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The Family Expenditure Survey

THE Ministry of Labour has now prepared a report* on the first three years (1957-59) of the continuing sample survey of the pattern of expenditure of all kinds of households in the country. This Family Expenditure Survey was introduced in January, 1957, with a view to establishing the extent to which spending habits have changed since the Ministry of Labour conducted the large-scale Household Expenditure Enquiry in 1953-54†, and to provide information about consumers' expenditure required by the Central Statistical Office. The Family Expenditure Survey Report, by analysing the expenditure of different groups of households, throws much light on how expenditure patterns have changed since 1953, reflecting increases in incomes and prices and alterations in purchasing habits. The Minister of Labour has asked his Cost of Living Advisory Committee to consider how the results of the Survey could be used to ensure that the weighting pattern of the Index of Retail Prices (at present based on information provided by the Household Expenditure Enquiry of 1953-54) is kept up to date.

The Report now issued is in two parts. Part I contains a full description of the Survey, the main features of which do not change much from year to year. Part II provides results for the first three years. The Report points out that several Government departments are concerned in the operation of the Survey. The selection of the sample, the interviewing of households and the coding of the records is carried out by the Social Survey Division of the Central Office of Information for the Ministry of Labour, but since the Survey is multi-purpose in character and serves the needs of several departments, primarily the Ministry of Labour and the Central Statistical Office, the detailed plans for each year's operations are considered by an inter-departmental committee under the chairmanship of the Director of the Central Statistical Office. As well as providing information for use in connection with the Index of Retail Prices, the Survey is used by the Central Statistical Office for several purposes; namely, to provide estimates of personal expenditure on consumer goods and services to supplement the sources used in compiling the official estimates of national income and expenditure; to provide material for a study of the relationship between the income and expenditure pattern of households classified by size and type; and to enable estimates to be

made showing the incidence of direct and indirect taxation and of the benefits obtained from subsidies, national insurance and the various social services on different groups of households.

Main Characteristics of the Survey

The Survey covered all types of private households in Great Britain in 1957 and was extended to include Northern Ireland from 1958 onwards. Each year a sample of about 5,000 households is selected by sampling methods designed to ensure that every private household in the country has an equal chance of being included in the sample and that the sample should be spread as evenly as possible over the year. The method of selecting the sample is described in Appendix I of the Report. The addresses selected are visited in sequence through the year and households are asked to co-operate in maintaining detailed expenditure records for 14 consecutive days and in providing interviewers with information covering longer periods in respect of certain payments which recur fairly regularly (e.g., rent, gas and electricity, insurance, licences, etc.).

Information about income, which is obtained from a personal schedule, is more detailed than that sought in the 1953-54 Enquiry. Wage and salary earners have been asked to state the actual amount received, and there are separate questions covering the various deductions. Detailed questions are concerned with the different sources which may contribute to earned and unearned income and the receipt of various State benefits. The questionnaires used in the 1959 Survey are reproduced in Appendix III of the Report. About two-thirds of the households approached co-operate in the Survey—the co-operating households representing just over 59 per cent. of the effective sample in 1957, 61 per cent. in 1958 and nearly 67 per cent. in 1959. In general, the field-work arrangements are very similar to those operated in the large-scale Household Expenditure Enquiry of 1953-54 (in which a sample of 20,000 households was drawn, nearly 13,000 of which co-operated) except that the detailed expenditure records are maintained for 14 days instead of for 21 days, as in 1953-54. As then, each spender in households which co-operate is subsequently paid £1 for the trouble involved in supplying the information, provided that all spenders in the household co-operate. The fact that the Survey is a continuing one enables improvements in sampling and field-work techniques to be made from year to year in the light of the experience gained.

* Family Expenditure Survey: Report for 1957-59. H.M. Stationery Office; price 12s. 6d. (13s. 1d. including postage).

† Report of an Enquiry into Household Expenditure in 1953-54. H.M. Stationery Office; price £1 17s. 6d. net.

Examination and Processing of Information

When the completed household records are received at the Headquarters of the Social Survey, they are examined to see that all relevant information has been included and that the details given in the various records appear to be consistent. Any apparent errors or omissions are then returned for correction or verification while the interviewers are still in the area of the households concerned. The names and addresses of the co-operating households, used only in connection with the payment of £1 to each spender, are then removed from the records, which are identified for all subsequent operations solely by code numbers.

The next operation is coding. For the purpose of machine tabulation, it is necessary for the different types of expenditure or income to be identified by a numeral code. In the expenditure tables published in the Report some of the item codes have been grouped. A full list of the item codes used in 1959, showing the maximum detail in which the expenditures in the tables can be analysed, is given in Appendix IVA of the Report. Other "sorting codes" are allocated to each household to identify the various groups of households for which separate tabulations of expenditure may be required, e.g., those defined in terms of gross income of household, type of area, etc. A list of the sorting codes used in 1959 is given in Appendix V of the Report. When the coding has been checked, the records are sent to the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour for punching of the machine cards and their subsequent sorting and tabulation. A machine card is punched for every coded item and the sorting codes for each household are then punched in every machine card for that household. From these cards it is then possible to prepare analyses of expenditure for any group of households with a common sorting code. Unless a group of households can be defined in terms of these sorting codes, expenditure analyses for that group cannot be extracted from the cards.

The machine capacity necessary to produce most of the requirements of the Central Statistical Office was not available from the sorting and tabulating resources of the Ministry of Labour, which were already heavily committed, and arrangements were therefore made to carry out some of the processing of the results by electronic computer. The help given by the National Physical Laboratory, the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, and the Combined Tabulating Installation of H.M. Stationery Office in this work has been most valuable. The Ministry of Labour now has its own electronic computer, which will be used to process the results of the Survey for 1961 onwards. Experience suggests that a computer is necessary to produce analyses of the variety and complexity required from a multi-purpose survey of this nature.

Characteristics of Co-operating Households

Appendix II of the Report gives the characteristics of the households which co-operated in the Survey and of the persons in households in each of the years 1957, 1958 and 1959. The Table below gives the main characteristics of co-operating households for the latest year published.

Characteristics of Households Co-operating in 1959

	Number	Percentage distribution
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS:	3,092	100.0
TYPE OF AREA:		
Greater London conurbation	495	16.0
Other urban areas	2,039	66.0
Rural Districts	558	18.0
TYPE OF DWELLING OCCUPIED:		
Local Authority dwellings	818	26.5
Other dwellings rented unfurnished	939	30.4
Other dwellings rented furnished	123	4.0
Rent-free dwellings	112	3.6
Dwellings in process of purchase by occupier	474	15.3
Dwellings fully owned by occupier	626	20.2
HOUSEHOLD SIZE:		
One person	421	13.6
Two persons	933	30.2
Three persons	644	20.8
Four persons	573	18.5
Five persons	295	9.6
Six persons	131	4.2
Seven persons	55	1.8
Eight persons	16	0.5
Nine or more persons	24	0.8
GROSS WEEKLY INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD:		
Under £3	87	2.8
£3 but under £6	354	11.5
£6 but under £8	152	4.9
£8 but under £10	206	6.7
£10 but under £14	549	17.8
£14 but under £20	808	26.1
£20 but under £30	628	20.3
£30 but under £50	239	7.7
£50 or more	69	2.2

Analyses of Expenditure

The expenditure tables published in the Report are presented, so far as possible, in a form generally comparable with those published in the Report on the 1953-54 Enquiry. Tables are provided showing the average weekly expenditure of co-operating households in each of the three years according to types of households, using a grouping comparable with that in Table 48 of the Report on the 1953-54 Enquiry, in order to distinguish households of the same type as those used to provide the expenditure pattern on which the

weights of the present Index of Retail Prices are based. Following the recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee, this "Index" group was obtained by excluding two groups of households from those which co-operated in the 1953-54 Enquiry:—

(a) households the head of which had a recorded gross income in 1953 of £20 a week or more, and

(b) households in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from National Insurance Retirement or similar pensions and/or National Assistance paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

In distinguishing a group similar to (a) in the present Report, it has been necessary to take account of increases in incomes and prices since 1953. This has been done by selecting income levels (within the limits of income ranges defined in fairly broad terms) which included approximately the same proportion of households as in 1953-54. For this purpose, an income of head of household of £25 per week or more has been taken in 1957 and 1958, and £30 per week or more in 1959. Group (b) has been identified in the same way as in the 1953-54 Enquiry, and is described in the tables as Special "Pensioners" households. This group is not, of course, representative of all households containing pensioners, nor of all households consisting solely of pensioners, since the majority of pensioners in the sample live-in households not covered by this definition. The Table below summarises the expenditure patterns of the "Index" group of households and the two excluded groups obtained from the 1959 Survey.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE IN 1959

Note: Because of roundings, totals do not necessarily equal the sum of their constituent items.

