to become better tradesmen, the Commission awards four bursaries annually to outstanding apprentices who have completed the third year of their technical training; two each of £150 and two each of £75.

The bursaries enable the successful apprentices to obtain three to six months' trade experience in the service of an employer of their own choice either in Tasmania or elsewhere in Australia, the necessary arrangements being made by the Commission after the apprentices have made known their wishes in the matter. Time so occupied by apprentices is regarded as part of the indentured term.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

AND OTHER STATISTICS

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Retail Prices Overseas will be found this month on page 400.

Employment in Great Britain in July

The table below and the table on the next page show the changes in employment in Great Britain between June and July 1964, and in comparable recent periods.

The employment figures for all dates after June 1963 are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1964.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-June and mid-July 1964, together with figures for recent months and for June of each year from 1959. The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. It has three components, for which separate figures are given, (1) the numbers in civil employment, (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) the numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. The numbers in civil employment are analysed by broad industrial groups and the figures include employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees. They also include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work on account of sickness. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: JULY 1964

Industry or Service	(Thousands)									Change June-July 1964
	End-June 1959	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-June 1963	Mid-July* 1963	Mid-May* 1964	Mid-June* 1964	Mid-July* 1964	
Agriculture and fishing	999	983	948	920	906	914	873	886	890	+ 4
Mining and quarrying	826	761	731	712	684	680	661	657	655	- 2
Food, drink and tobacco	818	821	832	828	820	837	801	809	822	+ 13
Chemicals and allied industries	520	531	532	518	513	514	513	514	518	+ 1
Metal manufacture	576	619	631	596	592	594	616	616	618	+ 2
Engineering and electrical goods	1,938	2,058	2,147	2,182	2,151	2,149	2,204	2,202	2,200	- 2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	264	252	241	236	212	213	207	207	208	+ 1
Vehicles	869	919	898	883	873	871	880	881	879	- 2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	519	556	569	560	557	557	575	575	576	+ 1
Textiles	851	845	842	806	785	785	794	791	789	- 2
Clothing and footwear	565	582	585	581	563	559	564	560	558	- 2
Other manufacturers	1,557	1,628	1,651	1,662	1,649	1,652	1,678	1,676	1,680	+ 4
Total in manufacturing industries	8,477	8,811	8,928	8,852	8,715	8,730	8,832	8,831	8,843	+ 12
Construction	1,523	1,567	1,617	1,653	1,681	1,686	1,713	1,720	1,716	- 4
Gas, electricity and water	374	370	379	387	397	397	399	398	398	- 1
Transport and communication	1,672	1,662	1,683	1,688	1,649	1,652	1,617	1,617	1,621	+ 4
Distributive trades	3,209	3,284	3,312	3,367	3,401	3,419	3,398	3,404	3,421	+ 17
Financial, professional and scientific services						3,000	2,996	3,067	3,065	- 2
Catering, hotels, etc.		4,874	4,947	5,060	5,227	685	699	676	688	+ 12
Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)						1,649	1,655	1,626	1,630	+ 2
National government service	505	502	511	520	537	537	539	539	539	- 1
Local government service	738	741	756	772	802	802	813	813	813	- 1
Total in civil employment	23,197	23,628	23,925	24,098	24,106	24,167	24,190	24,240	24,279	+ 39
Males	15,308	15,526	15,682	15,622	15,759	15,785	15,779	15,798	15,818	+ 20
Females	7,889	8,102	8,243	8,329	8,347	8,382	8,411	8,442	8,461	+ 20
Wholly unemployed	379	290	251	372	461	436	361	317	312	- 5
Males	275	210	184	278	346	328	272	240	236	- 9
Females	104	80	67	94	115	108	89	77	76	- 1
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	565	518	474	442	427	425	423	424	423	- 1
Males	550	503	459	425	410	408	407	408	407	- 1
Females	15	15	15	17	17	17	16	16	16	- 1
Total working population	24,145	24,416	24,650	24,912	24,994	25,028	24,974	24,981	25,014	+ 33
Males	16,137	16,239	16,325	16,472	16,515	16,521	16,458	16,446	16,461	+ 15
Females	8,008	8,177	8,325	8,440	8,479	8,507	8,516	8,535	8,554	+ 19

Note.—Each figure is rounded to the nearest 1,000 and some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components. * Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1964 count of National Insurance cards.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Mid-month)

(Thousands)

Industry	July 1963*			May 1964*			June 1964*			July 1964*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.	595.6	17.5	613.1	576.7	17.5	594.2	572.6	17.5	590.1	570.0	17.5	587.5
Coal mining	595.6	17.5	613.1	576.7	17.5	594.2	572.6	17.5	590.1	570.0	17.5	587.5
Food, drink and tobacco	468.0	354.3	822.3	450.7	335.0	785.7	454.3	339.8	794.1	461.3	345.2	806.5
Grain milling	32.6	8.3	40.9	31.6	8.1	39.7	31.4	8.1	39.5	31.3	8.1	39.4
Bread and flour confectionery	89.8	61.0	150.8	89.0	60.8	149.8	89.4	61.3	150.7	90.4	61.9	152.3
Biscuits	17.8	35.5	53.3	17.0	31.8	48.8	17.2	33.0	50.2	17.2	33.1	50.3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	41.2	36.7	77.9	38.1	34.4	72.5	39.3	34.8	74.1	40.2	35.2	75.4
Milk products	24.1	12.8	36.9	22.2	11.6	33.8	22.8	11.8	34.6	22.9	11.9	34.8
Sugar	12.3	4.0	16.3	12.2	3.8	16.0	12.1	3.8	15.9	12.1	3.7	15.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	40.0	57.2	97.2	39.4	56.7	96.1	39.2	57.2	96.4	39.3	57.4	96.7
Fruit and vegetable products	16.3	4.7	21.0	15.9	4.6	20.5	15.8	4.6	20.4	15.7	4.5	20.2
Animal and poultry foods	22.9	18.4	41.3	22.6	19.1	41.7	22.8	19.2	42.0	23.0	19.4	42.4
Food industries not elsewhere specified	79.4	19.6	99.0	77.2	19.1	96.3	77.3	19.1	96.4	77.9	19.4	97.3
Brewing and malting	39.7	22.2	61.9	38.9	21.9	60.8	39.8	22.8	62.6	40.5	22.9	63.4
Other drink industries	17.7	23.7	41.4	17.0	22.9	39.9	17.1	22.7	39.8	17.4	22.8	40.2
Tobacco	17.7	23.7	41.4	17.0	22.9	39.9	17.1	22.7	39.8	17.4	22.8	40.2
Chemicals and allied industries	371.8	140.6	512.4	369.5	141.8	511.3	369.8	142.0	511.8	370.4	142.3	512.7
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.0	0.5	16.5	16.2	0.5	16.7	16.3	0.5	16.8	16.3	0.5	16.8
Mineral oil refining	26.9	4.1	31.0	26.0	4.0	30.0	25.8	3.9	29.7	25.7	3.9	29.6
Lubricating oils and greases	6.3	2.1	8.4	6.3	2.1	8.4	6.4	2.1	8.5	6.4	2.1	8.5
Chemicals and dyes	172.3	44.5	216.8	168.6	44.2	212.8	168.5	44.2	212.7	168.6	44.2	212.8
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	42.7	7.7	50.4	43.0	7.7	50.7	43.2	7.7	50.9	43.4	7.7	51.1
Explosives and fireworks	18.1	9.6	27.7	18.1	10.2	28.3	18.4	10.1	28.5	18.2	10.1	28.3
Paint and printing ink	33.6	13.6	47.2	33.4	13.7	47.1	33.7	13.7	47.4	33.7	13.6	47.3
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	25.7	4.9	30.6	28.1	5.2	33.3	28.4	5.2	33.6	28.6	5.1	33.7
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	8.9	4.9	13.8	9.1	5.2	14.2	9.1	5.0	14.1	9.1	5.0	14.1
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	8.9	4.9	13.8	9.1	5.2	14.2	9.1	5.0	14.1	9.1	5.0	14.1
Metal manufacture	519.4	72.7	592.1	539.7	75.1	614.8	539.7	75.4	615.1	541.8	75.3	617.1
Iron and steel (general)	260.1	24.4	284.5	270.7	24.8	295.5	270.9	24.9	295.8	273.3	25.0	298.3
Steel tubes	45.0	8.4	53.4	45.3	8.6	53.9	45.3	8.5	53.8	45.3	8.5	53.8
Iron castings, etc.	103.4	13.0	116.4	108.8	14.3	123.1	108.5	14.4	122.9	108.0	14.3	122.3
Light metals	45.3	10.9	56.2	46.3	11.2	57.5	46.1	11.4	57.5	46.3	11.4	57.7
Copper, brass and other base metals	65.6	15.4	81.0	68.6	16.2	84.8	68.9	16.2	85.1	68.9	16.1	85.0
Engineering and electrical goods	1,553.4	569.4	2,122.8	1,572.5	605.4	2,177.9	1,571.4	604.4	2,175.8	1,570.8	603.3	2,174.1
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	31.6	4.3	35.9	32.7	4.5	37.2	32.7	4.6	37.3	32.7	4.7	37.4
Metal-working machine tools	80.9	14.2	95.1	79.8	14.3	94.1	79.6	14.2	93.8	79.6	14.4	94.0
Engineers' small tools and gauges	41.5	12.3	53.8	42.6	13.0	55.6	42.7	13.1	55.8	42.7	13.3	56.0
Industrial engines	36.5	6.2	42.7	35.6	6.2	41.7	35.5	6.2	41.7	35.5	6.1	41.6
Textile machinery and accessories	43.1	7.3	50.4	43.6	7.7	51.3	43.3	7.7	51.0	43.3	7.7	51.0
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	22.0	3.1	25.1	23.3	3.1	26.4	23.4	3.1	26.5	23.6	3.1	26.7
Mechanical handling equipment	46.8	6.9	53.7	46.3	7.1	53.4	46.6	7.0	53.6	47.1	7.0	54.1
Office machinery	42.8	17.0	59.8	40.9	16.5	57.4	40.8	16.4	57.2	40.7	16.4	57.1
Other machinery	281.9	61.4	343.3	286.2	63.6	349.8	285.7	63.5	349.2	285.1	63.1	348.2
Industrial plant and steelwork	126.0	15.9	141.9	126.4	16.1	142.5	126.9	16.1	143.0	127.3	16.2	143.5
Ordnance and small arms	22.9	6.2	29.1	20.5	5.3	25.8	20.4	5.3	25.			

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Mid-month)

(Thousands)

Industry	July 1963*			May 1964*			June 1964*			July 1964*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, printing and publishing	408.7	213.9	622.6	409.5	214.6	624.1	408.4	214.2	622.6	409.2	214.4	623.6
Paper and board	74.9	22.0	96.9	74.6	21.8	96.4	74.0	21.6	95.6	74.0	21.6	95.6
Cardboard boxes, cartons, etc.	33.6	33.7	67.3	34.1	33.7	67.8	34.0	33.7	67.7	34.2	33.8	68.0
Other manufactures of paper and board	34.9	36.0	70.9	36.3	36.3	72.6	36.1	36.1	72.2	36.4	35.9	72.3
Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc.	108.7	30.3	139.0	107.3	30.9	138.2	107.3	30.9	138.2	107.5	31.1	138.6
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc.	156.6	91.9	248.5	157.2	91.9	249.1	157.0	91.9	248.9	157.1	92.0	249.1
Other manufacturing industries	186.6	119.7	306.3	194.3	123.6	317.9	194.2	123.9	318.1	195.1	123.6	318.7
Rubber	87.3	36.7	124.0	91.3	38.7	130.0	91.7	38.9	130.6	92.2	38.8	131.0
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	11.5	3.5	15.0	11.9	3.5	15.4	11.6	3.6	15.2	11.6	3.4	15.0
Brushes and brooms	7.7	7.6	15.3	7.6	7.8	15.4	7.6	7.8	15.4	7.6	7.5	15.1
Toys, games and sports equipment	12.3	20.1	32.4	12.0	18.9	30.9	11.9	18.8	30.7	12.0	19.0	31.0
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	5.3	6.2	11.5	5.0	5.9	10.9	5.0	5.9	10.9	5.0	6.0	11.0
Plastics moulding and fabricating	42.2	32.0	74.2	46.9	35.1	82.0	46.9	35.3	82.2	47.3	35.4	82.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	20.3	13.7	34.0	19.6	13.7	33.3	19.5	13.6	33.1	19.4	13.5	32.9
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,849.2	2,747.3	8,596.5	5,905.5	2,792.3	8,697.8	5,906.1	2,790.8	8,696.9	5,918.4	2,790.8	8,709.2
Construction	1,465.4	80.0	1,545.4	1,492.4	80.0	1,572.4	1,499.4	80.0	1,579.4	1,495.4	80.0	1,575.4
Gas, electricity and water	348.6	48.5	397.1	349.7	49.7	399.4	348.5	49.6	398.1	348.1	49.7	397.8
Gas	108.6	15.9	124.5	107.1	16.4	123.5	106.0	16.3	122.3	105.3	16.3	121.6
Electricity	201.7	29.7	231.4	204.8	30.5	235.3	204.7	30.5	235.2	205.1	30.6	235.7
Water supply	38.3	2.9	41.2	37.8	2.8	40.6	37.8	2.8	40.6	37.7	2.8	40.5
Transport and communication	226.6	45.8	272.4	219.2	44.2	263.4	220.2	44.6	264.8	222.1	44.8	266.9
Road passenger transport	184.5	15.8	200.3	183.5	16.3	199.8	184.3	16.3	200.6	186.2	16.1	202.3
Road haulage contracting	42.1	30.0	72.1	35.7	27.9	63.6	35.9	28.3	64.2	35.9	28.7	64.6
Distributive trades	1,381.1	1,540.4	2,921.5	1,362.4	1,538.4	2,900.8	1,363.6	1,543.0	2,906.6	1,369.7	1,554.0	2,923.7
Wholesale distribution	357.4	199.0	556.4	348.0	197.2	545.2	348.5	195.6	544.1	349.3	195.6	544.9
Retail distribution	799.1	1,272.1	2,071.2	784.6	1,272.2	2,056.8	786.0	1,278.5	2,064.5	791.5	1,289.0	2,080.0
Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	125.6	35.7	161.3	126.3	35.3	161.6	125.0	35.3	160.3	124.7	35.3	160.0
Dealing in other industrial materials, etc.	99.0	33.6	132.6	103.5	33.7	137.2	104.1	33.6	137.7	104.2	34.1	138.3
Miscellaneous services	68.9	66.5	135.4	70.3	64.0	134.3	70.8	64.2	135.0	69.9	62.8	132.7
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	35.3	23.0	58.3	33.1	22.1	55.2	33.2	22.5	55.7	33.4	23.1	56.5
Sport and other recreations	18.0	25.5	43.5	18.8	26.0	44.8	18.7	25.7	44.4	18.9	26.4	45.3
Catering, hotels, etc.	206.2	381.3	587.5	193.8	353.4	547.2	199.9	365.5	565.4	205.8	371.0	576.8
Laundries	31.2	94.2	125.4	29.2	90.3	119.5	29.3	90.6	119.9	30.0	91.1	121.1
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	12.0	36.0	48.0	11.1	32.9	44.0	11.0	32.9	44.0	11.2	33.0	44.2
Motor repairs, distributors, garages, etc.	320.4	71.6	392.0	318.8	75.1	393.9	317.9	75.6	393.5	318.7	75.7	394.4
Repair of boots and shoes	12.2	4.1	16.3	12.0	4.4	16.4	11.9	4.7	16.6	12.1	4.8	16.9

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

The following table† shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries‡ in the week ended 18th July 1964. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures relate to Great Britain.

