



# Ministry of Labour Gazette

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OF POLITICAL AND  
ECONOMIC SCIENCE

VOLUME LXXI, No. 1

JANUARY 1963  
Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 2s. 6d. NET  
Annual subscription 34s. 0d.  
including postage

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## Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on pages

### Employment

The number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-November was 23,984,000. This was 30,000 less than in mid-October. The main changes were decreases in agriculture, manufacturing industries, miscellaneous services and construction and an increase in distributive trades. 16-19

### Unemployment

There were 524,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed on 10th December and 42,000 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 566,000 (2.5 per cent. of all employees). Between 12th November and 10th December unemployment rose by 21,000. There were increases in construction, agriculture and fishing and in most of the main groups of manufacturing industries but there was little change in services. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 278,000—53 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by 22,000, the usual seasonal change being a decrease of 1,000. 20-22

### Unfilled Vacancies

There were 157,000 vacancies unfilled on 5th December, 4,000 less than on 7th November. 23

### Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 17th November the number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 1,724,000 and the number working short-time was 142,000. 18

### Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st December (January 1956 = 100) were respectively 132.0 and 138.8 compared with 131.7 and 138.5 at 30th November. 28-34

### Retail Prices

The retail price index at 11th December (January 1956 = 100) was 120, the same as at 13th November. The index for the Food Group was 1.2 per cent. higher than the previous month. 35

### Stoppages of Work

About 23,900 workers in December were involved in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 81,000 working days. 36

## RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN 1962

During the year 1962 there was an increase of 4.4 per cent. in the average level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services, a reduction of 0.3 per cent. in normal weekly hours of work and a consequential increase of 4.8 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. In manufacturing industries only the corresponding figures were 4.0, 0.2 and 4.2 per cent. respectively.

As a result of changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation during the year about 12½ million of the total number of manual workers covered by collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders (estimated at between 13 and 13½ million) received an aggregate increase of approximately £5½ million in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and about 1½ million of these workers, in addition to having increases in rates, had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of about 1½ hours. These statistics relate to manual wage earners only and the monetary amounts quoted in this article represent the increase in basic rates only and not the total increase in the wages bill.

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

The following Tables show, for all industries and services and for manufacturing industries only, the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of hourly rates of wages and of normal weekly hours for all workers (based on 31st January 1956 = 100) at the end of 1961 and of each month in 1962 and also the month by month percentage increases over the December 1961 figures.

#### All Industries and Services

Date	Weekly Wage Rates		Hourly Wage Rates		Normal Weekly Hours	
	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1961	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1961	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec. 1961
	1961 Dec. ..	126.4	—	132.4	—	95.4
1962 Jan. ..	126.8	0.3	133.2	0.6	95.2	0.2
Feb. ..	127.2	0.6	133.6	0.9	95.2	0.2
Mar. ..	127.7	1.1	134.2	1.3	95.2	0.2
Apr. ..	128.7	1.9	135.3	2.2	95.1	0.3
May ..	129.1	2.2	135.7	2.5	95.1	0.3
June ..	129.3	2.3	135.9	2.6	95.1	0.3
July ..	130.3	3.2	137.0	3.5	95.1	0.3
Aug. ..	130.6	3.4	137.4	3.7	95.1	0.3
Sept. ..	130.8	3.5	137.6	3.9	95.1	0.3
Oct. ..	130.9	3.6	137.7	4.0	95.1	0.3
Nov. ..	131.7	4.2	138.5	4.6	95.1	0.3
Dec. ..	132.0	4.4	138.8	4.8	95.1	0.3

#### Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Weekly Wage Rates		Hourly Wage Rates		Normal Weekly Hours	
	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1961	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1961	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec. 1961
	1961 Dec. ..	125.0	—	131.3	—	95.2
1962 Jan. ..	125.3	0.3	131.6	0.3	95.2	0.0
Feb. ..	125.4	0.3	131.7	0.3	95.2	0.0
Mar. ..	126.4	1.1	132.8	1.2	95.2	0.1
Apr. ..	126.8	1.4	133.3	1.5	95.1	0.1
May ..	127.2	1.7	133.7	1.8	95.1	0.1
June ..	127.4	1.9	133.9	2.0	95.1	0.1
July ..	129.2	3.4	135.8	3.5	95.1	0.1
Aug. ..	129.3	3.5	135.9	3.6	95.1	0.1
Sept. ..	129.5	3.6	136.2	3.8	95.1	0.2
Oct. ..	129.6	3.7	136.4	3.9	95.1	0.2
Nov. ..	129.8	3.9	136.6	4.0	95.1	0.2
Dec. ..	130.1	4.0	136.8	4.2	95.1	0.2

Note.—Details of the indices for men, women and juveniles are given in the usual monthly Tables on pages 28 and 29 of this GAZETTE.

The Table below gives a comparison of the percentage changes in the indices for each of the years from 1956 to 1962 inclusive.

#### Percentage Increase or Decrease during the Year

Year ending Dec.	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Weekly Wage Rates	Hourly Wage Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Weekly Wage Rates	Hourly Wage Rates	Normal Weekly Hours
1956 ..	7.7	7.7	0.0	7.3	7.3	0.0
1957 ..	5.4	5.7	0.3	5.4	5.6	0.2
1958 ..	3.7	3.8	0.1	3.5	3.5	0.1
1959 ..	1.1	1.2	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.2
1960 ..	4.0	6.6	2.4	4.6	7.9	3.1
1961 ..	3.4	5.2	1.8	1.9	3.2	1.3
1962 ..	4.4	4.8	0.3	4.0	4.2	0.2

These indices relate to changes in rates of wages and normal hours of work and must not be taken as a measure of changes in actual earnings, either weekly or hourly, or of hours actually worked. A comparison between changes in earnings and rates of wages between April 1956 and April 1962 (the October 1962 figures are not yet available) shows that in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries the average increase in weekly earnings (all workers) was 32½ per cent. as compared with 21½ per cent. in weekly rates whilst the increase for hourly earnings was 37 per cent. as compared with 28½ per cent. for hourly rates. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 32½ per cent. for weekly earnings, 20½ per cent. for weekly rates, 36½ per cent. for hourly earnings and 27 per cent. for hourly rates.

#### Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

As already stated, during the year about 12½ million workers, of whom 1½ million also had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of about 1½ hours, received an aggregate increase of about £5½ million in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages.

The division of these figures into industry groups and the month by month effect of the changes are given in the next two Tables below.

Industry Group	Weekly Rates of Wages		Normal Weekly Hours of Work	
	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Net Increases	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages (£)	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying ..	574,000	328,000	—	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	313,000	119,200	—	—
Chemicals and Allied Industries	507,500	216,900	27,500	32,000
Metal Manufacture	245,000	150,700	—	—
Engineering and Electrical Goods	240,500	46,900	—	—
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	2,848,000	871,600	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles ..	651,000	201,500	12,000	12,800
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	46,000	15,100	—	—
Clothing and Footwear	477,000	239,200	97,000	121,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. ..	163,000	61,000	1,000	900
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	204,000	72,300	—	—
Paper, Printing and Publishing	433,000	184,900	273,500	287,400
Other Manufacturing Industries	197,500	123,700	22,500	21,300
Construction ..	1,342,500	474,300	1,000	2,200
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	247,000	148,800	—	—
Transport and Communication	1,192,000	667,200	565,500	1,131,200
Distributive Trades ..	1,339,000	545,700	116,500	215,700
Public Administration and Professional Services ..	792,500	338,000	—	—
Miscellaneous Services ..	874,500	422,000	221,000	351,800
Total ..	12,687,000	5,227,000	1,337,500	2,176,300

#### Month by Month effect of the Changes

Month when change took effect	Approximate Number of Workers affected by			Estimated Amount of		
	Increases in Weekly Rates of Wages	Decreases in Weekly Rates of Wages	Reductions in Normal Weekly Hours	Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages (£000's)	Decrease in Weekly Rates of Wages (£000's)	Reduction in Normal Weekly Hours
Jan. ..	1,418	—	670	522	—	1,229
Feb. ..	1,927	—	5	367	—	5
Mar. ..	852	—	101	391	—	124
Apr. ..	1,986	—	222	630	—	374
May ..	1,508	—	6	501	—	6
June ..	450	—	—	123	—	—
July ..	3,580	—	2	971	—	2
Aug. ..	1,989	—	96	445	—	188
Sept. ..	663	31	235	188	2	237
Oct. ..	418	182	3	132	11	6
Nov. ..	1,566	31	—	670	4	—
Dec. ..	664	21	5	306	2	7

The figures in these Tables are provisional and subject to revision and it should be remembered that workers affected by two or more changes in any period, year or month, as appropriate, are counted only once. For the purpose of these statistics the material date for any change in rates of wages or hours of work is the operative date and not the date when agreement was reached or statutory wages regulation order signed. For example, agreements and Orders made at various dates before the end of March were largely responsible for the level of the April figures.

The following Table gives estimates of the effect of changes reported each month, i.e., according to the date of the agreement or the statutory wages regulation order. Some of these changes did not come into operation during the year and details are given later in the article of some of the major 1962 settlements which take effect after the end of the year.

Month when the change was agreed or Order signed	Estimated Number of Workers affected by			Estimated Amount of		
	Increases or decreases in Weekly Rates of Wages under sliding-scale arrangements	Other increases in Weekly Rates of Wages	Reductions in Normal Weekly Hours	Increases or decreases in Weekly Rates of Wages under sliding-scale arrangements	Other increases in Weekly Rates of Wages	Reductions in Normal Weekly Hours
Jan. ..	(000's) 1,335	(000's) 986	(000's) 249	(£000's) 214	(£000's) 305	(000's) 484
Feb. ..	136	486	1	13	134	1
Mar. ..	201	981	53	38	455	56
Apr. ..	155	599	8	4	225	16
May ..	349	1,197	96	48	459	186
June ..	329	293	—	68	135	—
July ..	293	3,070	4	33	824	6
Aug. ..	{ 4 } { 23 }	2,029	8	{ 1 } { 15 }	490	12
Sept. ..	{ 48 } { 221 }	204	—	{ 3 } { 15 }	78	—
Oct. ..	—	1,201	3	—	536	6
Nov. ..	{ 285 } { 32 }	1,406	100	{ 24 } { 3 }	641	196
Dec. ..	{ 51 }	461	5	{ 3 }	211	10

The following Table analyses the aggregate amount of net increase in basic full-time weekly rates of wages in 1962 according to the methods by which it was effected.

Method	Increases in Weekly Rates of Wages	
	Aggregate Amount of Net Increase (£000's)	Percentage of Total
Direct negotiation ..	1,561	29.9
Joint Industrial Council or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement ..	1,485	28.4
Wages Councils and other Statutory Wages Boards ..	1,210	23.1
Arbitration ..	486	9.3
Sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices ..	485	9.3
Total ..	5,227	100.0

The Tables which follow show the approximate number of workers affected by changes in rates of wages or normal hours of work and the effect of such changes in each of the years from 1956 to 1962.

#### Weekly Rates of Wages

Year ending Dec.	Approximate Number of Workers affected by		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Rates of Wages (£000's)		Estimated Overall Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages (£000's)
	Net Increases	Net Decreases	Increases	Decreases	
1956 ..	12,673	—	6,633	—	6,633
1957 ..	12,338	—	5,340	—	5,340
1958 ..	11,232	—	3,461	—	3,461
1959 ..	4,708	18	1,252	1	1,251
1960 ..	11,124	—	4,303	—	4,303
1961 ..	7,850	—	4,116	—	4,116
1962 ..	12,687	—	5,227	—	5,227

#### Normal Weekly Hours of Work

Year ending Dec.	Approximate Number of Workers affected by		Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours
	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Reductions	Estimated Amount of Reduction in Weekly Hours	
1956 ..	—	—	—
1957 ..	21	—	37
1958 ..	434	—	1,038
1959 ..	348	—	649
1960 ..	364	—	486
1961 ..	6,817	—	12,675
1962 ..	5,727	—	11,189
	1,338	—	2,176

Nearly 5½ million workers in 1960, about 4½ million in 1961 and about 1½ million in 1962 had both wage-rate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. For the earlier years the corresponding numbers are insignificant.

Figures in the two Tables above give a general indication of the movement in weekly rates of wages and normal hours of work over the period and undue significance should not be attached to differences in the amount of change as between one year and another. In particular, the grouping of figures in annual divisions should not be interpreted as indicative of a pattern of wage changes based on the calendar year.

#### General

Many of the changes in rates of wages and hours of work which came into operation in January or early February 1962 related either to claims which had been under consideration when the pay pause was announced on 25th July 1961, e.g., industrial and staff canteens, road haulage contracting, or to adjustments under established sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, e.g., building,

printing. A number of statutory wages regulation orders had been made under the Wages Councils Act establishing revised minimum rates as from the beginning of April, e.g., laundering, unlicensed places of refreshment.

On 29th January the Government announced that the pay pause would end on 31st March and the White Paper "Incomes Policy: The Next Step" expressed the Government's view that increases in incomes in 1962 should not exceed 2 to 2½ per cent. In the months immediately following this announcement outstanding claims in a number of the major industries were settled at only a slightly higher figure although in some instances such as the railways and gas supply it was on the understanding that further claims would be entertained later in the year. Under such arrangements workers on the railways received an increase of 3 per cent. from 1st April and a further increase of 6 per cent. from 5th November, and workers in the gas industry 2d. an hour from 1st April, and either 1½d. or 2d. from 6th January 1963. The Tables in the earlier part of this article show that a substantial number of workers received increases in rates of wages immediately following the end of the pay pause.

In May a strike of dock workers was averted at the last moment by a settlement which granted an immediate increase of approximately 4½ per cent. to timeworkers and 3 per cent. to pieceworkers and as from 27th August a reduction to 42 hours in the normal working week which had stood at 44 hours since 1919. The latter virtually brought to a close the movement towards a shorter working week which had started in mid-1959 and which for the majority of workers had meant a reduction of 2 hours in their normal working week.

In July workers in the engineering and allied industries and the shipbuilding industry received increases which represented 3 per cent. on the minimum rates whilst in August workers in the building industry were awarded an increase of 1d. an hour as a result of arbitration on their claim for a substantial increase in rates. This increase, together with the February increase of 1d. an hour under sliding-scale arrangements, represented a total increase in 1962 of about 3½ per cent.

Agreements reached in July in the retail multiple grocery and provisions trade granting increases of 10s. 6d. or 9s. a week, according to area, and an award of an arbitrator made in August granting increases of 10s. 6d., 9s. 6d. or 9s., to employees of retail co-operative societies have had repercussions in the rest of the retail distributive trades where workers have had, or will have during the early part of 1963, increases of the same order.

In September workers in the general printing industry accepted an offer of the employers under which craftsmen receive increases in basic rates of 6s. a week in January 1963 and January 1964 and of 3s. in January 1965. The cost-of-living bonus is to be reviewed annually instead of half-yearly and 21s. of the bonus is to be consolidated into basic rates in three equal instalments in September 1962, January 1963 and January 1964.

An increase of 8s. a week proposed by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales in September became payable from 26th November, whilst the Wages Board for Scotland has confirmed a proposal to increase the minimum rate for general workers by 9s. as from 28th January 1963.

The agreement granting a 40-hour week to plumbers in Scotland was followed by negotiations which resulted in the Scottish National Joint Council for the Building Industry reaching agreement for the introduction of a 40-hour week without loss of pay as from 4th November 1963. These agreements have been referred to the National Incomes Commission which has been set up to provide impartial and authoritative advice on certain matters of importance relating to incomes.

Thus in the period from the autumn of 1961 to the spring of 1963 virtually all manual workers covered by collective agreements or statutory orders have received, or will have received, one or more increases in rates.

In a number of cases some attempt has been made to bring the minimum rates laid down in the agreement more into line with rates actually paid by granting additional increases to those workers who were only in receipt of the minimum rates.

Notification has been received of a number of other changes which become operative after the end of the year; baking in Scotland, brewing in England and Wales, rubber manufacture and road haulage contracting. Under the annual review workers in the building industry will receive an increase of 1d. an hour as from 4th February 1963. These changes, together with those mentioned earlier, will, when fully implemented, add approximately £600,000 to the basic full-time weekly rates of about 2 million workers, and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of about 100,000 workers by an average of 2 hours.

The actual dates of the more important settlements, awards or statutory orders made in 1962, together with the operative dates and brief particulars of the changes, are given in the Table overleaf.

## MAJOR CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK NOTIFIED IN 1962

Date of Agreement, Award or Order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry and District	Brief Details of Change
10 Jan.	15 Jan.	Coal and Coke Distribution—Great Britain (except London)	Increase of 6s. a week and normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.
10 Jan.	5 Feb.	Building and Civil Engineering—Great Britain	Increase of 1d. an hour under sliding-scale arrangements.
11 Jan.	2 Apr.	Unlicensed Places of Refreshment—Great Britain	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration ranging from 4d. to 8½d. an hour for men and from 3d. to 5d. for women, and normal weekly hours reduced from 47 to 45.
21 Feb.	1 Apr.	Railway Service (British Railways)—Great Britain	Increase of approximately 3 per cent.
28 Feb.	1 Apr.	Post Office (Engineering Grades)—United Kingdom	Increases of 1 to 2 per cent., according to grade, representing the balance of a deferred arbitration award dated 16th October 1961.
1 Mar.	1 Apr.	Water Supply—England and Wales	Increase of 2d. an hour.
30 Sept.	30 Sept.		Increase of 1½d. an hour.
8 Mar.	25 Mar.	Rubber Manufacture—Great Britain	Revision of wages structure resulting in an increase of 5½d. in the basic minimum hourly time rate for men.
15 Mar.*	5 Mar.	Heavy Chemicals Manufacture (constituent firms of I.C.I. Ltd.)—Great Britain	Increase of 1½d. an hour for men and basic hourly rates increased by 5 per cent. by consolidation of part of bonus earnings.
19 Mar.	2 Apr.	Coal Mining—Great Britain	Increases for day-wage workers of 1s. 3d. or 1s. 9d. a shift, according to occupation.
27 Mar.*	1 Mar.	Heavy Chemicals, Chemical Fertilisers and Plastics Material Manufacture—Great Britain	Increase of 1½d. an hour for men and agreement reached for transfer from wages structure so as to increase basic rates by 5 per cent.
29 Mar.*	26 Mar.	Pottery Manufacture—Great Britain	Plusage on earnings increased from 30½ per cent. to 36½ per cent. resulting in increases of approximately 4½ per cent.
30 Mar.	30 Mar.	Paper Making, etc.—United Kingdom	Increases of 2½d. or 2½d. an hour for men and of 2d. for women, and normal weekly hours for day workers reduced from 43 to 42.
30 Mar.	1 Apr.	Gas Supply—Great Britain	Increase of 2d. an hour.
11 Apr.	14 May	Electrical Contracting—England, Wales and Northern Ireland	Increases of 2½d. an hour for journeymen and of 2d. for adult mates.
17 Apr.	14 May	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Manufacture—Great Britain (Joint Industrial Council)	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for men and of 5s. for women.
17 Apr.	23 Apr.	Vehicle Building—United Kingdom	Increases of 2d., 1½d. or 1½d. an hour, according to grade.
25 Apr.*	1 Apr.	Government Industrial Establishments—United Kingdom	Increases for miscellaneous "M"-rated workers ranging from 5s. to 7s. a week, according to area, for men.
26 Apr.	26 Apr.	Road Passenger Transport (Company-Owned Undertakings)—Great Britain	Increase of 6s. a week for operating and maintenance staff.
2 May*	2 Apr.	Local Authorities' Services—England and Wales	Increase of 7s. a week for men.
2 May	3 June	Multiple Baking—England and Wales	Increase of 3d. an hour.
16 May	28 May	Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade—United Kingdom	Hourly rates increased by 3d., 2½d. or 2½d., according to grade.
16 May	14 May	Dock Labour—Great Britain	Increase of 1s. 6d. a day (8s. 3d. a week) for timeworkers and piecework rates raised by 3 per cent.
27 Aug.	27 Aug.		Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.
18 May	18 May	Road Passenger Transport (Municipal Undertakings)—Great Britain (excluding London) and Belfast	Increase of 6s. 6d. a week.
26 June*	1 Apr.	Post Office (Manipulative Grades)—United Kingdom	Increase of 4 per cent.
3 July	9 July	Engineering—United Kingdom	Increases of 6s., 5s. 6d. or 5s. a week, according to grade.
5 July	6 Aug.	Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade—Great Britain	Increases of 9s. or 10s. 6d. a week for men and of 7s. 6d. or 7s. for women.
10 July*	9 July	Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing—United Kingdom	Increases of 6s., 5s. 6d. or 5s. a week, according to grade.
31 July	15 Sept.	Wool Textile—Yorkshire	Increase of 3 per cent.
1 Aug.	20 Aug.	Building and Civil Engineering—Great Britain	Increase of 1d. an hour.
14 Aug.	6 Jan. 1963	Gas Supply—Great Britain	Increases of 1½d. or 2d. an hour, according to occupation.
15 Aug.*	2 July	Retail Co-operative Societies—Great Britain	Increases of 9s., 9s. 6d. or 10s. 6d. a week for men and of 7s., 7s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. for women.
23 Aug.	17 Sept.	Merchant Navy—United Kingdom	Monthly rates of pay increased by amounts ranging from 12s. 6d. to 45s.
31 Aug.*	1 June	Health Services—Great Britain	Increases for domestic and ancillary workers of 7s. a week for men and of 5s. 3d. for women.
11 Sept.	1 Oct.	Retail Meat Trade—England and Wales	Increases ranging from 9s. 6d. to 11s. a week for men and 7s. to 8s. 6d. for women.
20 Sept. (Proposal)	26 Nov.	Agriculture—England and Wales	Minimum rates increased by 8s. a week for men and by 5s. 6d. or 6s. for women.
2 Oct.	3 Sept.	General Printing—Great Britain	Consolidation into basic rates of 7s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus for men and of 5s. 3d. for women.
Jan. 1963 and Jan. 1964	Jan. 1963 and Jan. 1964		Consolidation into basic rates of 7s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus for men and of 5s. 3d. for women; basic rates to be increased by 6s. for craftsmen with proportional increases for other workers.
Jan. 1965	Jan. 1965		Basic rates to be increased by 3s. a week for craftsmen with proportional increases for other workers.
4 Oct.	5 Nov.	Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades—Great Britain	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d. or 12s. a week for men and of 7s., 8s. 6d. or 9s. for women.
11 Oct.*	1 Oct.	Government Industrial Establishments—United Kingdom	Increases for miscellaneous "M"-rated workers of 5s. or 3s. a week for men.
15 Oct.	19 Nov.	Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades—Great Britain	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d. or 12s. a week for men and of 7s., 8s. 6d. or 9s. for women.
22 Oct.	3 Dec.	Retail Food Trades—England and Wales	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d. or 12s. a week for men and of 7s., 8s. 6d. or 9s. for women.
7 Nov.*	1 Oct.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving—Great Britain	Increase in current wages of 3 per cent.
7 Nov.*	5 Nov.	Railway Service (British Railways)—Great Britain	Increase of approximately 6 per cent.
16 Nov.	4 Nov. 1963	Building—Scotland	Reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 40.
19 Nov.*	1 July	Post Office (Engineering Grades)—United Kingdom	Increases of 5, 5½ or 6 per cent., according to grade.
14 Dec.	1 Mar. 1963	Rubber Manufacture—Great Britain	Increases of 2½d. an hour for men and of 2d. for women.
18 Dec.	16 Jan. 1963	Road Haulage Contracting (other than British Road Services)—Great Britain†	Increase in statutory minimum remuneration of approximately 5 per cent.

\* Agreed, awarded or authorised on this date with retrospective effect to the date given in the next column.

† A similar change for workers employed by British Road Services came into operation on 31st December 1962.

## STOPPAGES OF WORK DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN 1962\*

The number of stoppages of work† in progress in the United Kingdom in 1962 was 2,456 (including 16 which had continued from 1961), compared with 2,701 (including 15 which continued from 1960) in 1961.

Stoppages in progress in 1962 resulted in the loss of about 5,794,000 working days during the year at establishments where stoppages occurred, compared with 3,046,000 working days lost during 1961 through stoppages in progress in that year.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1962 was about 4,421,000, including 123,000 who were indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The corresponding total for 1961 was about 779,000 workers including about 99,000 who were indirectly involved.

## Industrial Analysis

In the following Table, the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1962 are classified by industry and corresponding figures are given for 1961. The figures for each industry or industry group have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days and do not, therefore, necessarily agree with the totals shown for all industries at the foot of the Table.

Industry Group	1962		1961	
	No. of Stoppages Beginning in year	Workers Involved‡	No. of Stoppages Beginning in year	Workers Involved
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	3	100	6	3,200
Coal Mining	1,203	154,400	1,458	248,600
All Other Mining and Quarrying	2	100	8	1,300
Food, Drink and Tobacco	21	6,100	24	6,200
Chemicals, etc.	15	9,900	28	10,600
Metal Mfrs.	85	290,600	78	37,700
Engineering	210	2,049,900	176	68,100
Shipbuilding and Marine Eng.	78	322,800	91	64,200
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	116	508,300	102	121,500
Aircraft	33	270,100	37	20,000
Other Vehicles	22	116,200	19	9,200
Other Metal Goods	53	211,500	47	7,100
Textiles	32	9,400	28	7,700
Clothing and Footwear	14	3,100	13	1,200
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	15	11,800	19	5,100
Timber, Furniture, etc.	15	4,400	17	2,300
Paper and Printing	10	8,800	10	1,500
Remaining Manufacturing Inds.	34	44,400	25	13,700
Construction	312	54,900	286	47,900
Gas, Electricity and Water	7	1,700	6	500
Port and Inland Water Transport	66	49,800	66	35,600
All Other Transport	69	256,700	72	23,100
Distributive Trades	31	11,100	42	4,300
Administrative, Professional, etc., Services	12	9,000	13	35,100
Misc. Services	28	16,200	20	2,400
Total	2,440	4,421,000	2,686	778,500

The reduction of 246 in the number of stoppages of work beginning in 1962, compared with 1961, was due mainly to considerably fewer stoppages in the coal mining industry. The only other industry showing a significant change in the number of stoppages was engineering, which had an increase of 34.

Considerably more workers were involved in stoppages in progress in 1962 than in 1961. This was due to the two one-day national stoppages by engineering and shipbuilding workers and the one-day national stoppage by railway workers. Nearly all the 1,750,000 workers involved on 5th February were again involved on 5th March; they have, therefore, been counted twice in the total for all industries and for each industry group affected. Nevertheless it is estimated that the net number of individuals involved in all industries was 2,400,000. Apart from the increases in numbers of workers involved in individual industries arising out of these national stoppages, the greatest change in industry figures occurred

\* The figures are provisional and subject to revision. The final figures for 1962 are scheduled to appear in the April 1963 GAZETTE.

† The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

‡ Nearly all the engineering and shipbuilding workers involved in a national stoppage on 5th February were again involved on 5th March. They have, therefore, been counted twice in the total for all industries and for each industry group affected. In the period under review the net number of individuals for all industries was approximately 2,400,000.

§ 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.

in coal mining which showed a decrease of 94,000 workers. The fact that there was no stoppage in the administrative and professional group in 1962 comparable with the teachers' stoppage in 1961 led to a decrease of 26,000 workers in that group.

The magnitude of the three national stoppages made it inevitable that the number of working days lost was considerably greater than in 1961. The increase resulting from these stoppages was, however, partly offset by a decrease of 429,000 days in coal mining, 66,000 days in construction and 41,000 days in the administrative and professional group.

## Principal Stoppages of Work

By far the two largest stoppages of work both in terms of workers involved and working days lost were two one-day stoppages by engineering and shipbuilding workers in support of a claim for increased wages and a reduction in working hours. The stoppages, which occurred on 5th February and 5th March, were country-wide and it is estimated that 1,750,000 workers employed in many industries were involved in each stoppage.

A further national one-day stoppage involving 285,000 railway workers occurred on 3rd October. This stoppage was called to express dissatisfaction with proposals to close a number of railway workshops.

During March a series of token stoppages at a number of collieries in Scotland, in protest against the proposed closure of certain pits, involved 7,500 miners and caused a loss of over 13,000 working days.