	Special "Pensioners" Households	"Index" group of Households	Income of Head of Household £30 per week or more
Total number of households ..	250	2,723	119
Average number of persons per household:			
All persons	1.39	3.22	3.42
Children under 16	0.01	0.96	1.16
Persons 16 and under 65	0.15	2.03	2.12
Persons 65 and over	1.23	0.24	0.14
Persons working for gain*	0.01	1.44	1.21
Persons classed as "retired"† ..	0.70	0.11	0.07

Expenditure Groups:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Housing	18 2	28 11	52 4
Fuel, Light and Power	13 7½	18 10	30 4½
Food	39 6½	103 7	151 5½
Alcoholic Drink‡	2 1½	10 2	23 8
Tobacco‡	3 9½	20 1½	22 2½
Clothing and Footwear	6 10	31 11	74 4½
Durable Household Goods	2 10	23 1	48 5½
Other Goods	6 11½	22 4	50 5½
Transport and Vehicles	2 10½	26 2½	76 4
Services	6 6½	27 0	129 4½
Miscellaneous	—	1 4½	2 1½
Total current consumption expenditure	103 3½	313 7	661 2
Other payments recorded§	2 5	57 3	361 8

Further tables relating to 1959 analyse expenditures by gross income of household, by the quarter of the year in which records were maintained and by four types of area (Greater London, other urban areas with over 100,000 population, smaller urban areas and rural districts), sub-divided by broad income groups. There is also a table for 1958 showing the expenditure patterns of the main types of households defined in terms of household composition. As in the Report of the 1953-54 Enquiry, totals are provided representing personal current expenditure on goods and services, so that the proportions of this total expenditure in different sectors can be calculated. These totals are defined on the same basis as the corresponding totals in the earlier Report, and exclude payments which are really savings or investments, direct taxes, etc. Such payments are shown separately.

The results of the Survey are subject to approximation, as are all estimates from sample investigations. Appendix VII of the Report provides estimates of the sampling error in the Survey expenditure data, while Appendix VIII deals with the general question of the reliability of the information obtained. It explains that, taking into account the scale of the Survey, and the various factors which influence the accuracy of the information obtained in an enquiry of this type, the reliability of the results is considered high for the primary purposes which the Survey was designed to serve.

As the Survey is a continuing one, results will be published for each calendar year as soon as they are available. Some results of the 1960 Survey will appear in this GAZETTE within the next few months.

* Excluding those who normally work ten hours a week or less.
† Those who both described themselves as retired and were above the minimum pensionable age for National Insurance purposes.
‡ These figures are known to be understated. See para. 7 of Appendix VIII of the Report.
§ Income Tax, National Insurance contributions, mortgage and other payments for purchase of dwellings, life, sickness and accident insurances, savings, etc. and net betting payments.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The ninety-third annual Trades Union Congress was held at Portsmouth on Monday, 4th September, 1961, and the four following days. The President was Mr. E. J. Hill, the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress was 984 including 16 delegates from the Electrical Trades Union. Excluding the Electrical Trades Union which was expelled during the course of the Congress, the number of organisations affiliated was 182 and the membership affiliated was nearly 8,056,500 including about 1,388,000 female members. The total membership showed a decrease of about 71,800 on the total affiliated at the previous year's Congress.

The following Table, based on the Statistical Statements relating to the 1961 and 1960 Annual Congresses, shows for each of 18 trade groups the number of unions affiliated and of delegates appointed to attend, and the affiliated membership of the unions concerned.

Trade Group	1961 Congress			1960 Congress		
	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership
Mining and Quarrying ..	4	126	625,409	4	136	678,621
Railways ..	3	44	477,921	3	43	476,820
Transport (other than Railways) ..	10	97	1,419,462	10	98	1,357,478
Shipbuilding ..	5	19	130,911	5	18	130,559
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building ..	26	115	1,389,585	27	131	1,540,615
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades ..	15	47	223,122	15	47	210,294
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing ..	18	69	535,868	18	68	536,987
Printing and Paper ..	13	59	339,105	13	57	327,391
Cotton ..	6	27	115,725	6	29	123,521
Textiles (other than Cotton) ..	23	28	93,039	23	30	92,927
Clothing ..	7	25	166,887	7	26	163,613
Leather and Boot and Shoe Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc. ..	15	67	472,582	15	67	467,025
Agriculture ..	1	16	135,000	1	16	135,000
Public Employees ..	4	28	279,971	4	28	278,526
Civil Service ..	8	68	476,682	8	68	476,661
Non-Manual Workers ..	15	50	271,327	15	51	255,507
General Workers ..	4	61	802,306	4	62	775,504
TOTALS ..	182	968	8,056,493	183	996	8,128,251

Miss B. A. Godwin, O.B.E., General Secretary of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union, was elected Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress for the forthcoming year.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 420 to 440.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during August by 84,000 (+ 44,000 males and + 40,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 24,000,000. The main changes were increases of 16,000 in engineering and electrical goods, 13,000 in financial, scientific and miscellaneous services, 11,000 in construction and 11,000 in distributive trades. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have increased by 93,000 from 24,664,000 to 24,757,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain fell from 297,046 to 290,654 between 14th August and 11th September, 1961, and the number registered as temporarily stopped rose from 8,197 to 26,379. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 9,510 among males and 2,280 among females.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 30th September, 1961, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (on the basis of 31st January, 1956 = 100) were 125.4, 95.8 and 131.0, respectively, as compared with 125.2, 95.8 and 130.7, respectively, at the end of August.

Estimates of the effect of reported changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation in the United Kingdom

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ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1960

The Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on the work of the Factory Inspectorate for the year 1960 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 1479), price 7s. (7s. 7d. including postage).

Presenting the Report the Chief Inspector records that for the second year in succession there had been a rise in the number of reported accidents, the total being 9 per cent. above that for 1959, and the highest for ten years. He notes, however, that the rate of increase in fatal accidents was much less than for accidents generally, giving at least some indication that the severity of injuries sustained in factory accidents is still being reduced, though in certain industries, notably construction, the proportion of fatal accidents remains a matter of grave concern. The rise in accidents to young persons was particularly serious and the Chief Inspector suggests that the increasing numbers of young persons coming into industry present perhaps the greatest challenge of all, since they must be trained in safe working practices from the very beginning. Schools and technical colleges can play an important part, but industry itself must bear the main responsibility.

Accident Statistics

Under Section 64 of the Factories Act, 1937, any accident in which an employed person is killed or is disabled for more than three days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed is notifiable to H.M. District Inspector of Factories. The total number of accidents reported in 1960 was 190,266. This was an increase of 16,195 over the figure for 1959, continuing, at an accelerated rate, the movement begun in that year which had reversed the downward trend recorded between 1948 and 1958. Of the total, 675 were fatal compared with 598 in the previous year. Accidents reportable because of the widening of the definition of "works of engineering construction" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1960, page 150) numbered 879, and of these 19 were fatal. Accidents in factories numbered 161,524, an increase of 13,020 and the highest since 1955. Those on building operations and works of engineering construction, excluding accidents brought in by the extension of the definition, rose by 1,420 to 19,705, the highest ever reported in one year.

Fatal accidents followed a different trend. In factories there has been an almost continuous decrease since the war, the 1960 total of 354 being only four more than the record low figure in 1959. This reduction in recent years is undoubtedly due in part to improved safety standards and advances in medical arrangements and techniques. Constructional work continues to claim a high proportion of deaths; one in 76 accidents was fatal in 1960, compared with an average of one in 282 for all processes subject to the Factories Acts.

Accidents to women and young persons increased proportionately more than those to men. The incidence rates for manufacturing industries reveal a rise of 4 per cent. in accidents to males, compared with 9 per cent. for females. There were 12,651 accidents to young persons, an increase of 15 per cent.

Probable Causes of Increase

The average number of workers subject to the Factories Acts increased in 1960 by a little more than 4 per cent., but this was not in itself large enough to account for the increase in accidents. More accidents are likely to occur when more machines are being operated, more goods and materials handled or stored, longer hours worked, and the rate of flow of work is changed. The average level of the Index of Industrial Production rose during 1960 by 8 per cent., and rapid expansion resulted in strains within industry and consequent problems of production and storage. Adequate measures to prevent accidents arising from these causes had not always been taken, though they should have been planned at the same time as the increase in output.