Industry	Estimated total number of operatives (000's)	Estimated number of operatives, excluding maintenance workers, on overtime			Estimated number of operatives on short-time						
		Number (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked (000's)	Stood off for whole week (000's)	Working part of week (000's)	Total on short-time (000's)	Total as percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost		
									Number (000's)	Average per operative on overtime	Number (000's)
Food, drink and tobacco	560	189.7	33.9	1,767	9.3	0.3	1.5	1.8	0.3	30	16.5
Bread and flour confectionery	110	36.9	33.5	310	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brewing and malting	67	30.8	45.9	283	9.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	11.7
Chemicals and allied industries	295	79.4	26.9	807	10.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and dyes	123	33.1	26.8	366	11.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	465	136.2	29.3	1,287	9.4	—	0.7	0.7	0.2	6	7.5
Iron and steel (general)	224	38.6	17.2	409	10.6	—	0.6	0.6	0.3	5	8.1
Iron castings, etc.	97	39.4	40.6	347	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)	1,463	599.0	40.9	4,955	8.3	—	1.9	1.9	0.1	17	9.2
Non-electrical engineering	888	423.7	47.7	3,615	8.5	—	1.6	1.6	—	14	8.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	574	175.2	30.5	1,338	7.6	—	0.3	0.3	—	3	11.0
Vehicles	615	208.5	33.9	1,739	8.3	—	0.8	0.8	0.1	4	4.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	371	123.9	33.4	1,057	8.5	—	0.8	0.8	0.2	4	4.5
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	145	62.2	42.8	496	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	422	159.6	37.8	1,331	8.3	—	0.3	0.3	0.1	4	11.5
Textiles	647	124.5	19.2	995	8.0	0.6	3.1	3.7	0.6	51	13.7
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	176	14.8	8.4	106	7.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	5	16.3
Woolen and worsted	154	43.1	27.9	384	8.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	7	24.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	107	14.8	13.8	81	5.5	0.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	19	9.6
Textile finishing	58	22.0	37.8	182	8.3	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.7	17	17.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	44	10.6	24.1	79	7.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	432	39.6	9.2	200	5.1	0.1	4.2	4.3	1.0	31	7.3
Footwear	96	10.4	10.8	48	4.6	—	2.8	2.8	2.9	15	5.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	265	81.6	30.8	813	10.0	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	13	14.7
Timber, furniture, etc.	207	80.1	38.7	643	8.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.4	10	13.3
Timber	71	31.4	44.1	259	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	422	160.7	38.1	1,366	8.5	—	0.4	0.4	0.1	3	6.7
Printing, publishing of newspapers, etc.	79	37.0	47.0	289	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, etc.	161	61.7	38.3	490	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	232	76.3	33.0	688	9.0	—	0.5	0.6	0.2	5	9.2
Rubber	97	35.0	36.1	312	8.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, all manufacturing industries†	6,070	1,945.9	32.1	16,670	8.6	1.4	14.9	16.2	0.3	174	10.7

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1964 count of National Insurance cards. † Because of the rounding of figures independently some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components. ‡ Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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

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

The index of total hours worked in Table I has been calculated by multiplying an estimate of numbers of operatives at work in a specific week each month by an estimate for the same week of average numbers of hours worked by operatives. In the calculation account is taken of overtime and short-time working, sickness, holidays and of women operatives who work part-time. The figures

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

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

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked (Average 1962 = 100)

Month	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.2	97.5	99.2	98.2	98.1	98.8
Week ended:						
1963 June 15	100.0	98.7	101.6	100.3	99.7	100.5
July 20*	94.6	94.0	87.5	91.7	100.7	96.4
August 17†	82.5	80.8	88.0	79.4	92.0	82.7
September 14	101.3	100.0	102.9	100.6	101.8	102.1
October 19	101.9	101.1	103.1	101.3	102.0	102.5
November 16*	102.0	101.8	102.5	101.8	100.9	103.3
December 14	102.3	102.2	102.7	102.1	100.2	103.5
1964 January 18	100.7	101.1	101.7	100.7	95.2	102.0
February 15	101.2	101.8	101.7	101.3		

Unemployment at 10th August 1964

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 10th August 1964 were:—

	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed*	228,555	40,830	66,685	28,077	364,147
Temporarily stopped†	2,578	83	1,619	87	4,367
Total	231,133	40,913	68,304	28,164	368,514
Change since 13th July	+ 5,422	+ 26,424	+ 619	+ 18,537	+ 51,002

The rate of unemployment at 10th August was 1.6 per cent. and at 13th July it was 1.4 per cent.

At 10th August 37,044 married women were registered as unemployed.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8 to 10), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 10th August was 314,085, consisting of 239,927 males and 74,158, females.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1953 to 1964

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

	Great Britain				Total	United Kingdom total
	Wholly unemployed*		Temporarily stopped†			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1953 ..	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954 ..	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955 ..	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
1956 ..	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100
1957 ..	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200
1958 ..	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900
1959 ..	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100
1960 ..	248,200	97,500	11,600	3,100	360,400	392,800
1961 ..	226,300	85,800	23,300	5,300	340,700	376,800
1962 ..	321,900	110,000	23,000	8,300	463,200	499,900
1963 ..	393,900	126,700	46,300	6,400	573,300	612,300
1964:						
13th Jan. ..	363,543	114,487	20,120	2,592	500,742	540,353
10th Feb. ..	344,308	111,460	19,955	2,349	464,072	502,877
16th Mar. ..	313,600	101,798	7,868	2,120	423,386	461,891
13th Apr. ..	305,159	99,938	4,728	1,773	411,598	448,364
11th May ..	271,596	89,348	6,318	1,841	369,103	403,506
15th June ..	240,348	76,569	3,386	1,620	321,923	354,214
13th July ..	236,433	75,764	3,767	1,548	317,512	349,024
10th Aug. ..	228,555	40,830	2,661	1,706	314,085	399,130

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 10th August 1964 according to duration of unemployment.

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less ..	29,573	8,212	9,674	5,547	53,006
Over 1, up to 2 ..	13,200	6,356	4,324	4,383	28,263
Up to 2 ..	42,773	14,568	13,998	9,930	81,269
Over 2, up to 3 ..	12,266	13,814	4,219	9,641	39,940
Over 3, up to 4 ..	9,500	4,229	3,354	3,150	20,233
Over 4, up to 5 ..	8,822	1,620	3,158	1,144	14,744
Over 2, up to 5 ..	30,588	19,663	10,731	13,935	74,917
Over 5, up to 8 ..	19,440	2,166	7,049	1,352	30,007
Over 8 ..	135,754	4,433	34,907	2,860	177,954
Total ..	228,555	40,830	66,685	28,077	364,147

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment†, and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers" in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 10th August 1964.

Region	Wholly unemployed*					Temporarily stopped†					Total unemployed		
	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South Eastern	35,105	5,981	8,369	4,143	53,598	128	3	38	—	169	41,217	12,550	53,767
Eastern and Southern	16,916	2,828	3,850	2,229	25,823	161	4	36	6	207	19,909	6,121	26,030
South Western	11,969	1,134	2,978	986	17,067	32	3	23	3	61	13,138	3,990	17,128
Midlands	20,279	5,362	9,952	4,010	35,603	559	12	89	22	682	26,212	10,073	36,285
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	16,642	3,962	4,608	3,377	28,589	147	1	92	13	253	20,752	8,090	28,842
North Western	39,066	7,150	11,298	4,546	62,060	382	12	232	16	642	46,610	16,092	62,702
Northern	26,801	6,275	7,066	3,910	44,352	135	6	100	9	250	33,517	11,085	44,602
Scotland	47,475	5,268	17,597	2,708	73,048	906	41	937	12	1,896	53,690	21,254	74,944
Wales	14,302	2,570	4,967	2,168	24,007	128	1	72	6	207	17,001	7,213	24,214
Great Britain ..	228,555	40,830	66,685	28,077	364,147	2,578	83	1,619	87	4,367	272,046	96,468	368,514
Northern Ireland	20,925	990	7,930	431	30,276	147	1	184	8	340	22,063	8,553	30,616
United Kingdom ..	249,480	41,820	74,615	28,508	394,423	2,725	84	1,803	95	4,707	294,109	105,021	399,130

Region	Percentage rate of unemployment†			Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed*								Wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers"	
	Males	Females	Total	Males				Females				Total	Change since 13th July
				Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks		
London and South Eastern	1.1	0.6	0.9	12.242	8.212	3.355	17.277	5.047	4.006	1.026	2.433	45.976	+ 1,645
Eastern and Southern	1.2	0.7	1.0	5.293	3.641	1.405	9.405	2.191	1.664	406	1.818	22,070	+ 830
South Western	1.5	0.9	1.3	2.806	1.809	942	7.546	1.235	820	326	1.583	15,697	+ 1,192
Midlands	1.1	0.8	1.0	5.269	6.415	1.820	12,137	2,373	3,404	819	3,366	27,669	+ 1,193
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	1.4	1.1	1.3	4.788	4.725	1.526	9,565	2,285	2,611	635	2,454	22,642	+ 961
North Western	2.5	1.4	2.1	9.499	8.641	3,833	24,243	3,736	4,296	1,486	6,326	53,502	+ 1,382
Northern	3.8	2.7	3.4	5.838	6.686	2,381	18,471	2,244	3,293	936	4,503	36,601	+ 1,210
Scotland	3.9	2.7	3.4	8.292	6.623	4,930	32,898	3,527	2,666	2,093	12,019	68,918	+ 535
Wales	2.5	2.4	2.4	3,314	3,499	1,414	14,744	1,290	1,906	674	3,265	21,010	+ 1,501
Great Britain ..	1.8	1.2	1.6	57,341	50,251	21,606	140,187	23,928	24,666	8,401	37,767	314,085	+ 11,449
Northern Ireland	7.1	4.7	6.2	2,733	4,874	—	14,308	1,035	2,291	—	5,035	—	—

* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 384.
 † The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.
 ‡ Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed).

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 10th August 1964 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

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

	Numbers of persons on registers at 10th August 1964				Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and girls under 18	Total		

Principal Towns (by Region)

London and South Eastern	26,507	6,496	7,050	40,053	136	0.8
Greater London ..	1,526	285	118	1,929	—	2.1
Brighton and Hove ..	504	228	373	1,105	—	1.5
Chatham ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern and Southern	215	53	106	374	—	0.8
Bedford ..	1,297	234	152	1,683	—	1.7
†Bournemouth ..	202	27	17	246	—	0.4
Cambridge ..	434	115	82	631	—	1.0
Ipswich ..	287	54	104	445	—	0.6
Luton ..	1,198	212	587	1,997	2	2.2
†Norwich ..	272	61	49	382	35	0.4
Oxford ..	1,595	348	365	2,308	7	1.6
†Portsmouth ..	347	94	93	534	—	0.7
†Reading ..	392	53	68	513	1	0.5
†Slough ..	1,546	206	347	2,099	—	1.5
†Southampton ..	628	99	57	784	3	1.4
Southend-on-Sea ..	171	49	100	320	—	0.5
Watford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Western	1,969	442	356	2,767	2	1.1
†Bristol ..	451	92	73	616	1	1.4
Exeter ..	365	162	100	627	1	1.2
Goucester ..	1,140	452	195	1,787	8	1.9
†Plymouth ..	669	158	94	921	—	1.4
Swindon ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midlands	3,845	1,081	1,089	6,015	35	0.9
†Birmingham ..	169	100	44	313	—	1.0
Burton-on-Trent ..	753	204	273	1,230	1	1.6
†Chesterfield ..	1,291	495	307	2,093	293	1.1
Coventry ..	747	268	581	1,596	—	1.3
†Derby ..	838	171	62	1,071	15	0.5
Leicester ..	393	131	110	634	1	1.1
†Mansfield ..	289	70	149	508	—	0.8
Northampton ..	2,337	514	782	3,633	36	1.5
†Nottingham ..	56	16	38	110	—	0.4
Oldbury ..	260	98	123	481	—	0.9
Peterborough ..	177	21	121	319	1	0.7
Smethwick ..	1,584	417	319	2,320	38	1.5
Stoke-on-Trent ..	386	90	285	761	6	1.1
Walsall ..	191	15	91	297	2	0.6
West Bromwich ..	601	304	670	1,575	1	1.4
Wolverhampton ..	265	51	33	349	—	0.8
Worcester ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	759	240	228	1,227	30	1.7
†Barnsley ..	1,377	163	165	1,705	4	1.0
†Bradford ..	247	34	65	346	1	1.1
Doncaster ..	929	263	387	1,579	4	1.8
Dewsbury ..	848	147	226			

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: AUGUST 1964

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 10th August 1964, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each