A stoppage of work by about 300 bricklayers at a South Wales steelworks began on 14th December and eventually about 10,000 other workers were rendered idle, resulting in a total loss of 25,000 working days. The stoppage arose out of the suspension of a bricklayer who refused to carry out certain work unless he was paid at the "job and finish" rate. Work was resumed on 20th December, a clear understanding of the specific terms of the agreement on "job and finish" having been reached. The issue of redundancy notices to a number of workers in a firm at Redditch, engaged in the manufacture of light alloys, led to a protracted stoppage involving about 1,400 workers and the loss of about 23,500 working days. The stoppage, which began on 12th March, lasted for six weeks, though not all the workers were involved for the whole period. Work was resumed on 24th April when the employer offered to re-engage those workers who had not, in the meantime, obtained other employment.

A protracted stoppage lasting from 27th September to 2nd November involved approximately 2,100 workers employed at Coventry in the manufacture of machine tools. The stoppage began when 145 clerks and storekeepers withdrew their labour in protest against the rejection of their claim for increased wages. During the course of the stoppage a further 2,000 workers, who were not directly involved in the dispute, were rendered idle. When work was resumed pending further negotiations, a total of 35,000 working days had been lost. The rejection of a claim for a substantial wage increase led to a stoppage by 1,700 workers employed, in London and Liverpool, in the manufacture, installation and maintenance of lifts. The stoppage commenced on 9th October; workers resumed work on 16th October to permit further negotiations but these broke down and the stoppage was resumed on the following day. Work was finally resumed on 29th October in London and 31st October in Liverpool, the workers accepting the employer's offer of ½d. an hour increase. The stoppage caused a loss of 23,000 working days.

The largest stoppage in the shipbuilding industry resulted from the dismissal of a millwright who was a shop steward, on the grounds of redundancy. Ten fellow workers withdrew their labour in protest, alleging victimisation. The stoppage, which occurred in a Sunderland shipyard, began on 30th January, but had little effect on other workers at the establishment until mid-April when the shipyard was closed and 1,100 other workers were rendered idle. Work was resumed on 28th May after the loss of 32,000 working days. Another large stoppage in shipbuilding commenced at Birkenhead on 17th May and arose out of welders' dissatisfaction with the employer's offer of increased lieu rate. The withdrawal of labour by some 630 welders caused another 1,350 workers to be laid off. It was anticipated that the welders would resume work on 28th May but by that date the shipwrights, who had been rendered idle, had decided to remain idle in support of their pay grievance, which had existed before the welders withdrew their labour. Although the stoppage ended on 30th May, the re-engagement of those workers indirectly involved was not completed for some days. The total number of working days lost amounted to 22,000.

Three large stoppages of work in the motor vehicle industry caused a loss of about 164,000 working days. The first occurred in January, when the foundry workers at a firm in Essex stopped work as a protest against a 25 per cent. increase in the speed of the foundry production lines. Nearly 13,000 workers were involved directly or indirectly, and the stoppage, which lasted for six working days, caused a loss of 24,000 working days. Another stoppage at the same works in October, in protest against the dismissal of a shop steward who was said to have called an unauthorised meeting of workers, involved about 7,000 workers and the loss of 70,000 working days. The other major stoppage in the motor industry was in support of a demand for a wage increase for day-rate workers at a firm in Birmingham. The stoppage, which began on 2nd April, lasted for six working days and involved about 16,500 workers in a loss of 70,000 working days. Work was resumed

pending negotiations on a bonus rate to be linked with production. A smaller stoppage in the motor vehicle industry, which occurred at Birmingham during May, had severe repercussions at other establishments in the industry. The stoppage arose out of a claim by maintenance electricians for a wage increase in excess of that offered by the employer and, subsequently, the use of supervisory staff to repair machines. Approximately 2,500 workers were involved at the establishment directly concerned and 15,000 working days lost, but it is estimated that, in addition, some 21,000 workers at other establishments in the motor vehicle industry who were rendered idle lost about 110,000 working days.

Among other manufacturing industries, the largest stoppage occurred in the rubber industry. Between 16th and 24th March, 5,000 workers at Birmingham lost nearly 38,000 working days. The stoppage resulted from the workers' dissatisfaction with the revised wages structure for the rubber industry, agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council.

The largest stoppage in the dock industry took place on Mersey-side during March. The stoppage, which lasted for eight days,

began when members of one trade union refused to work with non-members. About 10,550 dock workers were involved and over 53,000 working days were lost. The second largest stoppage in this industry arose out of a claim by lightermen in London and Rochester that their overtime rates should be based on the shorter working week which had been negotiated earlier in the year. In addition to the 3,150 lightermen directly involved a further 2,500 other dock workers were rendered idle. The stoppage, which lasted from 27th August to 1st September, caused a loss of nearly 27,000 working days.

The statistics for December relating to Stoppages of Work will be found on page 36

## AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY MEN MANUAL WORKERS BY REGIONS

Each April and October an enquiry is held by the Ministry of Labour into the earnings and working hours of manual workers in the manufacturing industries and a number of other industries and services in the United Kingdom. Results, relating to the United Kingdom as a whole, are published in the issue of this GAZETTE for the following August and February, respectively.

In recent months a study has been made of the coverage of each industry concerned in the various parts of the United Kingdom in order to decide whether valid area figures could be compiled and published. Figures of men's average weekly earnings in individual industries, in industry groups, in all manufacturing industries and in all industries covered in each of the seven Regions of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland were published in December 1962 in Table B.10 of the No. 3 issue of the bulletin "Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production".\*

The United Kingdom figures of weekly earnings and hours worked for each industry group, for manufacturing industries and for all industries covered, as published each half-year in this GAZETTE, are calculated by weighting the averages for each individual industry by the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries at the date of each enquiry. In order to calculate similar group figures of average weekly earnings on a regional basis estimates were made of the numbers of adult male manual workers employed in each industry in each area concerned. These numbers have now been used to calculate weighted regional figures of average hours worked for the groups of industries in manufacturing. The results are given below for April 1960, April 1961 and April 1962 and the corresponding figures for the United Kingdom as a whole are also shown for purposes of comparison.

### Average Hours Worked—Men (21 years and over)

Industry Group	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	North Western	Northern	Scotland	Wales	United Kingdom
APRIL 1960										
Food, drink and tobacco	48.6	48.6	49.5	49.5	49.2	48.9	48.9	48.0	48.6	48.9
Chemicals and allied industries	49.0	48.7	51.4	48.0	47.3	47.3	46.0	46.4	46.3	47.5
Metal manufacture	48.7	48.8	45.5	46.8	47.6	48.3	47.1	46.1	46.8	47.1
Engineering and electrical goods	46.8	47.2	46.7	47.2	47.3	47.7	46.9	46.2	46.3	47.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	49.5	47.0	48.0	48.8	46.7	48.4	44.7	45.5	46.4	46.4
Vehicles	46.2	47.0	47.0	45.8	46.4	46.2	46.7	44.1	46.4	47.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	47.8	48.0	47.5	47.2	48.4	48.8	47.8	47.6	47.7	47.7
Textiles	48.1	46.6	49.5	46.8	49.9	48.4	47.3	48.1	43.0	48.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	46.3	48.4	46.2	46.3	48.4	47.6	47.5	46.0	47.3	47.0
Clothing and footwear	43.3	44.4	44.8	43.6	45.1	44.4	46.7	45.2	45.0	44.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	50.8	51.4	49.0	49.6	50.7	48.9	49.5	49.4	50.3	50.0
Timber, furniture, etc.	47.3	46.6	46.9	47.1	47.9	47.1	46.8	46.6	44.8	46.8
Paper, printing and publishing	46.7	47.2	46.2	46.1	47.3	49.3	46.3	46.6	46.3	47.0
Other manufacturing industries	47.9	49.4	46.6	47.4	48.6	49.8	46.5	48.8	47.5	48.3
All manufacturing industries	47.3	47.6	47.5	47.0	48.1	48.0	46.7	46.6	46.7	47.4
APRIL 1961										
Food, drink and tobacco	48.1	48.1	48.8	48.9	48.5	48.4	47.7	47.7	49.0	48.3
Chemicals and allied industries	48.6	47.7	50.6	47.9	47.4	47.4	45.8	46.3	46.0	47.3
Metal manufacture	49.2	46.9	46.6	46.3	47.2	47.4	47.2	46.0	45.1	46.5
Engineering and electrical goods	47.6	47.5	47.8	47.2	48.3	48.4	48.2	48.0	48.7	47.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	49.4	46.7	47.0	45.7	47.7	46.6	47.7	46.3	44.6	46.9
Vehicles	46.2	47.1	47.3	44.2	47.9	46.9	47.1	45.6	44.6	46.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	47.7	47.4	48.6	46.5	48.7	48.5	48.4	46.1	47.4	47.4
Textiles	48.1	45.6	46.9	45.9	48.9	47.2	46.9	46.4	42.2	47.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	45.2	47.3	46.7	45.9	47.4	47.6	48.2	45.0	47.4	46.4
Clothing and footwear	43.0	44.0	43.7	44.2	45.0	44.3	46.5	44.6	43.9	44.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	50.7	52.2	48.1	49.1	51.2	48.9	48.1	48.6	50.3	49.7
Timber, furniture, etc.	47.0	47.2	46.8	47.1	47.1	46.8	47.0	46.1	46.0	46.9
Paper, printing and publishing	47.2	47.0	46.2	46.3	47.1	48.0	45.9	46.9	45.5	47.1
Other manufacturing industries	48.1	48.5	46.8	46.2	48.2	49.6	45.3	45.7	46.9	47.7
All manufacturing industries	47.5	47.5	47.5	46.4	48.1	47.8	47.3	47.0	46.1	47.3
APRIL 1962										
Food, drink and tobacco	48.3	47.9	48.4	48.6	48.7	48.6	47.5	47.6	48.4	48.2
Chemicals and allied industries	48.2	47.2	49.2	47.3	47.3	47.0	45.3	46.0	45.3	46.9
Metal manufacture	49.0	47.2	45.6	46.1	45.3	46.7	44.5	44.4	44.4	45.6
Engineering and electrical goods	47.0	46.9	46.7	46.5	47.6	47.8	47.4	46.4	46.1	47.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	47.7	48.5	46.8	50.2	47.7	48.2	47.3	45.3	44.1	46.8
Vehicles	47.3	47.3	46.2	44.1	45.6	45.3	46.3	42.0	43.9	45.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	47.6	47.3	47.1	46.2	47.0	47.8	47.3	45.6	46.4	46.7
Textiles	47.3	45.5	46.8	45.7	47.6	45.8	46.9	45.9	42.0	46.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	45.2	47.7	46.3	45.3	47.2	46.6	46.8	44.0	45.8	45.9
Clothing and footwear	42.9	42.7	41.1	42.1	45.2	42.3	45.0	43.0	44.0	43.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	50.1	50.2	48.1	48.5	49.8	48.4	47.5	47.0	48.5	48.9
Timber, furniture, etc.	45.8	45.4	45.7	45.3	46.1	45.4	45.7	45.3	44.9	45.6
Paper, printing and publishing	46.5	46.4	45.3	44.7	46.1	47.7	45.7	46.2	45.4	46.4
Other manufacturing industries	47.3	49.1	45.4	46.2	47.6	48.8	45.3	46.9	45.9	47.4
All manufacturing industries	47.1	47.2	46.6	46.0	47.0	47.1	46.3	45.8	45.2	46.6

\* H.M. Stationery Office, price 12s. 6d. (13s. 3d. including postage).

## ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained once a year at mid-October, on returns rendered by certain employers under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The figures include managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; and office (including works' office) employees. From this information estimates have been made of the numbers of operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, and the proportion that the latter group formed of all employees at mid-October 1962. Details are contained in the Table below. The figures are provisional and may be subject to minor revisions when the full results of the 1962 exchange of insurance cards are available. Estimates for October 1961, showing the proportions employed in each industry group, were published on page 8 of the January 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

### Operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, October 1962

Industry Group	Number of operatives	Number of Administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees
<b>Males</b>				
Food, Drink and Tobacco	379	91	470	19.3
Chemicals and Allied Industries	261	116	377	30.7
Metal Manufacture	438	88	526	16.8
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,144	428	1,572	27.2
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	183	28	211	13.0
Vehicles	595	163	758	21.5
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	299	63	362	17.4
Textiles	305	64	369	17.3
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	32	5	37	14.8
Clothing and Footwear	123	31	154	20.2
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	224	41	265	15.5
Timber, Furniture, etc.	199	30	229	13.2
Paper, Printing and Publishing	315	93	408	22.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	144	43	187	23.1
<b>Total, All Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>4,641</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>21.7</b>
<b>Females</b>				
Food, Drink and Tobacco	304	71	375	18.9
Chemicals and Allied Industries	80	66	146	45.3
Metal Manufacture	37	38	75	50.6
Engineering and Electrical Goods	369	205	574	35.8
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	3	9	12	78.9
Vehicles	61	57	118	48.4
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	149	42	191	21.9
Textiles	388	43	431	10.0
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	22	4	26	14.4
Clothing and Footwear	379	35	414	8.3
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	60	21	81	26.1
Timber, Furniture, etc.	39	19	58	32.9
Paper, Printing and Publishing	157	62	219	28.1
Other Manufacturing Industries	95	27	122	22.3
<b>Total, All Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>24.6</b>
<b>Total Males and Females</b>				
Food, Drink and Tobacco	683	162	845	19.2
Chemicals and Allied Industries	341	182	523	34.8
Metal Manufacture	475	126	601	21.0
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,513	633	2,146	29.5
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	186	37	223	16.6
Vehicles	656	220	876	25.1
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	448	105	553	19.0
Textiles	693	107	800	13.4
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	54	9	63	14.3
Clothing and Footwear	502	66	568	11.6
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	284	62	346	17.9
Timber, Furniture, etc.	238	49	287	17.1
Paper, Printing and Publishing	472	155	627	24.7
Other Manufacturing Industries	239	70	309	22.7
<b>Total, All Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>6,784</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>8,767</b>	<b>22.6</b>

(86930)

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## ESTIMATED NORMAL SEASONAL MOVEMENTS IN THE STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND OF UNFILLED VACANCIES IN 1963

Estimates, both national and regional, of normal seasonal movements in the statistics of unemployment and of unfilled vacancies in 1963 are given in the following Tables. These estimates have been calculated by the methods outlined in the March and July 1960 issues of this GAZETTE, with slight modifications, taking into account data up to mid-1962. For each series of statistics, the estimates are given in two forms:—

(1) the *normal seasonal deviation* for a month, i.e., the amount by which, on average in recent years, the actual figure for that month in the series has been greater (+) or less (-) than the corresponding centred 12-month moving average of figures in the series; and

(2) the *normal seasonal change* between successive months, i.e., the difference between the normal seasonal deviations for the two months which is the estimate of the average increase (+) or decrease (-) in the statistics from the first to the second month due to normal seasonal factors.

The unemployment estimates relate to persons, other than

school leavers, registered as wholly unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices; for this purpose a *school leaver* means a registered unemployed person under 18 years of age who has not been in insured employment. The vacancy estimates relate to all unfilled vacancies notified at these Exchanges and Offices and, in respect of vacancies for young persons, take account of the date of Easter in 1963. The estimates are based on unemployment data from July 1951 onwards and vacancy data from March 1952 onwards. The estimated changes are the differences between the estimated deviations. As each estimate is given to the nearest hundred and as the national estimates have not been obtained by aggregating regional estimates, the estimate for Great Britain may differ from the sum of the regional estimates in some columns of Tables of regional estimates. Information about the effect of the regional re-organisation and the closure of the Nursing Appointments Offices, both of which occurred in 1962, will be found in a *Note* after Table VIII on page 10.

Similar estimates for use in 1961 and 1962 were published in the January 1961 and 1962 issues of this GAZETTE.

### I.—Estimated Normal Monthly Seasonal Deviations of the Numbers of Registered Wholly Unemployed Persons (excluding School-Leavers) in Great Britain in 1963

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
(Thousands)												
<b>MALES</b>												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 3.2	+ 2.9	+ 1.8	+ 0.8	- 0.3	- 2.1	- 2.8	- 2.1	- 1.9	- 1.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 7.4	+ 9.0	+ 7.1	+ 4.9	+ 0.4	- 4.5	- 7.1	- 5.0	- 5.6	- 3.8	- 1.5	- 1.3
Construction ..	+ 15.2	+ 13.6	+ 6.1	- 0.1	- 4.2	- 6.7	- 8.6	- 7.1	- 7.1	- 4.4	+ 0.5	+ 3.0
Transport and Communication ..	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 2.3	+ 0.7	- 0.6	- 2.7	- 3.6	- 3.7	- 2.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.6	+ 0.6
Distributive Trades ..	+ 3.0	+ 3.3	+ 2.5	+ 1.5	- 0.1	- 1.9	- 2.8	- 2.0	- 2.0	- 0.9	- 0.2	- 0.2
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	+ 2.7	+ 2.6	+ 1.6	+ 0.2	- 1.1	- 2.9	- 3.3	- 2.9	- 1.9	+ 0.8	+ 2.1	+ 2.1
All other Industries and Services ..	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.4	- 5.9	- 6.5	- 4.3	- 3.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.5	+ 2.3
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES</b>	<b>+ 40.7</b>	<b>+ 40.2</b>	<b>+ 25.0</b>	<b>+ 10.3</b>	<b>- 7.3</b>	<b>- 26.7</b>	<b>- 34.7</b>	<b>- 27.1</b>	<b>- 24.5</b>	<b>- 8.7</b>	<b>+ 5.3</b>	<b>+ 8.0</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.9	- 1.0	- 0.7	- 0.8	- 0.8	Nil	+ 0.8
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 2.8	+ 3.7	+ 3.4	+ 3.4	+ 2.1	- 1.6	- 4.5	- 3.8	- 2.3	- 1.4	- 0.7	- 0.9
Construction ..	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	Nil	- 0.3	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Transport and Communication ..	+ 3.1	+ 3.5	+ 2.4	+ 1.2	Nil	- 2.3	- 3.4	- 2.8	- 1.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	- 0.8
Distributive Trades ..	+ 2.9	+ 3.0	+ 2.0	+ 0.2	- 1.2	- 4.0	- 4.9	- 4.8	- 2.4	+ 2.1	+ 4.0	+ 3.2
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	+ 1.3	+ 2.6	+ 2.0	+ 1.4	Nil	- 3.4	- 5.2	- 4.6	- 1.4	+ 2.2	+ 3.4	+ 1.5
All other Industries and Services ..	+ 1.3	+ 2.6	+ 2.0	+ 1.4	Nil	- 3.4	- 5.2	- 4.6	- 1.4	+ 2.2	+ 3.4	+ 1.5
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES</b>	<b>+ 11.9</b>	<b>+ 14.5</b>	<b>+ 10.9</b>	<b>+ 6.0</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>- 12.5</b>	<b>- 19.5</b>	<b>- 17.1</b>	<b>- 8.6</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>	<b>+ 7.3</b>	<b>+ 3.9</b>
<b>MALES AND FEMALES</b>												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 4.6	+ 4.3	+ 2.6	+ 0.9	- 0.6	- 3.0	- 3.8	- 2.8	- 2.7	- 2.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.3
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 10.2	+ 12.7	+ 10.5	+ 8.3	+ 2.5	- 6.1	- 11.6	- 8.8	- 7.9	- 5.2	+ 2.2	+ 2.2
Construction ..	+ 15.2	+ 13.6	+ 6.1	+ 0.1	- 4.2	- 6.7	- 8.6	- 7.1	- 7.1	- 4.4	+ 0.5	+ 3.0
Transport and Communication ..	+ 4.0	+ 3.8	+ 2.6	+ 0.8	- 0.6	- 3.0	- 4.1	- 4.1	- 2.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.8	+ 0.7
Distributive Trades ..	+ 6.1	+ 6.8	+ 4.9	+ 2.7	- 0.1	- 4.2	- 6.2	- 4.8	- 3.4	- 0.7	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	+ 5.6	+ 5.6	+ 3.6	Nil	- 2.3	- 6.9	- 8.2	- 7.7	- 4.3	+ 2.9	+ 6.1	+ 5.3
All other Industries and Services ..	+ 6.9	+ 7.9	+ 5.6	+ 3.7	+ 1.4	- 9.3	- 11.7	- 8.9	- 5.1	+ 2.5	+ 5.9	+ 3.8
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES</b>	<b>+ 52.6</b>	<b>+ 54.7</b>	<b>+ 35.9</b>	<b>+ 16.3</b>	<b>- 6.7</b>	<b>- 39.2</b>	<b>- 54.2</b>	<b>- 44.2</b>	<b>- 33.1</b>	<b>- 6.3</b>	<b>+ 12.6</b>	<b>+ 11.9</b>

### II.—Estimated Normal Monthly Seasonal Changes in the Numbers of Registered Wholly Unemployed Persons (excluding School-Leavers) in Great Britain in 1963

	December to January	January to February	February to March	March to April	April to May	May to June	June to July	July to August	August to September	September to October	October to November	November to December
(Thousands)												
<b>MALES</b>												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 1.7	- 0.3	- 1.1	- 1.0	- 1.1	- 1.8	- 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.6	+ 1.2
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 8.7	+ 1.6	- 1.9	- 2.2	- 4.5	- 4.9	- 2.6	+ 2.1	- 0.6	+ 1.8	+ 2.3	+ 0.2
Construction ..	+ 12.2	+ 1.6	- 7.5	- 6.2	- 4.1	- 2.5	- 1.9	+ 1.5	Nil	+ 2.7	+ 4.9	+ 2.5
Transport and Communication ..	+ 3.0	- 0.1	- 1.2	- 1.6	- 1.3	- 2.1	- 0.9	- 0.1	+ 1.4	+ 2.9	+ 1.0	- 1.0
Distributive Trades ..	+ 3.2	+ 0.3	- 0.8	- 1.0	- 1.6	- 1.8	- 0.9	+ 0.8	Nil	+ 1.1	+ 0.7	Nil
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	+ 0.6	- 0.1	- 1.0	- 1.4	- 1.3	- 1.8	- 0.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.7	+ 1.3	Nil	Nil
All other Industries and Services ..	+ 3.3	- 0.3	- 1.7	- 1.4	- 3.7	- 4.5	- 0.6	+ 2.2	+ 0.6	+ 4.0	+ 2.2	- 0.2
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES</b>	<b>+ 32.7</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>- 15.2</b>	<b>- 14.7</b>	<b>- 17.6</b>	<b>- 19.4</b>	<b>- 8.0</b>	<b>+ 7.6</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>	<b>+ 15.8</b>	<b>+ 14.0</b>	<b>+ 2.7</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 0.6	Nil	- 0.6	- 0.7	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.1	Nil	+ 0.8	+ 0.8
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 3.7	+ 0.9	- 0.3	Nil	- 1.3	- 3.7	- 2.9	+ 0.7	+ 1.5	+ 0.9	+ 0.7	- 0.2
Construction ..	+ 0.3	- 0.1	Nil	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Transport and Communication ..	+ 3.9	+ 0.4	- 1.1	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 2.3	- 1.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.4	+ 1.6	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Distributive Trades ..	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 1.0	- 2.2	- 1.0	- 2.8	- 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.4	+ 4.5	+ 1.9	- 0.8
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	- 0.2	+ 1.3	- 0.6	- 0.6	- 1.4	- 3.4	- 1.8	+ 0.6	+ 3.2	+ 3.6	+ 1.2	- 1.9
All other Industries and Services ..	- 0.2	+ 1.3	- 0.6	- 0.6	- 1.4	- 3.4	- 1.8	+ 0.6	+ 3.2	+ 3.6	+ 1.2	- 1.9
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES</b>	<b>+ 8.0</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>	<b>- 3.6</b>	<b>- 4.9</b>	<b>- 5.4</b>	<b>- 13.1</b>	<b>- 7.0</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>	<b>+ 8.5</b>	<b>+ 11.0</b>	<b>+ 4.9</b>	<b>- 3.4</b>
<b>MALES AND FEMALES</b>												
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	+ 2.3	- 0.3	- 1.7	- 1.7	- 1.5	- 2.4	- 0.8	+ 1.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 2.4	+ 2.0
Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 12.4	+ 2.5	- 2.2	- 2.2	- 5.8	- 8.5	- 5.5	+ 2.8	+ 0.9	+ 2.7	+ 3.0	Nil
Construction ..	+ 12.2	+ 1.6	- 7.5	- 6.2	- 4.1	- 2.5	- 1.9	+ 1.5	Nil	+ 2.7	+ 4.9	+ 2.5
Transport and Communication ..	+ 3.3	- 0.2	- 1.2	- 1.8	- 1.4	- 2.4	- 1.1	Nil	+ 1.5	+ 3.3	+ 1.1	- 1.1
Distributive Trades ..	+ 7.1	+ 0.7	- 1.9	- 2.2	- 2.8	- 4.1	- 2.0	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	+ 2.7	+ 0.9	- 1.2
Catering, Hotels, etc. ..	+ 0.3	Nil	- 2.0	- 3.6	- 2.3	- 4.6	- 1.3	+ 0.5	+ 3.4	+ 7.2	+ 3.2	- 0.8
All other Industries and Services ..	+ 3.1	+ 1.0	- 2.3	- 1.9	- 5.1	- 7.9	- 2.4	+ 2.8	+ 3.8	+ 7.6	+ 3.4	- 2.1
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES</b>	<b>+ 40.7</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>	<b>- 18.8</b>	<b>- 19.6</b>	<b>- 23.0</b>	<b>- 32.5</b>	<b>- 15.0</b>	<b>+ 10.0</b>	<b>+ 11.1</b>	<b>+ 26.8</b>	<b>+ 18.9</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>

### III.—Estimated Normal Monthly Seasonal Deviations of the Numbers of Registered Wholly Unemployed Persons (excluding School-Leavers) in the Administrative Regions of Great Britain in 1963

Region	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
(Thousands)												
<b>London and South Eastern</b> ..	+11.7	+11.6	+ 7.3	+ 3.2	- 1.6	- 8.8	-11.9	-10.1	- 8.1	+ 0.2	+ 4.0	+ 2.7
<b>Eastern and Southern</b> ..	+ 6.7	+ 8.0	+ 5.7	+ 2.9	- 0.9	- 5.5	- 7.7	- 6.6	- 4.9	- 0.9	+ 1.3	+ 1.6
<b>South Western</b> ..	+ 4.6	+ 4.2	+ 2.7	+ 0.7	- 0.9	- 3.8	- 5.0	- 4.3	- 3.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.3	+ 2.6
<b>Midlands</b> ..	+ 3.1	+ 3.7	+ 1.7	+ 0.9	- 0.2	- 1.8	- 3.1	- 1.6	- 1.1	- 0.5	- 0.2	- 0.8
<b>Yorkshire and Lincolnshire</b> ..	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 2.2	+ 0.9	- 0.3	- 2.5	- 3.5	- 2.6	- 1.7	- 0.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
<b>North Western</b> ..	+ 5.2	+ 5.6	+ 4.0	+ 2.4	+ 0.2	- 3.8	- 6.2	- 5.1	- 3.2	- 0.6	+ 1.3	Nil
<b>Northern</b> ..	+ 4.6	+ 4.4	+ 3.1	+ 1.3	- 0.7	- 3.1	- 4.6	- 4.2	- 3.0	- 0.8	+ 1.2	+ 1.6
<b>Scotland</b> ..	+ 9.9	+ 9.8	+ 6.6	+ 2.6	- 1.7	- 6.7	- 8.4	- 7.2	- 5.6	- 3.1	+ 1.3	+ 2.8
<b>Wales</b> ..	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	+ 2.0	+ 1.1	- 0.5	- 2.7	- 3.6	- 2.7	- 2.4	- 0.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.9
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>	<b>+52.6</b>	<b>+54.7</b>	<b>+35.9</b>	<b>+16.3</b>	<b>- 6.7</b>	<b>-39.2</b>	<b>-54.2</b>	<b>-44.2</b>	<b>-33.1</b>	<b>- 6.3</b>	<b>+12.6</b>	<b>+11.9</b>
<i>*Midland</i> ..	+ 2.2	+ 2.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.4	- 0.1	- 1.3	- 2.0	- 1.1	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.8
<i>North Midland</i> ..	+ 2.2	+ 2.4	+ 1.5	+ 0.6	- 0.1	- 1.2	- 2.0	- 1.5	- 1.3	- 0.9	- 0.2	+ 0.4
<i>East and West Ridings</i> ..	+ 2.2	+ 2.3	+ 1.4	+ 0.6	- 0.3	- 1.7	- 2.5	- 1.7	- 1.1	- 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.2