Analysis by Cause

An analysis by cause separately for men, women and young persons shows strikingly how young persons were involved in proportionately more accidents caused by machines than were adults. For example, machinery in motion under power caused 21 per cent. of accidents to boys and 28 per cent. of those to girls, against 14 per cent. and 18 per cent. to men and women respectively.

An analysis of the causes of accidents in factories alone shows that handling was again responsible for more factory accidents than any other single cause (42,067, or 26.1 per cent.). Falls caused 24,582 accidents, or 15.2 per cent., and accounted for more than 22 per cent. of all fatal accidents in factories in 1960. Those due to machinery, 34,170 or 19.3 per cent., included 85 deaths arising from power driven machinery in motion, or 27 per cent. of all fatal accidents.

Lifting, Moving and Carrying

A separate chapter of the Report is devoted to this subject. As already mentioned, the largest single cause of accidents in 1960, accounting for more than a quarter of the total, was the manual handling of goods and materials. Between 1950 and 1958 (the latest year for which comparative figures are available) there was a steady reduction in the rate of handling accidents, no doubt largely due to the increased use of mechanisation and of power driven vehicles. It is therefore both significant and regrettable, the Report says, that the only category of accidents to show a rise over the same period was that caused by transport other than railways (although in absolute numbers the rise was more than compensated by the decrease in handling accidents), but as long as 40,000 handling accidents annually continue to outnumber those from any other cause, attention must justifiably remain focused upon them. There was need in industry generally, and in those particular industries which had, by their nature, a handling accident rate higher than the

national average, for wider use of mechanical handling, and for the adoption of safe handling practices. Mechanical handling was not a panacea: it might sometimes bring hazards of its own, but the balance of advantage lay with the installation of mechanical devices, coupled with the taking of proper precautions in their use. The Report reviews recent developments in mechanical handling, apart from the specialised subject of cranes and other lifting machines. Attention is drawn to the hazards associated with a particular piece of equipment, as well as its advantages.

Accidents at Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction

Accidents reported from building operations in 1960 totalled 16,934, of which 217 were fatal. The corresponding totals for 1959 were 15,410 and 169. The number of reported accidents on building operations has increased steadily since 1951, and the 1960 totals are the highest yet recorded. From works of engineering construction there were 3,650 accidents of which 60 were fatal.

An analysis of these accidents by type of work undertaken and by primary cause shows that 6,633 building accidents (39 per cent. of the total) and 101 of the deaths (46 per cent.) occurred during the construction, maintenance and demolition of industrial buildings. Among works of engineering construction, works on pipelines and sewers, and on roads and airfields, were the categories from which the greatest number of accidents were reported. Falls from heights, both of persons and materials, caused a high proportion of all accidents on construction work. Many of the accidents from falls which occurred during the year could have been avoided if the requirements of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations had in all cases been properly observed. The figures of falls during work on roofs clearly establish the need for greater attention to safety precautions in roofing work, and the problems raised by the increasing use of transport on sites is a matter for urgent attention.

Electrical Accidents

There were 822 electrical accidents (41 fatal) in 1960 compared with 738 (34 fatal) in the previous year. An analysis of these accidents shows that a large proportion arose from the use of portable and transportable equipment. Excluding those arising from welding eye flash, 219 accidents (16 fatal) were associated with such equipment. Eight of the 41 deaths were caused by contact with overhead transmission and distribution lines.

Analysis by Nature and Site of Injury

Accidents causing hand and wrist injuries (32 per cent. of the total) and those causing injuries to the feet and ankles (22 per cent.) were again predominant. The 1960 figures indicate special risks in the food, metal goods, textile, timber and furniture, paper converting, printing and bookbinding, and plastics industries. Injuries to the eyes totalled 7,043, of which 4,072 were in metal manufacturing and engineering. More than one-tenth of all accidents gave rise to sprains or strains of the trunk, and there was a higher than average proportion of injuries of this type in the metal manufacturing, shipbuilding, locomotive and railway equipment, bricks and pottery, and rubber and linoleum industries.

Personal Protection of the Worker

Commenting that the first approach to problems of industrial safety and health is to try to make the work itself safe, rather than to equip the worker against its hazards, the Report states that although advocated as a last resort, there should be no doubt that personal protection has an important role to play in accident prevention. It is in such causation groups as the handling of goods, the use of hand tools, persons falling, being struck by falling articles, and stepping on or striking against objects, which together account for 65 per cent. of all reported occurrences, that the wearing of personal protection is most likely to reduce the accident toll. When the need to wear protective equipment was obvious, workers would normally do so as a matter of course; but where the need was perhaps equally important, but less obvious, the worker might be inclined to take risks. The importance of comfort and appearance (e.g. as in the case of head coverings worn by women workers) is emphasised, and the need for supervisory responsibility to be exercised both by precept and example is pointed out. The foreman who walked about a building site in a soft cap could hardly expect his workmen to wear safety helmets. The decisive role in persuading the worker to wear protective clothing was, however, that played by management, who had to lay down policy and take all practicable steps to see that it was carried out. Amongst such steps few were more potent than the force of example. Unless the interest of management at all levels was clearly shown and put into practice all other efforts would be in vain.

Electrical Developments

The problem of accidents from overhead lines remains serious. Improved designs of two forms of equipment are being developed to reduce the risk of shock from contact with the line; on one an insulated guard is placed on the jib of the crane, and the other consists of electronic equipment with a sensitive probe mounted slightly forward of the head of the jib, and with electronic assembly and warning apparatus in the driver's cab. There is, however, a danger that workers will rely too much on fixed devices, because they fail to recognise their limitations. It is therefore safer both in principle and practice to keep workers away from overhead lines whenever possible. Advances in the field of semi-conductor engineering have assisted the design of new improved and more reliable safety devices. Progress in "miniaturisation", which is partly dependent on these new techniques, can be expected to make further improvements possible.

Engineering Developments

Substantial numbers of injection moulding machines used in the plastics industry are being imported from European countries with guards that fall below British standards. Neither is this difficulty confined to the plastics industry, and the Report advises all importers and prospective users, in their own interests, to ascertain the legal requirements beforehand. Advice can always be obtained from the Factory Inspectorate. In many cases the lower prices of imported machines would be off-set by the cost of safeguards which the user would subsequently be required to provide.

Chemical Developments

Over the last ten years there have been further developments in the polymerisation of ethylene and similar unsaturated materials. The Report calls attention to the hazards in the manufacture and manipulation of metallic alkyls used as catalyst in certain polymerisations. Nearly all these alkyls are spontaneously flammable in air and their use has necessitated the development of plant from which oxygen can be rigorously excluded and the process carried on in an inert atmosphere. In addition aluminium alkyls will decompose explosively on contact with water. In the face of hazards such as these, contamination of an operative's clothing must always be avoided. Although the trend is increasingly towards the use of less toxic substances in the manufacture of foamed or expanded plastics many highly toxic substances are still used and it is essential to carry on such processes under effective exhaust ventilation. With the exception of polyvinyl chloride nearly all expanded plastics in their finished form present a fairly high fire risk. Where they are used, care must be taken to prevent contamination with other materials liable to spontaneous ignition. Many toxic compounds which are being increasingly used as pesticides, fungicides and seed dressings involve serious risks. Organic mercurial compounds used as powder or liquid seed dressings are some of these. Investigations have shown that it is possible to design machines to apply the dressing in safety provided that scrupulous cleanliness is observed and spillage avoided.

Developments in Building and Civil Engineering

The use of compressed air for the construction of foundations for a building, or a heavy plant, was seen for the first time in this country during 1960. A power station which had to be built on marshy ground had its principal foundations formed by sinking

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES ON INDUSTRIAL HEALTH IN 1960

The Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on Industrial Health for the year 1960 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 1478), price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d. including postage).

As in previous years the Report reviews the events of the year, and gives details of industrial diseases, poisoning and gassing. A special subject dealt with is a survey of the more important organic solvents and the health risks arising from their use in industry. The Report refers to the increasing use of copper based beryllium alloys, and the action taken by Inspectors to keep the matter under close review and give appropriate advice on precautions to be taken against health risks caused by dust and fumes. It also points out that in manufacturing beryllium on a large scale to meet demands in the atomic energy field elaborate environmental and personal precautions have to be observed.