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

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	8,297	1,196	806	84	9,103	1,280	10,383	12,327	1,388	13,715
Agriculture and horticulture	6,753	1,169	144	83	6,897	1,252	8,149	10,013	1,359	11,372
Fishing	1,295	5	662	1	1,957	6	1,963	2,030	7	2,037
Mining and quarrying	6,578	161	12	—	6,590	161	6,751	6,743	164	6,907
Coal mining	5,936	111	8	—	5,944	111	6,055	5,953	111	6,064
Food, drink and tobacco	6,954	4,326	10	64	6,964	4,390	11,354	7,499	5,068	12,567
Bread and flour confectionery	1,474	597	1	3	1,475	600	2,075	1,568	649	2,217
Other food industries* (211, 213-229)	3,504	2,889	8	59	3,512	2,948	6,460	3,849	3,348	7,197
Drink industries* (231, 239)	1,574	681	1	2	1,575	683	2,258	1,649	702	2,351
Tobacco	402	159	—	—	402	159	561	433	369	802
Chemicals and allied industries	4,740	1,325	7	2	4,747	1,327	6,074	4,857	1,342	6,199
Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.* (261-263)	1,101	60	—	—	1,101	60	1,161	1,109	62	1,171
Chemicals and dyes	2,089	351	4	2	2,093	353	2,446	2,166	357	2,523
Metal manufacture	5,709	556	128	9	5,837	565	6,402	5,930	571	6,501
Iron and steel* (311-313)	4,753	358	99	8	4,852	366	5,218	4,932	370	5,302
Engineering and electrical goods	13,154	4,393	200	39	13,354	4,432	17,786	13,931	4,732	18,663
Mechanical engineering* (331-352)	9,137	1,867	93	20	9,230	1,887	11,117	9,588	1,998	11,586
Radio and other electronic apparatus	1,106	872	1	8	1,107	880	1,987	1,216	946	2,162
Domestic electric appliances	735	439	12	8	747	447	1,194	764	479	1,243
Other electrical industries* (361-363, 369)	2,176	1,215	94	3	2,270	1,218	3,488	2,363	1,309	3,672
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7,975	197	59	5	8,034	202	8,236	8,689	218	8,907
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,255	147	58	5	7,313	152	7,465	7,874	165	8,039
Vehicles	4,565	614	577	29	5,142	643	5,785	5,264	673	5,937
Motor vehicle manufacturing	1,735	321	574	27	2,309	348	2,657	2,354	356	2,710
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, pedal cycle mfg.	281	56	—	2	281	58	339	286	58	344
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	909	155	2	—	911	155	1,066	961	175	1,136
Locomotives, railway carriages, etc.* (384, 385)	1,594	68	1	—	1,595	68	1,663	1,616	68	1,684
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4,485	1,618	36	8	4,521	1,626	6,147	4,645	1,688	6,333
Textiles	4,980	3,746	112	190	5,092	3,936	9,028	5,842	5,320	11,162
Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres	905	600	32	8	937	608	1,545	1,234	1,094	2,328
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	511	515	2	21	513	536	1,049	679	799	1,478
Woolen and worsted	1,194	746	14	18	1,208	764	1,972	1,249	813	2,062
Jute	447	107	—	—	447	107	554	457	109	566
Hosiery and other knitted goods	268	568	52	86	320	654	974	351	761	1,112
Textile finishing	660	289	9	32	669	321	990	747	388	1,135
Leather, leather goods and fur	563	254	22	19	585	273	858	601	296	897
Clothing and footwear	1,555	3,242	96	179	1,651	3,421	5,072	1,756	4,402	6,158
Footwear	389	769	23	46	412	815	1,227	422	444	866
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	3,664	729	41	4	3,705	733	4,438	3,926	780	4,706
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	1,150	140	4	—	1,154	140	1,294	1,220	144	1,364
Pottery	579	239	17	1	596	240	836	610	258	868
Glass	851	258	4	3	855	261	1,116	876	278	1,154
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,976	509	71	8	3,047	517	3,564	3,195	539	3,734
Timber	1,187	104	1	1	1,188	105	1,287	1,227	110	1,337
Furniture and upholstery	1,005	147	56	4	1,061	151	1,212	1,112	161	1,273
Paper, printing and publishing	2,269	1,572	7	9	2,276	1,581	3,857	2,347	1,679	4,026
Paper, board, cartons, etc.* (481-483)	1,112	902	1	5	1,113	907	2,020	1,140	966	2,106
Printing, publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	1,157	670	6	4	1,163	674	1,837	1,207	713	1,920
Other manufacturing industries	2,678	1,254	2	14	2,680	1,268	3,948	2,773	1,376	4,149
Rubber	1,047	275	1	9	1,048	284	1,332	1,065	312	1,377
Plastics moulding and fabricating	702	314	1	1	703	315	1,018	712	321	1,033
Total, all manufacturing industries	66,267	24,335	1,368	579	67,635	24,914	92,549	71,255	28,684	99,939
Construction	43,855	411	76	—	43,931	411	44,342	51,306	450	51,756
Gas, electricity and water	2,608	163	13	2	2,621	165	2,786	2,783	170	2,953
Transport and communication	19,445	1,511	185	9	19,630	1,520	21,150	20,914	1,589	22,503
Railways	4,287	186	6	—	4,293	186	4,479	4,360	189	4,549
Road passenger transport	1,842	539	4	7	1,846	546	2,392	2,012	566	2,578
Road haulage contracting	2,648	88	10	—	2,658	88	2,746	2,779	88	2,867
Sea transport	4,440	75	91	—	4,531	75	4,606	4,806	79	4,885
Port and inland water transport	1,821	23	64	2	1,885	25	1,910	2,307	26	2,333
Postal services and telecommunications	2,837	353	4	—	2,841	353	3,194	3,038	382	3,420
Distributive trades	24,712	12,887	61	110	24,773	12,997	37,770	26,772	14,385	41,157
Insurance, banking and finance	5,562	730	9	1	5,571	731	6,302	5,701	808	6,509
Professional and scientific services	4,696	5,114	31	699	4,727	5,813	10,540	4,998	6,456	11,454
Miscellaneous services	20,963	13,727	56	171	21,019	13,898	34,917	22,339	15,303	37,642
Entertainment, sport, betting* (881-883)	4,239	1,472	15	20	4,254	1,492	5,746	4,507	1,551	6,058
Catering, hotels, etc.	8,024	6,295	10	53	8,034	6,348	14,382	8,460	6,749	15,209
Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc.	3,321	611	5	4	3,326	615	3,941	3,550	664	4,214
Public administration	15,918	2,096	44	51	15,962	2,147	18,109	16,852	2,364	19,216
National government service	6,933	1,213	9	5	6,942	1,218	8,160	7,360	1,378	8,738
Local government service	8,985	883	35	46	9,020	929	9,949	9,492	986	10,478
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,280	82	—	—	1,280	82	1,362	1,346	87	1,433
Other persons not classified by industry	49,204	32,349	—	—	49,204	32,349	81,553	50,773	33,173	83,946
Aged 18 and over	19,746	11,745	—	—	19,746	11,745	31,491	21,126	12,435	33,561
Aged under 18	29,458	20,604	—	—	29,458	20,604	50,062	29,647	20,738	50,385
GRAND TOTAL†	269,385	94,762	2,661	1,706	272,046	96,468	368,514	294,109	105,021	399,130

* Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered.
† The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,450 males and 174 females in Great Britain and 3,810 males and 195 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The table below shows, for the periods ended 8th July 1964 and 5th August 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 employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" table published quarterly in this GAZETTE which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

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

The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 5th August 1964 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th August 1964. A regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the table.

Industry group	Four weeks ended 8th July 1964				Four weeks ended 5th August 1964				Total number of placings 5th Dec. 1963 to 5th Aug. 1964 (35 weeks)	
	Placings		Unfilled vacancies		Placings		Unfilled vacancies			
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18		
Men aged 18 and over	83,953	127,543	69,430	123,243	683,961					
Boys under 18	11,965	62,866	29,481	57,829	145,410					
Women aged 18 and over	43,447	122,648	34,450	115,397	334,783					
Girls under 18	9,995	67,406	29,162	60,859	121,505					
Total	149,360	380,463	162,523	357,328	1,285,659					
Industry group	Placings during four weeks ended 5th August 1964					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th August 1964				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,819	1,048	4,379	179	7,425	1,596	2,123	541	451	4,711
Mining and quarrying	365	564	26	43	998	3,639	1,223	60	34	4,956
Coal mining	205	508	18	6	737	3,227	1,135	27	9	4,398
Food, drink and tobacco	2,864	978	2,728	1,363	7,933	2,293	1,060	4,110	2,068	9,531
Chemicals and allied industries	1,440	372	647	594	3,053	1,899	960	1,854	1,171	5,884
Metal manufacture	1,812	662	217	230	2,921	4,018	2,169	725	554	7,466
Engineering and electrical goods	5,764	3,250	2,154	1,759	12,927	19,469	7,271	9,502	4,280	40,522
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	4,108	2,280	962	816	8,166	13,714	5,430	3,730	1,817	24,691

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in July

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

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

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

Division of the National Coal Board	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 25th July 1964	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 27th June 1964	4 weeks ended 27th July 1963
Northumberland ..	28,800	— 100	— 1,300
Durham ..	69,700	— 600	— 5,400
Yorkshire ..	109,400	— 700	— 3,500
North Western ..	38,000	— 400	— 2,700
East Midlands ..	85,400	— 600	— 3,100
West Midlands ..	36,800	— 300	— 1,900
South Western ..	74,200	— 700	— 4,400
South Eastern ..	5,000	Nil	— 200
England and Wales ..	447,300	— 3,400	— 22,500
Scotland ..	52,000	— 400	— 4,100
Great Britain ..	499,300	— 3,800	— 26,600

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

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of July about 1,400 persons were recruited to, and about 4,600 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,200, compared with a net decrease of 4,000 during the five weeks of the previous month.

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

Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)

	July 1964	June 1964	July 1963
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary ..	7.39	6.69	8.28
Involuntary ..	9.70	9.59	9.89
All workers:			
Voluntary ..	5.48	5.08	6.06
Involuntary ..	9.38	9.57	9.53

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 101.86 cwt. in July, compared with 101.65 cwt. in the previous month and 98.33 cwt. in July 1963. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 33.49 cwt. in July; for June 1964 and July 1963 it was 34.28 cwt. and 32.43 cwt., respectively.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 20th April 1964 (the last date on which a count was taken) was 655,878, compared with 653,362 at 16th April 1963.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 10th August 1964 was 49,267, of whom 42,831 were males and 6,436 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment ..	37,291	5,727	43,018
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	5,540	709	6,249
Total ..	42,831	6,436	49,267

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 5th August 1964 was 4,975, including 4,047 men, 757 women and 171 young persons. In addition there were 92 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 382 to 384.

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 18th August 1964 and the corresponding figures for 21st July 1964 and 20th August 1963. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

(Thousands)

Region	Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial injury		
	18th Aug. 1964	21st July 1964	20th Aug. 1963	18th Aug. 1964	21st July 1964	20th Aug. 1963
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex ..	73.2	70.4	74.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
Remainder ..	65.6	64.8	65.4	3.1	3.0	2.9
Eastern ..	41.5	41.5	40.8	2.0	2.1	1.9
Southern ..	31.9	32.0	31.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
South Western ..	48.0	48.3	48.9	2.2	2.3	2.2
Midland ..	73.4	72.4	74.5	4.5	4.7	4.2
North Midland ..	50.7	52.2	51.0	4.8	5.4	5.2
East and West Ridings ..	79.1	81.6	80.5	9.0	9.4	9.3
North Western ..	149.6	147.0	149.3	8.2	8.2	7.9
Northern ..	65.0	65.0	64.5	6.9	7.7	7.2
Scotland ..	109.3	109.8	111.6	8.5	9.2	8.8
Wales ..	67.5	65.8	67.9	8.4	8.8	8.8
Total, Great Britain ..	854.9	850.6	860.4	62.0	65.2	62.5

Periodical checks of the proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a fairly constant level of about 70 or 71 per cent. for absence caused by sickness and about 87 per cent. for absence caused by industrial injury.

The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent owing to sickness on 18th August 1964 represented 4.2 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st August 1964, according to the type of employment permitted.*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours† ..	36,657	1,746	4,974	43,377
Double day shifts‡ ..	23,642	1,122	2,172	26,936
Long spells ..	8,332	318	1,438	10,088
Night shifts ..	6,931	1,230	—	8,161
Part-time work§ ..	8,267	—	—	8,267
Saturday afternoon work ..	1,487	38	33	1,558
Sunday work ..	2,609	229	332	3,170
Miscellaneous ..	3,241	111	33	3,385
Total ..	91,166	4,794	8,982	104,942

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

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

‡ Includes 2,020 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in August 1964 with comparable figures for the previous month. The figures are provisional. The figures for seamen relate to those employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom. All other figures relate to Great Britain.

	July 1964	August 1964
Places under the Factories Act ..	56	54
Mines and quarries* ..	18	22
Seamen ..	2	10†
Railway service ..	4	3

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for August 1964. The figures under the heading "Factories Act" are based on the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification—see "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). The figures are provisional.

Factories Act	
Textile and connected processes ..	3
Clay, pottery, cement, etc. ..	2
Metal extraction, refining and conversion ..	2
Metal casting ..	1
Metal rolling, drawing, extrusion and forging ..	2
Miscellaneous metal processes ..	1
Shipbuilding and repairing ..	2
Constructional engineering, boiler making ..	—
Locomotive and railway equipment ..	1
Non-rail vehicles and aircraft ..	2
Other machine and metal manufacture and repair ..	3
Electrical engineering ..	1
Woodworking processes ..	—
Miscellaneous chemical manufacture, paint, oil refining, soap ..	—
Coal gas, coke ovens, patent fuel ..	—
Wearing apparel ..	—
Paper and printing ..	2
Milling ..	—
Food ..	1
Drink ..	—
Electricity generation ..	1
Rubber ..	—
Other factory processes ..	1

Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factories Act 1961	
Building operations ..	23
Works of engineering construction ..	2
Docks and warehouses ..	3
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ..	54

Mines and quarries*	Railway service
Coal mines:	Brakesmen and goods guards ..
Underground ..	17
Surface ..	2
Other stratified mines ..	—
Miscellaneous mines ..	1
Quarries ..	2
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES ..	22
Seamen	Porters ..
Trading vessels ..	4
Fishing vessels ..	6†
TOTAL, SEAMEN ..	10
	Shunters ..
	Other grades ..
	Contractors' servants ..
	1
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ..
	3

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	II. Deaths
Lead poisoning ..	8
Aniline poisoning ..	3
Epitheliomatous ulceration ..	14
Chrome ulceration ..	9
Mercurial poisoning ..	1
TOTAL, CASES ..	35
	NIL

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at rehabilitation centres operated by voluntary blind welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 10th August 1964.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period ..	819	106	925
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period ..	1,504	189	1,693
Number of persons who completed courses during period ..	726	86	812
Number of persons whose courses terminated prematurely (for medical or other reasons) during the period ..	145	18	163

Up to 10th August 1964 the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 162,749, including 4,652 blind persons.

* For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 25th July 1964 and the 5 weeks ended 29th August 1964.