### IV.—Estimated Normal Monthly Seasonal Changes in the Numbers of Registered Wholly Unemployed Persons (excluding School-Leavers) in the Administrative Regions of Great Britain in 1963

Region	December to January	January to February	February to March	March to April	April to May	May to June	June to July	July to August	August to September	September to October	October to November	November to December
(Thousands)												
<b>London and South Eastern</b> ..	+ 9.0	- 0.1	- 4.3	- 4.1	- 4.8	- 7.2	- 3.1	+ 1.8	+ 2.0	+ 8.3	+ 3.8	- 1.3
<b>Eastern and Southern</b> ..	+ 5.1	+ 1.3	- 2.3	- 2.8	- 3.8	- 4.6	- 2.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.7	+ 4.0	+ 2.2	+ 0.3
<b>South Western</b> ..	+ 2.0	- 0.4	- 1.5	- 2.0	- 1.6	- 2.9	- 1.2	+ 0.7	+ 1.2	+ 3.2	+ 2.2	+ 0.3
<b>Midlands</b> ..	+ 3.9	+ 0.6	- 2.0	- 0.8	- 1.1	- 1.6	- 1.3	+ 1.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	- 0.6
<b>Yorkshire and Lincolnshire</b> ..	+ 2.9	- 0.1	- 1.3	- 1.3	- 1.2	- 2.2	- 1.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	+ 1.3	+ 0.3
<b>North Western</b> ..	+ 5.2	+ 0.4	- 1.6	- 1.6	- 2.2	- 4.0	- 2.4	+ 1.1	+ 1.9	+ 2.6	+ 1.9	- 1.3
<b>Northern</b> ..	+ 3.0	- 0.2	- 1.3	- 1.8	- 2.0	- 2.4	- 1.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.2	+ 2.2	+ 2.0	+ 0.4
<b>Scotland</b> ..	+ 7.1	- 0.1	- 3.2	- 4.0	- 4.3	- 5.0	- 1.7	+ 1.2	+ 1.6	+ 2.5	+ 4.4	+ 1.5
<b>Wales</b> ..	+ 2.6	Nil	- 1.5	- 0.9	- 1.6	- 2.2	- 0.9	+ 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.2
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>	<b>+40.7</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>	<b>-18.8</b>	<b>-19.6</b>	<b>-23.0</b>	<b>-32.5</b>	<b>-15.0</b>	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>+11.1</b>	<b>+2</b>		

### VII.—Estimated Normal Monthly Seasonal Deviations in the Total Numbers of Unfilled Notified Vacancies in the Administrative Regions of Great Britain in 1963

(Thousands)

Region	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
London and South Eastern	-12.8	-12.3	-7.8	+0.2	+2.1	+10.6	+17.1	+13.4	+7.4	+0.4	-6.6	-11.0
Eastern and Southern	-6.7	-6.7	-3.3	+0.8	+1.8	+6.3	+8.4	+5.7	+2.1	-0.7	-3.3	-4.6
South Western	-2.9	-2.7	-1.2	+1.0	+1.6	+3.2	+3.6	+2.0	+0.3	-1.0	-1.7	-1.9
Midlands	-4.7	-4.8	-2.4	+1.7	+0.1	+3.1	+6.2	+4.6	Nil	-1.0	-1.4	-1.7
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	-2.9	-3.4	-1.7	+1.5	+0.2	+2.1	+4.9	+2.8	+0.2	-0.6	-1.4	-1.1
North Western	-2.8	-3.0	-1.6	+1.5	+0.9	+3.3	+5.1	+2.7	-0.2	-1.6	-2.0	-2.1
Northern	-1.7	-1.9	-1.1	+0.8	+0.4	+1.4	+2.5	+2.2	+0.2	-0.6	-1.2	-1.0
Scotland	-2.4	-3.0	-1.1	+1.3	+1.5	+3.2	+2.8	+1.0	-0.2	-0.5	-1.5	-1.7
Wales	-1.5	-1.7	-1.1	+0.6	+1.1	+1.6	+1.4	+0.6	+0.3	-0.1	-0.9	-0.9
GREAT BRITAIN	-38.9	-39.3	-20.9	+9.6	+10.2	+35.0	+52.2	+35.1	+10.2	-6.3	-20.8	-26.7
*Midland	-3.3	-2.9	-1.3	+1.4	Nil	+1.7	+3.9	+2.9	-0.1	-0.6	-1.1	-1.3
North Midland	-2.5	-2.5	-1.1	+0.5	+0.3	+2.0	+3.6	+1.9	+0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-0.9
East and West Ridings	-1.8	-2.8	-1.7	+1.3	Nil	+1.5	+3.6	+2.6	+0.1	-0.9	-1.0	-0.6

### VIII.—Estimated Normal Monthly Seasonal Changes in the Total Numbers of Unfilled Notified Vacancies in the Administrative Regions of Great Britain in 1963

(Thousands)

Region	December to January	January to February	February to March	March to April	April to May	May to June	June to July	July to August	August to September	September to October	October to November	November to December
London and South Eastern	-1.8	+0.5	+4.5	+8.0	+1.9	+8.5	+6.5	-3.7	-6.0	-7.0	-7.0	-4.4
Eastern and Southern	-2.1	Nil	+3.4	+4.1	+0.0	+4.5	+2.1	-2.7	-3.6	-2.8	-2.6	-1.3
South Western	-1.0	+0.2	+1.5	+2.2	+0.6	+1.6	+0.4	-1.6	-1.7	-1.3	-0.9	Nil
Midlands	-3.0	+0.1	+2.4	+4.1	-1.6	+3.0	+3.1	-1.6	-4.6	-1.0	-0.4	-0.3
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	-1.8	-0.5	+1.7	+3.2	-1.3	+1.9	+2.8	-2.1	-2.6	-0.8	-0.8	+0.3
North Western	-0.7	-0.2	+1.4	+3.1	-0.6	+2.4	+1.8	-2.4	-2.9	-1.4	-0.4	-0.1
Northern	-0.7	-0.2	+0.8	+1.9	-0.4	+1.0	+1.1	-0.3	-2.0	-0.8	-0.6	+0.2
Scotland	-0.7	-0.6	+1.9	+2.4	+0.2	+1.7	-0.4	-1.8	-1.2	-0.3	-1.0	-0.2
Wales	-0.6	-0.2	+0.6	+1.7	+0.5	+0.5	-0.2	-0.8	-0.3	-0.4	-0.8	Nil
GREAT BRITAIN	-12.2	-0.4	+18.4	+30.5	+0.6	+24.8	+17.2	-17.1	-24.9	-16.5	-14.5	-5.9
*Midland	-2.0	+0.4	+1.6	+2.7	-1.4	+1.7	+2.2	-1.0	-3.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2
North Midland	-1.6	Nil	+1.4	+1.6	-0.2	+1.7	+1.6	-1.7	-1.7	-0.3	-0.6	-0.2
East and West Ridings	-1.2	-1.0	+1.1	+3.0	-1.3	+1.5	+2.1	-1.0	-2.5	-1.0	-0.1	+0.4

\* As from 1st April 1962, these Regions were re-formed as Midlands and Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Regions.

Note.—The preceding Tables include, as in previous years, estimates for the Midland, North Midland and East and West Ridings Regions and, for the first time, estimates for the two new Regions (Midlands and Yorkshire and Lincolnshire) formed on 1st April 1962 from the three former Regions (see page 103 of the March 1962 issue of this GAZETTE). The estimates for the new Regions have been obtained by approximate apportionment of the sum of the estimates for the old Regions, based on unemployment and vacancy statistics for a few recent years retabulated on the new regional basis.

Vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges now include some for adults in nursing occupations which, up to 25th March 1962,

would have been notified to Nursing Appointments Offices. Such vacancies remaining unfilled have thus been counted from April 1962 in the monthly statistics to which these estimates of normal seasonal movements apply. Estimates of the extent to which the changes between April and May 1962 in the number of unfilled vacancies, both nationally and regionally, arose from this change in administrative organisation and procedure have been made and used to derive series of statistics of unfilled vacancies for adults on a uniform basis, excluding these nursing vacancies, for the purpose of calculating these estimates of normal seasonal movements. It has been assumed, moreover, that there are no significant seasonal variations in the numbers of unfilled vacancies in nursing occupations.

British Railways: average weekly earnings (under "Transport and Communications"); and the interim index of retail prices, from 1948 to 1956, and the index of retail prices from 1956 onwards (under "Prices").

The introductory section lists eight tables appearing in Abstract No. 98 (1961) which have been omitted from the present issue and ten new ones which have been introduced. Other changes as compared with the previous issue involve the addition of new series to existing tables and some substantial revisions. So far as the Ministry of Labour is concerned, the tables relating to the distribution of total manpower have been combined with tables previously published in order to give a link between the Standard Industrial Classification 1948 and that of 1958. The table relating to the estimated number of employees now analyses the number of male and female employees in Great Britain by age groups. In addition to a general index the Abstract contains an Index of Sources showing the official publications or other sources from which the statistics in the tables are taken or to which reference should be made.

### PAYMENT OF WAGES BY CHEQUE: APPOINTED DAY

The Minister of Labour has made an Order bringing into operation on 1st March 1963 section 1(3)(d) of the Payment of Wages Act 1960. This Order authorises the payment by cheque of the whole or part of the wages of a manual worker to whom the Truck Acts, 1831-1940 apply, provided that the worker has made a written request to be paid in this way.

Payment of wages to such a manual worker in the form of a postal or money order or into the worker's bank account has been permitted under the Act since 2nd December 1960.

Copies of the Order, S.I. 1963 No. 19 (C.1), can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (6d. including postage).

### ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS

The Annual Abstract of Statistics, No. 99, 1962 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 22s. 6d. (24s. 9d. including postage). The volume has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, some of the information having been supplied by trade organisations and by Boards of nationalised industries. It provides statistics relating to the social and economic affairs of the United Kingdom and in most of the tables, except where quarterly or monthly data are more suitable to the type of series, gives annual figures, so far as they are available, for each of the years 1951 to 1961: some of the tables also include figures for the early months of 1962. Current data for many of the series appearing in the Abstract are contained in the Monthly Digest of Statistics and in Financial Statistics, both of which are also prepared by the Central Statistical Office and published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The statistics presented in the Abstract for 1962 are grouped in 14 sections under the following main headings: Area and Climate; Population and Vital Statistics; Social Conditions; Education; Labour; Production; Distribution; Transport and Communications; External Trade; Overseas Finance; National Income and Expenditure; Home Finance; Banking, Insurance, etc.; and Prices. Statistics supplied wholly or partly by the Ministry of Labour relate to industrial diseases and employees killed in industrial accidents in Great Britain (under "Social Conditions"); distribution of total manpower in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, estimated numbers of employees, numbers registered as unemployed, employment vacancies unfilled, average earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees, average weekly earnings and hours of manual workers, indices of wage rates (weekly and hourly), trade unions, industrial stoppages, size of manufacturing establishments and administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries (under "Labour");

### RATES OF PAY IN THE POLICE SERVICE

In the light of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Police (Cmd. Paper 1222) on the desirability of maintaining the relative value of the scales of pay of the police by means of regular periodic reviews (see article on page 463 of the December 1960 issue of this GAZETTE), the Police Council for Great Britain have reached agreement on a formula under which the scales of pay of the federated ranks will be reviewed at intervals of two years. The factors to be taken into account include the index of weekly wage rates (with appropriate modifications) and general economic factors which affect the police service to the same extent as the rest of the community.

Because of special circumstances found on the initial application of this agreement, under the first review the agreed adjustments are to be effected in two stages, i.e., backdated to 1st September 1962 and from 1st February 1963 and the scales operative from the latter date are not to be altered before 1st September 1964. The Regulations for England and Wales (S.I. 1962, No. 2738) giving effect to these adjustments in pay scales were made on 14th December 1962 and those for Scotland (S.I. 1962, No. 2741 (S.119)) on 17th December 1962.

The Regulations provide (1) for pay increases of 3½ per cent. to all federated ranks (i.e., police officers below the rank of Superintendent) backdated to 1st September 1962 and of a further 2½ per cent. from 1st February 1963 and (2) for increased rates of detective duty allowances from the same dates.

Other provisions of the Regulations relate to (a) the granting of an allowance in lieu of time off for overtime worked on "special occasions" to inspectors, other than detective inspectors, who are otherwise eligible only for time off for ordinary overtime, and the extension of the provisions as to time off or an allowance in lieu to detectives (including detective inspectors), who are otherwise entitled to neither time off nor payment in lieu, for ordinary overtime, since they draw a special commuted overtime allowance; (b) the varying of the qualifying period of service for the additional two days of annual leave to ten years' service; and (c) the removal of the requirement of consent to a transfer as a precondition for, *inter alia*, counting previous service for the purposes of pay.

The revised scales of pay are set out in the Tables below.

#### Annual Rates of Pay

	Men				Women				
	Chief Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Station Sergeant* (England and Wales only)	Sergeant*	Constable**	Chief Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Sergeant*	Constable**
From 1st September 1962	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
On appointment as constable or on promotion as the case may be ..	1,400	1,250	1,185	1,065	620	1,260	1,125	960	560
After 1 year of service in the rank ..	1,450	1,295	1,185	1,100	620	1,305	1,165	990	560
After 2 years of service in the rank ..	1,495	1,335	1,225	1,140	725	1,345	1,200	1,025	650
After 3 years of service in the rank ..	—	—	—	—	755	—	—	—	680
After 4 years of service in the rank ..	—	—	—	—	785	—	—	—	710
After 5 years of service in the rank ..	—	—	—	—	820	—	—	—	740
After 6 years of service in the rank ..	—	—	—	—	850	—	—	—	765
After 7 years of service in the rank ..	—	—	—	—	880	—	—	—	790
After 8 years of service in the rank ..	—	—	—	—	910	—	—	—	820
After 9 years of service in the rank ..	—	—	—	—	940	—	—	—	845
From 1st February 1963									
On appointment as constable or on promotion as the case may be ..	1,435	1,280	1,215	1,090	635	1,290	1,150	980	570
After 1 year of service in the rank ..	1,485	1,325	1,215	1,130	635	1,335	1,195	1,015	570
After 2 years of service in the rank ..	1,530	1,370	1,255	1,170	745	1,375	1,235	1,055	670
After 3 years of service in the rank ..	—	—	—	—	775	—	—	—	700
After 4 years of service in the rank ..	—	—	—	—	805	—	—	—	725
After 5 years of service in the rank ..	—	—	—	—	840	—	—	—	755
After 6 years of service in the rank ..	—	—	—	—	870	—	—	—	785
After 7 years of service in the rank ..	—	—	—	—	900	—	—	—	810
After 8 years of service in the rank ..	—	—	—	—	935	—	—	—	840
After 9 years of service in the rank ..	—	—	—	—	965	—	—	—	870

\* Station sergeants, sergeants and constables who are members of the City of London police force or the Metropolitan police force are paid a London allowance at the rate of £20 a year.

\*\* In addition a constable shall be paid a supplementary payment of £30 a year (for both men and women) on the completion of 17 years' service and a second supplementary payment of £35 (£30 in the case of women) on the completion of 22 years' service.

### CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT BILL

On 11th December the Minister of Labour presented to Parliament the Contracts of Employment Bill. The purpose of the Bill is to require a minimum period of notice to terminate employment and also to require employers to give their employees written particulars of their main terms of employment. It will apply to employments in industry, commerce, and elsewhere. The Bill contains eight clauses and two Schedules.

Minimum periods of notice are laid down by clause 1 and apply whether the notice is given by the employer or by the employee. The minimum period is two weeks in the case of an employee whose period of employment is at least two years but not more than five years, and four weeks in the case of an employee whose period of employment is five years or more. The period of employment must be continuous, and the rules for working it out are given in Schedule 1 to the Bill (see below). Any provision for shorter notice in the contract of an employee with the requisite period of qualifying service is to be void.

Clause 2(1) provides that during the period of notice required by clause 1 the employee is entitled to pay at a rate not less than his average rate of pay in the previous six months. This entitlement is subject to the employee being ready and willing to do a reasonable amount of work. Under clause 2(2) this entitlement to pay will not apply if under his contract the employee has the right to longer notice than that required by clause 1. Clause 2(4) enables the employer, when calculating the employee's entitlement under clause 2(1), to offset against it any severance payment he may make to him. By reason of clause 2(5) a contract cannot exclude or limit the employer's obligations under clause 2 unless it gives the employee rights which are comparable to or better than his rights under the clause. Further provisions affecting the rights of an employee during a period of notice are set out in Schedule 2 (see next column).

Clause 3 provides that if an employer fails to give the notice required by clause 1, the rights conferred by clause 2 and Schedule 2 must be taken into account in assessing his liability for breach of contract.

Clause 4(1) requires an employer to give an employee, who normally works for him at least 21 hours weekly, a written statement of certain specified particulars of the main terms of employment in so far as they are not contained in a written contract. Clause 4(2) sets out the terms regarding which particulars are to be given in the written statement. They are pay, hours of work, rights to notice,

holidays and holiday pay, sickness and sick pay, and pensions. The written statement is to be given to the employee not later than five weeks after the employment starts. Clause 4(13) enables the Minister of Labour by Order to add to the list of particulars which are required to be given. If there is any change in the relevant terms of employment, clause 4(5) requires that a further written statement must be given to the employee not more than one month after the change. Under clause 4(6) a written statement may refer the employee to any document which he has a reasonable opportunity of reading during his employment or which is reasonably accessible to him. If an employee resumes employment with the same employer after an interval of six months or less on the same terms as before, clause 4(7) provides that a fresh statement need not be given. Clause 4(8) provides that employers who have not already given their employees the required statement when this clause comes into force must do so within five weeks. An employer who fails to comply with the requirements of this clause will, under clause 4(9) and (10), be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £20 and, in certain circumstances, £100. Clause 4(11) provides that a written statement need not be given to any employee whose employment terminates before the end of the fifth week.

Clause 5(1) excludes from the provisions of the Bill dock workers covered by dock labour schemes, seamen employed under agreements under the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 and fishermen employed in fishing boats required to be registered under the Merchant Shipping Act 1894. Clause 5(2) makes it unnecessary for an employer to give particulars under clause 4 to employees who are his close relatives.

Clause 6 defines the meaning of the term "employee" in the Bill. Crown servants, members of police forces, and holders of certain offices would not be covered by the definition.

Under clause 7, the provisions of clauses 1 to 4 will not apply during any period when the employee is engaged in work wholly or mainly outside Great Britain, unless he ordinarily lives and works in Great Britain. Even so, by reason of paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 1, a period of work abroad will count toward the employee's period of employment for the purposes of clause 1.

Clause 8 provides that the Bill is to come into operation on a date appointed by Order of the Minister of Labour, who may appoint different dates for different provisions.

Schedule 1 sets out the rules for working out what a person's period of employment is, and for seeing whether its continuity has

been broken. Under paragraph 1 of the Schedule the period is to be reckoned in weeks, and weeks earlier than the date when the Schedule is brought into force will count. Paragraph 2 provides that continuity is broken by any week which does not count towards the period of employment, and is also broken if, after the employee has given or received notice, a payment becomes due to him under clause 2. By reason of paragraphs 3 and 4 any week in which the employee works for 21 hours or more, or is under a contract which normally involves working for 21 hours or more weekly, counts towards his period of employment. A week which does not count under paragraph 3 or paragraph 4 will still count under the provisions of paragraph 5 if the employee is (for all or part of it) away sick, or is absent because of a lay-off or in circumstances such that he is regarded as continuing in employment; but a period of sickness which counts under paragraph 5 will break continuity if it exceeds six weeks. Paragraph 6 provides that absence due to a strike or lock-out before the Schedule comes into force will count towards an employee's period of employment, but after the Schedule comes into force an employee who is entitled to one week's notice or more will break the continuity of his employment if he takes part in a strike of which appropriate notice has not been given either by him or on his behalf (paragraphs 7 and 8). Paragraph 9 defines "appropriate notice" as 14 days' notice of a strike in the case of an employee who would have to give 14 days' notice or more to terminate his employment, and seven days' notice of a strike in the case of an employee who would have to give seven or more (but less than 14) days' notice to terminate his employment. Under paragraph 10 a lock-out after the Schedule comes into force will not break continuity. The whole of the period of employment must be spent with the same employer, but paragraph 11 provides that in certain cases (e.g., where a business is sold as a going concern, or an employer dies but his business continues) a change in the employer will not affect the employee's continuity of service.

Schedule 2 deals with the rights of an employee under clause 2 during the period of notice. Paragraph 1 enables the employer, during short-time working or lay-off, to suspend an employee's right to receive any payment to which he would normally be entitled under clause 2 after giving notice; but the employee must be paid out in full if and when he does in fact leave the employer's service. Paragraphs 2 and 3 preserve an employee's rights under clause 2 if he takes his holiday (as distinct from special leave of absence) or is away sick during the period of notice, but provide that, in calculating an employee's entitlement under the clause, the employer may offset any sick pay or holiday pay which he pays him. By reason of paragraph 4 an employee will get nothing under clause 2 if, after giving notice to terminate his employment, he takes part in a strike. Paragraph 6 provides that, in working out an employee's average rate of pay during the six months before he gave or received notice, periods of unusually low pay are to be left out of account; that the average must be based on at least eight weeks; and that weeks before the start of the six months can be brought in if necessary.

## AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland made an Order on 4th December, with effect from 31st December 1962, which provides for an increase in the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and holiday remuneration for male and female workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland.

The minimum weekly time rate for male workers, aged 20 years and over, employed in agriculture, including workers in market gardens and nursery grounds, is increased by 8s. in all districts. The revised rates range from 176s. a week in the County Borough of Belfast to 169s. a week in the County of Fermanagh. The minimum rates for men in casual employment and the daily rates of holiday remuneration are increased by 1s. 4d. a day to 29s. 4d. a day in the County Borough of Belfast and to 28s. 2d. a day in the County of Fermanagh.

For female workers, aged 20 years and over, the minimum time rate is increased by 6s. in all districts, and the revised rates range from 132s. in the County Borough of Belfast to 127s. in the County of Fermanagh. The corresponding rates for women in casual employment and the daily rates of holiday remuneration are increased by 1s. a day and range from 22s. a day to 21s. 2d. a day.

Proportionate rates are varied for young workers between the ages of 16 and under 20 years and there are consequential adjustments for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime.

## STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION: AMENDMENT

The Standard Industrial Classification is designed to secure uniformity and comparability in the statistics published by Government Departments in the United Kingdom. A revised edition of the Classification was published in 1958 together with an Alphabetical List of Industries for use in conjunction with it.

In order to keep the Classification up-to-date the following leaflets have been prepared by the Central Statistical Office and published by H.M. Stationery Office:—

Standard Industrial Classification. Amendment List 1.  
Standard Industrial Classification. Alphabetical List of Industries. Amendment List 1.

Copies of these leaflets may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 3d. and 5d. respectively (6d. and 8d. including postage).

## SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### Electrical Accidents and their Causes

The general lack of appreciation by many factory occupiers of the risk of fire from electrical causes is one of the obstacles to progress in safety, according to a Report "Electrical Accidents and Their Causes, 1961", which has recently been issued by H.M. Factory Inspectorate, Ministry of Labour, and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 7s. (7s. 6d. including postage).

Increasing publicity is being given to the subject, the Report states, and there are indications that these efforts have resulted in some general improvement. Nevertheless, in a number of cases investigated, the practices encountered have been so unsatisfactory as to make outbreaks of fire liable to occur at any time.

Referring to the number of serious accidents which have occurred in the use of flammable liquids, the Report points out that many have been associated with the use of petrol for cleaning purposes. It is again strongly emphasised that the indiscriminate use of low flash-point cleaning fluids, except under carefully controlled conditions, is a highly dangerous undertaking.

Attention is drawn to the rapidly increasing demand for electrical power during 1961 and the problems involved. To cope with this demand economically, turbo-alternators were being built in sizes hardly visualised a few years ago.

The Report deals at some length with safety in automation, describing "logic circuits" used in automatic control systems and states that the various forms of electronic and semiconductor devices add greatly to the general safety and reliability levels of the plant they control. But it points out that the operation of these devices can be disturbed in certain circumstances, and adds that overall safety can only be obtained if faulty signals in the control gear are completely eliminated. Precautions are necessary in the design, working and repair of equipment of this type, in order to avoid malfunction, such as the unexpected starting up of the controlled machinery.

Trends in protective gear, the testing of factory products and electrical installations and the risk of serious accidents from the use of electricity under wet or damp conditions, particularly on building sites and works of engineering construction, are among the aspects of electrical safety discussed in special chapters.

During 1961, the number of electrical accidents reported under the Factories Act was 875, 38 more than in the previous year (163 cases of welders' conjunctivitis or "eyeflash" are included in this total). The number of fatal accidents, 41, was the same as in 1960.

In addition the Factory Inspectorate received information about a further 125 fatal accidents occurring in domestic and other premises not covered by the Factories Act as against 103 in 1960. This made a total of 166 known fatal electrical accidents for the year.

An analysis of the accidents shows that ignorance, negligence, forgetfulness and inadvertence contributed to nearly one-half of them, and mistakes by persons other than the person injured accounted for one-fifth. Failure to earth equipment, whether portable or fixed, was responsible for 91 accidents, while 87 were the result of the essentially dangerous business of testing.

### Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics

The Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics 1961 has recently been issued by the Ministry of Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage). The statistics are presented in the form adopted last year following the recommendation of a Working Party set up by the National Joint Pneumoconiosis Committee and, as always, the figures in the tables relate to claims for benefit only and do not reflect the actual incidence of the disease.

In addition to statistics relating to pneumoconiosis in mining and quarrying, the Digest contains a number of tables showing some details of the disease in a number of other industries. These latter tables are included solely to enable the problem of pneumoconiosis in the extractive industries to be seen in perspective and are reproduced from statistics published by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance who, with the National Coal Board, have provided the material for the other tables.

Generally speaking pneumoconiosis is the result of the inhalation of dust over a period of many years. The majority of cases being diagnosed are in the older age groups and may therefore be said to be the product of dust conditions existing many years ago. Any increase in the numbers of new certifications is due mainly to an increasing awareness of the disease, as a result of which workpeople are showing a greater readiness to present themselves for examination, and to the extended provision of facilities for X-ray examinations. For these reasons, any rise in certification figures in any area should not be taken as necessarily indicating that the true prevalence of the disease is increasing.

In the coal mining industry, which accounts for about 80 per cent. of the new cases diagnosed each year, the National Coal Board is operating a Scheme which provides for periodic chest X-rays. The Scheme, which became fully operative in 1959, provides all volunteers with the opportunity for a regular X-ray examination once every five years. The results of the Scheme are published in the Board's Annual Reports.

An outline of the legislation relating to pneumoconiosis (a term which since 1943 has included silicosis and asbestosis) is also given. This describes the present procedure under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, which came into operation on 5th July 1948,

for dealing with claims for disablement benefit for the disease. Reference is also made to the residual position under the old Workmen's Compensation Acts of men who were employed before, but not since, 5th July 1948 in one of the occupations known to be capable of causing pneumoconiosis and to the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Scheme, administered by an independent Board, which provides benefit out of the Industrial Injuries Fund in certain cases of disablement or death from pneumoconiosis where there is no entitlement to compensation under either the Workmen's Compensation Acts or the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts.

Two tables in the Digest contain statistics of scrutinies and medical boardings under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, in coal mining and other industries, classified by result for each of the years 1956 to 1961 inclusive, while others given in more detail for 1961 show the numbers of boardings and of diagnoses of the disease analysed for each of the industries, according to the percentage assessment of disablement and by age groups of claimants. In the case of coalmining separate figures are given for each National Coal Board division and area. Other tables relate to death and disablement awards made under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### Asian Regional Conference

The Fifth Session of the Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation was held in Melbourne, Australia from 26th November to 8th December 1962. The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. G. C. H. Slater, C.B.E., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour. Sir George Pollock, Q.C., Director, British Employers' Confederation and Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the National Association of Card Blowing and Ring Room Operatives attended as members representing, respectively, employers and workers. The delegates were accompanied by advisers.