Review of the Year

Much of the legislation passed or in preparation during 1960 arose out of the Factories Act, 1959, further provisions of which were brought into operation in the course of the year. An order was made bringing into force a section of this Act from 1st August, 1960, whereby all factory occupiers, unless specially exempted, must include running hot and cold or warm water among the washing facilities provided for workers. The Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order, 1960, operative from 1st January, 1961, amends the Factories Act, 1937, regarding cleanliness of premises, and requires that a suitable paint shall be applied so as to produce a continuous film capable of being washed. Conditions that have to be satisfied before a person can be deemed to be trained in first-aid treatment in factories where more than 50 persons are employed are prescribed by the First-aid (Standard of Training) Order, 1960, effective from 1st July, 1961. Registered nurses, enrolled assistant nurses and persons recognised by an approved training organisation are regarded as being qualified in first-aid treatment. The St. John Ambulance Association, the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross Society are designated in the Order as approved training organisations, and other suitable training organisations may receive Certificates of Approval from the Chief Inspector of Factories. The First-aid Boxes (Miscellaneous Industries) Order, 1960, which took effect on 1st October, 1960, specified the industries and processes for which provision must be made for the inclusion of waterproof adhesive wound dressings and plaster in first-aid boxes. (References to the operation of these Orders will be found in articles in the June (page 242), September (page 360) and October (page 394), 1960, issues of this GAZETTE.)

The same standard of first-aid training as that laid down for factories is prescribed for docks in draft Regulations prepared during the year and circulated for comment to interested organisations, and work continued through the year on draft Regulations dealing with the hazards encountered in work involving ionising radiations.

The Industrial Health Advisory Committee met twice during 1960 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Labour. Its

approximately 350 concrete caissons with the help of compressed air, which had been similarly used to sink concrete caissons for the foundations of heavy machinery and plant.

Other Industrial Developments

Recent developments in the design of factory buildings affect the safety, health and welfare of those employed in them, and the Report quotes examples which show that while there have been some changes for the better, certain of the new materials and techniques brought problems of their own, and there is still room for improvement in the plans prepared by architects, so as to comply with the structural provisions of the Factories Acts. Many buildings, in some cases very tall ones, are being constructed with extensive glass walling. This gives natural lighting, but architects should bear in mind the resultant serious problems of external cleaning, including those of means of access.

Fire Risks and Precautions

Important new fire provisions, designed to safeguard factory buildings and other property, as well as the lives of workers, came into operation in 1960. Many inspectors reported that occupiers were showing much greater awareness of fire risks in their factories, and displaying great interest in providing adequate fire fighting equipment and in improving means of escape. Occasionally, however, neglect of obvious precautions still led to disaster. While major fire losses continued to be in factories with traditional fire hazards, an increasing number of reports mentioned fires in premises where newer materials were in use. Many of the new foamed rubbers and plastics are highly flammable in their fabricated state because of the large surface area per unit weight of material. The use of highly flammable solvents in varied processes, such as powder metallurgy, electrostatic paint spraying, the manufacture of adhesives and the production of glass fibre mouldings, had all caused concern.

Staff and Organisation

At the end of the year there were 416 inspectors of all grades in post. During the year 32 new inspectors were appointed, and ten successful candidates were awaiting appointment. In the General Inspectorate there were 20 vacancies, in the Medical Branch one, in the Electrical Branch one, in the Engineering Branch two, and in the Chemical Branch eight.

discussions were again concentrated on the need to stimulate the growth of medical services in factories, and on the development of industrial hygiene services for chemical, physical and biological testing. A booklet "Health at Work" describing 14 existing industrial medical schemes was prepared with the Committee's assistance, and published in December (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1961, page 10). The development of industrial hygiene and group industrial health services received valuable support from the grant of £250,000 made by the Trustees of the Nuffield Foundation for these purposes.

The Medical Branch Laboratory continued to combine clinical and laboratory investigations of workers exposed to various toxic hazards, in particular exposure to lead and mercury, and a number of investigations were undertaken in factories in co-operation with the Chemical Branch. In some instances serious hazards were discovered, and recommendations were made for the immediate improvement of working conditions.

Appointed Factory Doctors carried out 500,984 examinations of young persons for certificates of fitness under the Factories Acts during 1960, an increase of 21,962 on the previous year.

Industrial Diseases, Poisoning and Gassing

The total number of cases of industrial poisoning or disease notified under Section 66 of the Factories Act, 1937, and under Section 3 of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act was 569. This included 55 cases of lead poisoning, six of anthrax and 17 of aniline poisoning, none of which was fatal; of 13 cases of compressed air illness, two were fatal, and there were also two fatalities in the six mercurial poisoning cases which were recorded. Notified cases of epitheliomatous ulceration totalled 173 with six fatalities, and there were 298 cases of chrome ulceration. Of the 222 gassing accidents which were notified, 20 were fatal. The Report contains statistical tables giving comparison with previous years, and a large number of case histories.

Health Risks from the use of Industrial Solvents

Many industrial solvents can be harmful to their users if precautions are neglected. The property of causing narcosis is common to most organic industrial solvents. In addition, certain solvents have a toxic property, which, being slower in onset and hence usually insidious, tends to be more serious in effects. Whereas recovery following narcosis is usually complete, recovery after toxic manifestations may be incomplete, for irreversible damage to certain organs of the body may already have taken place. The general principles of protection against harmful effects are described, and the Report points out that it is desirable to arrange for the medical supervision of all workers exposed, or liable to be exposed, to the toxic effects of solvents. Solvents are necessary for many industrial processes, says the Report, and their use is likely to become more widespread. Employers and workers alike should therefore understand something of their effects and the precautions which should be taken to safeguard health.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND IN POLICE FORCES

The monthly analyses of manpower published in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 420 of this issue) give separate figures for "Local Government Service". Those figures relate to Local Government Service as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification, and exclude those employees of Local Authorities (such as teachers, transport staffs, building workers, etc.) who, in accordance with the principles underlying the Standard Industrial Classification, are included in other industry groups. The figures are based primarily on the counts of national insurance cards exchanged and, as the counts have to be made on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification, it is not possible to obtain information from that source about the total numbers employed by Local Authorities.

The co-operation of Local Authorities, however, makes it possible to publish full details in respect of the end of June of each year. The Authorities complete a return at that time showing the numbers employed in each of the main departments and services, and figures for June, 1960, obtained from this source were published on page 468 of the December, 1960, issue of this GAZETTE. Corresponding figures for June, 1961, are now given in the Table below.

The figures cover (a) all employees of the Councils of all Counties, Boroughs (County, Metropolitan and Municipal), Urban Districts and Rural Districts in England and Wales and of Counties and Burghs (large and small) in Scotland, and (b) members of the Police Forces (including the Metropolitan Police). The figures for the Police Forces have been obtained from the Home Office and the Scottish Home Department.

The figures represent the total numbers on the pay-rolls at 24th June, 1961, including those temporarily absent through sickness, holidays or other causes. All persons with a normal full-time engagement are included in the columns headed "full-time" and the persons in the columns headed "part-time" are those engaged on a part-time basis whose employment ordinarily involves service for not more than 30 hours a week.

The figures for construction in the Table represent broadly, workpeople employed in separate building or civil engineering departments engaged on the building of houses, the construction of roads, sewers, etc. Persons engaged on ordinary maintenance work are included in the figures for "All other Local Authority Departments". The figures for transport services cover not only road transport services but also docks, river and harbour services, airports and all other forms of public transport operated by Local Authorities.

A qualification that must be borne in mind is that some of the part-time employees of a Local Authority (e.g., teachers and lecturers at evening classes and Technical Colleges) are engaged during the daytime in the service of other employers or are working on their own account, and there is, therefore, some overlap between the figures in the Table and those for other industries. There may, in fact, be some duplication within the Table itself, since some of the overlap may be between two adjoining Local Authorities. The extent of the overlap of all kinds is known to be about 63,000, and it is probable, therefore, that the overlap within the Table is relatively small.