† Includes 5 deaths caused by the loss of a fishing boat after a collision.

Employment Overseas

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 20th June was 6,760,000, compared with 6,608,000 at 23rd May and 6,535,000 at 22nd June 1963. Persons wholly unemployed at 20th June are estimated at 282,000 or 4.0 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 293,000 or 4.2 per cent. at 23rd May and 304,000 or 4.4 per cent. at 22nd June 1963.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of June the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 4,300 or 0.6 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 0.6 per cent. at the end of May. The comparable figure at the end of June 1963 was 1.3 per cent.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of July was 96,672, compared with 102,330 at the end of the previous month and 97,457 at the end of July 1963. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 8,727, 9,836 and 8,654.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 21st August was 37,942, compared with 36,526 at 24th July and 38,497 at 24th August 1963.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of February was 1,307,708, of whom 885,829 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,369,173, including 936,547 wholly unemployed, and at the end of February 1963 it was 1,434,767, including 981,978 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of July was 25,932; this figure included 1,285 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of June the respective figures were 19,900 (revised figure) and 1,448, and at the end of July 1963 they were 26,808 and 1,441.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of July who were wholly unemployed was 111 or 0.1 per 1,000 of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 139 or 0.1 per 1,000 at the end of the previous month and 148 or 0.1 per 1,000 at the end of July 1963.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately 59,093,000 in June, compared with 58,462,000 (revised figure) in May and 57,609,000 in June 1963. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in June was 12,881,000, compared with 12,713,000 (revised figure) in May and 12,652,000 in June 1963. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of June was about 4,692,000 or 6.1 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 3,640,000 or 4.9 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 4,846,000 or 6.4 per cent. at the middle of June 1963.

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WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 31st AUGUST 1964
(31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 31st August 1964 the indices of changes in *weekly* rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates
1964 July	141.0	94.6	149.0	138.6	94.9	146.1
1964 Aug.	141.2	94.6	149.3	138.7	94.8	146.3

Note.—The July figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Index of weekly rates of wages

The index of *weekly* rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January 1956 taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1957. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or wages regulation orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bills in 1955, details of the weights for the industry groups being given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1959. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results workers due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

Weekly Rates of Wages

I.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3
1963 July	133.8	135.8	141.2	134.4
August	133.8	136.0	141.2	134.5
September	134.0	136.2	141.3	134.7
October	134.0	136.5	141.4	134.7
November	135.0	137.9	142.9	135.8
December	137.0	139.3	144.2	137.7
1964 January	137.4	139.7	144.7	138.1
February	137.6	139.8	144.9	138.3
March	138.0	140.2	145.4	138.7
April	138.5	140.8	146.0	139.2
May	139.0	141.4	146.3	139.7
June	139.7	142.8	147.7	140.5
July	140.2	143.3	148.3	141.0
August	140.3	143.8	148.6	141.2

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4
1961	123.9	123.9	129.5	124.2
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8
1963 July	131.0	133.9	138.2	131.9
August	131.1	133.9	138.3	131.9
September	131.2	134.1	138.5	132.0
October	131.2	134.0	138.4	132.0
November	131.5	135.6	139.6	132.6
December	134.8	137.9	142.1	135.7
1964 January	135.3	138.4	142.6	136.2
February	135.4	138.5	142.8	136.3
March	135.7	138.9	143.0	136.5
April	136.3	139.6	143.7	137.2
May	136.8	140.1	144.1	137.7
June	137.1	141.1	144.9	138.1
July	137.5	141.9	145.5	138.6
August	137.6	142.1	145.6	138.7

III.—Industry Groups (all workers)

Date	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined*	Textiles	Leather, goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1963 July	138	137	139	133	129	128	133	135	139
August	138	137	139	133	129	128	133	135	140
September	138	137	139	133	129	129	133	135	140
October	138	137	139	133	129	129	133	134	140
November	142	137	140	133	130	129	133	141	140
December	142	137	140	133	135	129	133	141	140
1964 January	143	137	141	134	135	130	133	142	140
February	143	137	141	134	135	130	133	142	141
March	143	137	142	135	135	130	133	143	143
April	143	137	142	135	135	133	133	143	147
May	143	137	143	139	135	133	133	143	147
June	143	141	144	141	136	134	136	146	148
July	143	141	145	141	136	134	136	146	148
August	143	141	146	141	136	134	136	146	148

Date	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119	118
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	128	128	129	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137
1963 July	138	137	136	137	134	135	139	140	137
August	139	137	136	137	134	135	139	140	137
September	139	137	137	137	134	135	139	143	137
October	138	137	137	137	134	135	139	143	139
November	138	137	137	137	134	135	139	144	141
December	139	137	137	142	134	138	139	144	141
1964 January	141	141	137	142	134	139	139	145	141
February	141	141	137	142	136	140	139	145	141
March	141	141	137	144	136	141	140	145	141
April	143	142	138	144	137	141	140	147	143
May	143	142	138	144	137	142	141	147	144
June	143	144	143	144	137	142	141	147	144
July	143	144	144	144	146	144	144	147	144
August	143	144	144	144	146	144	146	147	144

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

Index of normal weekly hours

The index of normal weekly hours measures, for the same representative industries and services, the average movement from month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work compared with the level at 31st January 1956 taken as 100. The weekly hours for the separate industries are combined in accordance with their relative importance, as measured by the numbers employed

at the base date. The method of calculation was described in more detail on pages 330 and 331 of the issue of this GAZETTE for September 1957 and details of the weights for the industry groups were given on page 56 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1959. The index does not reflect changes in *actual* hours worked, which are affected by changes in the amount of overtime, short-time and absences for other reasons.

Normal Weekly Hours

IV.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1958	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
1959	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6
1960	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0
1961	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.0
1962	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1
1963	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
1963 July	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
August	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
September	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
October	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
November	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.9
December	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.9
1964 January	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.9
February	94.8	94.9	94.8	94.8
March	94.8	94.9	94.7	94.8
April	94.8	94.9	94.7	94.8
May	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.7
June	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.6
July	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.6
August	94.5	94.8	94.6	94.6

V.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6
1960	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3
1961	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4
1962	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1
1963	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0
1963 July	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
August	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
September	95.1	94.7	94.9	95.0
October	95.1	94.7	94.9	95.0
November	95.1	94.7	94.9	95.0
December	95.1	94.7	94.8	95.0
1964 January	95.1	94.7	94.8	95.0
February	95.1	94.7	94.8	95.0
March	95.1	94.7	94.8	95.0
April	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
May	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
June	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
July	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.9
August	94.9	94.6	94.7	94.8

Index of hourly rates of wages

The index of *weekly* rates of wages does not show any movement when normal weekly hours of work are altered without any corresponding change in *weekly* rates of wages. The series given in the next tables, which is obtained by dividing the monthly figures

for the index of *weekly* rates of wages by the corresponding figures for the index of normal weekly hours, is described as the index of *hourly* rates of wages (see page 133 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1958).

Hourly Rates of Wages

VI.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.8
1961	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1963 July	140.7	142.8	148.5	141.4
August	140.8	143.0	148.6	141.5
September	141.0	143.4	148.7	141.7
October	141.0	143.7	148.8	141.8
November	142.3	145.3		

Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements in August

On 4th August at a meeting of the Drug and Fine Chemicals Joint Conference, agreement was reached for increases of 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. a week, retrospective to 29th July. In national newspaper printing in London and Manchester increases of 10 per cent. were agreed, backdated to 1st April, the revised rates to remain in force until September 1967 subject to changes due to the existing cost-of-living agreement. As the result of an agreement reached on 17th August, the engineering maintenance and repair grades employed by British Road Services receive an increase of 7s. a week from 23rd August and the productivity bonus is consolidated into basic rates.

A wages regulation order made by the Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) gives increases of from 9s. to 12s. a week, effective from 7th September.

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month include those affecting furniture manufacture, bedding and mattress manufacture and wholesale newspaper distribution.

The settlements, statutory wages regulation orders and cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month have operative dates from 1st January 1964 to 21st September 1964 and it is estimated that their implementation will add £200,000 to the basic full-time weekly wages of 400,000 workers. (Increases for approximately 165,000 workers amounting to £128,500 are already included in the table in the adjoining column.)*

Changes coming into operation during August

Details have already been given of the settlements affecting drug and fine chemicals, national newspaper printing and British Road Services.

Minimum rates payable under the Wages Council Act have been increased in the retail food trades in England and Wales by 10s. or 12s. a week, in hairdressing by from 7s. 6d. to 11s. a week, in retail bread and flour confectionery by 10s. or 12s. a week in England and Wales and 9s. or 12s. a week in Scotland, and in jute preparing, spinning and weaving by 8s. 9d. or 9s. 10d. a week. In the jute industry there has also been a negotiated reduction in normal weekly hours from 43 to 42.

In light castings manufacture minimum wage rates have been increased by 10s. a week and in the sand and gravel industry by 2½d. an hour. The wholesale and multiple section of the baking industry has increased hourly rates by 4½d. As the result of an arbitration award, workers in the leather producing industry received an increase of 3½d. an hour and a reduction in normal weekly hours from 43 to 42. There has also been a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 41 in the food manufacturing industry.

The industries affected by the cost-of-living sliding-scale increases during the month include iron and steel and pig iron manufacture, lock, latch and key making and carpet manufacture.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during August show that 841,000 workers received increases of £377,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 139,000 had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of one hour. Of the total increase of £377,000, about £180,000 resulted from statutory wages regulation orders, £145,000 from direct negotiation between employers' organisations and trade unions, £43,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING AUGUST

(NOTE.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, 1ST APRIL 1964," on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Coal mining	Great Britain (6-7)	Beginning of pay week which included 29 June†	Daywage workers	Increases in national standard rates of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. a shift, according to occupation, for workers 21 and over, and of 8d. or 1s. 4d., according to age, for younger workers. National standard grade rates after change: non-craftsmen, underground—grade I 44s. 1d. a shift, II 42s. 5d., III 41s. 2d., IV 40s. 3d., V 39s. 6d.; surface—men, grade IA 48s., IB 40s. 7d., I 39s. 1d., II 37s. 10d., III 36s. 11d., IV 36s. 2d., women, grade I 34s. 2d., II 32s. 11d., III 32s., IV 31s. 3d.; engineering craftsmen, underground—colliery electro-mechanic grade 51s. 7d., colliery fitter-electrician grade 49s. 1d., grade I 48s. 6d., II 43s. 4d., surface—colliery electro-mechanic grade 48s. 1d., colliery fitter-electrician grade 45s. 7d., grade I plus 47s. 8d., I 45s.; craftsmen, underground—grade I 47s. 9d., II 42s. 6d., surface—44s. 3d., 39s.
Sand and gravel production	Great Britain (11)	Beginning of first full pay period falling on or after 1 Aug.	Male workers	Increases in basic rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, and of 1s. 7½d. or 1s. 7½d. a shift, according to district, for watchmen. Basic rates after change: labourers—class I districts 4s. 10½d. an hour, class 2, 4s. 9½d.; drivers of "C" class licensed vehicles—(under 14 tons gross laden weight) 5s. 13d., 5s. 0½d., (over 14 tons) 5s. 3d., 5s. 2d.; watchmen 31s. 6d. a shift, 30s. 6d.
Ironstone mining and quarrying	North Lincolnshire	2 Aug.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 0.94d. a shift (11s. 1.55d. to 11s. 2.49d.) for men, by 0.71d. (8s. 4.16d. to 8s. 4.87d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.46d. (5s. 6.78d. to 5s. 7.24d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying	Midland area	2 Aug.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.98d. a shift (11s. 1.77d. to 11s. 2.75d.) for men, by 0.74d. (8s. 4.32d. to 8s. 5.06d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.49d. (5s. 6.88d. to 5s. 7.37d.) for boys under 18.

* The statistics relate to wage-earners only and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates only and not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time or of overtime.
 † Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column.
 ‡ These increases were ratified in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 § Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

Analysis of changes during the period January—August

The following table shows, by industry group, the numbers of workers affected (a) by increases in basic full-time weekly rates of wages and the aggregate amounts of such increases, and (b) by reductions in normal weekly hours of work and the aggregate amounts of such reductions.

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases†	Estimated net amount of increase*	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	91,000	£ 26,800	83,500	83,700
Building and quarrying	352,500	143,800	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	448,000	191,600	183,500	213,900
Chemicals and allied industries	211,000	115,500	1,000	1,000
Metal manufacture	215,000	54,600	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	71,500	54,900	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	65,000	40,900	—	—
Vehicles	142,500	70,100	25,000	31,100
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	121,000	56,500	7,000	3,400
Textiles	469,500	214,400	21,000	28,700
Leather, leather goods and fur	20,000	7,800	20,000	20,000
Clothing and footwear	257,500	157,300	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	184,500	106,600	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	174,000	71,100	103,000	103,600
Paper, printing and publishing	395,500	213,500	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	144,500	81,100	7,000	4,200
Construction	1,387,500	201,200	207,500	138,300
Gas, electricity and water	246,500	274,100	—	—
Transport and communication	652,000	381,600	97,000	195,900
Distributive trades	1,165,000	600,400	51,500	103,400
Public administration and professional services	461,500	134,100	—	—
Miscellaneous services	444,500	200,300	—	—
Total	7,700,000	3,398,200	807,000	927,200

Included in the above table are about 689,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In the corresponding months of 1963, about 6,170,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £2,178,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 60,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 55,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

Changes in holidays with pay

In the ready mixed concrete industry service supplements are being introduced over a period of five years, so that in 1964 one year's service qualifies for a holiday of two weeks and one day and by 1968 five years' service will qualify for two weeks and five days. Service supplements have also been introduced in the bacon curing industry (three extra days after ten years' service and six extra days after 15 years' service) and for government industrial workers (half the standard weekly hours after 12 years' service).