The agenda of the Conference consisted of:—

1. Report of the Director-General;
2. Employment promotion with special reference to rural areas;
3. Vocational training and management;
4. Government services for the improvement of labour-management relations and settlement of disputes.

### Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Printing and Allied Trades

A Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Printing and Allied Trades was held in Geneva by the International Labour Organisation from 12th to 23rd November 1962 under the Chairmanship of Mr. S. T. Netey (Ghana). Eighteen countries were represented.

The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation. The Government representatives were Mr. M. A. Simons, Principal, Ministry of Labour and Dr. R. Owen, H.M. Medical Inspector of Factories, Ministry of Labour. They were accompanied by an adviser. The employers' representatives were Mr. J. F. Morris, Managing Director, Messrs. Brown, Knight and Truscott Ltd., London and Tonbridge, Chairman of the Labour Committee of the British Federation of Master Printers, and Chairman of the Joint Labour Committee of the Master Printers' Federation and the Newspaper Society and Mr. L. E. Kenyon, C.B.E., Director and Secretary, British Federation of Master Printers. The workers' representatives were Mr. R. Willis, General Secretary of the London Typographical Society and Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and Mr. J. M. Bonfield, President, Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. The employers' and workers' delegates were accompanied by advisers.

The agenda comprised:—

1. A general review of the development of the printing and allied trades and the problems arising from this development;
2. Special problems in the printing and allied trades in developing countries and the adaptation of the national labour force to the use of imported machinery and equipment;
3. Protection of workers' health in the printing and allied trades.

The Committee held a general discussion in plenary session and set up sub-committees to consider items 2 and 3 of the agenda.

Two series of conclusions were adopted arising from the work of the two sub-committees. In the conclusions on agenda item 2 it is noted that the future growth of the printing and allied industries in developing countries will create substantial demands for skilled manpower whilst modernisation may cause a change in the distribution of the skills required. The conclusions take the view that vocational training is a responsibility which should be shared by governments and employers' and workers' organisations. The opinion is expressed that in order to meet the changes arising from technological progress, accelerated training techniques can be useful for advanced training or for the retraining of workers who might otherwise be displaced. Other conclusions concern training in management development, the choice of machinery and the problems of small firms.

In its conclusions on the protection of workers' health the Committee states that all appropriate measures should be taken by

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## A New Journal

employers to provide adequate protection of the health of workers. Particular examples are mentioned including measures to avoid lead poisoning and the hazards involved in the use of inks, diluents, cleaning fluids and other substances. Other conclusions deal with the labelling of containers for dangerous substances, shift work, instruction of workers in health and safety practices and collaboration between employers' and workers' organisations. The Committee invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider including on the agenda of a future session of the

International Labour Conference the question of the adoption of an international instrument concerning the use of benzene and the labelling of containers of dangerous substances.

The Committee also adopted a number of resolutions dealing with questions not covered by the technical items of the agenda.

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

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Federal Republic of Germany: Apprenticeship, Vocational Training and Vocational Guidance Systems

#### General

Apprenticeship and vocational training systems in Western Germany have developed from the medieval craftsmen's Guilds into a highly-organised and essential part of the national economy. The training is closely linked with the system of general education and, to obtain an appreciation of how the training schemes operate, a brief description of the general educational system is necessary.

Education and training in the Federal Republic are administered by the States (Länder). There is no Federal Ministry of Education, although certain principles are applied nationally. Elementary education begins at age six. At the age of about ten years a child may pass on to either a non-classical Secondary School (Realschule) or Intermediate School (Mittelschule) which give a six year secondary education, or to the Grammar School (Gymnasium) which provides a nine-year grammar school course.

On leaving the *Realschule* or *Mittelschule*, a pupil may take up employment for a period of two years before sitting a selective entrance examination for a School of Engineering (Ingenieurschule) where, after a course of studies of two-and-a-half to three years' duration, covering a wide range of technical subjects and some general subjects, the pupil may sit an examination for the qualification "Engineer" (Ingenieur).

Pupils leaving a *Gymnasium* take the examination known as "Abitur" which gives entrance to a University, or to a Technical High School (Technische Hochschule) which has equal status with a University. The Engineering Diploma (Diplom Ingenieur), awarded on successful completion of technological studies at a Technical High School, confers professional status on the recipient.

Children who, for financial or other reasons, do not go on to a Secondary or Intermediate School at the age of ten years or later, and who leave Elementary School at age about 14 years, are legally bound to attend classes at a Vocational Training School (Berufsschule) for eight hours a week until they reach age 18 years, or until the end of their period of apprenticeship or training. Employers are required to release them from work for this purpose, without loss of pay, on one day each week. Instruction in these training schools is divided between actual vocational training (about 60 per cent.) and general education, including instruction in religion and civics (about 40 per cent.). Very large numbers of students take advantage of facilities for further voluntary studies.

#### Vocational Guidance

Vocational guidance is effected in accordance with the provisions of the Placing and Unemployment Insurance Act of 1957. The system of vocational guidance is administered by the Federal Institution for Placing and Unemployment Insurance (Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung). This is a corporate body under public law and comprises a central agency in Nuremberg, a placing headquarters in Frankfurt-am-Main, provincial (Land) and local employment offices. The costs of staffing and administration of the vocational guidance and placing services are met from employers' and workers' contributions to unemployment insurance.

The vocational guidance service, which is provided free of charge, is available to all young persons, whatever their type of education, and to adults wishing to choose or change their occupation. Some 90 per cent. of boys leaving elementary schools seek advice on their future employment from the service, and a very high percentage of vacancies is filled through the placing service. Placing and vocational guidance of women and girls is mainly carried out by women officials. Preparatory work is done by means of special talks and advice to school-leavers by Careers Officers, and careers pamphlets, posters, etc. are utilised. Special University-trained Counsellors are at the disposal of Secondary School and University students, but all vocational guidance officers must have had experience in dealing with young persons and at least five years' successful experience in an occupation. As a rule, they may not be under 28 years of age and, after appointment, they are required to undergo regular refresher courses of instruction.

The close link between the vocational guidance and placing services arises from two factors: vocational training is mainly in-plant training provided by the undertakings themselves, and due regard is always had to the needs of the labour market.

#### Apprenticeship Schemes

The basic law governing apprenticeships is the Industrial Regulations Code of 1869, as amended in 1898 and 1908. Handicraft apprenticeships, however, are governed by the Law on the Regulation of Handicrafts of 1953 and there is special legislation for apprenticeships in some other types of work. The six main sections of apprenticeships are as follows:—

1. Craftsmen apprentices and trainees in handicraft workshops.
2. Commercial apprentices and trainees in industry and trade.
3. Industrial apprentices and trainees in industry and trade.
4. Apprentices in agriculture and horticulture.
5. Apprentices in transport.
6. Apprentices in other branches, e.g., domestic service.

Apprenticeship schemes in Western Germany cover a wide field and include schemes for junior clerks, typists and shop assistants.

The education and training of apprentices is administered regionally by the States (Länder) under the overall supervision of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The two executive bodies responsible for putting the schemes into practice are the Chambers of Industry and Commerce (Industrie-und Handelskammer) and the Chambers of Handicrafts or Artisan Trades (Handwerkskammer), both corporate bodies under public law, which regulate apprenticeship conditions in large scale industry and small crafts, respectively.

There are some 45 Chambers of Handicrafts and over 80 Chambers of Industry and Commerce covering nearly 500 officially recognised skilled and semi-skilled, manual, industrial and commercial trades. Each industrial or commercial enterprise is a member of its appropriate Chamber. The Chambers of Handicrafts are made up of two-thirds employers' representatives and one-third representatives of journeymen. The membership of the Chambers of Industry and Commerce is composed wholly of representatives of employers. In both types of Chambers, committees with equal numbers of employers and workers have been established for the purposes of consultation and the formulation of regulations on all matters relating to vocational training. The trade unions and educational authorities are also consulted in such matters as the definition of a skilled worker's job for each craft or trade, the type and period of training required and the requirements of trade examinations. The committee's proposals must be approved by the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs. Regulations made by the Chambers of Handicrafts have the force of law; those made by the Chambers of Industry and Commerce are generally recognised, though they are not legally enforceable.

A basic principle of the West German apprenticeship system is that employers are regarded as primarily responsible for the provision of training facilities. Special supervisors are employed by the Government to visit establishments to ensure that the training is properly carried out. The Chambers also have inspection rights and may transfer apprentices to other establishments where the training given is found to be not up to the required standard. The Chambers may decide initially whether a particular firm is in a position to provide training as required by the regulations and establishments which are not approved are not permitted to take on apprentices. If an Inspector, appointed by the appropriate Chamber, finds that an employer is not providing satisfactory training, he can decline to issue further forms of application to train apprentices to such an employer. There is no legal basis for such a course; it is a matter of administrative action and the Chambers enjoy almost complete control over the training of apprentices. It would be open to the employer in such a case, however, to engage young workers and pay them the full unskilled rate of wage, but this is a very rare occurrence.

Apprenticeships normally begin at age 14 plus and last from three to four years. The Federal Minister for Economic Affairs has power to prescribe, by ordinance, the terms of apprenticeship in particular handicraft trades. The Chambers of Handicrafts may reduce the term of an apprenticeship in given cases, however, if they think fit. Apprenticeships are subject to service of a probationary period of not less than one month and not exceeding three months. Medical examination is required before the apprentice enters employment and he is re-examined before the end of the first year of his apprenticeship.

In industry and commerce the employer normally enters into a written contract with the apprentice within four weeks of the beginning of the apprenticeship; in handicraft trades he is under a legal obligation to do so. The contract must be signed by the apprentice, his parent or legal guardian and the employer and must be registered with the appropriate Chamber. It must contain a statement of the obligations of each party. These are, briefly, that the employer undertakes to give the apprentice adequate training in his trade, as laid down by the appropriate Chamber and approved by the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs, and the apprentice binds himself to follow the practical training given by his employer, to attend appropriate classes at the Vocational Training School and to undergo the intermediate and final apprenticeship examinations. No apprentice may be given work unsuited to his

physical capacity or be employed on duties unrelated to his training. It is possible, under the schemes, for adult workers to enter into an apprenticeship agreement and complete their training.

There is no restriction on the number of apprentices to be trained by any one establishment. Some employers work on the basis of an annual apprentice intake of 4 per cent. of the number of skilled workers employed. (In view of the political and industrial conditions prevailing in Berlin, however, special codified regulations were introduced in that area in 1951 to regulate apprenticeship conditions and to impose a vocational training tax.)

#### Apprenticeship Allowances

Wages are not paid to apprentices. They receive a monthly allowance which varies between one industry and another. Using the exchange rate of D.M. 11.21 = £1 the monthly allowances in the engineering industry are as follows:—

	Age of entry into apprenticeship		
	Under 16 years	Over 16 and under 18 years	18 years
First Year ..	£8 0s. 7d.	£8 18s. 5d.	£11 3s. 0d.
Second Year ..	£9 16s. 3d.	£11 3s. 0d.	£12 18s. 8d.
Third Year ..	£12 0s. 11d.	£12 18s. 8d.	£14 14s. 5d.

The allowances are either negotiated or laid down by the appropriate Chamber; those for handicraft apprentices are subject to a statutory minimum. Allowances tend to be higher in industry and are related to the general wage structure. Officers of the Placing Service may investigate the means of the families of prospective apprentices and, when they think fit, recommend an increase in the normal allowance granted.

#### Working Conditions

The conditions of work for all young persons, including apprentices, are governed by the Young Persons (Protection of Employment) Act of 1960. Their daily hours of work may not exceed eight. Those under 16 years of age may not work more than 40 hours a week, and those aged 16 or over not more than 44 hours a week. Young persons employed in mining operations underground may not work over eight hours a day or more than 168 hours in any four consecutive weeks.

In cases of necessity, however, permission may be given for overtime to be worked by young persons over 16 years of age (except those employed in underground mining operations) for not more than one hour a day or three hours a week. For overtime worked apprentices must be paid at least 1 per cent. of their monthly allowances and, in any case, not less than D.M. 0.60 (1s.) per hour so worked; for overtime worked on Sundays they must receive at least 2 per cent. of the monthly allowance, subject to a minimum of D.M. 1.20 (2s. 1d.) for each hour worked. With certain exceptions for young persons over 16 years of age, specified in the Young Persons (Protection of Employment) Act, no young person may be employed between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., and, as a general rule, they may not be employed on Sundays or statutory public holidays. Work at piece rates, or on an assembly line having a pre-determined rate of working, is prohibited.

#### Holidays

After three months' continuous service, an apprentice is entitled to an annual holiday of at least 24 working days per holiday year (28 working days when employed in underground mining operations). Holidays must be granted in a continuous period and, in the case of those attending a Vocational Training School, must coincide with the school holidays.

#### Training

Responsibility for training rests almost entirely on the employers and, apart from the period spent in the Vocational Training School, usually one day a week, the apprentices' time is occupied in practical training within the establishment. This allows them to become familiar with conditions prevailing in their particular industry and to acquire their basic knowledge under the same conditions as those in which they will later work as skilled workers. The larger establishments set up special training workshops (Lehrwerkstätten) for their apprentices, whilst smaller establishments have "training corners" and training benches set aside for this purpose. The average capacity of the special training workshops is about 60, though some of the very large industrial establishments have workshops to accommodate 400 or more trainees. Most of the workshops are in firms in the metal trades, especially engineering construction, but there are others in the woodworking, clothing and textile industries. The "apprenticeship training corners" accommodate some eight to ten trainees, while in the smallest firms, one or two apprentices at a time are taught at the training benches. A very large number of small and medium-sized firms combine to set up central training workshops for their employees. There are several thousand of these joint training schools and they are entitled to claim financial assistance from the Government.

Besides instruction in all the practical skills in their trade, apprentices in handicraft undertakings are also trained in business management, since many of them later set themselves up in their own establishment. Considerable importance is attached to the quality of the instructors in all types of training establishments. Those wishing to teach handicrafts must have spent three to four years in the artisan group, followed by five years as journeymen; they must also pass the Master's test, which includes not only practical and theoretical expertise, but the ability to teach. This standard of instructorship is being extended to general industrial training.

There is a standard syllabus of training for each occupation, within the vocational framework (Berufsbild), drawn up by a quasi-public body, the Apprenticeship Office (Arbeitsstelle für

betriebliche Berufsausbildung) in consultation with representatives of employers and workers. When approved by the Ministry for Economic Affairs, the vocational framework (Berufsbild) becomes the basis for training. It defines the skills required for each trade, the teaching methods, the tests to be taken at various stages in the apprenticeship and the records which must be kept by the instructors and by the apprentices themselves in their "work books" in which they write up notes, usually once a fortnight, on what they have been taught.

Compulsory intermediate and final examinations, in accordance with the vocational framework, are conducted by the Chambers of Industry and Commerce and the Chambers of Handicrafts, and certificates of proficiency are awarded on successful completion of the final examination. These are the Skilled Workers' Certificate (Facharbeiterbrief) issued by the Chambers of Industry and Commerce, and the Journeyman's Ticket (Gesellenbrief) issued by the Chambers of Handicrafts. Candidates are allowed two attempts at the final examinations but, in fact, a very high proportion—about 90 per cent.—usually pass at the first attempt. Those who do not succeed, however, normally find skilled work under the existing conditions of full employment, but they are not permitted to describe themselves as skilled workers and, in the case of handicraft workers, may not set themselves up in business on their own account. Unsuccessful examinees cannot participate in the further education schemes for advancement in their trades or handicrafts. An apprentice normally receives the full skilled-worker's rate of wage within two years of the completion of his apprenticeship.

#### Further Education

There is a wide range of voluntary further education courses in the Federal Republic and large numbers of apprentices avail themselves of these opportunities to perfect their knowledge and skills. Closely linked with these courses is the "second way" (zweiter Bildungsweg) for the further education of young persons who, for some reason or another, have been unable to attend a secondary school. There are several variations of this "second way", but the main one is the additional evening course at a Supplementary Vocational School (Berufsaufbauschule). This course lasts three-and-a-half years and may be started at the beginning of the second year of apprenticeship. In effect this means that the apprentice, in addition to his training with the establishment and his one-day-a-week attendance at the Vocational Training School, also attends evening school for 12 hours a week for instruction in mathematics, physics, chemistry, German, history, geography and a foreign language. Special emphasis is laid on theoretical work during the last year-and-a-half of the course. After obtaining his Skilled Worker's Certificate, the apprentice must serve a further term of apprenticeship of six months or more in trades related to his own; for instance an apprentice in the metal trade must take a course of training in foundry work and joinery. An examination is held at the end of the course and a trade school leaving certificate (Fachschulereife) is issued to successful examinees, showing that they have completed courses at the day and evening vocational schools, and have served their normal apprenticeship together with the extended practical training in related trades. Such apprentices then have the right to apply for entry to a School of Engineering (Ingenieurschule).

On completion of a two-and-a-half to three years' course in the School of Engineering, an outstanding student may obtain a certificate (Hochschulereife) entitling him to restricted entry to a Technical High School, i.e., to a particular Faculty, and sometimes to a specific School. Alternatively, an apprentice who has obtained his trade school leaving certificate may, instead of going to a School of Engineering, apply for entry to the Oberhausen Institute where he may take a full-time residential course in preparation for the "Abitur" examination, success in which will enable him to go on to a University, or a Technical High School or a Technical Teacher's Training College.

Another variation of the "second way" is the Vocational Trade School (Berufsfachschule) at which pre-apprenticeship courses of one or two-years' full-time instruction in preliminary workshop training, general education and the science underlying future courses of technology may be taken by intending apprentices. Attendance at these courses may reduce the period required to be spent at the Supplementary Vocational School by up to two years.

Courses of training for girls and for commercial occupations are also included in the "second way".



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# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment in Great Britain in November

The Table below and the Table on the next page show the changes in employment in Great Britain between October and November 1962, and in comparable recent periods. The employment figures for all dates after June 1961 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-1962.

### TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The Table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-October and mid-November 1962, together with figures for recent months, for end-November 1961 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: NOVEMBER 1962

Industry or Service	End-June 1959	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	End-Nov. 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-Sept. 1962	Mid-Oct. 1962	Mid-Nov. 1962	Change Oct.-Nov. 1962
Agriculture and Fishing ..	999	983	948	930	937	950	933	913	- 20
Mining and Quarrying ..	826	761	731	725	714	708	705	702	- 3
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	818	821	832	848	842	858	860	855	- 5
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	520	531	532	536	526	526	523	523	- 2
Metal Manufacture ..	576	619	631	625	603	603	602	599	- 3
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	1,938	2,058	2,147	2,191	2,169	2,172	2,172	2,168	- 4
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	264	252	241	241	234	230	224	224	- 2
Vehicles ..	869	919	898	898	897	888	881	881	- 6
Metal Goods ..	519	556	569	571	561	563	562	562	- 2
Textiles ..	851	845	842	837	813	811	809	811	+ 2
Clothing and Footwear ..	565	582	585	587	587	588	588	587	- 1
Other Manufactures ..	1,557	1,628	1,651	1,674	1,659	1,672	1,674	1,672	- 2
<b>Total in Manufacturing Industries ..</b>	<b>8,477</b>	<b>8,811</b>	<b>8,928</b>	<b>9,008</b>	<b>8,885</b>	<b>8,911</b>	<b>8,901</b>	<b>8,882</b>	<b>- 19</b>
Construction ..	1,523	1,567	1,617	1,624	1,628	1,627	1,634†	1,624	- 10
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	374	370	379	385	390	390	394	394	+ 2
Transport and Communication ..	1,672	1,662	1,683	1,682	1,680	1,683	1,674	1,666	- 8
Distributive Trades ..	3,209	3,284	3,312	3,397	3,317	3,332	3,338	3,375	+ 37
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services ..	4,874	4,947	5,060	5,072	5,167	5,165	5,149	5,139	- 10
National Government Service ..	505	502	511	515	514	516	518	519	+ 1
Local Government Service ..	738	741	756	756	766	767	770	770	...
<b>Total in Civil Employment ..</b>	<b>23,197</b>	<b>23,628</b>	<b>23,925</b>	<b>24,094</b>	<b>23,995</b>	<b>24,049</b>	<b>24,014†</b>	<b>23,984</b>	<b>- 30</b>
Males ..	15,308	15,526	15,682	15,732	15,697	15,710	15,676†	15,638	- 38
Females ..	7,889	8,102	8,243	8,362	8,298	8,339	8,338	8,346	+ 8
Wholly Unemployed ..	379	290	251	352	372	439	467	505	+ 38
Males ..	275	210	184	259	278	325	346	378	+ 32
Females ..	104	80	67	93	94	114	121	127	+ 6
H.M. Forces and Women's Services ..	565	518	474	457	442	438	438	435	- 3
Males ..	550	503	459	441	425	419	420	417	- 3
Females ..	15	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	...
<b>Total Working Population ..</b>	<b>24,145*</b>	<b>24,436</b>	<b>24,650</b>	<b>24,903</b>	<b>24,809</b>	<b>24,924</b>	<b>24,919†</b>	<b>24,924</b>	<b>+ 5</b>
Males ..	16,137*	16,239	16,325	16,432	16,400	16,454	16,442†	16,433	- 9
Females ..	8,008	8,197	8,325	8,471	8,409	8,470	8,477	8,491	+ 14

\* Includes a small number of men on release leave from the Forces who had not entered employment. They are not shown separately in the Table.  
† Amended figure.

# NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	End-November 1961			Mid-September 1962			Mid-October 1962			Mid-November 1962		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Mining, etc.</b>	<b>635.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>654.4</b>	<b>619.4</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>638.1</b>	<b>616.8</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>635.5</b>	<b>613.5</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>632.2</b>
Coal Mining ..	461.7	371.4	833.1	470.8	372.6	843.4	470.1	375.0	845.1	469.3	370.6	839.9
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	33.5	8.6	42.1	34.0	8.7	42.7	34.0	8.6	42.6	33.9	8.5	42.4
Grain Milling ..	84.6	60.8	145.4	87.2	61.3	148.5	86.7	61.4	148.1	86.4	61.8	148.2
Bread and Flour Confectionery ..	19.5	39.9	59.4	19.4	40.6	60.0	19.4	41.9	61.3	19.2	39.1	58.3
Biscuits ..	37.6	12.8	50.4	38.6	13.9	52.5	38.6	13.9	52.5	38.6	13.9	52.5
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products ..	14.5	4.5	19.0	14.5	4.5	19.0	14.5	4.5	19.0	14.5	4.5	19.0
Milk Products ..	41.8	66.7	108.5	41.5	63.2	104.7	41.6	64.1	105.7	41.5	61.4	102.9
Sugar ..	29.6	50.8	80.4	31.8	51.8	83.6	32.2	52.9	85.1	32.0	53.9	85.9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	16.1	4.5	20.6	16.4	4.5	20.9	16.6	4.4	21.0	16.6	4.3	20.9
Fruit and Vegetable Products ..	22.5	19.5	42.0	22.9	19.5	42.4	23.1	19.9	43.0	23.2	19.3	42.5
Animal and Poultry Foods ..	80.3	21.4	101.7	81.2	21.1	102.3	80.4	21.0	101.4	80.5	21.1	101.6
Food Industries not elsewhere specified ..	39.7	23.2	62.9	40.4	22.5	62.9	40.0	22.0	62.0	40.1	22.0	62.1
Brewing and Malting ..	17.4	22.1	39.5	17.2	22.1	39.3	17.1	22.1	39.2	17.1	22.1	39.2
Other Drink Industries ..	386.0	148.0	534.0	378.3	145.9	524.2	377.2	145.7	522.9	376.2	144.6	520.8
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	17.7	0.5	18.2	16.6	0.5	17.1	16.4	0.5	16.9	16.3	0.5	16.8
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel ..	32.6	6.8	39.4	32.2	6.7	38.9	32.1	6.7	38.8	32.0	6.7	38.7
Mineral Oil Refining ..	6.8	2.2	9.0	6.8	2.2	9.0	6.8	2.2	9.0	6.8	2.2	9.0
Lubricating Oils and Greases ..	173.4	45.7	219.1	169.1	44.8	213.9	168.7	44.5	213.2	168.0	44.3	212.3
Chemicals and Dyes ..	32.5	41.9	74.4	33.4	42.0	75.4	33.4	42.0	75.4	33.4	41.7	75.1
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations ..	20.3	10.6	30.9	19.1	10.3	29.4	18.9	10.1	29.0	18.8	10.0	28.8
Explosives and Fireworks ..	34.3	14.2	48.5	33.9	14.3	48.2	33.5	14.2	47.7	33.4	14.1	47.5
Paint and Printing Ink ..	31.4	14.9	46.3	31.6	14.6	46.2	31.9	14.9	46.8	31.8	14.5	46.3
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc. ..	27.4	5.8	33.2	26.6	5.3	31.9	26.5	5.3	31.8	26.6	5.3	31.9
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials ..	9.6	5.4	15.0	9.0	5.2	14.2	9.0	5.3	14.3	9.1	5.3	14.4
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc. ..	547.6	76.7	624.3	527.3	74.7	602.0	525.6	74.9	600.5	523.7	74.7	598.4
Metal Manufacture ..	275.0	24.9	299.9	264.3	24.4	288.7	262.7	24.3	287.0	261.5	24.2	285.7
Iron and Steel (General) ..	46.7	9.1	55.8	45.8	8.9	54.7	45.8	8.9	54.7	45.8	8.8	54.4
Steel Tubes ..	109.3	14.4	123.7	104.8	13.8	118.6	104.4	13.9	118.3	104.1	13.9	118.0
Iron Castings, etc. ..	45.9	12.1	58.0	44.1	11.6	55.7	44.3	11.6	55.9	44.3	11.7	56.0
Light Metals ..	70.7	16.2	86.9	68.3	16.0	84.3	68.4	16.2	84.6	68.2	16.1	84.3
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals ..	1,585.9	578.7	2,164.6	1,575.2	570.6	2,145.8	1,572.5	573.4	2,145.9	1,568.9	572.7	2,141.6
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	31.4	4.9	36.3	32.3	5.1	37.4	31.7	5.0	36.7	31.5	5.0	36.5
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors) ..	81.0	14.7	95.7	81.9	14.5	96.4	81.7	14.9	96.6	81.4	14.5	95.9
Metal-working Machine Tools ..	43.5	12.9	56.4	44.1	13.0	57.1	43.7	12.9	56.6	43.2	12.8	56.0
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges ..	37.4	6.7	44.1	35.8	6.3	42.1	35.5	6.3	41.8	35.6	6.3	41.9
Industrial Engines ..	47.3	8.5	55.8	46.1	8.2	54.3	45.8	8.1	53.9	45.5	7.9	53.4
Textile Machinery and Accessories ..	23.9	3.5	27.4	23.1	3.5	26.6	23.0	3.5	26.5	22.9	3.5	26.4
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery ..	49.5	6.7	56.2	49.9	6.8	56.7	49.7	7.0	56.7	49.6	7.0	56.6
Mechanical Handling Equipment ..	47.5	19.3	66.8	47.8	19.2	67.0	47.6	18.9	66.5	47.6	18.8	66.4
Office Machinery ..	284.2	63.3	347.5	283.5	61.6	345.1	282.5	61.6	344.1	281.1	61.5	342.6
Other Machinery ..	142.6	18.5	161.1	133.5	17.7	151.2	134.7	17.5	152.2	133.7	17.3	151.0
Industrial Plant and Steelwork ..	25.1	6.5	31.6	23.4	6.1	29.5	23.3	6.1	29.4	23.3	6.1	29.4
Ordinance and Small Arms ..	162.8	46.7	209.5	162.0	46.4	208.4	161.5	46.2	207.7	161.0	46.0	207.0
Other Mechanical Engineering ..	89.1	48.8	137.9	91.0	48.4	139.4	91.0	48.8	139.8	91.1	48.9	140.0
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments ..	7.6	8.7	16.3	7.4	7.8	15.2	7.4	7.8	15.2	7.4	7.7	15.1
Watches and Clocks ..	167.0	57.5	224.5	166.9	57.0	223.9	166.8	56.9	223.7	166.6	56.8	223.4
Electrical Machinery ..	41.8	21.6	63.4	40.8	21.2	62.0	40.9	21.1	61.0	41.1	21.7	62.8
Insulated Wires and Cables ..	41.2	28.0	69.2</									