Numbers Employed by Local Authorities and in Police Forces at 24th June, 1961

Department or Service	Males		Females		Total Males and Females
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
England					
Education Department:					
(a) Lecturers and Teachers	119,649	39,339	164,878	37,065	360,931
(b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, School Canteen Staff, etc.)	45,544	8,474	67,683	171,553	293,254
Water Supply	13,290	78	404	122	13,894
Construction	81,761	73	509	117	82,460
Transport Services	62,128	41	8,829	440	71,438
Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes	26,292	2,520	68,928	48,062	145,802
Restaurants and Canteens (excluding School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments;	6,429	1,177	9,221	12,833	29,660
Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses, etc.	321,452	11,900	59,138	22,200	414,690
All other Local Authority Departments	68,686	—	2,206	—	70,892
Police Forces (including Metropolitan Police)	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total (including Police)	745,231	63,602	381,796	292,392	1,483,021
Scotland					
Education Department:					
(a) Lecturers and Teachers	13,929	695	25,271	1,249	41,144
(b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, School Canteen Staff, etc.)	3,777	862	8,833	16,727	30,199
Water Supply	3,078	83	73	21	3,255
Construction	14,868	142	182	17	15,209
Transport Services	12,488	6	2,601	22	15,117
Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes	1,637	121	8,447	5,370	15,575
Restaurants and Canteens (excluding School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments;	763	74	305	139	1,281
Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses, etc.	36,343	2,084	7,167	2,719	48,313
All other Local Authority Departments	8,708	—	273	—	8,981
Police Forces	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total (including Police)	95,591	4,067	53,152	26,264	179,074
Wales					
Education Department:					
(a) Lecturers and Teachers	9,688	1,772	11,731	1,352	24,543
(b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, School Canteen Staff, etc.)	2,491	445	4,838	7,554	15,328
Water Supply	1,334	15	27	4	1,380
Construction	5,417	2	98	5	5,522
Transport Services	2,490	—	477	15	2,984
Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes	1,715	81	3,982	3,006	8,784
Restaurants and Canteens (excluding School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments;	271	112	827	1,138	2,348
Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses, etc.	22,927	939	2,913	1,556	28,335
All other Local Authority Departments	3,840	—	103	—	3,943
Police Forces	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total (including Police)	50,173	3,368	24,996	14,630	93,167
Great Britain					
Education Department:					
(a) Lecturers and Teachers	143,266	41,806	201,880	39,666	426,618
(b) Other Staffs (Clerical Staff, School Cleaners, School Canteen Staff, etc.)	51,812	9,781	81,354	195,834	338,781
Water Supply	17,702	176	504	147	18,529
Construction	102,046	217	789	139	103,191
Transport Services	77,106	49	11,907	477	89,539
Health Services, Day Nurseries, Children's, Aged Persons' and other Homes	29,644	2,722	81,357	56,438	170,161
Restaurants and Canteens (excluding School Canteens); Orchestras; Entertainments;	7,463	1,363	10,353	14,110	33,289
Amusement Parks; Race Courses; Golf Courses, etc.	380,722	14,923	69,218	26,475	491,338
All other Local Authority Departments	81,234	—	2,582	—	83,816
Police Forces (including Metropolitan Police)	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total (including Police)	890,995	71,037	459,944	333,286	1,755,262

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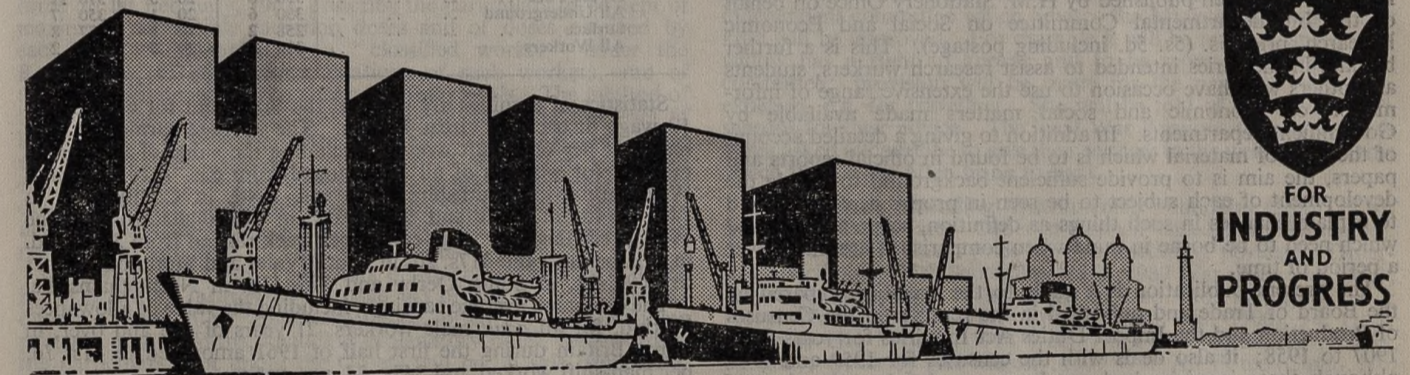
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SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND FOOD PRESERVING WAGES COUNCIL (GREAT BRITAIN)

Commission of Inquiry Recommends Variation

A recommendation that workers in Great Britain employed in the making of sugar confectionery, cocoa and chocolate should be excluded from the scope of the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council is contained in the Report of a Commission of Inquiry set up in October, 1960, under the chairmanship of Sir George Honeyman, C.B.E., Q.C. (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1960, page 469). Copies of the Report may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. (1s. including postage).

The Commission also considered the operation of the Wages Council in relation to the food preserving branch of the industry. They point out that it is not clear whether their terms of reference preclude the possibility of abolition of the Wages Council, but if they were authorised to make a recommendation they would come to the supplementary conclusion that the operation of the Council should be varied further, and in effect abolished, by the exclusion of this branch of the industry also.

The Report records that two of the three unions covering workers in both branches of the industry were of the opinion that Joint Industrial Councils for the two branches which had existed since 1947 and 1948 were adequate for the effective regulation of remuneration and conditions of employment. The third union had some reservations about the adequacy of that for the food preserving branch, but was of the opinion that it would be competent to safeguard the workers' interests if the Wages Council were to be abolished. The employers' organisation in the food preserving branch were "uncompromising" in their opposition to the abolition of that branch of the Wages Council. They asserted that the Joint Industrial Council machinery was quite inadequate, as it did not cover the majority of firms employed in food preserving. The Commission, however, point out that if the branch were to remain within the scope of the Wages Council it would be the only part of the industry of food manufacture subject to statutory wage enforcement. They consider the Joint Industrial Council machinery would be effective enough, and, as with other industries where Wages Councils had been abolished, might stimulate even more interest in the voluntary machinery, and strengthen the membership of the organisations on both sides of the industry.

GUIDE TO OFFICIAL SOURCES Census of Production Reports

"Guides to Official Sources: No. 6, Census of Production Reports" has been published by H.M. Stationery Office on behalf of the Interdepartmental Committee on Social and Economic Research, price 5s. (5s. 5d. including postage). This is a further booklet in the series intended to assist research workers, students and others who have occasion to use the extensive range of information on economic and social matters made available by Government departments. In addition to giving a detailed account of the kind of material which is to be found in official reports and papers, the aim is to provide sufficient background to enable the development of each subject to be seen in proper perspective and to explain changes in such things as definition, scope and method which need to be borne in mind when comparisons are made over a period of time.

The present publication is a guide to the statistics prepared by the Board of Trade and published in the reports on the Censuses of Production and the Import Duties Act Inquiries for years from 1907 to 1958; it also deals with the censuses for 1959 and 1960 although these inquiries had not been completed at the time of going to print.

The development of the Census of Production is traced from the beginning of the century to the present day, with particular reference to changes which have taken place since the end of the last war. A detailed description is given of the kind of information collected and of the statistical items included in the census reports. The analyses made in the reports and the coverage of the censuses and the methods used in taking them are also described.

The booklet contains a comprehensive bibliography of reports on successive censuses of production and there are indexes showing in which reports information is given about particular industries and subjects.

The terms of reference of the Interdepartmental Committee on Social and Economic Research are to bring to the notice of Government departments the potential value to research in the social sciences of the material which they collect, to suggest new methods and areas of collection, and to advise how the information gathered could be made available to research workers. The five Guides already issued have dealt with: (1) labour statistics (revised edition, May, 1958—see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1958, page 458); (2) census reports of Great Britain, 1801-1931; (3) local government statistics; (4) food and agricultural statistics; and (5) social security statistics (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1961, page 197).

EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE FIRST HALF-YEAR OF 1961

The Statistical Statement of the cost of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the first half-year of 1961 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast workings and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. In the first half of 1961 licensed mines produced about 1.2 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

Earnings in the First Half of 1961

	Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Average Earnings (All Ages):					
(i) Per Man-shift worked—					
At the Face	81	4.5	4	7.6	86 0.1
All Underground	69	10.5	4	2.9	74 1.4
Surface	48	5.1	3	7.9	52 1.0
All Workers	65	2.4	4	1.4	69 3.8
(ii) Per Wage-earner per week—					
At the Face	358	6	20	5	378 11
All Underground	330	6	20	1	350 7
Surface	258	2	19	6	277 8
All Workers	316	2	20	0	336 2

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the 19 wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the half-year per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 63s. 7.2d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire* and 64s. 1.4d. in Cumberland to 74s. 11.4d. in Kent and 77s. 3.0d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 315s. 10d. in Cumberland and 317s. 2d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire* to 369s. 1d. in South Derby and 376s. 3d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers, 21 years of age and over, in Great Britain during the first half of 1961 amounted to 71s. 7d. per man-shift worked and 348s. 5d. per week.

* Includes Forest of Dean, previously shown as a separate district.

DIGEST OF WELSH STATISTICS

The seventh annual issue of the Digest of Welsh Statistics, No. 7, 1960 has been issued by the Minister for Welsh Affairs, and can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 7s. (7s. 6d. including postage). The statistical Tables contained in the Digest give figures, where possible, for the calendar year, and the majority cover a sequence of years up to and including 1960. Some of the statistics are provisional only and may be revised in later issues.

The Digest contains statistics for Wales and Monmouthshire grouped in ten main sections relating to: Population and Vital Statistics; Justice and Crime; Social Services; Education; Labour; Building and Construction; Production and Trade; Transport; National Savings; and Local Government Finance. There are in all 98 Tables, including five new ones giving details of infectious diseases, capital expenditure by manufacturing establishments, and income and expenditure of Local Authorities. Five Tables dealing with Local Government Finance have been discontinued. Statistics based on the full Census of Production carried out in 1958 were not available for this issue but it is intended they will be published in next year's Digest. Tables supplied by the Ministry of Labour give an analysis by industry of the estimated total number of insured employees in 1960 with a comparison for 1959; an analysis by industry and by age and duration of unemployment, of numbers unemployed in 1959 and 1960; statistics of vacancies unfilled for each month of the years 1954 to 1960; an analysis by industry and type of employment of young persons entering employment in 1960; and statistics of industrial stoppages of work, workers involved and working days lost in each of the years 1955 to 1960.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Railway Running Sheds

The Minister of Labour has made the Railway Running Sheds (No. 2) Regulations, 1961, which came into operation on 1st October, 1961. These Regulations apply relevant special Regulations under the Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, to railway running sheds brought within the scope of the Acts by Section 25 of the Factories Act, 1959, which came into operation on 1st July, 1961. Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1961 No. 1768) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (6d. including postage).

Ionising Radiation Hazards

The Minister of Labour has made six Orders under the Ionising Radiation (Sealed Sources) Regulations, 1961 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 335). These Orders, which come into force on 1st February, 1962, prescribe the particulars to be kept of maximum permissible radiation doses and of doses received by each worker designated as a "classified worker" under the Regulations, of medical examinations of such workers, and of tests of instruments used to check radiation levels. The method of testing a sealed source for leakage is stipulated and the level of leakage is laid down at which such a source must be taken out of use until it has been repaired. The form of the record which an employer must give to a worker leaving his employment is laid down, as are the particulars which are to be included in certificates of results of examination of photographic films worn by workers to measure any exposure to ionising radiations.

Copies of the Orders, particulars of which will be found in the list of Statutory Instruments on page 443 of this GAZETTE, may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (6d. including postage) each. Forms, including explanatory notes, for recording the particulars kept under the Orders will be on sale from H.M. Stationery Office later in the year. Details will be given in a later issue of this GAZETTE.

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Changes Affecting Certain War Pensioners

Beneficial changes affecting a relatively small number of war pensioners are contained in recent amendments to the War Pensions Instruments.

Final awards for disablement assessed at less than 20 per cent. will be paid as lump sums, instead of weekly allowances over a period, to other ranks. Hitherto this has been done only for officers. This change will take effect from the beginning of the next financial year, in April 1962, and pensioners then receiving these allowances will be able to get the balance due to them as a lump sum.

Where a war widow's pension has been forfeited on proof that she was cohabiting with a man as his wife, the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance will in future have discretion to restore the pension if he is satisfied that cohabitation has ceased; at present the forfeiture is necessarily permanent. (A war widow forfeits her pension on remarriage.) An old power, which is really obsolescent and has been applied to very few cases in recent years, to stop pensions on the ground that the recipient is not "worthy" to receive them, will be abolished for the future. The procedure of the independent committee which advises the Minister in cases of this kind will be improved. For example it will be made clear that the widow has a right to appear and to be represented before the committee; provision will be made for the payment of certain expenses, e.g. for travelling. She will be told of the committee's reasons for their advice. The local War Pensions Committees are being asked to continue to give their services in the welfare problems which these cases often bring to light.

The relevant amending Instruments, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, are: Order-in-Council dated 25th September, 1961, 1914 War, Navy, price 6d. (9d. including postage); Order-in-Council dated 25th September, 1961, 1939 War, Navy, 6d. (9d.); Royal Warrant, 1914 War, Army (Cmd. No. 1499), 6d. (9d.); Royal Warrant, 1939 War, Army (Cmd. No. 1500), 9d. (1s.); Order by Her Majesty, 1914 War, Air Force (Cmd. No. 1497), 6d. (9d.); Order by Her Majesty, 1939 War, Air Force (Cmd. No. 1498), 9d. (1s.); The Personal Injuries (Civilians) (Amendment) (No. 2) Scheme, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 1801), 3d. (6d.).

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

1st April, 1961

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

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LABOUR OVERSEAS

Labour and Social Matters in the Nordic Countries

The article which follows is designed to give an outline of working conditions, social security and welfare in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

Hours

During the period 1956 to 1960, the standard working week in the Nordic countries (other than Iceland) has been reduced from 48 to 45 hours, although collective agreements in some industries provide for longer or shorter hours. In Iceland the standard working week has remained at 48 hours but the Icelandic Federation of Labour give their effective working week as 44 hours.

Overtime

In Finland, Norway and Sweden there are legal limits on the number of hours of overtime to be worked. In Finland it is 24 hours in any two-week period or 36 in any three-week period and the total during the year must not exceed 200 hours unless authorised officially: in Norway, ten hours in any week (unless special permission is obtained), 25 hours in a four-week period and 250 hours in a year; and in Sweden, 48 hours in a four-week period and 200 hours in a year.

Neither Denmark nor Iceland has a statutory limitation as regards permitted overtime.

Paid Annual and Public Holidays

All five countries make statutory provision for 18 days paid annual holiday although in Sweden the introduction of a four-week statutory holiday is under consideration by a Royal Commission. Additional days are provided in Finland and Iceland for workers who have completed over ten years' service, and in Sweden for workers whose employment brings them into contact with radio-

active substances. Certain categories of workers in Sweden, e.g. workers employed underground and salaried workers, receive longer holidays under collective agreements. In Denmark and Norway payment is made equal to 6.5 per cent. of earnings during the qualifying year: in Sweden and Iceland 6 per cent. In Finland the payment for each day of holiday is based on wages paid for the year (excluding overtime) divided by the number of days worked.

The number of statutory public holidays varies from country to country but most workers are granted, either by statute or collective agreement, six to 14 days paid holiday. In Denmark, Finland and Norway these days of holiday are payable at a special rate.

Wages

Information on wages is published by each of the Nordic countries and the details which follow have been taken from Statistical Year Books and other sources. There is a wide variation in review dates and it is therefore difficult to make precise comparisons, but in each case the latest available data has been shown, the current Exchange Rates used, and the amounts rounded up to the nearest penny.

It will be noted that the rates given for Iceland do not vary from industry to industry. This is because, although there are specialist and craft unions, there is only one union covering workers in factories and workshops and all factory and workshop operatives are classed as unskilled for the first four years of their industrial life and semi-skilled thereafter, unless they are specially qualified when their wage rate is subject to a special agreement with their employer. The amounts quoted are the rates payable to workers when entering industry at the age of 17 or over and the semi-skilled workers' rates. The rates for skilled workers vary individually and by factory even within the same industry.