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Baking	England and Wales (19)	3 Aug.	All workers covered by the agreement between the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers	Increases of 4½d. an hour for male workers 18 and over, of 3½d. for female workers 18 and over, and of 3d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—foremen (other than despatch dept.) 6s. 2½d. an hour, foremen despatch and first hands 5s. 11½d., doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 5s. 9½d., divider hands 5s. 7½d., confectioners 5s. 6½d., table hands, plant operatives, chargehands (packing and despatch dept.) and slicing and wrapping operatives 5s. 5½d., bakery workers 5s. 3½d., apprentices 2s. 7d. at under 15½ rising to 5s. 5½d. at 20½ and under 21, other workers 2s. 7d. at under 15½ rising to 5s. 2½d. at 20½ and over; female workers—forewomen 4s. 9½d., first hands 4s. 6½d., ovenwomen 4s. 4d., confectioners 4s. 2d., chargehands (packing and despatch dept.) 4s. 1½d., bakery workers 3s. 11d., apprentices 2s. 6½d. at under 15½ rising to 4s. 1d. at 20½ and under 21, other workers 2s. 6½d. at under 15½ rising to 3s. 10d. at 20½ and over.
Beet sugar manufacture	Great Britain (25)	6 July	Workers other than maintenance engineers	New minimum hourly rates established, giving increases ranging from 3d. to 4½d. an hour, according to occupation; shift allowance increased by 1d. an hour (4d. to 5d.) for all hours worked. Minimum hourly rates after change: grade I and grade II occupations 5s., III 5s. 1½d., IV 5s. 3½d., V 5s. 5½d., VI 5s. 7½d., VII 5s. 9½d., VIII 6s. 4½d., IX 6s. 9½d., utility men 6s. 4½d. to 7s. 1½d., chargehands 5s. 7½d. to 7s. 1½d., leading hands 5s. 2d. to 5s. 9½d.
			Maintenance engineers	Increases of 4d. or 3½d. an hour, according to classification, for skilled workers, of 3½d. to 4½d. for semi-skilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Shift allowance increased by 1d. an hour (4d. to 5d.) for all hours worked. Minimum hourly rates after change: fitters, class A 7s. 1½d., class B 6s. 9½d., class C 6s. 4½d., electricians in charge of shifts 6s. 9½d. to 7s. 4½d., semi-skilled workers 5s. 1d. to 5s. 10½d.
Sugar confectionery and food preserving	Northern Ireland (26) (261)	18 Aug.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4d. an hour for men 20 and over, of 2d. for women 18 and over, of amounts ranging from 1½d. to 3d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 1d. to 1½d. for younger female workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 4d. for male workers, and of 2d. for female workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—male workers 1s. 7½d. an hour at under 16 rising to 4s. 5½d. at 21 and over, female workers 1s. 6½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. at 18 and over; piecework basis time rates—male workers 4s. 7½d., female workers 3s. 1d.*
Drug and fine chemical manufacture	Great Britain (38)	First full pay week commencing on or after 29 July†	Workers employed in manufacturing section	Minimum rates increased by 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d. or 12s. 6d. a week, according to class of work, for men 21 and over, by 8s. 6d., 9s. or 9s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and by varying amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—class I occupations 223s. a week, II 213s., III 203s.; women 21 and over—158s., 152s., 146s.; youths and boys 101s. 6d. at 15 rising to 193s. at 20, younger female workers 83s. 6d. to 138s. 6d. In the London area rates are 6s. 6d. a week higher for adult male workers and 3s. 6d. a week higher for female workers and juvenile male workers.
			Workers employed in wholesale section	Minimum rates increased by 9s. 6d., 10s. or 10s. 6d. a week, according to class of work, for men 21 and over, by 6s. 6d., 7s. or 7s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and by varying amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—class I occupations 212s. a week, II 202s. 6d., III 193s.; women 21 and over—150s., 144s., 138s.; youths and boys 96s. 6d. at 15 rising to 183s. 6d. at 20, younger female workers 83s. to 131s. In the London area rates are 6s. 6d. a week higher for adult male workers and 3s. 6d. a week higher for female workers and juvenile male workers.
Coke, pig iron, and iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scotland‡ (44) (45)	2 Aug.	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.94d. a shift (11s. 1.55d. to 11s. 2.49d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.12d. an hour (1s. 4.69d. to 1s. 4.81d. for hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 0.71d. a shift (8s. 4.16d. to 8s. 4.87d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (1s. 0.52d. to 1s. 0.61d.) for those 18 and under 21, and by 0.46d. a shift (5s. 6.78d. to 5s. 7.24d.) or by 0.06d. an hour (8.35d. to 8.41d.) for workers under 18.
Pig iron manufacture	West of Scotland‡ (44)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Aug.	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 2d. to 11s. 3d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and steel manufacture	Staffs., Ches., Teeside, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow‡ (45)	3 Aug.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.94d. a shift (11s. 1.55d. to 11s. 2.49d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.71d. (8s. 4.16d. to 8s. 4.87d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.46d. (5s. 6.78d. to 5s. 7.24d.) for those under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	3 Aug.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.94d. a shift (11s. 1.55d. to 11s. 2.49d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.71d. (8s. 4.16d. to 8s. 4.87d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.46d. (5s. 6.78d. to 5s. 7.24d.) for those under 18.
Tube manufacture	Newport	2 Aug.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1.16d. a shift (10s. 8.18d. to 10s. 9.34d.) for men, by 0.773d. (7s. 1.416d. to 7s. 2.189d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (5s. 2.93d. to 5s. 3.51d.) for boys.
Light castings manufacture	Great Britain (46)	31 Aug.	All workers	Increases of 10s. a week in the agreed timework rates** for men 21 and over, of 8s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Consolidated time rates after change include: men 21 and over—pattern moulders 258s. 8d. a week, pattern makers 238s. 5d., fitters (heavy duty cooker) 229s. 2d., general moulders 227s. 10d., grinders 225s. 2d., polishers 223s. 2d., blacksmiths 220s. 2d., fitters, pattern filers, sheet iron workers 219s. 2d., Berlin blackers, box fitters, dressers, filers-up 217s. 2d., press operators 199s. 2d., labourers 195s. 2d., mechanised plant workpeople 211s. 2d.; women 21 and over on women's work—core makers (hand-made cores) 164s. 1d., other workers 157s. 1d.††
Gold, silver and allied trades	London (63)	31 Aug.	Adult workers (except silver spinners) and apprentices	Increase of 6d. an hour for adult workers, plus any further increase necessary to establish a new minimum rate of 7s. an hour. Apprentices' pay to be in terms of weekly wage as follows: age 15, 90s., 16, 103s., 17, 120s., 18, 145s., 19, 160s., 20, 175s.
Lock, latch and key making	England (65)	First full pay week following 1 Aug.	All workers	Increases in cost-of-living addition of 2 per cent. (4 to 6 per cent.). Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living addition to men—group P.T. 1, 250s. 6d., a week, 2, 237s. 4d., group A 241s., 229s. 3d., group B 222s. 10d., 213s. 6d., labourers 209s. 2d.; youths 167s. 2d. at 19, 179s. 9d. at 20, 204s. 4d. at 20½, younger male and female workers 61s. 6d. at 15 rising to 147s. 10d. at 18.
Nylon yarn production	Pontypool, Doncaster and Gloucester	13 Apr.‡‡	Workers, other than craftsmen, employed by British Nylon Spinners Ltd.	Increases of 3d. an hour for men 18 and over, of 2½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Labourers not in receipt of any plus payment granted additional 1d. an hour after 6 months' service. Rates after change: male workers 2s. 1½d. an hour at 15 rising to 5s. at 18 and over, female workers 1s. 11½d. to 3s. 8½d.
Cotton spinning and weaving	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (74)	First pay day in July	Mill engine tenters, enginem/firemen, etc.	Increase of 4 per cent. Minimum rates after change: mill engine tenters 5s. 0.568d. an hour, enginem/firemen 4s. 11.161d., assistant engineers 4s. 10.1d., boiler firemen 4s. 8.373d., ashwheelers, oilers and greasers 4s. 3.958d.§§

* These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 400 of this GAZETTE.
 † These increases were agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 ‡ Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.
 § Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 ¶ Agreements of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Pig Iron Trade of Scotland.
 ** Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.
 †† Overtime premiums will continue to be payable on the old timework rates until 30th August 1965.
 ‡‡ It has also been agreed that there will be similar increases from 30th August 1965.
 §§ These increases were agreed in June with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 §§ It has also been agreed that there will be similar increases from July 1965 and July 1966, and that normal weekly hours will be reduced (from 42½) to 42 from January 1965, to 41½ from January 1966 and to 41 from January 1967, without loss of pay.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Flax and hemp preparing, spinning and weaving	Great Britain (75) (258)	21 Aug.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. 4d. a week for men 21 or over (6s. 3d. for night shift spinners), of 3s. 7d. for women 18 or over, and of varying amounts for apprentices, improvers, learners and other younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 or over—tenters 206s. 5d. a week, under-tenters, during first year of employment after 21, 162s., during second and third years 174s. 6d., thereafter 186s. 6d., dressers, mounters, card-cutters and hacklers (hand-dressers) 196s. 8d., hemp-rollers on non-reciprocating machines and hemp-breakers 199s. 11d., spinners, day shift 177s. 11d., night shift 207s. 7d., weavers, during first 6 months of employment after 21, 174s. 6d., thereafter 186s. 6d., other workers 176s. 9d.; women 18 or over—spinners, card-cutters, weavers, winders, reellers and warpers 127s., other workers except learners 117s. 10d.*
			Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 5s. 4d. a week for male hose-pipe weavers, and of 3s. 7d. for female workers; increases in pieceworkers' guaranteed time rates of 5s. 4d. for men 21 or over, of 3s. 7d. for women 18 or over, and of 2s. 1d., 2s. 7d. or 2s. 11d., according to age, for younger female workers. Rates after change include: piecework basis time rates—male hose-pipe weavers on power or hand looms 195s. 2d. a week, female workers 128s. 7d.; guaranteed time rates—male weavers after 6 months' experience after 21, 186s. 6d., female workers, except learners, 18 or over 117s. 10d.*
Cotton waste reclamation	Great Britain (227) (258)	10 Aug.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male and female workers 17 and over, and of 1½d. for younger workers. Rates after change: male workers 2s. 5½d. an hour at under 16 rising to 3s. 10d. at 21 or over; female workers 2s. 5d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 2½d. (England and Wales) or 3s. 2d. (Scotland) at 18 or over.*
Harris tweed manufacture	Outer Hebrides	1 June†	Weavers	Increases of 2d. or 3d. a weaver's yard, according to number of shuttles. Rates after change: all weaves—2 shuttles 3s. 8d. a weaver's yard, 3, 3s. 9d., 4, 3s. 9½d., 5, 3s. 10d., 6, 4s.
			Mill workers	Increase of 6 per cent.
			Warpers	Increase of ½d. a weaver's yard.
Jute preparing, spinning and weaving	Great Britain (90) (259)	19 Aug.	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 9s. 10d. a week for loom tenters 21 or over, of 8s. 9d. for loom under-tenters 21 or over, of 8s. 9d. in general minimum time rate and guaranteed time rate for hessian weavers and general minimum time rate for other workers 21 or over, and of 10s. for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change for workers 21 or over: loom tenters 207s. a week, loom under-tenters 184s. 1d., hessian weavers and other workers 184s. 1d.; guaranteed time rate for hessian weavers 184s. 1d.*
			Female workers (except hessian weavers specified below)	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. 5d. a week for spinning shifting mistresses, of 6s. 1d. for orra (or spare) spinners, of 6s. 1d. to 7s. 10d., according to size of bobbins and number of spindles attended, for single spinners and 6s. 1d. to 7s. 7d. for double spinners, of 6s. 1d. for weaving learners and other workers 18 or over, and of 10s. for younger workers; piecework basis time rate increased by 6s. 1d. (122s. to 128s. 1d.). General minimum time rates after change include: spinning shifting mistresses 134s. 11d. a week, single spinners 128s. 1d. to 164s. 9d., double spinners 128s. 1d. to 158s. 10d., orra (or spare) spinners, weaving learners and other workers 18 or over 128s. 1d.*
			Male pieceworkers (all districts) and female pieceworkers (Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Dundee, Kirkcaldy and Tayport) employed in hessian weaving	Increases in standard general minimum piece rates of 6-04d. (120-84d. to 126-84d.) for male and 5-98d. (119-69d. to 125-67d.) for female single loom weavers, with appropriate adjustments for other workers; supplemental payments increased by 1s. 4d. a week (27s. 5d. to 28s. 9d.) for male workers, and by 1s. 3d. (25s. 7d. to 26s. 10d.) for female workers, irrespective of age; guaranteed time rates for female pieceworkers increased by 6s. 1d. for those 18 or over, and by 10s. for those under 18 (78s. 4d. at 15 rising to 128s. 1d. at 18 or over).*
Jute carpet manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Aug.	All workers	Consolidated wages, plus the four-point cost-of-living bonus payable at 108, increased† by 18s. (188 to 182).
Carpet manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in Aug.	All workers	Consolidated wages, plus the four-point cost-of-living bonus, payable at 108, increased† by 18s. (188 to 182).
Mechanical cloth manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Aug.	Workers employed in the manufacture of cloth used for mechanical purposes (including felts for paper making)	Increase‡ of 5 per cent. (88 to 93 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of percentage addition, include: adult male workers 201s. 4d. a week, adult female workers 136s. 7d.
Coir mat and matting manufacture	Great Britain	Pay day in week ending 22 Aug.	All workers	Increases in day work rates of 3d. an hour for male workers 18 and over, and of 2d. for female workers and younger male workers; increases in piecework rates of 3d. an hour for male workers, and of 2½d. for female workers. Rates after change: day workers—males 2s. 2d. an hour at 15 rising to 4s. 7d. at 20 and over, females 2s. 2d. at 15 rising to 3s. 1d. at 18 and over; pieceworkers—males 5s. 0½d., females 3s. 5d.
Leather producing (tanning, currying and dressing)	Great Britain (101)	Beginning of first full pay period following 29 July	All workers	Increases in basic timework rates of 1½d. an hour for men 21 and over, and in pieceworkers' hourly bonus of 4½d. an hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d.) for men 21 and over, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours; further increases in basic timework rates of 2½d. an hour, and in pieceworkers' hourly bonus of 1½d. an hour (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6½d.); proportional amounts for women, youths and girls in each case. Basic timework rates after change: men 21 and over—London (within 17 miles of Charing Cross), skilled 5s. 1½d. an hour, semi-skilled 4s. 11d., unskilled 4s. 10d., Provinces and Scotland 4s. 11½d., 4s. 9d., 4s. 8d.; younger male workers—London, semi-skilled 2s. 4½d. at 15 rising to 4s. 3d. at 20, unskilled 2s. 4½d. to 4s. 1½d., Provinces and Scotland 2s. 3d. to 4s. 1d.; female workers—London, semi-skilled 2s. 1½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 9d. at 20, unskilled 2s. 1½d. to 3s. 7½d., Provinces and Scotland 2s. 1½d. to 3s. 7½d.¶
Fletton brick manufacture	Bedford, Buckinghamshire and Peterborough (124)	First full pay week commencing on or after 29 June¶	All workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of 3d. an hour for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles; similar increases merged into piecework rates. Differential rates increased by 5 per cent. Minimum basic rates after change: adult male general labourers 5s. 2½d. an hour, women 18 and over 3s. 11d.**