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	(Thousands)											
	End-November 1961			Mid-September 1962			Mid-October 1962			Mid-November 1962		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, Printing and Publishing	402.2	221.5	623.7	406.8	220.1	626.9	407.7	219.4	627.1	407.5	218.7	626.2
Paper and Board	75.4	21.8	97.2	75.2	21.5	96.7	75.6	21.6	97.2	75.8	21.5	97.3
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	31.9	36.9	68.8	32.5	36.5	69.0	32.4	35.8	68.2	32.4	35.0	67.4
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	34.1	38.6	72.7	34.7	37.2	71.9	34.8	37.2	72.0	34.7	37.1	71.8
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	106.6	29.8	136.4	108.2	31.0	139.2	108.4	30.8	139.2	107.9	31.2	139.1
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	154.2	94.4	248.6	156.2	93.9	250.1	156.5	94.0	250.5	156.7	93.9	250.6
Other Manufacturing Industries	182.9	124.3	307.2	185.8	121.0	306.8	187.3	122.2	309.5	187.4	121.8	309.2
Rubber	86.2	38.5	124.7	86.1	37.4	123.5	86.4	37.5	123.9	86.3	37.3	123.6
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	13.0	4.1	17.1	12.8	4.1	16.9	12.8	4.1	16.9	12.7	4.1	16.8
Brushes and Brooms	7.6	8.1	15.7	7.8	8.1	15.9	7.9	8.2	16.1	8.0	8.1	16.1
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	12.2	21.9	34.1	12.4	20.3	32.7	12.5	20.5	33.0	12.5	20.6	33.1
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	5.3	6.5	11.8	5.9	6.5	12.4	6.1	6.6	12.7	6.2	6.6	12.8
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	37.0	29.6	66.6	38.9	29.4	68.3	39.4	30.0	69.4	39.5	29.8	69.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	21.6	15.6	37.2	21.9	15.2	37.1	22.2	15.3	37.5	22.2	15.3	37.5
<b>Total, All Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>5,991.6</b>	<b>2,882.0</b>	<b>8,873.6</b>	<b>5,938.8</b>	<b>2,837.9</b>	<b>8,776.7</b>	<b>5,924.8</b>	<b>2,841.9</b>	<b>8,766.7</b>	<b>5,914.3</b>	<b>2,833.4</b>	<b>8,747.7</b>
Construction	1,408.2	74.7	1,482.9	1,411.0	75.0	1,486.0	1,416.0	75.0	1,491.0	1,408.0	75.0	1,483.0
Gas, Electricity and Water	338.7	45.7	384.4	342.5	47.0	389.5	344.9	47.2	392.1	346.3	47.3	393.6
Gas	110.2	15.2	125.4	109.0	15.4	124.4	109.6	15.6	125.2	109.9	15.6	125.5
Electricity	193.0	27.9	220.9	197.1	29.0	226.1	198.9	29.0	227.9	199.7	29.1	228.8
Water Supply	35.5	2.6	38.1	36.4	2.6	39.0	36.4	2.6	39.0	36.7	2.6	39.3
Transport and Communication	217.7	48.3	266.0	222.3	47.5	269.8	220.5	46.9	267.4	220.0	46.7	266.7
Road Passenger Transport	175.8	16.1	191.9	175.5	16.9	192.4	175.8	16.8	192.6	176.4	16.9	193.3
Road Haulage Contracting	41.9	32.2	74.1	46.8	30.6	77.4	44.7	30.1	74.8	43.6	29.8	73.4
Distributive Trades	1,339.0	1,562.3	2,901.3	1,331.0	1,503.8	2,834.8	1,327.5	1,513.4	2,840.9	1,331.4	1,547.1	2,878.5
Wholesale Distribution	331.9	193.3	525.2	328.1	193.4	521.5	326.7	193.6	520.3	326.0	192.8	518.8
Retail Distribution	788.6	1,298.4	2,087.0	786.8	1,240.6	2,027.4	782.6	1,249.1	2,031.7	786.7	1,283.8	2,070.5
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies	125.2	37.1	162.3	123.9	36.9	160.8	126.3	37.7	164.0	127.2	37.7	164.9
Dealing in other Industrial Materials, etc.	93.3	33.5	126.8	92.2	32.9	125.1	91.9	33.0	124.9	91.5	32.8	124.3
Miscellaneous Services	67.9	63.2	131.1	72.5	64.4	136.9	70.7	64.1	134.8	69.3	64.0	133.3
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc.	27.5	16.0	43.5	28.6	19.3	47.9	27.8	17.8	45.6	27.7	17.1	44.8
Sport and other Recreations	13.6	23.9	37.5	11.9	21.2	33.1	12.1	21.2	33.3	12.1	21.1	33.2
Betting	175.1	370.6	545.7	181.3	389.4	570.7	181.9	378.6	560.5	178.3	374.4	552.7
Catering, Hotels, etc.	30.4	92.6	123.0	31.3	92.8	124.1	30.8	91.4	122.2	30.6	90.6	121.2
Laundries	11.2	33.1	44.3	11.1	33.5	44.6	11.0	33.3	44.3	11.1	33.0	44.1
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	298.7	64.7	363.4	299.5	66.2	365.7	299.1	66.0	365.1	298.1	65.9	364.0
Motor Repairs, Distributors, Garages, etc.	12.7	4.1	16.8	12.8	4.4	17.2	12.7	4.3	17.0	12.6	4.3	16.9
Repair of Boots and Shoes												

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN NOVEMBER 1962

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 17th November 1962. 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)	Hours lost		Total as percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost			
					Stood off for whole week (000's)	Working part of week (000's)		Number (000's)	Average per operative on short-time		
Food, Drink and Tobacco	591	184.8	31.3	1,519	8.2	0.1	2.3	2.4	0.4	19	7.7
Bread and Flour Confectionery	108	36.0	33.3	279	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brewing and Malting	71	29.6	41.7	252	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and Allied Industries	297	68.0	22.9	647	9.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	6	12.5
Chemicals and Dyes	125	28.6	22.9	297	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal Manufacture	449	100.7	22.4	822	8.2	0.7	23.4	24.1	5.4	241	10.0
Iron and Steel (General)	215	24.7	11.5	208	8.4	0.6	15.0	15.6	7.3	163	10.5
Steel Tubes	39	10.9	28.0	95	8.8	—	2.0	2.0	5.1	16	7.6
Iron Castings, etc.	94	30.5	32.4	229	7.5	—	5.0	5.0	5.3	50	10.0
Engineering and Electrical Goods (inc. Marine Engineering)	1,450	535.4	36.9	4,154	7.8	0.4	13.9	14.3	1.0	130	9.1
Non-Electrical Engineering	908	372.2	41.0	2,901	7.8	0.4	8.3	8.7	1.0	87	10.1
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	542	163.2	30.1	1,253	7.7	—	5.6	5.6	1.0	43	7.6
Vehicles	624	183.2	29.4	1,369	7.5	—	37.5	37.5	6.0	334	8.9
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	340	95.8	28.2	672	7.0	—	32.4	32.4	9.5	297	9.2
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	165	63.4	38.4	513	8.1	—	3.6	3.6	2.2	25	7.0
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	411	124.5	30.3	943	7.6	0.2	8.3	8.5	2.1	79	9.4
Textiles	665	120.1	18.1	909	7.6	3.2	20.7	23.9	3.6	316	13.2
Spinning and Weaving of Cotton, etc.	189	15.4	8.1	115	7.4	1.7	9.0	10.7	5.7	158	14.7
Woolen and Worsted	163	42.3	26.0	354	8.4	0.2	3.2	3.4	2.1	43	12.7
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	103	14.1	13.7	73	5.2	1.0	5.0	6.0	5.8	79	13.1
Textile Finishing	59	20.5	34.7	169	8.3	0.1	2.7	2.8	4.7	25	9.0
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	45	10.6	23.6	78	7.4	—	0.7	0.7	1.6	6	9.3
Clothing and Footwear	457	37.2	8.1	187	5.0	0.5	20.1	20.6	4.5	152	7.4
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	106	10.3	9.7	56	5.5	—	3.9	3.9	3.7	26	6.6
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	60	3.5	5.8	17	5.0	—	2.1	2.1	3.5	15	7.3
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	40	2.1	5.3	12	5.6	0.2	1.0	1.2	3.0	16	13.2
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	89	6.8	7.6	29	4.3	0.1	1.7	1.8	2.0	20	10.8
Footwear	96	8.8	9.2	39	4.5	0.1	10.2	10.3	10.7	64	6.2
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	263	75.9	28.9	666	8.8	0.2	1.9	2.1	0.8	23	11.0
Pottery	54	6.4	11.9	47	7.3	0.1	1.4	1.5	2.8	15	10.4
Timber, Furniture, etc.	210	66.8	31.8	496	7.4	0.2	3.0	3.2	1.5	43	13.3
Furniture and Upholstery	76	21.1	27.8	140	6.6	0.1	1.5	1.6	2.1	20	12.7
Paper, Printing and Publishing	420	146.2	34.8	1,159	7.9	—	1.4	1.4	0.3	12	8.4
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	74	28.9	39.1	226	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Printing, Publishing, etc.	161	61.2	38.0	458	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Manufacturing Industries	225	70.3	31.2	581	8.3	—	2.9	2.9	1.3	18	6.2
Rubber	92	29.8	32.4	242	8.1	—	2.5	2.5	2.7	15	6.0
<b>Total, All Manufacturing Industries*</b>	<b>6,107</b>	<b>1,723.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>13,530</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>142.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>9.7</b>

\* 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 of (1) 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, together with indices from 1956 onwards, is 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 operatives at work in a specific week each month by an estimate for the same week of average 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 can be compiled only for one week in February, April, May, August, October and November. The annual figures (including, to preserve comparability, those for 1961) are averages of the estimates for the specific weeks in these six months.

Indices of Hours Worked

Table I.—Total Weekly Hours

Year	(Average 1958 = 100)					
	All Manufacturing Industries	Engineering, Electrical Goods, Metal Goods	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather, Clothing	Food, Drink, Tobacco	Other Manufacturing
1956	104.2	102.1	105.2	109.8	100.0	104.0
1957	103.5	102.1	102.9	108.6	99.4	103.5
1958	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1959	100.5	99.8	103.2	102.2	99.0	100.9
1960	103.5	103.0	106.2	101.6	100.0	105.3
1961	102.5	105.6	101.4	96.8	100.2	104.2
Week ended:						
1961 September 30†	103.5	108.0	104.0	93.6	101.5	106.0
October 28	102.9	106.9	100.7	96.6	102.7	104.1
November 25	102.6	106.1	1			

# Unemployment at 10th December 1962

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 10th December 1962 were—

	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed*	380,404	19,014	111,904	13,051	524,373
Temporarily Stopped†	32,740	904	7,484	657	41,785
<b>Total</b>	<b>413,144</b>	<b>19,918</b>	<b>119,388</b>	<b>13,708</b>	<b>566,158</b>
Total Change since 12th November	+ 24,754	- 1,216	- 324	- 1,723	+ 21,491

## DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed\* in Great Britain at 10th December 1962 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	41,342	3,640	9,715	2,424	57,121
Over 1, up to 2	26,743	2,562	8,211	1,825	39,341
Up to 2	68,085	6,202	17,926	4,249	96,462
Over 2, up to 3	22,851	1,899	7,037	1,341	33,128
Over 3, up to 4	18,764	1,503	6,331	988	27,586
Over 4, up to 5	17,124	1,359	6,485	906	25,874
Over 5, up to 8	43,140	2,464	15,676	1,680	62,960
Over 8	210,440	5,587	58,449	3,887	278,363
<b>Total</b>	<b>380,404</b>	<b>19,014</b>	<b>111,904</b>	<b>13,051</b>	<b>524,373</b>

The rate of unemployment‡ at 10th December was 2.5 per cent. and at 12th November it was 2.4 per cent.

At 10th December 61,513 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

## 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 December 1962.

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	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E.	62,646	2,500	16,379	1,237	82,762	1,917	11	3	67,074	17,870	84,944
Eastern and Southern	30,548	1,620	8,477	1,150	41,795	911	11	7	33,090	9,793	42,883
South Western	19,946	792	6,431	815	27,984	1,882	3	1,088	33,090	9,793	42,883
Midlands§	42,828	1,396	11,862	826	56,912	12,393	215	1,869	30,868	9,709	40,577
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	30,526	1,294	7,568	1,071	40,459	4,953	95	971	36,868	9,709	46,577
North Western	58,809	2,870	19,520	1,969	83,168	3,134	83	3,207	64,896	24,854	89,750
Northern	44,071	3,185	11,411	1,868	60,535	7,337	235	326	51,228	13,623	64,851
Scotland	66,009	3,960	22,614	2,534	95,117	4,751	210	494	74,930	25,689	100,619
Wales	25,021	1,397	7,642	1,581	35,641	762	43	127	27,223	9,367	36,590
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>380,404</b>	<b>19,014</b>	<b>111,904</b>	<b>13,051</b>	<b>524,373</b>	<b>32,740</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>7,484</b>	<b>41,785</b>	<b>433,062</b>	<b>566,158</b>
Northern Ireland	24,342	928	9,643	633	35,546	452	6	820	1,335	25,728	36,881
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>404,746</b>	<b>19,942</b>	<b>121,547</b>	<b>13,684</b>	<b>559,919</b>	<b>33,192</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>8,304</b>	<b>43,120</b>	<b>458,790</b>	<b>603,039</b>

Region	Percentage rate of unemployment‡				Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed*								Wholly Unemployed excluding school-leavers			
	Males		Females		Males								Females		Total	Change since 12th November
	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 weeks	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 S.E.	1.9	0.8	1.5	15.507	11,880	7,873	29,886	4,804	4,556	2,795	5,461	82,502	1,522	84,024	+ 1,522	
Eastern and Southern	2.1	1.2	1.8	4,986	3,556	16,514	2,007	1,965	1,411	4,244	41,569	1,910	43,479	+ 1,910		
South Western	2.5	1.7	2.2	4,382	3,018	2,633	10,705	1,283	1,346	1,236	3,381	27,861	514	28,375	+ 514	
Midlands§	2.5	1.2	2.0	7,900	6,993	4,820	24,511	2,154	2,247	1,546	6,741	56,939	1,015	57,954	+ 1,015	
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	2.6	1.3	2.1	6,946	5,665	6,906	34,778	3,617	3,829	2,908	11,135	82,734	1,177	83,911	+ 1,177	
North Western	3.5	2.2	3.0	10,773	9,222	6,309	51,600	1,892	1,807	1,155	3,785	40,122	3,015	43,137	+ 3,015	
Northern	5.7	3.4	5.0	7,582	6,674	5,420	27,580	3,617	3,829	2,908	11,135	82,734	1,177	83,911	+ 1,177	
Scotland	5.4	3.3	4.7	10,204	11,348	7,719	40,698	3,584	3,917	1,875	7,714	59,364	4,195	63,559	+ 4,195	
Wales	4.0	3.3	3.8	3,881	3,714	3,068	15,755	1,210	1,355	1,184	5,474	35,157	1,434	36,591	+ 1,434	
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>74,287</b>	<b>63,500</b>	<b>45,604</b>	<b>216,027</b>	<b>22,175</b>	<b>23,088</b>	<b>17,356</b>	<b>62,336</b>	<b>519,713</b>	<b>22,214</b>	<b>541,927</b>	<b>+ 22,214</b>	
Northern Ireland	8.4	6.2	7.6	3,357	8,461	13,452	1,109	2,897	6,270	—	—	—	—	—	—	

\* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 22.  
 † 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).  
 § The new Yorkshire and Lincolnshire and Midlands Regions were formed on 1st April 1962 by adding Lincolnshire to East and West Ridings Region and the remainder of the former North Midland Region to the Midland Region. The numbers and percentages unemployed in the former Regions at 10th December 1962 were as follows:—

Region	Numbers	Percentages
Midland	Males 40,979 Females 10,133 Total 51,112	Males 2.8 Females 1.3 Total 2.3
North Midland	Males 21,739 Females 6,470 Total 28,209	Males 2.1 Females 1.2 Total 1.8
East and West Ridings	Males 30,982 Females 7,968 Total 38,950	Males 2.5 Females 1.2 Total 2.1

Statistics relating to Numbers Unemployed and Placing work for the old Regions are available on application to Statistics Department, S.1(A) Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

## 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 December 1962 and the percentage rate of unemployment.

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

Principal Towns (By Region)	Numbers of persons on Registers at 10th December 1962					Percentage rate of unemployment*	Numbers of persons on Registers at 10th December 1962					Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	
<b>London and South Eastern</b>												
Greater London	49,700	12,486	2,329	64,515	1,987	1.4						
Brighton and Hove	2,385	767	163	3,315	13	3.6						
Chatham	1,086	511	181	1,778	7	2.5						
<b>Eastern and Southern</b>												
Bedford	501	125	41	667	—	1.5						
†Bournemouth	2,419	892	155	3,466	2	3.6						
Cambridge	334	59	11	404	—	0.7						
Ipswich	840	250	99	1,189	6	1.9						
Luton	1,025	229	50	1,304	7	1.7						
†Norwich	1,809	409	131	2,349	—	2.7						
Oxford	653	97	26	776	54	0.9						
†Portsmouth	2,903	1,031	340	4,274	67	3.2						
†Reading	785	246	62	1,093	57	1.5						
†Slough	677	110	48	835	35	0.9						
†Southampton	2,825	558	199	3,582	77	2.6						
Southend-on-Sea	1,293	421	72	1,786	5	3.5						
Watford	396	105	27	528	5	0.9						
<b>South Western</b>												
†Bristol	3,235	706	169	4,110	2	1.7						
Exeter	634	204	20	858	—	1.9						
Gloucester	838	375	63	1,276	4	2.2						
†Plymouth	1,701	615	204	2,520	11	2.8						
Swindon	550	151	63	764	86	1.2						
<b>Midlands</b>												
†Birmingham	12,114	2,860	372	15,346	1,919	2.3						
Burton-on-Trent	318	114	29	461	2	1.5						
†Chesterfield	1,324	386	164	1,874	158	2.4						
Coventry	6,399	999	253	7,651	4,650	4.2						
†Derby	1,694	641	90	2,425	21	2.1						
Leicester	2,332	470	93	2,895	559	1.5						
†Mansfield	610	189	87	886	138	1.6						
†Northampton	548	146	73	767	25	1.1						
†Nottingham	3,978	1,002	145	5,125	340	2.1						
Oldbury	436	84	10	530	146	1.8						
Peterborough	442	159	37	638	2	1.3						
Smethwick	832	115	23	970	213	2.2						
†Stoke-on-Trent	2,207	825	130	3,162	538	2.1						
Walsall	1,323	340	68	1,731	257	2.7						
West Bromwich	1,632	324	41	1,997	43	4.3						
Wolverhampton	1,798	627	171	2,596	206	2.3						
Worcester	501	62	7	570	36	1.3						
<b>Yorkshire and Lincolnshire</b>												
†Barnsley	1,566	364	112	2,042	341	2.8						
†Bradford	3,240	465	76	3,781	290	2.1						
Dewsbury	534	132	7	673	51	2.2						
Doncaster	1,157	468	234	1,859	23	2.2						
Grimsby	2,005	157	150	2,312	10	3.7						
Hull	592	139	27	758	53	1.5						
Huddersfield	802	342	171	1,115	75	1.2						

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: DECEMBER 1962

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 10th December 1962, 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, S.1(A), 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	14,300	2,403	2,385	232	16,685	2,635	19,320	20,506	2,846	23,352
Agriculture and Horticulture	11,083	2,353	2,377	28	13,320	2,581	15,901	14,863	2,789	17,652
Fishing	2,863	20	2,143	2	5,006	23	5,029	5,222	24	5,246
Mining and Quarrying	9,058	211	208	5	9,266	216	9,482	9,455	220	9,675
Coal Mining	7,782	156	6	—	7,788	156	7,944	7,790	156	7,946
Food, Drink and Tobacco	11,370	7,576	48	161	11,418	7,737	19,155	12,214	8,715	20,929
Bread and Flour Confectionery	2,474	880	4	4	2,478	884	3,362	2,682	964	3,646
Other Food Industries* (211, 213-229)	5,911	5,561	35	150	5,946	5,711	11,657	6,396	6,111	12,507
Drink Industries* (231, 239)	2,585	953	8	7	2,593	960	3,553	2,706	1,005	3,711
Tobacco	400	182	1	—	401	182	583	430	635	1,065
Chemicals and Allied Industries	5,941	2,021	74	49	6,015	2,070	8,085	6,107	2,091	8,198
Coke ovens, Oil Refineries, etc.* (261-263)	1,049	79	16	—	1,065	79	1,144	1,069	81	1,150
Chemicals and Dyes	2,614	470	54	28	2,668	498	3,166	2,735	506	3,241
Metal Manufacture	11,741	991	10,555	137	22,296	1,128	23,424	22,374	1,140	23,514
Iron and Steel* (311-313)	9,899	665	10,226	129	20,125	794	20,919	20,190	802	20,992
Engineering and Electrical Goods	21,354	6,630	2,989	377	24,343	7,007	31,350	25,278	7,721	32,999
Mechanical Engineering* (331-352)	15,630	2,673	2,867	261	18,497	2,934	21,431	19,032	3,078	22,110
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	1,606	1,530	7	30	1,613	1,560	3,173	1,873	2,059	3,932
Domestic Electric Appliances	848	537	5	1	853	538	1,391	865	548	1,413
Other Electrical Industries* (361-363, 369)	3,270	1,890	110	85	3,380	1,975	5,355	3,508	2,036	5,544
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	17,968	272	287	7	18,255	279	18,534	20,366	288	20,654
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	16,482	210	255	7	16,737	217	16,954	18,677	226	18,903
Vehicles	7,305	1,256	8,185	476	15,490	1,732	17,222	15,604	1,759	17,363
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	3,129	579	6,816	424	9,945	1,003	10,948	9,989	1,007	10,996
Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle, Pedal Cycle Mfg.	443	141	18	—	461	141	602	468	142	610
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	2,197	416	1,133	17	3,330	433	3,763	3,386	449	3,835
Locomotives, Railway Carriages, etc.* (384, 385)	1,404	73	190	—	1,594	73	1,667	1,599	74	1,673
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	8,407	3,133	2,434	545	10,841	3,678	14,519	10,947	3,732	14,679
Textiles	7,598	6,450	2,439	3,866	10,037	10,316	20,353	10,926	12,458	23,384
Spinning, Doubling, Cotton, Flax, Man-made Fibres	1,296	353	912	1,037	1,649	2,041	3,690	1,947	2,579	4,526
Weaving of Cotton, Linen, and Man-made Fibres	917	1,507	742	1,755	1,659	3,262	4,921	1,829	3,625	5,454
Woolen and Worsted	2,022	1,052	289	416	2,311	1,468	3,779	2,338	1,556	3,894
Jute	547	120	—	3	547	123	670	548	141	689
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	392	794	476	491	868	1,285	2,153	977	1,399	2,376
Textile Finishing	882	454	416	47	1,298	501	1,799	1,425	794	2,219
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	867	404	12	113	879	517	1,396	896	534	1,430
Clothing and Footwear	2,437	5,601	275	906	2,712	6,507	9,219	2,801	7,600	10,401
Footwear	702	648	98	137	800	785	1,585	808	807	1,615
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	5,694	1,177	319	448	6,013	1,625	7,638	6,226	1,663	7,889
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	2,037	245	210	15	2,247	260	2,507	2,333	261	2,594
Pottery	717	313	73	431	790	744	1,534	816	768	1,584
Glass	1,148	471	10	2	1,158	473	1,631	1,164	479	1,643
Timber, Furniture, etc.	4,812	796	1,938	138	6,750	934	7,684	6,940	975	7,915
Timber	1,735	205	12	2	1,747	207	1,954	1,827	212	2,039
Furniture and Upholstery	1,700	212	1,822	79	3,522	291	3,813	3,580	316	3,896
Paper, Printing and Publishing	3,233	2,506	66	88	3,299	2,594	5,893	3,368	2,751	6,119
Paper, Board, Cartons, etc.* (481-483)	1,578	1,444	58	20	1,636	1,464	3,100	1,661	1,562	3,223
Printing, Publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	1,655	1,062	8	68	1,663	1,130	2,793	1,707	1,189	2,896
Other Manufacturing Industries	4,101	2,372	150	90	4,251	2,462	6,713	4,329	2,550	6,879
Rubber	1,640	522	58	38	1,698	560	2,258	1,713	581	2,294
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	1,071	571	54	8	1,125	579	1,704	1,130	582	1,712
<b>Total, All Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>112,828</b>	<b>41,185</b>	<b>29,771</b>	<b>7,401</b>	<b>142,599</b>	<b>48,586</b>	<b>191,185</b>	<b>148,376</b>	<b>53,977</b>	<b>202,353</b>
Construction	91,559	645	468	1	92,027	646	92,673	99,156	706	99,862
Gas, Electricity and Water	3,552	244	7	—	3,559	244	3,803	3,776	259	4,035
Transport and Communication	31,600	2,516	329	22	31,929	2,538	34,467	34,001	2,629	36,630
Railways	5,025	345	3	—	5,028	346	5,374	5,153	351	5,504
Road Passenger Transport	3,317	911	22	3	3,339	914	4,253	3,632	939	4,571
Road Haulage Contracting	4,374	110	22	1	4,396	111	4,507	4,553	113	4,666
Sea Transport	10,117	169	204	3	10,321	172	10,493	10,713	174	10,887
Port and Inland Water Transport	2,830	25	51	—	2,881	25	2,906	3,724	31	3,755
Postal Services and Telecommunications	3,503	564	3	14	3,506	578	4,084	3,732	616	4,348
Distributive Trades	35,702	19,202	121	187	35,823	19,389	55,212	37,739	20,936	58,675
Insurance, Banking and Finance	4,942	1,061	3	3	4,945	1,064	6,009	5,087	1,130	6,217
Professional and Scientific Services	5,819	7,302	21	30	5,840	7,332	13,172	6,037	7,928	13,965
Miscellaneous Services	37,805	26,779	261	240	37,346	27,019	64,365	38,957	28,805	67,762
Entertainment, Sport, Betting* (881-883)	7,806	2,558	104	68	7,910	2,626	10,536	8,241	2,760	11,001
Catering, Hotels, etc.	15,892	14,795	45	72	15,937	14,867	30,804	16,551	15,551	32,102
Motor Repairs, Distributors, Garages, etc.	5,211	828	56	17	5,267	845	6,112	5,517	900	6,417
Public Administration	22,537	2,989	70	20	22,607	3,009	25,616	23,587	3,311	26,898
National Government Service	9,610	1,652	8	3	9,618	1,655	11,273	10,100	1,856	11,956
Local Government Service	12,927	1,337	62	17	12,989	1,354	14,343	13,487	1,455	14,942
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	2,098	157	—	—	2,098	157	2,255	2,171	164	2,335
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	28,338	20,261	—	—	28,338	20,261	48,599	29,942	21,338	51,280
Aged 18 and over	25,319	18,620	—	—	25,319	18,620	43,939	26,713	19,593	46,306
Aged under 18	3,019	1,641	—	—	3,019	1,641	4,660	3,229	1,745	4,974
<b>GRAND TOTAL†</b>	<b>399,418</b>	<b>124,955</b>	<b>33,644</b>	<b>8,141</b>	<b>433,062</b>	<b>133,096</b>	<b>566,158</b>	<b>458,790</b>	<b>144,249</b>	<b>603,039</b>

\* Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered.  
† The totals include unemployed casual workers (8,277 males and 258 females in Great Britain and 9,010 males and 292 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 7th November and 5th December 1962, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the number 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 (see next page) which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

Similarly, the figures of vacancies unfilled represent only the numbers of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled. 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 December 1962 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th December 1962. A regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the Table.