Country	Average Hourly Earnings								Minimum Hourly Rates			
	Denmark		Finland		Norway		Sweden		Iceland			
	4th quarter 1960		4th quarter 1959		4th quarter 1960		average 1958		July, 1961			
Date of Review	19.31 kr. = £1		894 mks. = £1		19.98 kr. = £1		14.40 kr. = £1		120 kr. = £1			
Exchange Rate	19.31 kr. = £1		894 mks. = £1		19.98 kr. = £1		14.40 kr. = £1		120 kr. = £1			
Industry	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled
Textile	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Metal	6 2	4 3	4 7	3 4	5 8	4 1	6 8	5 3	3 5	4 1	2 7	3 4
Pulp and Paper	7 8	4 8	5 4	3 7	6 4	5 1	8 3	5 11				
Printing	6 3	4 5	5 4	3 9	7 1	4 7	7 8	5 6				
Chemical/Rubber	6 9	4 6	6 0	4 4	7 8	4 8	7 7	6 0				
Leather	6 3	4 1	5 3	3 3	6 5	4 6	7 8	5 6				
All Industries	6 5	4 5	4 6	3 5	6 0	4 5	7 5	5 4				
	6 4	4 7	5 2	3 6	6 6	4 4	7 11	5 5				

Social Security

Employers in Denmark do not contribute towards family allowances, old age or disability pensions and their contributions to social security are therefore very low. Both old age and disability insurances are governed mainly by the same regulations and the basic pension rates are also the same: the cost is derived from taxation. Family allowances take the form of income tax deductions.

Sickness insurance was operated under a voluntary employer-trade union scheme until April, 1961, when it was replaced by a compulsory scheme which extended both the scope and period of benefit. Benefit is now payable for 156 days in a 12-month period at the rate of up to 80 per cent. of the normal daily earnings. The cost of the insurance is borne by a fund to which the workers contribute approximately 9d. and the employers 1s. 6d. per week. There is also a State subsidy amounting to one-sixth of the total expenditure. Insurance against employment injuries, which is also compulsory, is administered mainly through approved insurance companies. Unemployment insurance is operated by the Trade Unions with the help of State grants, the amount of State support in each case being based on average unemployment within the Union. Employers pay approximately £1 19s. 4d. a year in respect of each worker into the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

In Finland employers at present make compulsory contribution to insurance in respect of old age pensions, industrial injuries and family allowances. These payments total 6 per cent. of assessable wages. Legislation passed in 1960 made provision for a Central Fund to be set up to supplement existing voluntary unemployment schemes. The Central Fund is financed by employers and controlled by the State. Administration costs are shared equally by employers and the State. Until 1962 employers will contribute one-quarter per cent. of the wage bill and workers one-fifteenth per cent. of wages to unemployment insurance, when contributions will be fixed by special legislation and, from July in that year, employers will be required to provide for and finance, retirement and disability pensions for all workers. Employers contributions for retirement insurance will commence when the workers concerned reach the age of 23 years. Disability pensions will be payable to workers from the age of 18 years providing the degree of disability is such that a pension is payable under the Disabled Persons' Act. Employers may discharge this obligation either by taking out pensions insurance or setting up their own pensions societies or trusts: they will be given a transition period of two years in which to put their measures into effect. The estimated cost to the employer is 4 per cent. of the wages bill.

A Social Insurance Scheme introduced in Iceland in 1960 provides general insurance cover to the cost of which (with the exception of family benefits, sickness and industrial accidents) the employers contribute 14 per cent. of the fund, the individual 32 per cent., the State 36 per cent. and Local Authorities 18 per cent. Family benefits are financed entirely by the State; Sickness benefits by the State, Local Authorities and the individual; and industrial accident insurance by the employers alone.

Disability insurance is covered by legislation which became effective in 1956. All citizens from the age of 16 years up to pensionable age are covered and persons in need of special care or nursing are able to obtain benefit providing there is no-one legally obliged to provide for them.

An Unemployment Relief Scheme was introduced in 1956. The workers do not contribute, the fund being built up by contributions from the employers, the State and Local Authorities in the proportions of 1:2:1.

In Norway employers pay contributions to funds covering old age and disability pensions, sickness, industrial injury and unemployment. These contributions were estimated by the Employers' Confederation at the beginning of 1960 to equal 5.9 per cent. of the adult men's average hourly earnings; the percentage is higher for lower incomes.

Under a joint voluntary pensions agreement entered into in December, 1960, which comes into effect in January, 1962, all employers who belong to the Norwegian Employers' Federation must make provision for workers' pensions. All workers over 20 and under 65 years old who perform a fixed minimum number of hours a week will qualify for a retirement pension up to about £120 a year. The employer will pay two-thirds of the premium (4s. 6d. a week) and the worker one-third.

A scheme for the payment of disability pensions has only recently (January, 1961) been introduced. Persons suffering from a permanent disability which reduces earning capacity to two-thirds may choose between three forms of benefit according to the degree of disability. Supplementary benefits may be paid by the Local Authority or through individual firms' pension schemes. At the same time, a new Act relating to occupational injuries came into effect to cover all categories of employed persons as well as school children and students during their period of instruction.

In Sweden employers pay contributions to funds covering sickness insurance (including maternity benefit and industrial injuries), amounting to approximately 2 per cent. of earnings. In addition, employers pay a contribution of 1.9 per cent. of earnings under the

statutory Supplementary Pensions Scheme; their contribution to this scheme will rise by about 0.6 per cent. annually up to 4.5 per cent. in 1964.

Unemployment insurance, covering approximately 1½ million workers, is administered by 45 recognised unemployment insurance funds which are supervised and subsidised by the Royal Labour Market Board. Unemployment relief, which is paid where there is no entitlement to benefit, is mainly financed by State subsidy and is subject to a means test.

Rehabilitation, Training and Vocational Guidance Schemes

The degree of development of training schemes for disabled persons varies widely from country to country although they all have a basic qualification as regards disability pensions that a claimant must, because of physical or mental disability, be unable to provide for his own support by gainful employment. The degree of disability in Iceland is three-quarters earning capacity and in the other countries two-thirds.

All five countries have schemes for vocational guidance but Sweden, in particular, has a very comprehensive scheme for both training and guidance.

In Denmark the employment of disabled persons is governed by the Rehabilitation Act of 1960 which co-ordinates previous piecemeal legislation. Under the Act, disabled persons receive help towards training or re-training, and preferential admission to employment, although there is no direct quota system. Central and Local Government undertakings and institutions, concessionary companies, and institutions operating with public support may be required to give preference to disabled persons who cannot be employed on the open market. Rehabilitation centres to be established by the Ministry of Social Affairs will work in close co-operation with the public employment services. Apprenticeship, which covers all persons engaged in handicraft undertakings in industries, shops, commerce and offices as well as persons in State and municipal employment, is also covered by legislation. No collective agreement may limit the number of apprentices in any trade governed by the Act. Vocational guidance is governed by legislation passed in 1953 under which the public employment service provides free vocational information and advice.

Finland is the only Nordic country to establish a general legislative framework for rehabilitation. The Disabled Persons Act, 1946 (amended in 1952) covers disablement, whether civilian or military, and makes provision for medical treatment and training as well as specialised employment services and financial aid to purchase tools and set up business. There is no quota system to compel firms to employ disabled persons. Apprenticeship, which is governed by an Act passed in 1923 (revised 1934), is appropriate to manufacturing industries and handicrafts in towns with over 5,000 inhabitants. A vocational guidance programme was provided for by legislation passed in 1960. The responsibility for this programme rests with the Ministry in charge of manpower questions.

In Iceland vocational guidance is governed by legislation passed in 1949. Schemes for apprenticeship are controlled by an Apprenticeship Council which was established by legislation passed in the same year. The Council is empowered to set up Examining Boards in each branch of handicrafts.

In Norway schemes for apprenticeship cover most trades and occupations in industry and have recently been extended to cover commerce and offices. These are administered by legislation which is being implemented gradually. Vocational guidance is governed by legislation passed in 1940. Vocational guidance officers are attached to most of the major employment exchanges.

In Sweden the training of disabled persons is performed in workshops in conjunction with the invalid rehabilitation centres in Stockholm and three other large towns. Disabled persons can also be placed with independent firms for training. There is no quota system, but the Labour Market Board has recently issued an instruction calling for a better appreciation of disabled persons and their potential value on the labour market, and more energetic canvassing and follow-up procedures to increase the numbers placed in employment. Over 5,000 disabled persons were undergoing training in October, 1960. There is no apprenticeship legislation, although there is a national agreement between the employers' and workers' Central Organisations containing detailed provisions relating to the training of apprentices. Bipartite Apprenticeship Councils have been established for the various trades: these Councils work closely with the Labour Market Vocational Council. Traditional vocational training is the responsibility of the Vocational Training Board which is Government controlled. Occupational training has recently been provided for pupils in their final school year to spend part of it in a State-supported training centre. A new method of training has been introduced under which unemployed persons and school-leavers can be given an intensive course (8-13 weeks) in modern industrial workshops. Recruitment for accelerated courses in training centres is confined to the unemployed.