* These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 363 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.
 † These increases were agreed in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 ‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 § See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 ¶ These increases were the result of an award (No. 3025) of the Industrial Court dated 29th July 1964; see page 363 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.
 ¶ These increases were agreed in July with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 ** It was agreed that no further application for an increase in the basic rate be made before 30th June 1965 unless unexpected or exceptional circumstances arise.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
General stoneware manufacture	Great Britain (126)	First full pay week following 1 Aug.	All workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of 3d. an hour for male workers 19 and over, and of 2d. for female workers 18 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum hourly rates after change include: skilled men who have served an apprenticeship—bigware throwers and turners (over 10-quart sizes) 5s. 7½d. an hour, general throwers (over 40-oz. size) 5s., others 4s. 10½d., unskilled men 21 and over 4s. 6½d., women 21 and over 3s. 1d. Pieceworkers to receive a minimum of 25 per cent. (previously 20 per cent.) above the appropriate basic day work rate.
Glass processing	Great Britain (130)	5 Aug.	Workers employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Increases* of 1½d. an hour for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers, apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, for men 20 and over: group 1, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 6s. 9½d. an hour, Provincial area 6s. 7½d.; group 2, bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers and specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives, 1st grade (complete process) and colour sprayers (being required to mix) 6s. 4½d., 6s. 2½d., silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller process) 6s. 1½d., 5s. 11½d., embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 6s. 0½d., 5s. 10½d., silverers' assistants, other than cleaners-up 5s. 11½d., 5s. 9½d.; group 3, leaded light cementers and packers 5s. 8½d., 5s. 6½d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 5s. 7½d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 5s. 5½d.
Ready mixed concrete	Great Britain (133)	29 June	All workers	Increase of 10s. 6d. a week. Minimum weekly rates after change: drivers of mixing or agitating trucks—4 axles or more London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 238s., Provinces 234s. 6d., 3 axles 234s. 6d., 231s., 2 axles 231s., 227s. 6d.; drivers of non-agitating or mixing trucks—4 axles or more 231s., 227s. 6d., 3 axles 227s. 6d., 224s., 2 axles 224s., 220s. 6d.; batching operators 238s., 234s. 6d., drivers of dumpers, loading shovels or cranes 224s., 220s. 6d., labourers 213s. 6d., 210s.†
Stone carving, wood carving and modelling	United Kingdom	First full pay week in Aug.	Journeymen and apprentices	Increases in basic rates of 5d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Minimum rates after change include: journeymen 21 and over 5s. 3d. an hour, modelling or carving figures in the round or in relief 6s. 5d., plus 2s. 1d. an hour cost-of-living bonus in each case. The total weekly wage is subject to an addition of 5 per cent.
Printing	London (156-157)	1 Apr.‡	Workers (other than compositors, electricians and engineers) employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Increase in basic minimum rates of 10 per cent., and for process workers 12s. of the 30s. a week cost-of-living bonus previously paid, consolidated into basic rates. Basic minimum rates after change: machine managers—morning papers, night work, up to 3 rolls 366s. 6d. a week, 4 rolls 382s., 5 rolls 397s. 6d., daywork 299s., 307s., 315s. 6d., evening papers 329s. 6d., 338s., 346s., men on overlays and interlays 286s.; readers—morning papers 398s. 6d., evening papers 390s., Sunday papers 355s.; stereotypers, daily (including evening) and Sunday papers 344s. 6d.; process workers 397s.; press telegraphists—in wire-room 343s., in telephoto dept. 365s.; workers in machine depts.—morning papers, brake-hands (octuple) 315s., (sextuple) 303s. 6d., (single) 299s., magazine hands 285s., oilers 284s., general assistants 279s. 6d., evening papers 300s. 6d., 293s. 6d., 291s. 6d., 278s., 277s., 272s., Sunday papers (all grades) 291s.; revisers, monocasters, nightwork 289s. 6d., daywork 278s., copyholders, proofpullers 277s. 6d., 268s., linotype assistants 279s. 6d., 273s. 6d., other assistants 270s. 6d., 264s.; general assistants, cleaners (male), liftmen, gatemen, hall-porters and messengers, nightwork 268s. 6d., daywork 262s. 6d., shiftwork 265s. 9d., women cleaners (full-time) 205s.; packers, warehousemen, etc.—morning papers, nightwork 295s., daywork 285s., evening papers (indoor), bench and elevator hands 298s., others 285s., weekly papers 285s.; motor drivers, morning papers 295s., evening papers 285s.‡
	Manchester	1 Apr.‡	Workers (other than electricians and engineers) employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Increase in basic minimum rates of 10 per cent., and for process workers 12s. of the 30s. a week cost-of-living bonus previously paid, consolidated into basic rates. Basic minimum rates after change: compositors and readers (day and night work) 384s. a week, machine minders (day and night work) 352s.; stereotypers, morning papers 379s., evening papers 365s. 6d.; process workers 382s. 6d.; press telegraphists—in wire-room 328s. 6d., in telephoto dept. 350s. 6d.; brake hands, night work 300s. 6d., day work 289s., revisers, 289s. 6d., 278s., tension or paster hands 280s., 274s., oilers, linotype assistants, engineers' assistants, copyholders and publishing depts. 277s. 6d., 268s., fly hands, general assistants 272s. 6d., 262s. 6d.; photo printers, night work 315s., day work 309s., shift work 311s. 9d., firemen 277s., 269s. 6d., 273s. 3d., commissionaires 267s., 257s. 6d., 262s. 3d., general assistants, messengers and liftmen 261s., 251s. 6d., 256s. 3d., women cleaners (full time) 190s.‡
Linoleum and felt base manufacture	Great Britain	17 Aug.	Print block, roller and stamp cutters	Increases of 14s. 7d. a week for skilled craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for semi-skilled workers and apprentices. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 262s. 6d. a week, semi-skilled workers 207s. 6d., apprentices 101s. 6d. at 16 rising to 197s. at 20.‡
Button manufacture	Great Britain (163) (258)	14 Aug.	Workers other than out-workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4½d. an hour for male workers 19 or over and for female workers 18 or over, of 3½d. or 4d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 3½d., 4d. or 4½d. for younger female workers; increase in piecework basis time rates of 5d. an hour. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 2s. 1½d. an hour at under 16 rising to 4s. at 21 or over, female workers 1s. 11½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 0½d. at 18 or over; piecework basis time rates for workers of any age, male workers 4s. 6½d., female workers 3s. 2½d.¶
Electricity supply	Great Britain (180)	1 July	Manual workers	The rate quoted on page 358 of the August issue of this GAZETTE for group G referred to jointers, linesmen (up to 30 KW) and welders (grade 2) only. The annual salary for workers in other occupations (e.g. electricians and fitters) in this group is £775.
	Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 July	Manual workers	Annual salaries introduced in place of hourly rates, resulting in increases of amounts ranging from £30 to £104 a year, according to occupation; shift allowance now 15s. 9d. a week (previously 4½d. an hour). Productivity bonus increased by 1s. 6d. (4s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.). Annual salaries for men 21 and over with less than 2 years' service include: installation inspectors £818, craftsmen £775, labourers £585.
Road haulage contracting (British Road Services)	Great Britain (193)	24 Aug.	Engineering maintenance and repair grades	Increase in basic rates of 7s. a week and the productivity bonus payment now incorporated to form new basic rates. New basic weekly Provincial rates after change: skilled workers 270s. 11d. a week, semi-skilled, grade 1, 249s. 4d., grade 2, 240s. 9d., unskilled 227s. 10d. In London rates are 6s. 4d. (previously 5s. 6d.) a week higher than those quoted.
Post Office	United Kingdom (202)	1 Jan.¶	Postmen, and postmen higher grade	Increase of 6½ per cent. calculated on National rates of pay. Maximum National rates after change: postmen 250s. 6d. a week, postmen higher grade 287s.

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 † It has also been agreed that from 1st July 1965 and 1966 there will be further increases of 7s. a week with an adjustment on any variation in the cost-of-living index.
 ‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 § The agreements relating to these changes between the Newspaper Proprietors Association, Ltd., and the trade unions concerned were concluded in August with retrospective effect to the date shown, and are to remain in operation until September 1967.
 ¶ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 363 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.
 ¶ This increase was authorised in August with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Retail food trades	England and Wales (210) (260)	31 Aug.	Shop managers and manageresses Other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12s. a week in London and Provincial A area and 10s. in Provincial B area for managers, and of 11s. and 9s. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: managers—London area 221s. a week where weekly trade is under £100 (previously six separate rates covering trade from under £50 to £90 and under £100) to 307s. where weekly trade is more than £1250, Provincial A area 213s. 6d. to 299s. 6d., Provincial B area 200s. 6d. to 286s. 6d.; manageresses—London 191s. 6d. to 277s. 6d., A 185s. to 271s., B 173s. 6d. to 259s. 6d.* Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12s. a week in London and Provincial A area and 10s. in Provincial B area for men 21 or over, of 6s., 7s., 7s. 6d. or 9s., according to age and area, for younger male workers, of 11s. or 9s., according to area, for women 21 or over, and of 5s., 6s., 6s. 6d. or 8s. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: Grade I clerks 23 or over—men, London area 205s. a week, Provincial A area 197s. 6d., Provincial B area 184s. 6d., women 154s. 6d., 136s.; Grade I clerks under 23, grade II clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or order men, canvassers, van-salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers, London 92s. at under 16 rising to 199s. at 22 or over, A 87s. to 191s. 6d., B 80s. 6d. to 178s. 6d., female workers 77s. to 148s. 6d., 70s. to 142s., 64s. 6d. to 131s. 6d.; other workers—male workers, London 91s. at under 16 rising to 193s. at 22 or over, A 86s. to 185s., B 79s. 6d. to 176s. 6d., female workers 76s. 6d., 69s. to 135s. 6d., 63s. 6d. to 128s. 6d.; transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse-drawn vehicles, London 117s. 6d. at under 18 rising to 199s. at 21 or over, A 114s. 6d. to 191s. 6d., B 107s. to 178s. 6d.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse-drawn vehicles 205s., 197s. 6d., 184s. 6d., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 209s., 201s. 6d., 188s. 6d., of over 5 tons 213s., 205s. 6d., 192s. 6d.*
Retail bread and flour confectionery trade	England and Wales (215) (259)	17 Aug.	Managers and manageresses Other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12s. a week in London and Provincial A area and 10s. in Provincial B area for managers, and of 11s. and 9s. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: managers, London area 212s. a week where weekly trade is less than £100 (previously four separate rates covering trade from under £70 to £90 and under £100) to 286s. where weekly trade is more than £730, Provincial A area 206s. to 280s., Provincial B area 195s. to 269s., manageresses 182s. to 256s., 176s. to 250s., 166s. to 240s.* Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12s. a week in London and Provincial A area and 10s. in Provincial B area for men 21 and over and for certain drivers, all ages, of 11s. and 9s. for women 21 and over, of 6s., 7s., 7s. 6d. or 9s., according to age and area, for younger male workers, and of 5s., 6s., 6s. 6d. or 8s. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: indoor workers—males, London area 92s. a week at under 16 rising to 193s. 6d. at 22 or over, Provincial A area 87s. 6d. to 187s. 6d., Provincial B area 82s. to 176s. 6d., females 77s. 6d. to 146s. 6d., 71s. to 140s. 6d., 66s. 6d. to 131s. 6d. (first assistants receive 5s. above these rates); roundworkers—London 98s. 6d. to 200s. at 21 or over, A 95s. 6d. to 194s., B 90s. 6d. to 183s., assistant roundworkers, males, London 92s. 6d. to 193s. 6d., A 89s. 6d. to 187s. 6d., B 84s. 6d. to 176s. 6d., females 77s. to 154s. 6d., 72s. to 148s. 6d., 68s. to 140s. 6d.; transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse-drawn vehicles, London 129s. at under 18 rising to 205s. at 21 or over, A 126s. to 199s., B 120s. to 188s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 5 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse-drawn vehicles, London 208s., A 202s., B 191s., of over 5 tons 212s., 206s., 195s.*
Retail multiple tailoring	United Kingdom	Week commencing 24 Aug.	Shop managers Other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12s. a week for managers, and of 11s. for manageresses. Minimum rates after change: managers, area 1, 201s. a week where weekly trade is less than £110 to 217s. 6d. where weekly trade is £200, area 2, 193s. to 209s. 6d.; manageresses, area 1, 157s. where weekly trade is less than £50 to 188s. 6d. where weekly trade is £200, area 2, 153s. to 184s. 6d.* Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12s. or 9s. a week, according to area, for men 21 or over and area, for younger male workers, of 11s. or 8s. for women 21 or over, of 12s. or 9s. for female van-salesmen, all ages, and of 5s., 6s. or 8s., according to age and area, for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: workers other than transport workers and van-salesmen—males, area 1, 81s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 185s. at 22 or over, area 2, 76s. to 173s., females 68s. to 137s. 6d., 65s. to 130s. 6d.; transport workers and van-salesmen—drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, area 1, 120s. 6d. at under 18 rising to 194s. at 21 or over, area 2, 118s. 6d. to 184s.; drivers, all ages, of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 1 ton, area 1, 199s. 6d., area 2, 189s. 6d.; female van-salesmen, all ages, on vehicles with a carrying capacity of 10 cwt. or less 157s., 148s., all other van-salesmen, all ages, 203s., 193s.* Increase of 12s. a week. Minimum average rates after change, inclusive of basic wage, commission, bonus: London area 256s. a week when average weekly takings are under £200 to 466s. when average weekly takings are £150 and over, Provincial A area 249s. to 459s., Provincial B area 241s. to 451s.†
Cinematograph film production	Great Britain	10 Aug.	Electricians, craft grades, general grades, etc.	Increases of varying amounts, according to age and occupation. Minimum average rates after change, inclusive of basic wage, commission, bonus, etc.: sales assistants—male, London area 91s. 6d. a week at under 16 rising to 224s. (basic minimum wage exclusive of bonus, etc. 204s.) at 22, Provincial A area 86s. 6d. to 217s., Provincial B area 81s. to 209s. (190s.); minimum weekly wage—cashiers (female), London 81s. at under 16 rising to 151s. 6d. or 157s. 6d. at 22, A 76s. to 146s. 6d. or 152s. 6d., B 71s. to 141s. 6d. or 147s. 6d., clerks, grade I (female) 156s. 6d. or 162s. 6d., 151s. 6d. or 157s. 6d., 146s. 6d. or 152s. 6d.; shop porters 22 and over (male)—London 202s. 6d., A 197s. 6d., B 192s. 6d.†
Broadcasting (television)	United Kingdom	Beginning of first full pay period following 19 June‡	Craft grades, general grades, etc., employed by Independent Television Companies	Increase of 5 per cent. Minimum rates after change include: studio standard agreement—craft grades £16 15s. 7d. a week, semi-skilled £15 15s. 3d., general grades (labouring, etc.) £14 14s., other grades (unclassified, e.g., crane operators (manual), property makers, etc.) £16 6s. 9d., sculptors and modellers £20 2s. to £23 11s. 1d., according to grade (chargehands 9d. an hour above craft rate, supervising chargehands by day or night (where employed) 1s. 6d. an hour above), assistant heads of departments £19 2s. 3d. to £24 19s. 3d., according to occupation and classification of studio, chief or supervising projectionists (where employed) £21 17s. 10d., first projectionists £18 11s., second £16 6s. 9d.; general grades agreement—transport workers, gardeners, storemen, cleaners, etc., £13 6s. 6d. to £19 3s. 5d., according to occupation, female cleaners £12 13s. 3d.; canteen employees agreement—male workers £10 18s. to £19 10s. 8d., according to occupation and classification of studio, female workers £10 13s. 1d. to £19 10s. 8d. (part-time workers, male and female, £6 4s. 4d.); make-up artistes, hairdressers and wardrobe staffs £14 12s. to £34 10s. 7d., according to occupation.