	Four weeks ended 7th November 1962		Four weeks ended 5th December 1962		Total Number of Placings, 7th Dec. 1961 to 5th Dec. 1962 (52 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	53,855	56,248	50,423	53,107	805,587
Boys under 18	14,257	18,393	10,982	19,547	237,924
Women aged 18 and over	37,780	61,675	32,650	56,556	485,266
Girls under 18	12,153	25,337	9,439	28,072	217,344
<b>Total*</b>	<b>118,045</b>	<b>161,653</b>	<b>103,494</b>	<b>157,282</b>	<b>1,746,121</b>

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 5th December 1962					Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th December 1962				
	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	1,241	426	736	52	2,455	725	1,089	185	245	2,244
Mining and Quarrying	378	135	25	11	549	2,416	1,553	17	14	4,000
Coal Mining	264	127	21	2	414	2,272	1,534	12	8	3,826
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,305	337	2,348	454	4,444	597	332	1,225	1,035	3,189
Chemicals and Allied Industries	753	128	357	107	1,345	596	206	383	386	1,571
Metal Manufacture	977	191	225	68	1,461	614	356	187	164	1,321
Engineering and Electrical Goods	4,323	957	2,901	568	8,749	5,973	1,660	3,329	1,775	12,737
Engineering including Scientific Instruments, etc.	3,014	665	1,221	252	5,152	3,620	1,218	1,130	704	6,672

## Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 17th November 1962, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: four weeks ended 17th November 1962

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco</b>	2.2	4.5	3.2	2.3	5.8	3.8
Grain Milling	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.1	3.7	2.4
Bread and Flour Confectionery	2.6	4.8	3.5	2.9	4.1	3.4
Biscuits	2.3	4.0	3.4	3.3	10.7	8.3
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	3.6	6.5	5.1	2.6	5.0	3.8
Milk Products	1.5	2.7	1.9	3.7	4.7	4.1
Sugar	1.5	3.4	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.4
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	1.6	2.5	2.1	1.8	6.7	4.7
Fruit and Vegetable Products	2.5	8.8	6.4	3.1	6.9	5.5
Animal and Poultry Foods	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.1	4.5	2.6
Other Food Industries	3.2	3.6	3.4	2.5	6.8	4.6
Brewing and Malting	1.8	3.6	2.1	1.7	3.1	2.0
Other Drink Industries	2.8	4.6	3.5	2.5	4.8	3.3
Tobacco	0.9	2.2	1.7	0.5	2.3	1.5
<b>Chemicals and Allied Industries</b>	1.1	2.4	1.4	1.3	3.1	1.8
Coke Ovens	0.6	2.1	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0
Mineral Oil Refining	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.7
Lubricating Oils and Greases	0.8	2.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3
Chemicals and Dyes	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.3	2.4	1.5
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.6	3.0	2.4	1.7	3.7	2.9
Explosives and Fireworks	0.8	1.7	1.1	1.5	2.6	1.9
Paint and Printing Ink	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.6	1.9
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, etc.	1.5	2.4	1.8	1.7	4.8	2.7
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	1.2	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.0
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	2.7	5.2	3.6	1.4	4.8	2.7
<b>Metal Manufacture</b>	1.1	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.6	1.6
Iron and Steel (General)	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.4
Steel Tubes	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.9	1.9
Iron Castings, etc.	1.4	2.6	1.5	1.7	3.1	1.8
Light Metals	1.5	2.8	1.7	1.4	2.4	1.5
Copper, Brass and Other Base Metals	1.5	2.8	1.8	1.9	3.3	2.1
<b>Engineering and Electrical Goods</b>	1.5	3.1	1.9	1.7	3.2	2.1
Agricultural Machinery (excluding Tractors)	1.0	2.1	1.1	1.5	2.9	1.7
Metal Working Machine Tools	1.1	2.9	1.4	1.4	3.0	1.7
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	1.3	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.9	2.5
Industrial Engines	1.2	2.1	1.3	1.0	2.6	1.2
Textile Machinery, etc.	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.2	4.3	2.5
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.8
Mechanical Handling Equipment	1.5	2.5	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.8
Office Machinery	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.3	2.6	1.7
Other Machinery	1.5	2.8	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.1
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	1.4	2.1	1.4	2.1	3.2	2.2
Ordnance and Small Arms	0.9	2.6	1.3	1.0	2.0	1.2
Other Mechanical Engineering	1.5	2.4	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.1
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	1.6	3.2	2.2	1.5	3.0	2.0
Watches and Clocks	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.7
Electrical Machinery	1.1	2.4	1.5	1.3	2.6	1.6
Insulated Wires and Cables	1.2	2.8	1.7	1.3	2.8	1.8
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.7	2.9	2.2	1.1	2.5	1.6
Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus	1.9	4.0	2.9	1.9	4.2	2.9
Domestic Electric Appliances	2.4	4.6	3.3	2.1	3.0	2.4
Other Electrical Goods	1.9	3.3	2.5	1.5	3.3	2.4
<b>Marine Engineering</b>	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.5	1.5	2.4
<b>Vehicles</b>	1.1	2.6	1.3	1.4	2.8	1.6
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	0.9	2.4	1.1	1.2	2.9	1.4
Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	3.2	5.4	3.9	1.8	3.4	2.2
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.7	1.7
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.4	3.6	1.5
Railway Carriages, etc.	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.8	2.8	1.9
Perambulators, etc.	3.3	5.0	4.0	3.4	2.2	3.0
<b>Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified</b>	1.9	3.3	2.4	2.2	3.7	2.7
Tools and Implements	1.8	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.3
Cutlery	1.7	3.7	2.8	1.2	3.3	2.3
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.7	3.0	2.2
Wire and Wire Manufactures	1.2	3.0	1.6	1.7	2.6	1.9
Cans and Metal Boxes	1.3	3.2	2.4	2.1	5.9	4.3
Jewellery and Precious Metals	1.9	3.8	2.7	1.6	2.6	2.0
Other Metal Industries	2.1	3.4	2.5	2.4	3.7	2.8
<b>Textiles</b>	2.1	3.3	2.8	2.0	3.2	2.6
Production of Man-made Fibres	0.9	1.7	1.1	0.6	2.2	1.0
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	3.2	4.3	3.9	2.6	3.4	3.1
Weaving of Cotton, Linen, etc.	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.0	3.1	2.6
Woolen and Worsted	2.4	3.8	3.2	2.5	3.8	3.2
Jute	4.7	5.9	5.3	3.7	4.2	4.0
Rope, Twine and Net	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.6	2.7	2.3
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	1.6	2.7	2.4	1.7	2.6	2.4
Lace	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.9	2.2
Carpets	1.6	3.7	2.5	1.3	2.5	1.8
Narrow Fabrics	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.7	3.4	2.7
Made-up Textiles	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.2
Textile Finishing	1.7	3.2	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.0
Other Textile Industries	1.8	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.9	2.1
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur</b>	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.7
Leather and Fellmongery	2.7	4.4	3.1	1.9	3.1	2.2
Leather Goods	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.1
Fur	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.2
<b>Clothing and Footwear</b>	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	3.1	2.9
Weatherproof Outerwear	2.6	3.8	3.5	2.4	4.0	3.6
Men's and Boys' Tailoring	1.8	2.9	2.7	2.0	3.2	2.9
Women's and Girls' Tailoring	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	3.8	3.1	3.2	2.2	2.9	2.8
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1
Hats, Caps and Millinery	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.8
Other Dress Industries	1.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	3.5	3.2
Footwear	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.7
<b>Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.</b>	1.8	2.8	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.2
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	1.6	2.5	1.7	1.7	2.7	1.8
Pottery	2.1	3.0	2.6	1.9	2.8	2.4
Glass	1.4	2.8	1.8	1.6	3.1	2.0
Cement	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6
Abrasives and Other Building Materials	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.8	3.8	2.9
<b>Timber, Furniture, etc.</b>	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.6
Timber	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.6
Furniture and Upholstery	1.8	2.8	2.0	1.5	3.3	1.8
Bedding, etc.	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.4	2.7
Shop and Office Fitting	2.6	1.5	2.4	5.3	2.6	5.0
Wooden Containers and Baskets	3.4	3.9	3.6	2.7	3.8	3.0
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2.2	3.5	2.6	2.2	3.6	2.6
<b>Paper, Printing and Publishing</b>	1.4	2.7	1.9	1.5	3.1	2.0
Paper and Board	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.7
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.8	5.5	4.3
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.4
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	0.7	3.3	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.4
Other Printing, etc.	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.4	2.5	1.9
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries</b>	2.1	3.6	2.7	2.1	4.0	2.8
Rubber	1.6	2.9	2.0	1.7	3.4	2.2
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.4	3.0	2.6
Brushes and Brooms	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.1	3.6	2.3
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	2.9	5.6	4.6	3.0	5.1	4.3
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	3.4	2.9	3.1	1.5	3.0	2.3
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	3.0	4.1	3.5	2.7	4.7	3.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2.2	3.5	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.5
<b>All the above Industries</b>	1.6	3.2	2.1	1.8	3.5	2.3

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

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

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in November

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 24th November 1962 was 544,500, compared with 547,300 for the four weeks ended 27th October 1962 and 565,600 for the four weeks ended 25th November 1961.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in all mines in the various Divisions in November together with the increase or decrease in each case compared with October 1962 and November 1961. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

Division*	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 24th Nov. 1962	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 27th Oct. 1962	4 weeks ended 25th Nov. 1961
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	34,900	— 100	— 1,500
Durham	78,900	— 1,000	— 5,500
North Eastern	114,800	— 300	— 700
North Western	39,300	— 200	— 2,200
East Midlands	89,800	— 100	— 900
West Midlands	40,000	— 100	— 1,600
South Western	80,300	— 100	— 1,600
South Eastern	5,300	— 100	— 300
England and Wales	483,300	— 2,000	— 14,300
Scotland	61,200	— 800	— 7,800
Great Britain	544,500	— 2,800	— 22,100

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of November about 1,660 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,190; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,530. During the four weeks of October 1962 there was a net decrease of 2,750.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absence in the coal mining industry in November and in October 1962 and November 1961. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absence for which no satisfactory reason is given and (b) involuntary absence due mainly to sickness. The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	November 1962	October 1962	November 1961
<b>Coal-face workers:</b>			
Voluntary	7.28	7.82	7.76
Involuntary	8.54	9.09	8.57
<b>All workers:</b>			
Voluntary	5.62	5.92	5.86
Involuntary	8.81	9.12	8.84

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was 4.73 tons in November, compared with 4.66 tons in the previous month and 4.37 tons in November 1961.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.62 tons in November; for October 1962 and November 1961 the figures were 1.60 tons and 1.52 tons respectively.

## 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 3rd December 1962.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	866	109	975
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,597	198	1,795
Number of persons who completed courses during period	719	99	818

Up to 3rd December 1962, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 141,660, including 4,042 blind persons.

\*The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

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

The Table below

## Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 15th October 1962 (the last date on which a count was taken) was 659,605, compared with 656,402 at 16th April 1962.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 10th December 1962 was 60,768, of whom 52,985 were males and 7,783 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment . . . . .	47,940	7,117	55,057
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions* . . . . .	5,045	666	5,711
Total . . . . .	52,985	7,783	60,768

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 5th December 1962 was 3,897, including 3,030 men, 721 women and 146 young persons. In addition there were 48 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

## Unemployment Benefit

For the period of 13 weeks ended 14th December 1962, expenditure on Unemployment Benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £14,382,000. During the 13 weeks ended 14th September, the corresponding figure was £10,773,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 15th December 1961 it was £9,242,000.

## Grants under the National Assistance Act

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour undertake the payment of grants under the National Assistance Act to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to these grants. The amount of grants thus paid during the 13 weeks ended 29th December 1962 was £7,824,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 13 weeks ended 30th September 1962 was £6,212,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 30th December 1961 it was £5,239,000.

Comparison of the figures for the most recent quarters with those for earlier quarters is affected by the increase in the scale rates which came into force on 24th September 1962, under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations 1962 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August 1962, page 309).

## Unemployed Register: Entitlement to Benefit

The following Table† contains an analysis of the numbers registered as unemployed on 12th November 1962. It contains estimates of the numbers receiving unemployment benefit, the numbers receiving unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance, the numbers receiving national assistance only, and the numbers registered for work but receiving no payment. This analysis is produced quarterly. An article explaining the basis of analysis and commenting on the various categories in the analysis is to be found on page 423 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, when figures were published in this form for the first time.

	Men	Single Women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married Women	Boys and Girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only . . . . .	192	25	31	12	259
Receiving unemployment benefit supplemented by national assistance . . . . .	51	3	1	—	55
Total receiving unemployment benefit . . . . .	243	28	31	12	314
Receiving national assistance only . . . . .	78	12	2	3	95
Others registered for work . . . . .	67	16	30	21	136
Total . . . . .	388	56	64	37	545

\* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 20 to 22.

† Figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand and the sum of the constituent items in consequence may differ slightly from the total as shown.

## Professional and Executive Register

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

At 5th December the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 26,229, consisting of 24,833 men and 1,396 women (of whom 14,555 and 604 respectively were in employment). During the period 6th September to 5th December 1962 the number of vacancies filled was 1,668. The number of vacancies unfilled at 5th December was 5,343.

## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following Table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in December 1962 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.

	November 1962	December 1962
Places under the Factories Act . . . . .	53	39
Mines and Quarries* . . . . .	26	31
Seamen† . . . . .	7	10†
Railway Service . . . . .	7	9

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for December 1962. 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		Mines and Quarries*		Seamen		Railway Service	
Textile and Connected Processes . . . . .	1	Coal Mines: . . . . .	20	Trading Vessels . . . . .	9†	Brakemen and Goods Guards . . . . .	1
Clay, Pottery, Cement, etc. . . . .	—	Underground . . . . .	6	Fishing Vessels . . . . .	1	Engine Drivers and Motormen . . . . .	1
Metal Extraction, Refining and Conversion . . . . .	2	Surface . . . . .	—			Firemen . . . . .	2
Metal Casting . . . . .	—	Other Stratified Mines . . . . .	—			Labourers . . . . .	—
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging . . . . .	—	Miscellaneous Mines . . . . .	2			Mechanics . . . . .	—
Miscellaneous Metal Processes . . . . .	2	Quarries . . . . .	3			Passenger Guards . . . . .	1
Shipbuilding and Repairing . . . . .	2					Permanent-Way Men . . . . .	1
Constructional Engineering, Boiler Making . . . . .	—					Porters . . . . .	2
Locomotive and Railway Equipment . . . . .	—					Shunters . . . . .	1
Non-rail Vehicles and Aircraft . . . . .	1					Other Grades . . . . .	1
Other Machine and Metal Manufacture and Repair . . . . .	1					Contractors' Servants . . . . .	—
Electrical Engineering . . . . .	2						
Woodworking Processes . . . . .	—						
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture, Paint, Oil Refining, Soap . . . . .	2						
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fuel . . . . .	1						
Wearing Apparel . . . . .	—						
Paper and Printing . . . . .	1						
Food . . . . .	1						
Drink . . . . .	—						
Electricity Generation . . . . .	1						
Rubber . . . . .	—						
Other Factory Processes . . . . .	1						
<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT . . . . .</b>	<b>39</b>					<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE . . . . .</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factories Act 1961</b>							
Building Operations . . . . .	12						
Works of Engineering Construction . . . . .	4						
Docks and Warehouses . . . . .	4						
<b>TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES . . . . .</b>	<b>31</b>						

## Industrial Diseases

The number of cases and deaths in Great Britain reported during December 1962 under the Factories Act 1961 are shown below. The figures are provisional.

I. Cases		II. Deaths	
Lead Poisoning . . . . .	15	Toxic Anaemia . . . . .	1
Compressed Air Illness . . . . .	2	Epitheliomatous Ulceration . . . . .	1
Anthrax . . . . .	1		
Epitheliomatous Ulceration . . . . .	7		
Chrome Ulceration . . . . .	17		
<b>TOTAL, CASES . . . . .</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>TOTAL, DEATHS . . . . .</b>	<b>2</b>

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 24th November 1962 and the five weeks ended 29th December 1962.

† Includes 2 deaths in one ship caused by asphyxiation resulting from a fire in the engine room.

## Employment Overseas

### AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,103,500 in October 1962, compared with 3,097,100 in the previous month and 3,020,500 in October 1961. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in November was estimated at 33,392, compared with 33,952 in October and 45,545 in November 1961.

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during October was 34,411, compared with 34,469 in the previous month and 69,210 in October 1961. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 16,593 working days.

### CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 20th October 1962 was 6,326,000, compared with 6,385,000 at 22nd September and 6,220,000 at 14th October 1961. Persons wholly unemployed at 20th October are estimated at 283,000 or 4.3 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 260,000 or 3.9 per cent. at 22nd September, and 305,000 or 4.9 per cent. at 14th October 1961.

### DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of September the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 8,100 or 1.1 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 1.2 per cent. at the end of August and 1.4 per cent. at the end of September 1961.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of November was 120,791, compared with 92,914 at the end of the previous month and 113,104 at the end of November 1961. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 10,565, 9,070 and 14,688.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 29th December was 55,910, compared with 48,375 at 24th November and 54,602 at 30th December 1961.

### NEW ZEALAND

The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give an estimate of the total labour force in April 1962 as 919,000, compared with 903,500 in October 1961 and 901,900 in April 1961. Latest figures on unemployment show that 1,464 persons were unemployed in September 1962, compared with 1,528 in August and 488 in September 1961.

### NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 7,836 at the end of September, compared with 6,105 in the previous month and 5,476 in September 1961.

### SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in July as 115.6 (1953-54 = 100), compared with 115.2 in June, and 114.3 in July 1961. Unemployment in July is shown as 30,993, compared with 31,366 in the previous month, and 32,319 in July 1961.

### SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 79,514 at the end of July, compared with 80,835 at the end of the previous month and 109,449 at the end of July 1961.

### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of November who were wholly unemployed was 484 or 0.3 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 324 or 0.2 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 365 or 0.2 per thousand at the end of November 1961.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately 56,308,000 in October, compared with 56,250,000 (revised figure) in September and 55,065,000 in October 1961. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in October was 12,666,000, compared with 12,748,000 (revised figure) in September and 12,379,000 in October 1961. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of October was about 3,294,000 or 4.6 per cent. of the civilian labor force, compared with 3,512,000 or 4.9 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 3,934,000 or 5.5 per cent. at the middle of October 1961.

## Retail Prices Overseas

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


Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
<b>European Countries</b>				
Austria . . . . .	1958 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Oct. 1962	110.7	- 0.7	+ 3.4
Food . . . . .		108.7	- 2.1	+ 5.0
Belgium . . . . .	1953 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Oct. 1962	112.74	+ 0.33	+ 1.42
Food . . . . .		112.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Finland . . . . .	1957 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Sept. 1962	116	Nil	+ 6
Food . . . . .		116	Nil	+ 7
France (Paris) . . . . .	1956-57 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Nov. 1962	143.9	+ 1.3	+ 6.1
Food . . . . .		143.8	+ 2.1	+ 9.0
Germany (Federal Republic) . . . . .	1958 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Nov. 1962	108.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.8
Food . . . . .		106.8	+ 0.5	+ 2.4
Iceland (Reykjavik) . . . . .	1959 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Oct. 1962	125	+ 3	+ 11
Food . . . . .		143	+ 5	+ 16
Irish Republic . . . . .	1953 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Nov. 1962	125.6	- 0.3†	+ 4.5
Food . . . . .		121.1	- 2.0†	+ 0.6
Italy (Large Towns) . . . . .	1938 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Sept. 1962	75.28	+ 0.4	+ 4.58
Food . . . . .		81.51	+ 0.49	+ 4.69
Luxembourg . . . . .	1948 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Oct. 1962	133.49	- 1.08	+ 0.96
Food . . . . .		137.47	- 2.20	‡
Netherlands . . . . .	1951 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Oct. 1962	129	- 2	Nil
Food . . . . .		129	- 3	+ 3
Norway . . . . .	1959 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Sept. 1962	109.8	+ 0.2	+ 5.7
Food . . . . .		111	Nil	+ 8
Portugal (Lisbon) . . . . .	1948-49 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Sept. 1962	116.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Food . . . . .		114.2	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Spain . . . . .	1958 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Sept. 1962	118.3	+ 0.7	+ 7.7
Food . . . . .		120.0	+ 1.1	+ 11.0
Switzerland . . . . .	1939 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Oct. 1962	196.1	- 0.3	+ 7.7
Food . . . . .		211.0	- 1.3	+ 9.8
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Australia . . . . .	1952-53 = 100			
(6 Capital Cities) . . . . .	Sept. 1962	124.3	+ 0.3†	- 0.5
Food . . . . .		124.2	+ 0.5†	- 3.9
Ceylon (Colombo) . . . . .	1952 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Sept. 1962	106.2	Nil	+ 0.8
Food . . . . .		100.10	- 0.61	+ 0.28
India (All-India) . . . . .	1949 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Aug. 1962	133	+ 1	+ 5
Food . . . . .		134	+ 2	+ 5
Japan . . . . .	1960 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	July 1962	113.2	+ 1.1	+ 8.2
Food . . . . .		116.1	+ 1.8	+ 11.2
Rhodesia, Northern . . . . .	1939 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Sept. 1962	225.9	+ 0.1	+ 4.2
Food . . . . .		285.2	- 0.4	- 0.5
Rhodesia, Southern . . . . .	1949 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Oct. 1962	160.7	+ 0.3	+ 4.0
Food . . . . .		194.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
South Africa . . . . .	1958 = 100			
(9 Urban Areas) . . . . .	Aug. 1962	105.5	- 0.2	+ 1.3
All Items . . . . .		102.8	- 1.0	- 2.2
Food . . . . .				
United States . . . . .	1957-59 = 100			
All Items . . . . .	Oct. 1962	106.0	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Food . . . . .		104.3	- 0.5	+ 1.8

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

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

‡ Comparable figure for previous year not available.

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# WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 31st DECEMBER 1962  
(31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 31st December 1962 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
1962 Nov.	131.7	95.1	138.5	129.8	95.1	136.6
1962 Dec.	132.0	95.1	138.8	130.1	95.1	136.8

### 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
1961 November	125.8	126.4	131.7	126.2
December	126.0	126.5	131.9	126.4
1962 January	126.4	127.2	132.2	126.8
February	126.8	127.3	132.8	127.2
March	127.3	128.3	133.5	127.7
April	128.3	129.2	134.5	128.7
May	128.6	129.7	135.0	129.1
June	128.7	130.2	135.2	129.3
July	129.8	131.2	136.2	130.3
August	130.1	131.3	136.5	130.6
September	130.3	131.6	136.8	130.8
October	130.4	131.8	137.0	130.9
November	131.1	132.9	138.2	131.7
December	131.3	133.3	138.7	132.0

#### 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	124.3	129.5	124.2
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0
1961 November	124.4	124.9	130.2	124.7
December	124.7	125.1	130.5	125.0
1962 January	125.0	125.4	130.9	125.3
February	125.0	125.5	130.9	125.4
March	125.8	127.2	132.3	126.4
April	126.2	127.7	132.8	126.8
May	126.6	128.4	133.3	127.2
June	126.7	128.9	133.7	127.4
July	128.7	130.3	135.3	129.2
August	128.8	130.3	135.4	129.3
September	128.9	130.7	135.8	129.5
October	129.0	131.1	135.9	129.6
November	129.2	131.1	136.1	129.8
December	129.4	131.4	136.3	130.1

#### III.—Industry Groups (all workers)

Date	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	All Metals Combined*	Textiles	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	Clothing and Footwear	Bricks, Pottery, Glass and 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
1961 November	127	126	129	119	125	121	122	125	127
December	127	126	129	119	125	121	122	125	129
1962 January	127	126	130	119	125	122	122	125	129
February	131	126	130	119	125	122	122	125	129
March	131	126	130	124	125	123	125	131	130
April	131	130	131	125	125	123	127	131	131
May	131	130	133	125	126	123	127	132	131
June	131	130	133	125	126	123	127	134	131
July	131	130	133	126	128	123	127	134	131
August	131	130	133	126	129	123	127	134	132
September	131	130	133	126	129	125	127	134	132
October	131	130	133	126	128	125	127	134	132
November	136	130	134	126	129	126	127	134	132
December	137	130	136	128	129	126	127	134	132

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	125	128	129	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
1961 November	128	129	120	130	120	126	130	131	126
December	132	129	120	130	120	126	130	131	126
1962 January	133	131	120	130	124	127	130	131	129
February	133	131	120	132	124	127	130	131	129
March	133	131	129	132	124	127	131	131	129
April	133	132	130	132	126	129	131	134	130
May	134	132	130	133	126	130	131	134	132
June	134	133	130	133	126	130	131	135	132
July	135	134	130	133	126	130	132	135	133
August	136	134	130	135	126	130	132	135	133
September	136	134	130	135	126	130	132	135	133
October	136	134	130	135	126	130	133	136	133
November	136	134	130	135	126	132	136	136	133
December	136	134	130	135	126	132	138	136	133

\* 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	95.9
1962	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1
1961 November	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.4
December	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.4
1962 January	95.2	95.3	95.2	95.2
February	95.2	95.3	95.2	95.2
March	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.1
April	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
May	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
June	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
July	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1
August	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1
September	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
October	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
November	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
December	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1

#### 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	94.9	94.9	95.0	95.1
1961 November	95.4	95.0	95.2	95.3
December	95.3	95.0	95.2	95.2
1962 January	95.3	95.0	95.1	95.2
February	95.3	95.0	95.1	95.2
March	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
April	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
May	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
June	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
July	95.3	94.9	95.1	95.1
August	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
September	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
October	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
November	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
December	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1

### 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	122.5
1961	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1961 November	131.8	132.6	138.2	132.3
December	132.0	132.7	138.5	132.4
1962 January	132.8	133.5	138.9	133.2
February	133.2	133.6	139.5	133.6
March	133.7	134.7	140.3	134.2
April	134.8	135.9	141.4	135.3
May	135.2	136.4	142.0	135.7
June	135.3	136.9	142.2	135.9
July	136.4	138.0	143.2	137.0
August	136.8	138.1	143.5	137.4
September	137.0	138.5	143.9	137.6
October	137.1	138.7	144.1	137.7
November	137.9	139.8	145.3	138.5

# Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

## Changes coming into operation during December

Estimates of the effect of changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation during December indicate that about 665,000 workers had an aggregate increase of approximately £305,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and about 20,000 workers had a decrease of approximately £2,000.\*

During the month wages regulation orders providing for revised statutory minimum rates became effective for workers in the following industries: baking in England and Wales (increase of 11s. a week); retail food trades in England and Wales (increases of 12s., 8s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to area, for men and of 9s., 8s. 6d. or 7s. for women); retail bread and flour confectionery trades in England and Wales (increases of 10s. 6d. a week for men and of 8s. 6d. for women); retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades in England and Wales (increases of 10s. or 9s. a week for men and of 8s. or 7s. for women); retail bookselling and stationery trades (increases of 12s., 10s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week for men and of 9s., 8s. 6d. or 7s. for women); and stamped or pressed metal-ware manufacture (increases of 6s., 5s. 6d. or 5s. a week for men and of 5s. for women).

Post Office engineering grades received increases of 5, 5½ or 6 per cent. in their national rates with retrospective effect to 1st July following the implementation of an award of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal. Operating and other wages grades employed by British Road Services received general increases of 8s. 9d. to 13s. 3d. a week. Rates agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Trade were increased by 11s. or 9s. a week for men and by 8s. or 6s. 6d. for women. Brewery workers in certain districts, including London and Yorkshire

received increases ranging from 9s. to 13s. 6d. a week for men as from the end of the month; in other districts of England and Wales similar increases came into operation on 1st January 1963.

The industries affected by decreases, which came into operation under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, were national newspaper production in London and Manchester, wholesale newspaper distribution in London, and mechanical cloth manufacture in Bury and district.

Of the total increase of approximately £305,000, about £191,000 resulted from statutory wages regulation orders, £55,000 from an arbitration award, £38,000 from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement, and the remainder from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions.

## Settlements in December

New agreements and statutory wages regulation orders made during December, including cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments, have operative dates from 5th November 1962 to January 1963. These settlements, when fully implemented, will make a net addition of approximately £210,000 to full-time weekly rates of wages and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of about 5,000 workers by an average of 2 hours.†

Brief details of future changes are given on page 34.

## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work in 1962

A special article appears on pages 2 to 4 of this GAZETTE.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER

(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 1962," 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
Agriculture	Northern Ireland.. (4) (259)	31 Dec.	Workers other than those employed at or in flax scutch mills	Increases of 8s. a week for male workers 20 and over, of 6s. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 20 and over 169s. to 176s. a week, according to district; female workers 20 and over 127s. to 132s.‡
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland.. (14)	29 Dec.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payments now related to new official index of retail prices, (16th January 1962 = 100) on basis of 2-343d. a shift for each point above the level of 50. Related to the index figure of 101.8 for 13th November the cost-of-living payment is 10s. 1-4d. a shift for workers 18 and over, and 5s. 0-7d. for workers under 18; the difference between these amounts and those of 11s. 8-4d. and 5s. 10-2d. a shift respectively payable from 1st October under the old agreement (i.e., 1s. 7d. and 9-5d. a shift) being added to existing data base rates or equated into piecework tonnage prices.
Provender Milling	Northern Ireland (except Belfast)	3 Dec.	All workers	Increases of 11s. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers. Minimum rates after change for adult male labourers, mixermen and stowers—Derry 196s. 6d. a week, Newry 193s. 6d., country 190s. 6d.
Baking	England and Wales (18) (256)	17 Dec.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 11s. a week for workers 18 and over, and of 5s. 6d. for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers (not being night workers), foremen, confectioners and foremen bakers, London area 205s. 7d. a week, Provincial area A 203s. 8d., Provincial area B 199s. 10d., first hands 194s. 1d., 192s. 2d., 188s. 4d., single hands 192s. 2d., 190s. 3d., 186s. 5d., second hands, doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 188s. 4d., 186s. 5d., 182s. 7d., confectioners or table hands 181s. 7d., 179s. 8d., 175s. 10d. or 173s., 171s. 1d., 167s. 3d., according to conditions of service, stokers 176s. 10d., 174s., 170s. 1d., other workers 81s. 3d., 79s. 4d., 75s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 174s., 172s., 168s. 2d. at 21 and over; female workers 154s. 9d., 152s. 10d., 148s. 1d., charge hands (other than packing and despatch dept.) 145s. 2d., 143s. 3d., 138s. 6d., single hands 139s. 5d., 137s. 6d., 132s. 9d., confectioners 110s. 8d., 108s. 9d., 104s. 11d. at 19 rising to 135s. 7d., 133s. 8d., 128s. 11d. at 21 and over, other workers 80s. 3d., 78s. 4d., 74s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 127s., 125s. 1d., 121s. 3d. at 21 and over; male or female charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) are paid 1½d. an hour above the appropriate age rate for other male or female workers. A night worker is now defined as a worker who is employed for not less than a total of three hours between the hours of 6 p.m. on one day and 6 a.m. on the next following day and the night worker's rate shall apply to such a worker in respect of that spell of duty or those spells of duty which include some period or periods between the said hours.§
Fish Curing (Box Pool Section)	Aberdeen..	1 Nov.	Sawyers and boxmakers	Increases of 1s. 9d. a week for adult male sawyers and boxmakers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and female workers. Rates after change include: sawyers and boxmakers 229s. 3d. a week, apprentices 91s. 8d. in first year rising to 194s. 10d. in fifth year; female workers in boxmaking section 69s. 2d. at 15 rising to 161s. 11d. at 19 and over.
Brewing	London.. (32)	31 Dec.	All workers	Increases of 9s. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of 6s. 9d. for female workers 18 and over. Minimum rates after change: male workers 219s. 6d. a week, horse drivers 232s. 6d., drivers of vehicles of up to 7 tons carrying capacity 231s. 6d., of 7 tons or over 239s. 6d., other transport workers 219s. 6d.; female workers 18 and over in breweries and bottling stores 161s. 9d.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (33)	31 Dec.	All workers	Increases of 10s. a week for men 21 and over, of 7s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—able-bodied brewery labourers 92s. a week at 15 rising to 207s. 3d. at 21 and over, transport drivers 221s. 9d., helpers on lorries 207s. 3d.; female workers in bottling stores 90s. at 15 rising to 148s. 6d. at 21 and over.

\* The statistics relate to wage-earners only and exclude clerical workers. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time or of overtime.  
 † Net increases amounting to £51,000 are already shown in the Table on page 2.  
 ‡ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Act (Northern Ireland). See pages 12 and 38 of this GAZETTE.  
 § These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 487 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Brewing (continued)	Hampshire and Isle of Wight	31 Dec.	All workers	Increases of 9s. 3d. a week for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for adult female workers and juveniles; adult male rate now payable at 20 (previously 21); percentage scales for adult female workers and juveniles adjusted. Minimum rates after change: male brewery labourers 20 and over 205s. a week, drivers of lorries up to and including 10 tons carrying capacity 218s., over 10 tons 225s.; female workers 19 and over 69½ per cent. of the adult male rate.
	Sussex (31)	31 Dec.	All workers	Increases of 9s. a week for able-bodied male workers 21 and over, and of 6s. 9d. for female workers 18 and over. Minimum rates after change: able-bodied male workers 21 and over 207s. a week, female workers 18 and over in bottling stores 140s. 6d. a week.
	Yorkshire (including Sheffield and Rotherham) (29)	Week commencing 30 Dec.	Inside brewery workers	Increases of 3d. an hour or 10s. 6d. a week for male workers 20 and over and female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: male workers 2s. 2½d. an hour at 15 rising to 4s. 11½d. at 20 and over; female workers, in breweries 2s. 2d. at 16 rising to 3s. 8½d. at 18 and over, in bottling depts. 2s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.
			Transport workers	Increases of 13s. 6d. a week for motor drivers, and of 10s. 6d. for other workers. Minimum rates after change: motor drivers of vehicles of up to 12 tons carrying capacity 221s. 4½d. a week, over 12 tons 225s. 4½d., mates and one-horse drivers 208s. 4½d., two-horse drivers 213s. 4½d.
Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture	Great Britain (41)	7 Aug.*	All workers	Consolidation into basic rates of 7s. a week of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid for adult male workers, of 5s. 3d. for adult female workers, and of 3s. 6d. for apprentices and learners.*
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain and Belfast (42)	3 Dec.	All workers	Increases of 11s. a week for male workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers and female workers. Minimum rates after change include: adult male general labourers, grade 1 mills 199s. 6d. a week, grade 2, 196s. 6d.
Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manufacture	Great Britain (43)	Pay day in week commencing 31 Dec.	All workers	Increases of 11s. or 9s. a week, according to classification of employer, for male workers 21 and over, of 8s. or 6s. 6d. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 72s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 197s. (class A employers) or 180s. (class B) at 21 and over; female workers 72s. 6d. at 15 rising to 138s. (A) or 129s. (B) at 20 and over.
Gold, Silver and Allied Trades	London (63)	Second pay day in Nov.	Male (except silver spinners) and female workers	Increase of 3d. an hour (5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. an hour).
Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares	Great Britain (68) (258)	12 Dec.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 6s., 5s. 6d. or 5s. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 or over, of 1s. 2d. to 3s. 9d., according to age and occupation, for youths and boys, of 5s. for women 18 or over, and of 2s. 3d., 2s. 7d. or 3s. 4d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates (bracketed) after change: male workers—polishers, braziers, burnishers, drop-stampers or dippers who are also bronzers, grade I, dippers or annealers 21½ or over 181s. 6d. (189s. 3d.) a week; at 21, polishers, grade II 191s. (201s. 6d.), grade III 203s. 2d. (214s. 8d.), braziers, burnishers, drop-stampers or dippers who are also bronzers, grade II 189s. (198s. 9d.), grade III 201s. 2d. (211s. 11d.); youths and boys 57s. 7d. (60s. 10d.) at under 16 rising to 132s. (141s. 3d.) at 20; all other male workers—54s. 3d. (56s. 1d.) at under 16 rising to 166s. 6d. (175s. 8d.) at 21 or over; female workers—polishers or drop-stampers 68s. 6d. (100s. 7d.) at under 16 rising to 140s. 4d. (144s.) after 12 months' employment after the age of 18; hand brush jappers, hand brush lacquerers, blow pipe braziers, solderers and dippers 63s. 11d. (96s. 11d.) at under 16 rising to 136s. 8d. (140s. 4d.) after 12 months' employment after the age of 18; other workers 62s. 1d. (65s. 9d.) to 130s. 3d. (135s. 9d.) at 18 or over.†
Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Manufacture	Great Britain (257)	3 Dec.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s., 5s. 6d. or 6s. a week, according to occupation, for male workers 21 or over, of 4s. 6d. or 5s. 3d. for female workers 18 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increases in piecework basis time rates of 1d., 1½d. or 1½d. an hour, according to occupation, for female workers. New minimum weekly time rates introduced for platers and finishers under technical supervision, and for "other" plating and finishing workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 or over 170s. 2d. to 204s. 3d. a week, according to occupation; female workers, chargehands 139s. 8d., automatic machine operators 129s. 7d., other workers 18 or over 118s. 10d.; piecework basis time rates for female workers—automatic machine operators 3s. 3½d. an hour, all other workers (other than home-workers) 3s. 0½d., home-workers 2s.†
Linen Weaving	Northern Ireland.. (77)	19 Nov.	Cloth passers and winding masters	Increases of 8s. and 10s. a week for cloth passers and winding masters, respectively. Minimum time rates after change: cloth passers (in factories containing 150 looms or over) 195s. 6d. a week, winding masters 218s. 6d.
Woollen Manufacture	Wales (86)	Pay day in week commencing 31 Dec.	All workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 6s. a week for adult male workers, of 5s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; piece rates adjusted so that average earnings are increased by same amounts. Minimum time rates after change: male workers 63s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 161s. 3d. at 18 and over, female workers 52s. 3d. to 104s. 9d.
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and District..	First full pay week in Dec.	Workers employed in the manufacture of cloth used for mechanical purposes (in including felts for paper making)	Decrease of 3 per cent (85 to 82 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of percentage addition, include: adult male workers 189s. 11d. a week, adult female workers 128s. 9d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing	Northern Ireland.. (98)	26 Nov.	All workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 7s. 2d. a week for adult male workers, of 4s. 9d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 and over—skilled (including engine drivers) 171s. 10d. a week, semi-skilled (including firemen) 165s. 3d., general workers or labourers 158s. 8½d.; female workers 18 and over 106s. 5d.
Printing	London (156-157) Manchester	1 Dec.	Workers other than electricians, engineers and process workers, employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 2s. a week (14s. to 12s.) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.
			Process workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased by 2s. a week (20s. to 18s.).

\* These changes were ratified in December with retrospective effect to the date shown. It has also been agreed that a further 7s. a week for men, 5s. 3d. for women and 3s. 6d. for juveniles are to be consolidated into basic rates in January 1963 and again in January 1964; basic rates will be increased by 6s. for craftsmen (grades 1 and 2) with proportional increases for other workers in January 1963; adjustments to the cost-of-living bonus will be made in January 1963, January 1964 and January 1965, based on the new official index of retail prices, January 1962 = 100, and will vary by 1s. 10d. a week for men, by 1s. 5d. for women, and by 11d. for juveniles for each one point rise or fall in the index for the mid-October preceding compared with the index for mid-May 1962 (taken as 102).  
 † These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 487 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.  
 ‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.



Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Animal Gut Trade	England and Wales	Pay day in week commencing 3 Dec.	All workers	Increases of 9s. a week for male workers 19 and over, of 6s. 6d. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—foremen (where more than 5 are employed) 232s. 6d. a week, (5 or less) 222s. 6d., qualified gutmen 20 and over 195s., 19 and under 20, 190s., all other gutmen 182s. 6d., youths and boys 101s. at 16 rising to 146s. at 18; female workers—qualified gutwomen 20 and over 136s. 6d., 19 and under 20, 132s. 6d., all other gutwomen 124s. 6d., girls 90s. at 16 rising to 107s. 6d. at 18.*
Electrical Contracting	Mersey district (174)	Pay week covered by 10 Dec.	Male workers	Increases of 1d. an hour for journeymen, of 1d. for adult mates, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Standard hourly inclusive rates after change include: journeymen electricians 6s. 84d., adult mates 5s. 6d.
Road Passenger Transport (London Transport Executive)	London and the adjacent country zones (186-187)	Pay roll week commencing on or after 5 Nov.†	Road services workshop staff and skilled staff in road services garages	Increases in basic rates for adult male workers of 12s. 6d. a week for skilled, of 11s. for semi-skilled, and of 10s. 6d. for unskilled, with proportional increases for apprentices and youths. Basic adult rates after change include: road services main workshops—skilled 226s. 6d., a week, semi-skilled 203s. 6d., unskilled 190s.; road services garages—skilled, central area 230s. 5d., country area 228s. 7d.
Road Haulage Contracting (British Road Services)	Great Britain (190-191)	31 Dec.	Operating and other wages grades	General increases of 8s. 9d. to 10s. 9d. a week for men 21 and over, and of 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. for younger workers; increases of 9s. to 13s. 3d. a week for adult heavy haulage workers. Standard rates after change for adult male workers include: drivers of motor vehicles (other than heavy haulage)—of up to and including 5 tons carrying capacity, London 199s. 6d. a week, Provinces 193s. 6d., over 5 and up to 10 tons 207s. 6d., 201s. 6d., over 10 and up to 15 tons 213s. 6d., 208s. 6d., over 15 and up to 18 tons 221s. 6d., 216s. 6d., over 18 tons 231s. 9d., 226s. 9d.; general haulage workers and parcels services (other than drivers)—bank, warehouse and yard foremen 221s. 6d., 216s. 6d., checker/loaders and assistant yard foremen 202s. 3d., 198s. 3d., porters, labourers, warehousemen, drivers' mates, statutory attendants, vanguards 191s., 188s.; furniture warehousing and removal workers—porters 188s. 9d., 186s. 3d., porters (overseas removal) 192s., 189s. 6d., packers 191s., 188s. 6d., packers (overseas removal) 199s., 196s. 6d., drivers-in-charge, packers-in-charge 209s., 204s., depot foremen, general foremen (overseas removal) 219s. 6d., 216s. 6d.; miscellaneous grades—gatemens, hoistmen, timekeepers, yardmen 195s. 3d., 191s. 3d., bill posters, fuel issuers, vehicle washers 191s., 188s.; heavy haulage workers—drivers of motor vehicles carrying indivisible loads, of carrying capacity of over 6 tons and up to and including 10 tons 213s. 9d., 209s. 9d., over 10 and up to 16 tons 223s., 219s., abnormal indivisible loads, over 16 and up to 20 tons 236s. 6d., 232s. 6d., over 20 and up to 25 tons 242s. 3d., 238s. 3d., over 25 and up to 45 tons 248s., 244s., over 45 and up to 65 tons 276s. 9d., 272s. 9d., over 65 tons 290s., 286s., senior foremen 281s. 6d., 277s. 6d., foremen 268s. 6d., 264s. 6d., junior foremen 256s. 3d., 252s. 3d., steersmen, 16-wheeled hydraulic suspension trailers for loads up to 140 tons 236s. 6d., 232s. 6d., up to 200 tons 248s., 244s., multi-wheeled trailers for loads in excess of 200 tons 256s., 252s., heavy brakesmen and steersmen 213s. 9d., 210s. 9d., leading hands 217s. 6d., 214s. 6d., general hands 205s. 6d., 202s. 6d., labourers 194s. 3d., 191s. 3d., mates on indivisible loads where carrying capacity of vehicle is over 6 tons and up to and including 20 tons 194s. 3d., 191s. 3d., over 20 tons 199s., 196s.
Inland Waterways	England and Wales and Scotland (certain districts)	15 Dec.	Maintenance, warehousemen and other shore workers working regular hours	Increase of 10s. a week. Basic rates after change: London 188s. a week, Provinces 183s.
Post Office	United Kingdom (201)	1 July‡	Engineering, motor transport, supplies and factories rank-and-file grades	Increases in national rates and scales of pay of 5, 5½ or 6 per cent., according to grade. National rates after change for adult workers in engineering grades: labourers 200s. a week, technicians—Class IIB 213s. to 248s. 6d., Class IIA 231s. to 266s. 6d., Class I 306s.; technical officers £661 a year to £940.†
Slaughtering	Scotland (204)	22 Oct.	Male workers	Increase of 10s. a week. Minimum rates after change: foremen slaughtermen 222s. 6d. a week, slaughtermen 202s. 6d., gutmen (full-time) 197s. 6d., other grades (other than qualified gutmen) 187s. 6d.
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	London (205)	1 Dec.	Male workers	<i>Decreases in cost-of-living bonus of 2s. a week (14s. to 12s.) for full-time workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for other workers. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus, for full-time workers 21 and over: indoor workers and drivers—day staff 255s. a week, night staff 264s.</i>
Retail Food Trades	England and Wales (208) (258)	3 Dec.	Shop managers and managers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12s., 10s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to area, for managers, and of 9s., 8s. 6d. or 7s. for managersesses. Minimum rates after change: managers—London area 201s. a week where weekly trade is under £50 to 295s. where weekly trade is more than £1,250, Provincial A area 192s. 6d. to 287s. 6d., Provincial B area 182s. 6d. to 276s. 6d.; managersesses—London 172s. 6d. to 266s. 6d., A 166s. to 260s., B 156s. 6d. to 250s. 6d.‡
			Other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. 6d. a week in London and Provincial A area and 8s. 6d. in Provincial B area for male workers 21 or over (12s. in London for workers 22 or over and certain transport workers), of 8s. 6d., 7s. or 9s., according to age and area, for youths and boys, of 9s., 8s. 6d. or 7s., according to area, for female workers 21 or over, and of 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 23 or over—men, London area 193s. a week, Provincial A area 185s. 6d., Provincial B area 174s. 6d., women 142s., 135s. 6d., 127s.; grade I clerks under 23, grade II clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers, London 85s. at under 16 rising to 187s. at 22 or over, A 80s. to 179s. 6d., B 74s. 6d. to 168s. 6d., female workers 71s. to 137s. 6d., 64s. to 131s., 59s. 6d. to 122s. 6d.; other workers—male workers, London 84s. at under 16 rising to 181s. at 22 or over, A 79s. to 173s., B 73s. 6d. to 166s. 6d., female workers 70s. to 131s. 6d., 63s. to 124s. 6d., 58s. 6d. to 119s. 6d.; transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London 110s. 6d. at under 18 rising to 187s. at 21 or over, A 107s. 6d. to 179s. 6d., B 101s. to 168s. 6d.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles 193s., 185s. 6d., 174s. 6d., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 197s., 189s. 6d., 178s. 6d., of over 5 tons 201s., 193s. 6d., 182s. 6d.‡
Retail Meat Trade	Scotland (212)	24 Dec.	Shop managers and managers	Increases ranging from 11s. 6d. to 29s. a week, according to amount of weekly trade. Minimum rates after change: managers, town 216s. a week where weekly trade is up to £100 to 264s. where weekly trade does not exceed £500, country 205s. to 253s.; managersesses receive 10s. a week less than managers' rates.
			Other workers	Increases of 9s. 6d. or 10s. a week, according to area, for male workers 22 and over, of 8s. to 11s., according to age and area, for youths and boys, of 7s. for female workers 22 and over, and of 4s. to 8s. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: shop assistants and cashiers—males, town 83s. a week at 15 rising to 195s. at 22, country 76s. to 183s. 6d., females, town 70s. to 135s., country 67s. to 129s.

\* It has also been agreed that from 1st April 1963 the normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42½ to 42.  
 † These increases were agreed in December with retrospective effect to the date shown.  
 ‡ These increases were authorised by the Post Office in December with retrospective effect to the date shown, following an award (No. 425) of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal dated 19th November (see page 487 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE).  
 § Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 ¶ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 449 of the November 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade	England and Wales (213) (257)	17 Dec.	Managers and managersesses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. 6d. a week for managers and of 8s. 6d. for managersesses. Minimum rates after change: managers, London area 194s. a week where weekly trade is less than £70 to 274s. where weekly trade is more than £730, Provincial A area 188s. to 268s., Provincial B area 179s. to 259s., managersesses 165s. to 245s., 159s. to 239s., 151s. to 231s.*
			Other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 or over, of 7s. or 9s., according to age, for youths and boys, of 8s. 6d. for female workers 21 or over, and of 5s. 6d. or 7s. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: indoor workers—males, London area 85s. a week at under 16 rising to 181s. 6d. at 22 or over, Provincial A area 80s. to 175s. 6d., Provincial B area 76s. to 166s. 6d., females 71s. 6d. to 135s. 6d., 65s. to 129s. 6d., 61s. 6d. to 122s. 6d. (first assistants receive 5s. above these rates); roundsworkers—London 91s. 6d. to 188s. at 21 or over, A 88s. 6d. to 182s., B 84s. 6d. to 173s., assistant roundsworkers, males, London 85s. 6d. to 181s. 6d., A 82s. 6d. to 175s. 6d., B 78s. 6d. to 166s. 6d., females 71s. to 143s. 6d., 66s. to 137s. 6d., 63s. to 131s. 6d.; transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London 122s. at under 18 rising to 193s. at 21 or over, A 119s. to 187s., B 114s. to 178s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 5 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 196s., A 190s., B 181s., of over 5 tons 200s., 194s., 185s.*
	Scotland (214) (257)	31 Dec.	Managers and managersesses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to area, for managers, and of 8s. 6d. for managersesses. Minimum rates after change: managers, area 1, 189s. a week where weekly trade is less than £110 to 205s. 6d. where weekly trade is £200, area 2, 181s. to 197s. 6d.; managersesses, area 1, 146s. where weekly trade is less than £50 to 177s. 6d. where weekly trade is £200, area 2, 142s. to 173s. 6d.†
			Other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to area, for male workers 21 or over (10s. 6d. for van salesmen, all ages, in all areas), of 5s. 6d., 7s. or 9s., according to age and area, for youths and boys, of 8s. 6d. for female workers 21 or over and for female van salesmen, all ages, and of 4s. 6d. to 7s. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: workers other than transport workers and van salesmen—males, area 1, 75s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 173s. at 22 or over, area 2, 71s. to 164s., females 63s. to 126s. 6d., 60s. to 122s. 6d.; transport workers and van salesmen—drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, area 1, 113s. 6d. at under 18 rising to 182s. at 21 or over, area 2, 112s. 6d. to 175s.; drivers, all ages, of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 1 ton, area 1, 187s. 6d., area 2, 180s. 6d.; female van salesmen, all ages, on vehicles with a carrying capacity of 10 cwt. or less 145s., 139s., all other van salesmen, all ages, 191s., 184s.†
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades	England and Wales (216) (258)	10 Dec.	Shop managers and managersesses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. a week for managers, and of 8s. for managersesses. Minimum rates after change: managers, London area 194s. 6d. a week where the number of staff is one or none, 200s. 6d. where the number is two, and 206s. 6d. where the number is three, Provincial A area 189s. 6d., 195s. 6d., 201s. 6d., Provincial B area 182s. 6d., 188s. 6d., 194s. 6d.; managersesses, London 148s., 154s., 160s., A 143s., 149s., 155s., B 137s., 143s., 149s.*
			Other workers except street newsvendors	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 9s. a week for male workers 21 or over (10s. for those 23 or over and certain transport workers), of 6s. or 7s., according to age, for youths and boys, of 7s. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: grade I clerks 24 or over—men, London area 180s. a week, Provincial A area 175s., Provincial B area 168s., women 131s. 6d., 126s. 6d., 120s. 6d.; grade I clerks under 24, grade II clerks and all other workers (except transport workers)—males, London 77s. at 15 rising to 174s. at 23 or over, A 74s. to 169s., B 71s. to 162s., females 65s. to 127s., 61s. to 122s., 58s. to 116s.; transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London 104s. at under 18 rising to 174s. at 21 or over, A 102s. to 169s., B 98s. to 162s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 182s., A 177s., B 170s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 186s., 181s., 174s., of over 5 tons 190s., 185s., 178s.*
Retail Multiple Tailoring	United Kingdom	Week commencing 17 Dec.	Shop managers	Increase of 12s. a week. Minimum average rates after change, inclusive of basic wage, commission, bonus, etc.: London area 239s. a week when average weekly takings are under £150 to 454s. when average weekly takings are £1,500 and over, Provincial A area 232s. to 447s., Provincial B area 224s. to 439s.
			Other workers	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 85s. a week at under 16 rising to 209s. 6d. or 214s. (basic minimum wage exclusive of bonus, etc., 197s.) at 22, Provincial A area 80s. to 202s. 6d. or 207s. (190s.), Provincial B area 74s. 6d. to 194s. 6d. or 199s. (183s.); minimum weekly wage—cashiers (female), London 76s. at under 16 rising to 142s. 6d. or 147s. 6d. at 22, A 71s. to 137s. 6d. or 142s. 6d., B 66s. to 132s. 6d. or 137s. 6d., clerks, grade I (female) 147s. 6d. or 152s. 6d., 142s. 6d. or 147s. 6d., 137s. 6d. or 142s. 6d.; shop porters 22 and over (male)—London 192s. 6d., A 187s. 6d., B 182s. 6d.
Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades	Great Britain (220) (257)	31 Dec.	Shop managers and managersesses	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 12s. a week for managers, and of 9s. for managersesses. Minimum rates after change: managers, London area 222s. a week, Provincial A area 216s., Provincial B area 208s., managersesses 189s., 183s., 176s. 6d.*
			Other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 10s. 6d. a week in London and Provincial A area and 8s. 6d. in Provincial B area for men 21 or over (12s. in London area for those 22 or over and certain transport workers), of 7s. to 14s., according to age and area, for youths and boys, of 9s., 8s. 6d. or 7s., according to area, for females 21 or over, and of 6s. to 12s. for younger female workers. The minimum remuneration payable to a worker—other than a transport worker, cleaner, messenger, deliverer or porter—entering the trade for the first time at or over the age of 20 is reduced by 10s. during first 3 months of employment and by 5s. during second 3 months. Minimum rates after change: workers other than transport workers, cleaners, messengers, deliverers or porters—males, London area 82s. 6d. a week at under 16 rising to 190s. at 22 or over, Provincial A area 75s. 6d. to 182s. 6d., Provincial B area 68s. 6d. to 172s., females 70s. 6d. to 143s., 63s. to 136s. 6d., 57s. 6d. to 129s.; cleaners, messengers, deliverers or porters—males, London 79s. to 180s., A 72s. 6d. to 172s. 6d., B 66s. to 162s., females 67s. 6d. to 133s., 60s. 6d. to 126s. 6d., 55s. 6d. to 119s.; transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London 106s. at under 18 rising to 184s. at 21 or over, A 103s. to 176s. 6d., B 96s. to 166s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 and up to 2 tons carrying capacity and of two-horse drawn vehicles 188s., 180s. 6d., 170s., of over 2 and up to 5 tons 192s., 184s. 6d., 174s., of over 5 tons 196s., 188s. 6d., 178s.*

\* These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 487 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.  
 † These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 38 of this GAZETTE.