* These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 363 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.
† It has also been agreed that from 1st November 1965 there will be a further reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 41. These changes were agreed between the Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers and the trade unions concerned.
‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
§ This change was the result of an award (No. 3025) of the Industrial Court dated 29th July 1964; see page 363 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.
¶ It has also been agreed that there will be a further reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40 applying not later than 1st January 1966.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Hairdressing	Great Britain (242)(259)	31 Aug.	Managers, manageresses and chargehands All other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12s. a week for managers and manageresses, and of 11s. for male and female chargehands. Minimum rates after change: ladies' saloons—managers, London area 233s. a week, Provincial areas A and B 227s. 6d., manageresses 206s. 6d., 201s., chargehands, male 212s. 6d., 207s. 6d., female 186s., 180s. 6d.; gentlemen's saloons—managers and manageresses 227s. 6d., 221s. 6d., male and female chargehands 207s. 6d., 201s. 6d.* Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. 6d., 8s. or 11s. a week, according to year of employment, for male and female operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons, of 8s. or 11s. for these workers in gentlemen's saloons, with proportional increases for apprentices, and of amounts ranging from 5s. to 11s., according to age or area, for other workers. Minimum rates after change: operative hairdressers—ladies' saloons, London area 127s. a week in first year, 158s. in second year, 195s. 6d. thereafter, female workers 115s., 145s. 6d., 165s. 6d., Provincial areas A and B, males 122s., 153s., 189s. 6d., females 110s., 140s., 160s., gentlemen's saloons, London, male and female workers 150s. 6d. in first year, 189s. 6d. thereafter, A and B 145s., 183s. 6d.; clerks, receptionists and manicurists—London, male workers 86s. at under 16 rising to 195s. 6d. at 24 or over, female workers 70s. to 147s. 6d., A 80s. to 190s. 6d., 65s. to 142s., B 76s. to 184s., 60s. to 134s.; sales assistants, cashiers and clerical assistants—London, male workers 86s. at under 16 rising to 188s. 6d. at 23 or over, female workers 70s. to 142s., A 80s. to 183s. 6d., 65s. to 137s., B 76s. to 177s., 60s. to 128s. 6d.; all other workers—London, male workers 84s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 179s. 6d. at 23 or over, female workers 68s. 6d. to 136s. 6d., A 79s. to 175s., 64s. to 131s. 6d., B 75s. to 171s. 6d., 59s. to 123s.*

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING AUGUST

Industry	District	Date	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Food manufacture	Great Britain (26)	31 Aug.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.
Jute preparing, spinning and weaving	Dundee and district (90)	10 Aug.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42, without loss of pay.†
Leather producing (tanning, currying and dressing)	Great Britain (101)	Beginning of first full pay period following 29 July	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.‡
Stone carving, wood carving and modelling	United Kingdom	First full pay week in Aug.	Journeymen and apprentices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.¶
Linoleum and felt base manufacture	Great Britain	17 Aug.	Print block, roller and stamp cutters	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 42.‡

* These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 363 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.
† It has also been agreed that from 1st November 1965 there will be a further reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 41. These changes were agreed between the Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers and the trade unions concerned.
‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
§ This change was the result of an award (No. 3025) of the Industrial Court dated 29th July 1964; see page 363 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.
¶ It has also been agreed that there will be a further reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40 applying not later than 1st January 1966.

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

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

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

The information (except that about agriculture) from which the index has been compiled is obtained from an enquiry into the earnings of weekly-paid and monthly-paid employees undertaken each month by the Ministry of Labour. The enquiry covers about 8,000 firms employing approximately seven million persons in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water supply, some miscellaneous services and some branches of the transport industry. A full account of the enquiry was given on page 142 of the April 1963 issue of this GAZETTE. The indices were revised on a new base after the figures for the first 12 months

had been published and an explanation for this was given on page 117 of the March 1964 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

Great Britain Employees paid each week* 1963 Average = 100

Table with 14 columns (Jan 1963 to July 1964) and rows for Manufacturing industries, Other industries and services, and All industries and services covered.

Employees paid monthly* 1963 Average = 100

Table with 14 columns (Jan 1963 to July 1964) and rows for Manufacturing industries, Other industries and services, and All industries and services covered.

All employees†

Table with 14 columns (Jan 1963 to July 1964) and rows for Manufacturing industries, Other industries and services, and All industries and services covered.

* The earnings of employees paid monthly relate to the calendar month; those of employees paid each week relate to the last pay-week in the month.

† Revised since publication of last month's GAZETTE.

‡ Provisional.

§ Except British Road Services, sea transport, postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport.

|| Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

¶ Earnings of employees paid monthly have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 18th AUGUST 1964

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 107.8

At 18th August the official retail prices index was 107.8 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 107.4 at 14th July and with 103.0 at 13th August 1963.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for cigarettes and tobacco and household coal, which were partly offset by lower prices for fresh vegetables and fruit.

The index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated with prices at 14th January 1964 taken as 100, using the weights given on page 148 of the April issue of this GAZETTE which are derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys made in 1960-63, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1964. The index numbers in this series are then linked back to 16th January 1962 by multiplying each by the corresponding index for 14th January 1964 on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 and dividing the result by 100.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 18th AUGUST 1964

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 18th August 1964 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100.

Table with 2 columns: GROUP AND SUB-GROUP, INDEX FIGURE FOR 18th AUGUST 1964 (16th January 1962 = 100). Rows include I. Food, II. Alcoholic drink, III. Tobacco, IV. Housing, V. Fuel and light, VI. Durable household goods, VII. Clothing and footwear, VIII. Transport and vehicles, IX. Miscellaneous goods, X. Services.

Following are the indices for 18th August on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100 for three sub-divisions of the food group:

- (1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, and home-killed mutton and lamb) ... 100.6
(2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) ... 118.2
(3) Other items ... 110.2

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Food

Reductions in the average prices of fresh vegetables and fruit, particularly apples, were partly offset by a rise in the average price of bacon. The index for the food group as a whole fell slightly to 108.7, compared with 108.9 in July.

Tobacco

As a result of increases in the average prices of cigarettes and tobacco, the index for the group rose by rather more than 2 per cent. to 109.5, compared with 107.2 in July.

Fuel and light

Mainly as a result of seasonal increases in the prices of household coal and coke, the index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by rather less than 2½ per cent. to 108.9, compared with 106.5 in July.

Transport and vehicles

The principal changes in this group were increases in road and rail fares in the London area and a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. The index for the group as a whole rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. to 102.3, compared with 101.8 in July.

Other groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO AUGUST 1964

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

TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100

Table with 12 columns (Year, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec) and rows for 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962.

TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

Table with 4 columns (Month, 1962, 1963, 1964) and rows for January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in August, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 167. In addition, 23 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during August at the establishments where these 190 stoppages occurred is estimated at 57,400. This total includes 4,200 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 53,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in August, 37,100 were directly involved and 16,100 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 97,000 working days lost during August includes 14,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry group	Number of stoppages			Stoppages in progress in month	
	Started before beginning of month	Started in month	Total	Workers involved	Working days lost
Coal mining ..	2	76	78	7,600	15,000
Engineering ..	4	16	20	8,700	17,000
Motor vehicles ..	1	15	16	15,900	21,000
Textiles ..	5	5	10	1,600	7,000
Construction ..	8	13	21	2,000	6,000
All remaining industries and services ..	8	42	50	21,700	31,000
Total, August 1964 ..	23	167	190	57,400	97,000
Total, July 1964 ..	33	165	198	156,400	258,000
Total, August 1963 ..	29	147	176	103,700	400,000

Causes of stoppages

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

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	
		Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases ..	37	37	18,200
—other wage disputes ..	48	48	6,900
Hours of work ..	2	2	200
Employment of particular classes or persons	20	20	1,800
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline ..	57	57	9,300
Trade union status ..	3	3	800
Sympathetic action ..	—	—	—
Total ..	167	167	37,100

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST

Industry, occupations [§] and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
ENGINEERING:— Storekeepers, internal transport drivers, production and inspection workers employed in the manufacture of ball and roller bearings—Luton (one firm)	350	3,700	17 Aug.	18 Aug.	In support of a claim for increased wages	Work resumed pending further negotiations. Agreement subsequently reached on an increase of wage rates.
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Toolroom workers and production workers engaged on the manufacture of motor vehicles—Birmingham (one firm)	1,000	5,800	17 Aug.	31 Aug.	Claim for an increase of wages. Employer's offer rejected by workers	Work resumed.
Paint shop workers and other production workers engaged on the manufacture of motor vehicles—Coventry (one firm)	300	2,000	26 Aug.	28 Aug.	Dispute over the piecework rates to be paid on the introduction of a new system of working	Work resumed pending negotiations.
TEXTILES:— Operatives in the draw-twisting section and other process workers engaged on the production of nylon yarn—Pontypool (one firm)	380	900	24 Aug.	7 Sept. ¶	Demand for an immediate increase in the wage rate of 2½d. an hour following the introduction of a new packing system. Employer's offer to pay the increased rate from 1st November rejected	Work resumed pending further negotiations.
CONSTRUCTION:— Joiners, bricklayers, scaffolders and labourers engaged on the construction of a power station—Widnes (one firm)	285	—	26 June	8 Aug.	The dismissal of a worker for alleged industrial misconduct	Work resumed.

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

† Less than 500 working days.

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

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

|| Three 24 hour token stoppages of work occurred on the 17th August, 26th August and 31st August.

¶ Some workers were unable to resume work for one or two days after 8th September.

Duration of stoppages

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

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	63	17,400	11,000
2 days ..	45	6,600	18,000
3 days ..	20	5,200	16,000
4-6 days ..	21	4,000	16,000
Over 6 days ..	16	1,100	31,000
Total ..	165	34,400	92,000

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

The following table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first eight months of 1964 and 1963:—

Industry group	January to August 1964				January to August 1963				
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress		No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress		No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress	
		Workers involved	Working days lost		Workers involved	Working days lost		Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing ..	2	600	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal mining ..	718	130,400	219,000	675	102,600	238,000	—	—	—
All other mining and quarrying ..	1	400	4,000	5	300	†	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco ..	15	4,400	11,000	19	3,100	5,000	—	—	—
Chemicals, etc. ..	11	1,200	2,000	12	2,900	13,000	—	—	—
Metal mfr. ..	59	24,000	305,000	40	8,700	44,000	—	—	—
Engineering ..	193	84,400	247,000	119	44,100	134,000	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine eng. ..	62	15,700	119,000	35	8,800	67,000	—	—	—
Motor vehicles and cycles ..	113	111,100	329,000	78	83,600	180,000	—	—	—
Aircraft ..	22	4,500	11,000	14	4,600	41,000	—	—	—
Other vehicles ..	8	3,100	8,000	5	4,400	2,000	—	—	—
Other metal goods	35	9,700	21,000	33	5,200	18,000	—	—	—
Textiles ..	23	4,500	14,000	22	4,700	16,000	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear ..	8	2,800	4,000	7	1,200	2,000	—	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc. ..	21	4,600	9,000	10	1,400	2,000	—	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc. ..	10	1,400	5,000	10	5,500	27,000	—	—	—
Paper and printing	13	4,200	7,000	7	1,100	3,000	—	—	—
Remaining manufacturing inds. ..	32	6,900	20,000	9	1,500	3,000	—	—	—
Construction	161	17,400	85,000	113	65,200	333,000	—	—	—
Gas, electricity and water ..	13	2,400	11,000	2	500	1,000	—	—	—
Port and inland water transport	71	79,800	94,000	35	8,600	16,000	—	—	—
All other transport	44	123,200	176,000	30	3,800	8,000	—	—	—
Distributive trades	19	3,800	19,000	15	1,400	3,000	—	—	—
Administrative, professional, etc. services ..	14	1,500	6,000	4	400	1,000	—	—	—
Misc. services ..	5	2,600	11,000	5	300	2,000	—	—	—
Total ..	1,669 ‡	644,800	1,736,000	1,303 ‡	363,500	1,158,000			

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During August the Industrial Court issued thirteen awards, Nos. 3027 to 3039*. Awards Nos. 3027 to 3036 and 3038 are summarised below. Awards Nos. 3037 and 3039 did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 3027 (12th August).—Parties: Transport and General Workers' Union and Western Excavating Company Ltd. **Claim:** Submitted by the Union: That the agreement between Western Excavating Co. Ltd., of Beech Lane, St. Austell, and the Transport and General Workers' Union be amended, and that the rates of pay of the employees of Western Excavating Co. Ltd., should be increased by 6d. an hour on all present classifications and grades. Submitted by the Employers: To determine the rate of increase that should be conceded to those workers covered by the existing agreement between the parties. **Award:** The Court awarded, with effect from 19th January 1964: (1) that all drivers concerned in the claim shall have their rates of wages increased by 2½d. an hour; (2) that the current lower labourer's rate of 4s. 11½d. an hour shall also be increased by 2½d. an hour; and (3) that the current higher labourer's rate of 5s. 2½d. an hour shall not be increased by 2½d. an hour but shall be increased by the 5s. a week supplementary payment recently agreed in the China Clay Industry under the terms of the agreement in that industry. The Court also awarded that all the afore-mentioned categories of workers shall be entitled to the increases agreed for the China Clay Industry for January and July 1965 and January 1966, save that those at present receiving the higher labourer's rate shall in January 1965 receive an increase of 1½d. instead of 2d. an hour and that they shall be subject to the special provisions for extinguishing the 5s. supplementary payment referred to at (3) above.

Award No. 3028 (13th August).—Parties: Transport and General Workers' Union and Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. **Claim:** That the Union's members should be employed to make dolomite blocks and to fix them into L.D. vessels at the Consett Works of the Consett Iron Co. Ltd. **Award:** The Court awarded in favour of the claim.

Award No. 3029 (13th August).—Parties: Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. **Claim:** To determine the claim by Messrs. Colvilles Limited that, at their Ravenscraig Works for a temporary period until outputs are stabilised, an *ad hoc* tonnage bonus of 22s. 6d. a week should be paid to maintenance craftsmen's labourers, bricklayers' labourers, general labourers and platelayers. **Award:** The Court awarded that, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following upon a date one month after the date of the Award, and for a temporary period pending the determination by negotiation between the Parties of a revised operative bonus, an *ad hoc* tonnage bonus of 25s. 6d. a week shall be paid to the workers concerned.

Awards Nos. 3030 to 3035 (all dated 17th August).—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Professional and Technical Council 'A'. **Claims:** To determine the differences between the parties as to the salaries which should be paid to grades in the following professions within the purview of the Health Services Professional and Technical Council 'A': (1) physiotherapists in clinical grades and physiotherapist teachers; (2) occupational therapists; (3) orthoptists in clinical grades and orthoptist teachers; (4) therapeutic dietitians; (5) chiropodists; (6) remedial gymnasts. The parties requested the Court to hear the cases consecutively and to defer the awards until all six had been heard. **Awards:** The Court awarded that with effect from 1st July 1963 the salary scales of the grades concerned in the six claims shall be as follows:—

Award No. 3030:	
Physiotherapist ..	£605 × £25(2) — £655 × £30(5) — £805
Senior Physiotherapist ..	£750 × £25(2) — £800 × £30(5) — £950
Superintendent Physiotherapist:	
Grade I ..	£800 × £25(2) — £850 × £30(5) — £1,000
Grade II ..	£865 × £30(7) — £1,075
Grade III ..	£925 × £35(6) — £1,135 × £40 — £1,175
Grade IV ..	£1,000 × £35 — £1,035 × £40(6) — £1,275
Grade V ..	£1,050 × £40(5) — £1,250 × £50(2) — £1,350
Teacher ..	£950 × £40(7) — £1,230
Assistant Principal ..	£1,020 × £40(7) — £1,300
Principal I ..	£1,145 × £40(7) — £1,425
Principal II ..	£1,220 × £40(7) — £1,500

Award No. 3031:	
Occupational Therapist ..	£605 × £25(2) — £655 × £30(5) — £805
Senior Occupational Therapist ..	£750 × £25(2) — £800 × £30(5) — £950

* See footnote * on page 401.

Head Occupational Therapist:	
Grade I ..	£800 × £25(2) — £850 × £30(5) — £1,000
Grade II ..	£865 × £30(7) — £1,075
Grade III ..	£925 × £35(6) — £1,135 × £40 — £1,175
Grade IV ..	£1,000 × £35 — £1,035 × £40(6) — £1,275

Award No. 3032:	
Orthoptist ..	£605 × £25(2) — £655 × £30(5) — £805
Senior Orthoptist ..	£750 × £25(2) — £800 × £30(6) — £980
Head Orthoptist ..	£865 × £30(7) — £1,075
Teacher ..	£950 × £40(7) — £1,230
Head Teacher I ..	£1,020 × £40(7) — £1,300
Head Teacher II ..	£1,050 × £40(8) — £1,370

Award No. 3033:	
Therapeutic Dietitian ..	£665 × £25(2) — £715 × £30(5) — £865
Senior Therapeutic Dietitian ..	£820 × £25(2) — £870 × £30(6) — £1,050
Chief Therapeutic Dietitian:	
Grade I ..	£880 × £30(8) — £1,120
Grade II ..	£940 × £30(2) — £1,000 × £40(6) — £1,240

Deputy Chief Therapeutic Dietitian ..	£800 × £30(5) — £950
Award No. 3034:	
Chiropodist ..	£605 × £25(2) — £655 × £30(5) — £805
Senior Chiropodist ..	£750 × £25(2) — £800 × £30(5) — £950
Chief Chiropodist:	
Grade I ..	£825 × £25 — £850 × £30(5) — £1,000
Grade II ..	£895 × £30(6) — £1,075
Chiropodist (Student Teacher) ..	£605 × £25(2) — £655 × £30(3) — £745
Assistant Teacher ..	£850 × £30(5) — £1,000
Teacher ..	£950 × £40(7) — £1,230

Award No. 3035:	
Remedial Gymnast ..	£605 × £25(2) — £655 × £30(5) — £805
Senior Remedial Gymnast ..	£750 × £25(2) — £800 × £30(5) — £950
Head Remedial Gymnast:	
Grade I ..	£800 × £25(2) — £850 × £30(5) — £1,000
Grade II ..	£865 × £30(7) — £1,075
Deputy Head Remedial Gymnast ..	£750 × £25(2) — £800 × £30(5) — £950

Award No. 3036 (25th August).—Parties: Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. **Claim:** To determine the claim by Messrs. Samuel Fox & Co. Ltd. for a reduction in the tonnage bonus rates applicable in the No. 2 (Electric Arc Furnace) Melting Shop at Stocksbridge Works. **Award:** The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 3038 (27th August).—Parties: Card Setting Machine Tenters' Society and Employers' Federation of Card Clothing Manufacturers. **Claim:** To determine an application for a wage increase, an additional week's holiday with pay, and a holiday payment more in keeping with average earnings. Their old agreement having expired on 31st March 1964, the Parties have agreed that any award should date back to the first full pay week in April 1964. **Award:** The Court awarded that with effect from the first full pay week in April 1964 the standard weekly wage shall be increased by 10s. 6d. Save as aforesaid they found that the claim had not been established.

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

During August one award was issued by a single arbitrator appointed under section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act 1919.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During August no awards were issued by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal.

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R. (140), dated 4th August, for fixing rates for male and female shift workers and for amending provisions for holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal K.D. (73), dated 7th August, for fixing general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S.B. (58), dated 7th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.

The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W. (95), dated 11th August, for reducing from 43 to 42 the number of hours per week to be worked before overtime is payable.

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal D. (135), dated 14th August, for reducing from 43 to 42 the number of hours per week to be worked before overtime is payable, and for revising the provisions relating to holiday remuneration.

The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal M.D. (102), dated 14th August, for reducing from 43 to 42 the number of hours per week to be worked before overtime is payable, and for providing for those hours to be spread over 5 days in a week.

The Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal C.W. (72), dated 25th August, for amending the provisions relating to overtime.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bookselling and Stationery) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1277, dated 6th August and operative from 7th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (England and Wales) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1313, dated 12th August and operative from 21st September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (Scotland) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1314, dated 13th August and operative from 14th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Made-up Textiles) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1326, dated 18th August and operative from 4th September. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1383, dated 31st August and operative from 18th September. This Order fixes statutory minimum remuneration for all workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (Holidays) Order 1964: S.I. 1964 No. 1384, dated 31st August and operative from 18th September. This Order sets out the holidays to be allowed and holiday remuneration to be paid to workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland)

1945

Notices of Proposals

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

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.A. (N.63), dated 7th August, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Further information regarding the above proposal may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned at Dundonald House (Room 413), Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast 4.

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1964: S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1964 No. 114, dated 7th August and operative from 18th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 391.

Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act 1949

Combined Districts Wages Order No. 6 was made on 30th June 1964 by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act 1949. The Order, which became effective on 7th September 1964, raises the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in Scotland. For certain classes of workers the normal hours of work are reduced.—See page 374.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index base 100	Month for which index figure given	Items covered*	Index figure	Rise (+) or fall (-) of index figure (in index points) compared with	
					Month before	Year before
European countries						
Austria	1958	May, 1964	{ All items Food	118.8 119.2	+1.1 +2.1	+4.0 +2.4
Belgium	1953	May 1964	{ All items Food	118.50 118.8	+0.29 +0.2	+4.40 +5.5
France	1962	June 1964	{ All items Food	107.9 108.1	+0.2 +0.3	+3.2 +2.7
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958	July 1964	{ All items Food	115.3 115.0	+0.4 +0.8	+3.7 +4.7
Italy (large towns)	1961	May 1964	{ All items Food	118.6 117.5	+0.5 +0.6	+6.7 +4.5
Netherlands	1959-60	July 1964	{ All items Food	114 115	+1 -1	+9 +8
Norway	1959	May 1964	{ All items Food	116.2 118	+0.1 Nil	+5.4 +8
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	June 1964	{ All items Food	122.5 124.1	+0.3 +0.6	+5.3 +8.8
Sweden	1949	May 1964	{ All items Food	180 210	+1 +1	+5 +6
Switzerland	1939	July 1964	{ All items Food	207.8 220.8	+0.1 -0.2	+6.2 +3.5
Other countries						
Canada	1949	June 1964	{ All items Food	135.3 132.5	+0.3 +1.3	+2.5 +2.8
Israel	1959	Apr. 1964	{ All items Food	129.8 114.0	+0.4 +0.1	+6.0 +0.3
Rhodesia, Northern	1962	June 1964	{ All items Food	105.6 101.8	+0.4 Nil	+3.8 +1.6
Rhodesia, Southern	1962	June 1964	{ All items Food	104.7 103.8	+0.1 +0.2	+2.8 +0.4
South Africa	1958	Mar. 1964	{ All items Food	107.9 106.5	+0.6 +1.6	+1.7 +2.3
United States	1957-59	May 1964	{ All items Food	107.8 105.5	Nil -0.2	+1.6 +1.3

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,† relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour is concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list also includes an Order published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.

The Wages Regulation (Retail Bookselling and Stationery) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1277; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 6th August; **The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (England and Wales) Order 1964** (S.I. 1964/1313; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 12th August; **The Wages Regulation (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery) (Scotland) Order 1964** (S.I. 1964/1314; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 13th August; **The Wages Regulation (Made-up Textiles) Order 1964** (S.I. 1964/1326; 8d. (11d.)), made on 18th August; **The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) Order 1964** (S.I. 1964/1383; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 31st August; **The Wages Regulation (Hat, Cap and Millinery) (Holidays) Order 1964** (S.I. 1964/1384; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 31st August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See this page.

The Offices and Shops in Factories (First Aid) Regulations 1964 (S.I. 1964/1321); **The Offices in Electrical Stations (First Aid) Regulations 1964** (S.I. 1964/1323); **The Offices at Building Operations etc. (First Aid) Regulations 1964** (S.I. 1964/1322); each 3d. (6d.). These Regulations, made by the Minister of Labour on 17th August under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1964, are all operative from 1st December 1964. They apply the first-aid provisions in section 61 of the Factories Act 1961, with certain modifications, or the first-aid provisions of regulations made under that Act, instead of the first-aid provisions in section 24 of the Act of 1963, to offices and shops in factories and to offices in electrical stations and on, or adjacent to, construction sites. The object of the Regulations is to avoid unnecessary duplication of first-aid facilities.

The Wages Regulation (Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1964/114; 8d. (11d.)), made on 7th August by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.—See this page.

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

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—*Accidents at factories, docks, building operations and works of engineering construction: how they happen and how to prevent them.* No. 60. July 1964 (with index to Nos. 49 to 60). Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.).

Careers.—*Choice of Careers.* No. 32. *Civil Service. General, Scientific and Technical Posts.* 4th Edition, March 1964. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.).

Coalmining.—*National Coal Board. Report and Accounts, 30th December 1962 to 28th March 1964. Vol. 1. Report.* H.C. 317. Price 5s. 6d. (5s. 10d.); *Report and Accounts, 30th December 1962 to 28th March 1964. Vol. II. Accounts and Statistical Tables.* H.C. 318. Price 13s. (13s. 7d.). Ministry of Power.—See page 375.

Factories.—*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, 1963.* Cmnd. 2450. Price 8s. (8s. 6d.).—See page 370.

Industrial Disputes.—*Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Dispute at the Spitalfields, Borough, Stratford, Brentford and King's Cross Markets.* Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.).

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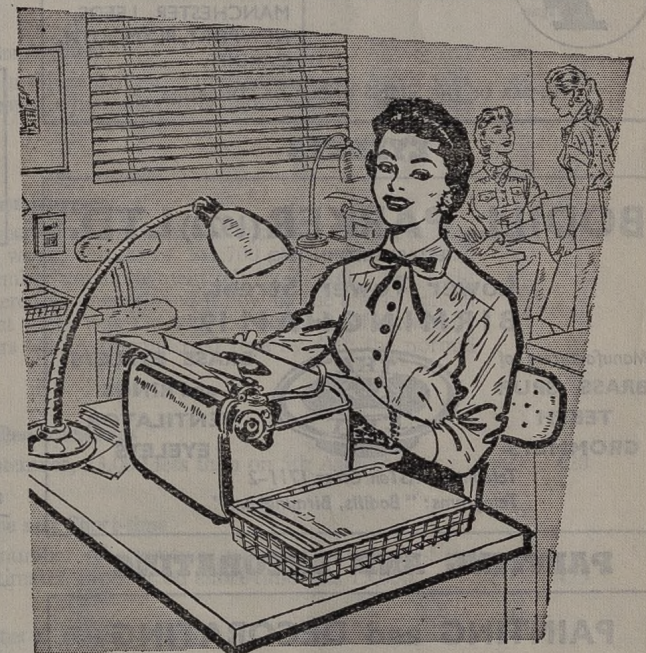
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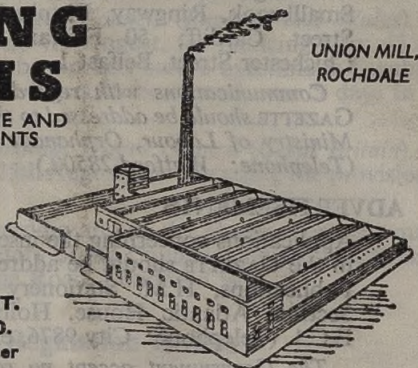
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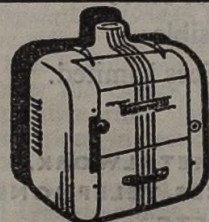
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