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	Scotland (218) (257)	14 Dec.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hour for adult workers; increases in general minimum time rates of 2s. 9d. to 8s. 9d. a week, according to occupation, area and period of employment, for male learners or improvers, and of 3s. 9d. to 9s. 6d. for female learners or improvers. Rates after change: workers with 5 years' employment in the trade—general minimum time rates, journeymen, area A 4s. 1d. an hour, area B 4s., female workers 3s. 0½d., 2s. 1½d., piecework basis time rates, journeymen, A 4s. 2½d., B 4s. 1½d., female workers 3s. 2d., 3s. 0½d.; general minimum time rates for learners and improvers—males, A 4s. 9d. a week during first year rising to 13s. 9d. during fifth year, B 4s. 3d. to 13s. 9d., females 4s. 3d. to 11s. 4s. 3d. to 10s. 6s.; time rates per hour for workers to whom the piecework time statement applies—males, A 4s. 4½d., B 4s., females 3s. 8½d., 3s. 4½d.*
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	3 Dec.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers† employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Increase in basic rates of 5 per cent. Minimum basic rates after change include: optical printing dept. £10 15s. 3d. to £19 5s. 9d. a week, according to occupation; developing dept. £12 0s. 10d. to £15 19s. 6d.; drying dept. £11 1s. 6d. or £11 18s. 5d.; grading dept. £11 12s. 2d. to £16 3s. 7d.; sensitometric control dept. £12 11s. 5d. or £14 17s. 1d.; engineering dept., senior chargehands £17 15s. 2d., senior cinematograph engineers £16 11s. 7d., chargehands £15 10s. 1d., cinematograph engineers £14 6s. 5d., all other maintenance engineers £12 14s. 9d., electricians £13 19s. 7d., electricians (auxiliary) £11 16s. 9d.; printing dept. £11 5s. 5d. to £15 3s. 4d., chemical mixers £12 5s. 3d. to £12 17s.; solutions control £12 11s. 5d. or £14 16s. 7d.; projectionists and viewers £10 15s. 3d. to £13 17s. 4d.; regenerative film treatment operators £12 5s. 3d.; storekeepers (film) £11 8s. 10d. to £13 14s.; negative cleaners £11 8s. 10d. or £13 9s. 5d.; positive examining dept. £10 6s. 5d. to £11 16s. 2d.; negative cutting dept. £10 15s. 3d. to £14 19s. 5d.; negative preparation dept. £10 15s. 3d. or £11 18s. 5d.; camera dept. £11 12s. 2d. to £15 16s. 3d.; title writing dept. £14 6s. 5d. or £16 14s. 11d.; despatch and general workers £10 6s. 5d. to £12 15s. 11d. Plus cost-of-living bonus of 48s. 6d. in each case.‡
Broadcasting	Great Britain	3 Dec.	Manual workers employed by the British Broadcasting Corporation	Increases of 3 to 3½ per cent. Rates after change: craftsmen, MC1, 6s. 7d. an hour, MC2, 6s. 11d., MC3, 7s. 1½d., MC4, 7s. 5½d., MC5, 7s. 10d., MC6, 8s. 3d., MC7, 8s. 10d., non-craftsmen, M1, 5s. 0½d., M2, 5s. 1½d., M3, 5s. 3d., M4, 5s. 4d., M5, 5s. 8½d., M6, 5s. 10½d., M7, 6s. 0½d., M8, 6s. 2½d., watchmen 4s. 11d., women, W1, 4s. 3d., W2, 4s. 8½d.
Catering (British Transport Hotels and Catering Services)	Great Britain	5 Nov.‡	Engineering and artisan staff.  Restaurants car travelling and depot staff	Increase of approximately 6 per cent. Rates after change include: skilled male workers 247s. a week, mates 208s., stokers 196s. 6d., coal trimmers 191s. 6d., labourers 184s., upholstresses 160s. London rates are 6s. a week higher in each case.§  Increase of approximately 6 per cent. Rates after change, when food on duty is provided, include: travelling staff—griddle chefs 248s. a week, conductors, class 1, 208s., class 2, 195s. 6d., leading attendants 171s., attendants 164s. 6d., cooks 237s., assistant cooks 193s., kitchen porters 159s. 6d.; depot staff—senior larder cooks 263s., larder cooks 241s., cooks 224s., commis cooks 189s. 6d., assistant cooks 174s. 6d., head cellarmen 205s., leading cellarmen 189s. 6d., cellarmen 174s. 6d., head storemen 193s., leading storemen 185s. 6d., stores checkers 179s., storemen 168s., stokers 178s., kitchen porters, platemen, pantrymen or crockery attendants 166s., linen maids 130s. 6d. London rates are 6s. a week higher in each case; for depot staff when food on duty is not provided, the rates are increased by 16s. a week.§

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING DECEMBER

Industry	District	Date	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	London (205)	31 Dec.	Night workers	Normal hours reduced from 76 to 74 a fortnight.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	31 Dec.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers† employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42½ to 41 (38½ to 37½ for clerical workers), without loss of pay.¶

## CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF DECEMBER

The following changes, operative from a future date, have been notified: brewing in certain districts, including Birmingham, Burton-on-Trent, South Lancashire and East Cheshire (increases ranging from 9s. to 16s. a week for men, 1st January); baking in Scotland (rates agreed by the National Joint Council for the industry increased by 8s. 6d., 10s. or 12s. a week for men, with additional increases for night work and back-shift working, 1st January); screen printing and display production (normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 and hourly rates of pay increased by 4½d. or 3½d. on 1st January, with a further reduction of 1 hour and similar increases in hourly rates in January 1964); gas supply (hourly rates of maintenance craftsmen increased by 1½d. or 2d., 6th January); coal and coke distribution (increase of 9s. a week for workers outside the London area, 7th January); retail multiple footwear trade (minimum average rates increased by 10s. 6d. a week for men and by 8s. for women, 14th January); and rubber manufacture (increases of 2½d. an hour for men and of 2d. for women, 28th February).

Industries affected by increases in rates of wages in January, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, included hosiery finishing in the Midlands, hosiery manufacture in Hawick, basket making, cinematograph film production, steel manufacture in South West Wales, and tinplate manufacture in South Wales and Monmouthshire, whilst industries affected by decreases, under similar provisions, included textile finishing in various districts and silk dyeing in Macclesfield.

Statutory wages regulation orders, issued under the Wages Councils Act, authorised the following changes: road haulage contracting (increase of 5 per cent. on the current rates in grade 1 areas, with the maintenance of existing differentials, 16th January); and retail food trades in Scotland (increases of 8s. 6d. or 10s. 6d. a week for men and of 7s. or 8s. 6d. for women, 28th January).

Full details of these changes will be published in the appropriate issues of this GAZETTE.

\* These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 487 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

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

¶ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages". It has also been agreed that there should be a further reduction in normal weekly hours from 41 to 40 from 30th December 1963.

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## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

## INDEX FOR 11th DECEMBER 1962

## ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 120

At 11th December 1962, the official retail prices index was 120 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 13th November, compared with 117 at 12th December 1961.

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 as index numbers with prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100, and the weights used have been computed from information provided by the Family Expenditure Surveys made in 1958-61, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1962. A list of these weights was given on page 88 of the March 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

## DETAILED FIGURES FOR 11th DECEMBER 1962

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 11th December 1962 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 11th DECEMBER 1962 (16th January 1962 = 100)
<b>I. Food:</b>	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	103
Meat and bacon	101
Fish	98
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	106
Milk, cheese and eggs	109
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	103
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	113
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	94
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	84
Other food	105
Total—Food	102.3
<b>II. Alcoholic drink</b>	100.6
<b>III. Tobacco</b>	100.0
<b>IV. Housing</b>	105.2
<b>V. Fuel and light:</b>	
Coal and coke	109
Other fuel and light	104
Total—Fuel and light	106.1
<b>VI. Durable household goods:</b>	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	103
Radio, television and other household appliances	98
Pottery, glassware and hardware	100
Total—Durable household goods	100.8
<b>VII. Clothing and footwear:</b>	
Men's outer clothing	104
Men's underclothing	105
Women's outer clothing	102
Women's underclothing	104
Children's clothing	101
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	101
Footwear	105
Total—Clothing and footwear	103.2
<b>VIII. Transport and vehicles:</b>	
Motoring and cycling	97
Fares	105
Total—Transport and vehicles	99.6
<b>IX. Miscellaneous goods:</b>	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	103
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	101
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	101
Total—Miscellaneous goods	101.5
<b>X. Services:</b>	
Postage and telephones	100
Entertainment	102
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	105
Total—Services	103.3
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>102.3</b>

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

## Food

A marked increase in the average price of eggs and smaller increases in the average prices of bacon, butter, sugar, fresh vegetables and apples were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of bananas. The average level of prices for the food group as a whole rose by rather more than 1 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 102, compared with 101 in November.

The index for those items of food the prices of which are subject to seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb) was 98.2, compared with 94.5 in the previous month; the index for all other items of food was 103.8, compared with 103.5 in November.

## Fuel and light

Mainly as a result of rises in the average level of coal prices and in electricity charges in some areas, the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by about one-half of 1 per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 106.

## Transport and vehicles

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars, the average level of prices and charges for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of 1 per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 100, compared with 99 in November.

## Other groups

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

## ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO DECEMBER 1962

(Prices at 17th January 1956 = 100)

The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections show changes in the level of prices compared with the level at 16th January 1962, these latter being taken as = 100. Before January 1962, the index figures were calculated on a different weighting basis and they showed the changes in the level of prices compared with a level of 100 at 17th January 1956, the date when the Index of Retail Prices was started. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together, however, in order to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of the index, viz., 17th January 1956.

Thus, at 11th December 1962, the "all items" figure in the current series, with prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100, was 102.3. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 16th January 1962 in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 11th December 1962 comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January 1962, i.e., on the basis 17th January 1956, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 16th January 1962 (17th January 1956 = 100)	117.5
All items index at 11th December 1962 (16th January 1962 = 100)	102.3
All items index at 11th December 1962 (17th January 1956 = 100)	117.5 × 102.3 / 100
	= 120.2 taken as 120

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	104	104	105	106	107	106	106	106	107	108	108
1958	108	108	108	110	109	110	109	108	108	109	110	110
1959	110	110	110	110	109	109	109	109	109	109	110	110
1960	110	110	110	110	111	111	110	110	110	111	112	112
1961	112	112	113	113	114	115	115	116	115	116	117	117
1962	117	118	118	120	120	121	120	119	119	119	120	120

## REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

The revision of the Index of Retail Prices in January 1962 was in conformity with the recommendations made by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in a report entitled "Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices." An article summarising this report appeared on pages 87 and 88 of the March 1962 issue of this GAZETTE. Copies of the report (Cmd. 1657) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage).

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in overseas countries is given on page 27.

## STOPPAGES OF WORK IN DECEMBER

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in December, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 67. In addition, 18 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during December at the establishments where these 85 stoppages occurred is estimated at 23,900. This total includes 2,700 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 21,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in December, 9,100 were directly involved and 12,100 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 81,000 working days lost during December includes 25,000 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 December 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 .. .. .	—	40	40	4,000	6,000
Metal Manufacture .. .	1	1	2	10,900	26,000
Engineering .. .. .	4	7	11	3,300	21,000
Shipbuilding .. .. .	—	2	2	1,000	10,000
All remaining industries and services .. .. .	13	17	30	4,700	18,000
<b>Total, December 1962 ..</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>81,000</b>
<b>Total, November 1962 ..</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>40,400</b>	<b>135,000</b>
<b>Total, December 1961 ..</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>28,900</b>	<b>76,000</b>

### Principal Stoppages of Work

A stoppage of work by 320 bricklayers at a steel works in South Wales began on 14th December and eventually about 10,000 other workers were rendered idle. The stoppage arose out of the suspension of a bricklayer, who refused to carry out certain work unless he was paid at the "job and finish" rate. Work was resumed on 20th December, a clear understanding of the specific terms of the agreement on "job and finish" having been reached. The proposed closure in the Spring of 1963 of a shipyard in Scotland, the transfer of work to another yard and the consequent

redundancy, led to a stoppage of work on 14th December by about 800 men. Work was resumed on 3rd January, a temporary agreement having been reached to permit further negotiations. A stoppage, which began on 27th November at an engineering works in Sheffield, continued throughout the month. Redundancy notices had been issued to nearly 50 workers and about 600 workers withdrew their labour. Approximately half the workers resumed work on 3rd January and the remainder on 4th January 1963.

### Causes of Stoppages

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

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases .. .	6	1,800
—other wage disputes .. .	29	1,900
Hours of labour .. .. .	—	—
Employment of particular classes or persons .. .. .	9	3,300
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline .. .. .	20	2,000
Trade union status .. .. .	1	†
Sympathetic action .. .. .	2	†
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>9,100</b>

### Duration of Stoppages

The following Table classifies stoppages ending in December 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 .. .	35	4,000	4,000
2 days .. .. .	18	2,500	5,000
3 days .. .. .	4	1,100	3,000
4-6 days .. .. .	6	600	26,000
Over 6 days .. .. .	11	1,700	21,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>60,000</b>

### STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1962

A summary of the statistics of stoppages of work in 1962 with comparative figures for 1961 is given in an article on pages 5 and 6 of this GAZETTE.

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 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 50 workers.

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## ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

### Contents of this Section

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### Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

#### Industrial Court Awards

During December the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943 and 2944\* which are summarised below.

**Award No. 2940 (5th December).—Parties:** John Player and Sons Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland) Limited; and the Tobacco Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. **Employers' Claim:** That the basis of remuneration for employees concerned in the battery-operation of Mark 8 cigarette making machines at the John Player & Sons Branch shall be job rates (as specified) plus payments under an Incentive Scheme. **Unions' Claim:** That the basis of remuneration for the employees concerned should be as follows:—Leading Mechanic's Rate—301s. 3d., Mechanic's Rate—275s. 9d., Tray Girl's Rate—156s. 9d. **Award:** The Court awarded as follows:—(a) As from such date as battery-operation of the Mark 8 cigarette making machine is introduced at the John Player and Sons Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland) Limited, the workers performing the following jobs in the said battery-operation (hereinafter referred to as "the workers concerned") shall be paid the following job rates:—

Job	Job Rate for Men aged 23 or over
Leading Mechanic .. .	291s. 3d. (210s. 9d. basic plus 80s. 6d. job rate differential).
Mechanic .. .. .	265s. 9d. (210s. 9d. basic plus 55s. job rate differential).

(Men and youths under 23 years of age, if trained and competent, shall over the Company's minimum wage-for-age rates receive the same job rate differential as men aged 23 or over, and the same rates of any incentive bonus scheme which may be introduced.)

Job	Job Rate for Girls aged 18 or over
Tray Girls .. .. .	151s. 9d. (143s. 9d. basic plus 8s. job rate differential).

(Girls under 18 years of age, if trained and competent, shall over the Company's minimum wage-for-age rates receive the same job rate differential as girls aged 18 or over, and the same rates of any incentive bonus scheme which may be introduced.)

(b) as from the date when they become entitled to the job rates mentioned in (a) above, the workers concerned shall not be entitled to the payments at present known as Provisional Payments, save that if any girl becoming employed as a Tray Girl was immediately before becoming so employed entitled, as a Catcher Girl, to a Provisional Payment of 7s. a week she shall continue to be paid that amount on a personal basis until such time as she shall cease to be so employed, or until the introduction of an incentive bonus scheme, whichever shall be the earlier; (c) there shall be an incentive bonus scheme for the workers concerned. The Court note that both Parties contemplate that there shall be such a scheme, although the Unions do not accept the Company's proposed incentive bonus scheme, which has not in fact been fully discussed between the Parties. The Court accordingly remit to the Parties for discussion and agreement if possible the question what the terms of the incentive bonus scheme to be adopted shall be. In the event of the Parties failing to reach agreement on this matter within three months from the date hereof either Party shall be entitled to report such failure to the Court and the Court will, after hearing the Parties, determine the matter. Nothing in this sub-paragraph shall be understood as preventing or discouraging the Parties from agreeing that, pending the introduction of an agreed or determined incentive bonus scheme, battery-operation of the Mark 8 machine shall be introduced at an early date on the basis of payment to the workers concerned of such interim weekly amounts (in addition to the job rates set out in (a) above, and in lieu of the present Proficiency Payments, which will otherwise continue until the introduction of the incentive bonus scheme) as the Parties may consider appropriate.

**Award No. 2941 (13th December).—Parties:** Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. **Claim:** To determine the claim of the Employees' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council that all Railway Workshop Staff employed on a time rate basis should be paid higher composite rates than equivalent grades employed in the Railway Workshops on piecework. **Award:** The Court found that the claim was not established, but emphasised the desirability of introducing incentive bonus or other payment-by-results schemes as soon as possible for all workers concerned in the claim.

**Award No. 2942 (12th December).—Parties:** Staff Side and Management Side of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). **Claim:** To determine a difference between the Parties as to the salary scales which should apply to administrative and clerical

staff in the General and Designated grades, arising from a Staff Side claim for revision of the scales, it being agreed between the Parties that the question of an operative date earlier than 1st April 1962 was not before the Court. **Award:** The Court awarded that the salary scales of the staff concerned in the claim shall be increased by 4 per cent. with effect from 1st July 1962.

**Award No. 2943 (17th December).—Parties:** Staff Side and Management Side of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). **Claim:** To determine a difference between the Parties arising out of a claim by the Staff Side for the payment of London weighting to the administrative and clerical staff employed by the Romford Hospital Management Committee in hospitals situated outside the Metropolitan Police Area, it being agreed between the Parties that the question of an operative date earlier than 1st April 1962 was not before the Court. **Award:** The Court awarded that, in the special circumstances of this case, the staff concerned shall, for the purposes of London weighting, be treated on the same terms as staff employed by the Romford Hospital Management Committee inside the Metropolitan Police Area. Effect to be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay period following 17th December 1962.

**Award No. 2944 (18th December).—Parties:** Association of Scientific Workers and Cable and Wireless Limited. **Claim:** For a reduction in the maximum working hours of Expatriate Staff employed by Cable and Wireless Limited from 42 to 39 a week. **Award:** The Court awarded that the maximum standard working hours of the staff concerned shall be 40 a week with effect from 1st February 1963.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During December five awards were made by single arbitrators appointed under section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act 1919.

Under the provisions of section 2(1)(b) of the Conciliation Act 1896 an independent Chairman was appointed, who presided over a meeting at which the parties concerned were able to settle their difference. The Chairman was also appointed with powers of an arbitrator under section 2(1)(d) of the Act, but these powers were not used.

An independent conciliator was appointed under the provisions of section 2(1)(c) of the Conciliation Act, resulting in the settlement of the difference which existed.

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During December the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 428\*, which is summarised below:—

**Award No. 428 (4th December).—Parties:** Institution of Professional Civil Servants and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. **Claim:** That from a date or dates to be determined by the Government, the National rates of pay of Fatstock grades in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food shall be: Deputy Chief Fatstock Officer £4,500; Regional Fatstock Officer £4,000; Deputy Regional Fatstock Officer Scale as for Divisional Fatstock Officer plus an allowance of £750 p.a.; Divisional Fatstock Officer £2,350 by £100 (4) to £2,750; Fatstock Officer £1,650 by £75 (3) to £1,875 (Proficiency Bar) by £75 to £1,950; Fatstock Assistant age 18 £550, age 19 £600, age 20 £650, age 21 £715, age 22 £800, age 23 £885, age 24 £970, age 25 £1,055 by £85 (2) to £1,225 (Proficiency Bar) by £50 (5) to £1,475 (Fatstock Assistants proceed to this point only if engaged full-time on deadweight grading); Checkweighman age 16 £350 (undifferentiated), age 17 £350, age 18 £400, age 19 £450, age 20 £500, age 21 £550, age 22 £590, age 23 £630, age 24 £670, age 25 £710 by £40 (4) to £870 by £30 to £900. That the 4 per cent. increase awarded by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal—Award No. 415 dated 5th June 1962—shall apply to the aforementioned grades, the maxima of whose basic salaries and whose fixed salaries as awarded by the Tribunal do not exceed £2,470 National. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded: (a) that the salary scales (National) of the Deputy Chief Fatstock Officer and the Regional Fatstock Officer shall be increased so as to correspond with the scales authorised for the Chief Executive Officer and Senior Executive Officer respectively by E.C. No. 26/62; (b) that the salary scales (National) of the Divisional Fatstock Officer, the Fatstock Officer and the Fatstock Assistant shall be increased at all points by 6 per cent.; (c) that the salary scale (National) of the Deputy Regional Fatstock Officer shall be the scale of the Divisional Fatstock Officer plus an allowance of £122 per annum at all points; (d) that the salary scale of the Checkweighman (undifferentiated) shall be increased at all points by 8 per cent.; (e) that the award shall be effective as from 1st April 1962; (f) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

\* See footnote \* on page 39.

## Wages Councils Act 1959

### Notices of Proposals

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

*Coffin Furniture and Cereament-making Wages Council (Great Britain).*—Proposal U.(69), dated 7th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

*Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain).*—Proposal C.T.(69), dated 11th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

*Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain).*—Proposal W.(91), dated 28th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for all male and certain female workers.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

During December the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* :—

*The Wages Regulation (Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery) (Scotland) Order 1962:* S.I. 1962 No. 2652, dated 4th December and operative from 31st December. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.—See page 33.

*The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) Order 1962:* S.I. 1962 No. 2775, dated 18th December and operative from 16th January 1963. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers employed on Road Haulage in connection with A or B licensed vehicles.

*The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (Scotland) Order 1962:* S.I. 1962 No. 2792, dated 19th December and operative from 28th January 1963. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

### Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposal were issued during December.

### Wages Regulation Orders

During December no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

## Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1939 to 1956

Order No. 31, operative from 31st December 1962, was made on 4th December by the Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland, varying the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and holiday remuneration for male and female workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland.—See page 12.

## LEGAL CASE AFFECTING LABOUR

*Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations 1948*—"Opening in a roof"—meaning of "impracticable" in regulation 97—whether work done with a view to "permanent . . . enclosure of the opening" within para. 5(a) of regulation 30, so that protection is not required.

An employee of the respondents, a firm of building contractors, was involved in an accident in the course of the construction by the respondent firm of a flat roof which contained an opening for a lantern light 5 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft. 2 in. A frame had been placed round the opening forming a timber sill rising 6 in. above the level of the roof, and insulating boards had been laid round the sill. The employee of the respondents was engaged in laying a covering of sand-cement screed on the insulating boards when he accidentally kicked against the timber sill and fell through the well-opening 11 ft. to the floor below.

The appellant, one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, preferred an information against the respondents for contravention of regulation 30(1) of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations 1948 in that no guard-rail, toe-boards or covering had been provided for an accessible opening in a roof through which a person was liable to fall a distance of more than 6 ft. 6 in. The justices dismissed the information, and the appellant appealed by way of case stated to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court.

It was contended by the respondents that:—(1) The roof was still in the course of construction, and therefore the provisions of regulation 30(1) were not applicable. (2) The case came within regulation 97 (which exempts from compliance with the provisions of the regulations if special circumstances render such compliance "impracticable") and that adequate hand-hold and foot-hold existed. (3) The laying of the sand-cement screed was a "permanent filling-in, covering, or enclosure of the opening" under para. 5(a) of regulation 30, which also exempts from compliance with the

\* See footnote \* on next page.

obligations imposed by para. (1) of the regulation when the removal of guard-rails, etc., is necessary in order to proceed with such enclosure.

Held: (The Lord Chief Justice Lord Parker, Mr. Justice Winn and Mr. Justice Brabin). (1) There was an opening in a roof within the meaning of regulation 30(1) when the insulating boards had been laid round the sill, notwithstanding that these would later have to be covered with other materials. *Phillips v. Robertson Thain, Ltd.* [1962] All E.R. 527 applied. (2) "Impracticable" in regulation 97 means "not possible" or "not feasible", and very much more than "not reasonably practicable". Therefore the justices' finding that it was "impracticable" to comply with regulation 30(1) was in the circumstances wrong. Accordingly the case should be sent back to the justices with a direction to convict. (3) The laying of the sand-cement screed was not the enclosure of the opening within para. 5(a), because that para. does not apply to surrounding a space with material in order to create an opening, but to something done to the opening once it has been made.

*Moorcroft v. Thomas Powles & Sons, Ltd., Queen's Bench Division*, 18th May 1962.

## 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 are 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 Bread and Flour Confectionery) (Scotland) Order 1962* (S.I. 1962/2652; 8d. (11d.)), made on 4th December; *The Wages Regulation (Road Haulage) Order 1962* (S.I. 1962/2775; 2s. (2s. 3d.)), made on 18th December; *The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (Scotland) Order 1962* (S.I. 1962/2792; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 19th December. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See this page.

*The Abstract of Factories Act (Construction) Order 1962* (S.I. 1962/2706; 5d. (8d.)), made on 11th December by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961. This Order prescribes the abstract of the Factories Act 1961 required by section 138(i) of that Act to be kept posted at the principal entrances of a factory at which employed persons enter, for use in the cases of building operations and works of engineering construction to which section 127 of the Factories Act 1961 applies. Copies of the prescribed form (Form 3) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office (6d. (9d.)).

(1) *The British Transport Reorganisation (Pensions of Employees) (No. 1) Order 1962* (S.I. 1962/2714; 5d. (8d.)), made on 12th December; (2) *The British Transport Reorganisation (Pensions of Employees) (No. 2) Order 1962* (S.I. 1962/2715; 5d. (8d.)), made on 13th December; (3) *The British Transport Reorganisation (Pensions of Employees) (No. 3) Order 1962* (S.I. 1962/2758; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 18th December; (4) *The British Transport Reorganisation (Pensions of Employees) (No. 4) Order 1962* (S.I. 1962/2793; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 19th December. These Orders, made by the Minister of Transport under the Transport Act 1962 and operative from 28th December, 20th December, 31st December 1962 and 1st January 1963, respectively, relate to pensions of employees of the British Transport Commission affected when the undertaking is transferred, under the Act, to the British Railways Board, the London Transport Board, the British Transport Docks Board, the British Waterways Board and the Transport Holding Company.

*The British Transport Reorganisation (Compensation to Employees) Regulations 1962* (S.I. 1962/2834; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 20th December by the Minister of Transport under the Transport Act 1962. These Regulations, operative from 1st January 1963, provide for the payment of compensation to certain persons who were, at the time of the passing of the Transport Act 1962, employed by the British Transport Commission and who in consequence of the reorganisation effected by the Act have suffered loss of employment or emoluments.

(1) *The Police (No. 3) Regulations 1962* (S.I. 1962/2738; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 14th December by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Police Act 1919 and the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act 1956; (2) *The Police (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations 1962* (S.I. 1962/2741 (S. 119); 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 17th December by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Police (Scotland) Act 1956 and the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act 1956.—See page 11.

*The National Insurance (Modification of the Police Pensions Act 1948) Regulations 1962* (S.I. 1962/2755; 5d. (8d.)), made on 14th December by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the National Insurance Act 1946. These Regulations, which apply throughout Great Britain and which are operative from 1st January 1963, revoke the National Insurance (Modification of Police Pensions Provisions) Regulations 1960 (and the corresponding Regulations for Scotland) and restate those provisions which, in connection with the operation of the National Insurance Act 1959, modified that part of the Police Pensions Act 1948 which relates to the forfeiture of pensions. The other provisions of the revoked Regulations are incorporated in the Police Regulations 1962 (S.I. 1962/2756).—See next item.

*The Police Pensions Regulations 1962* (S.I. 1962/2756; 5s. (5s. 4d.)), made on 17th December by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Police Pensions Act 1948. These Regulations, operative from 1st January 1963 throughout Great Britain, consolidate and modify previous Regulations relating to pension benefit rights of members of the home police forces and overseas police corps, and their dependants.

(1) *The Special Constables (Pensions) Order 1962* (S.I. 1962/2786; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 19th December by H.M. the Queen in Council under the Special Constables Act 1914; (2) *The Special Constables (Pensions) (Scotland) Regulations 1962* (S.I. 1962/2808 (S. 134); 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 20th December 1962 by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Police (Scotland) Act 1956. These Instruments, applicable in England and Wales and in Scotland respectively and operative from 1st January 1963, consolidate, subject to increases in notional average pensionable pay, previous Orders and Regulations relating to pension benefits to which special constables and their dependants are entitled.

*The Personal Injuries (Civilian) (Amendment) (No. 2) Scheme 1962* (S.I. 1962/2760; 3d. (6d.)), made on 18th December by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act 1939. This Scheme further amends the Personal Injuries (Civilians) Scheme 1962 which provides for compensation to, or in respect of, civilians injured or killed in the 1939-1945 War by varying the existing provisions so as to permit the making of an adjustment closer in effect to that which would be made if the pensioner or his dependant were eligible for analogous benefits under the National Insurance Act 1946. Similar amendments have been made to instruments providing for compensation in respect of disablement or death due to service in the Armed Forces.—(See *Official Publications Received*).

*The Payment of Wages Act 1960 (Appointed Day) Order 1963* (S.I. 1963/19 (C1); 3d. (6d.)), made by the Minister of Labour under the Payment of Wages Act 1960.—See page 10.

*The Family Allowances and National Insurance (Reciprocal Agreement with Australia) Order (Northern Ireland) 1962* (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1962/218; 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.)), made by the Governor in Council under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1946. This Order is similar in scope, in relation to Northern Ireland, to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain.—(See page 353 of the September 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.)

\* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown opposite or through any bookseller.

The list of *Official Publications Received* will be found on page 19.

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