General

In recent years there has been a growing trend by the Nordic countries towards closer integration, both economically and socially. This has resulted in a number of practical measures designed to facilitate communication between the countries. For instance, a Convention was signed in May, 1954 (see article in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1954) to provide for the free flow of manpower between Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland and under which employment permits have been abolished and the employment services of the respective countries have undertaken to co-operate to ensure that the supply of manpower is, as far as possible, arranged through the public employment exchanges for the benefit of the countries involved. There is a provision for the exchange of labour market statistics and information on policy and, if necessary, the signatory countries are pledged to discuss measures for the maintenance of full employment.

From 1st January, 1961, an Unemployment Insurance Convention, which is a corollary of the 1955 Social Security Convention, started operating between all five Nordic countries.

Factory Inspection and Accidents in the Irish Republic, 1960

The Department of Industry and Commerce of the Republic of Ireland have issued their Report for the year ended 30th September, 1960, on the administration of the Factories Act, 1955.

The Report notes that whilst, in general, working conditions in Irish factories continue to be satisfactory, with most factory occupiers adopting a responsible attitude in regard to safety precautions and health and welfare arrangements, it is nevertheless evident from accident figures that there is scope for considerable improvement in safety measures.

Inspection of Premises

At 30th September, 1960, the total number of premises on the official register was 9,598 (compared with 9,248 a year earlier), comprising 8,968 factories, 256 docks, 80 warehouses, 267 building operations and 27 works of engineering construction. (A substantial increase in the number of building operations marks the coming into effect from 1st April, 1960, of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1959—see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1960, page 397.) During the year Factory Inspectors made 13,571 visits to 9,457 of these premises employing 96,253 men, 47,003 women, 10,129 boys and 14,834 girls.

Accidents

Fatal accidents and accidents which result in the whole or partial disability of a worker for more than three days must be notified to the Minister for Industry and Commerce. The number of accidents notified during the period totalled 1,995; eleven men and one boy were fatally injured, and non-fatal accidents involved 1,545 men, 192 women, 169 boys and 77 girls. Of the total number of persons, 504 (including one person fatally injured) were employed in the food, drink and tobacco industries, 415 (two) in the metals, engineering and vehicles industries, 260 in textiles and clothing, 152 in the woodworking and furniture industry, 152 (one) in the brick, building material, pottery and glass industries, 128 in paper-making, stationery, printing and bookbinding, 81 (two) in the manufacture of fertilisers, chemicals, paints, etc., 78 (one) in docks and works of engineering construction, 54 (three) in building operations and the remaining 171 (two) in other industries.

Causes of Accidents

An analysis by causation shows that 451 accidents involved machinery moved by mechanical power, 111 molten metal and other hot or corrosive substances and 99 the use of hand tools. Falling objects caused 227 accidents including three fatalities, whilst 322 persons were themselves injured in falling, four fatally. The remaining 785 accidents (five fatal) were due to various other causes. In compliance with a requirement to notify certain "dangerous occurrences", nine fire incidents, each causing a complete suspension of ordinary work for at least 24 hours, were reported.

Medical Examination

During the year 14,534 young persons were medically examined under the Factories Act, 1955, and certificates of fitness to take factory employment were issued in respect of 4,570 males and 9,902 females. The main reasons for refusal of certificates in 62 cases (15 males and 47 females) were malnutrition, head infestation and diseases of the throat and nose. Regulations relating to pottery manufacture and decoration, chromium plating and electric accumulators require period medical examination of persons employed, and 1,255 such examinations were carried out. One case of lead poisoning was reported but none of chronic ulceration.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

The Trade Union Situation in the United Kingdom:

The International Labour Office has recently published the Report of a Mission which last year carried out a factual survey on freedom of association in the United Kingdom. The Report is the third of a series, the first two of which concerned the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 200).

The Mission consisted of officials of the International Labour Office, under the leadership of Mr. John Price. They spent about six weeks in the United Kingdom carrying out a programme of work drawn up by themselves. They were received by the Minister of Labour (then the Rt. Hon. Edward Heath, M.B.E., M.P.). Besides meeting officials of the Trades Union Congress and the British Employers' Confederation, the Mission interviewed many representatives of trade unions at both national and local level, as well as representatives of firms and employers' organisations, and also officials of Government departments. The places visited by the Mission included London, Manchester, Wilton, Middlesbrough, Belfast, Glasgow, Motherwell and Cardiff.

The Report contains an account of the historical background and development of the British trade union movement and of its present-day structure and administration. There are chapters about the participation of trade unions in the determination of conditions of labour and in the settling of disputes, and about the part they play in national affairs. The Report concludes with an appraisal of the general situation.

The Report is obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Director, International Labour Office, 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1. (price 7s. 6d., 123 pages).

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in August

GENERAL SUMMARY

During August, 1961, the number in civil employment is estimated to have increased by 84,000 to 24,000,000. The main increases were in engineering and electrical goods, financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services, construction and the distributive trades.

The Employment Exchanges filled 183,000 vacancies in the four-week period ended 6th September, 1961. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 6th September, was 328,000; this was 31,000 less than in August.

In the week ended 26th August, 1961, the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,775,000. In the same week, the estimated number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 39,000.

There were 317,000 persons registered as unemployed on 11th September, of whom 291,000 were wholly unemployed and 26,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 14th August and 11th September, unemployment rose by 12,000. The main increases were in the vehicle and textile industries.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in September was 1.4 per cent.; it was 1.4 per cent. in August and in September, 1960. The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 134,000—46 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of August was 24,757,000, an increase of 93,000 compared with the end of July.

GENERAL MANPOWER POSITION

The broad changes in the manpower situation between end-July and end-August, 1961, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-August, 1960.

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

	August, 1960	June, 1961	July, 1961	August, 1961	Change during August, 1961
Number in Civil Employment..	23,807	23,865	23,916	24,000	+ 84
Males	15,628	15,640	15,666	15,710	+ 44
Females	8,179	8,225	8,250	8,290	+ 40
Wholly Unemployed§	305	251	279	293	+ 14
Males§	218	184	204	213	+ 9
Females§	87	67	75	80	+ 5
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	513	474	469	464	- 5
Males	498	439	454	448	- 6
Females	15	15	15	16	+ 1
Total Working Population† ..	24,625	24,590	24,664	24,757	+ 93
Males	16,344	16,283	16,324	16,371	+ 47
Females	8,281	8,307	8,340	8,386	+ 46

* The figures of employment for all dates 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-1961.

† The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, all persons—employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid-off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

‡ Amended figure.

§ End of month estimates.

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad industrial groups is given in the Table below.

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry or Service	August, 1960	June, 1961	July, 1961	August, 1961	Change during August, 1961
Agriculture and Fishing	993	947	954	956	+ 2
Mining and Quarrying	753	729	727	726	- 1
Food, Drink and Tobacco	836	832	844	846	+ 2
Chemicals and Allied Industries	537	542	544	546	+ 2
Metal Manufacture	626	633	631	631	...
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2,078	2,130	2,131	2,147	+ 16
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	251	242	242	242	...
Engineering	223	208	207	207	+ 2
Vehicles	560	564	563	565	+ 2
Metal Goods	847	839	836	838	+ 2
Textiles	585	589	585	590	+ 5
Clothing and Footwear	1,646	1,638	1,637	1,649	+ 12
Other Manufactures .....	...	...	...	...	...
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,889	8,917	8,920	8,963	+ 43
Construction	1,577	1,592	1,589*	1,600	+ 11
Gas, Electricity and Water	371	376	376	378	+ 2
Transport and Communication	1,671	1,686	1,693	1,696	+ 3
Distributive Trades	3,313	3,309	3,330	3,341	+ 11
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services	4,994	5,048	5,065	5,078	+ 13
National Government Service	505	512	511	511	...
Local Government Service	741	749	751	751	...
Total in Civil Employment	23,807	23,865	23,916*	24,000	+ 84

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of August, 1960, and June, July and August, 1961. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid-off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

* Amended figure.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	August, 1960			June, 1961			July, 1961			August, 1961		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	665.1	18.4	683.5	642.3	18.4	660.7	639.5	18.4	657.9	638.3	18.4	656.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco	455.2	366.0	821.2	456.4	361.3	817.7	465.7	363.9	829.6	463.6	367.2	830.8
Grain Milling	32.4	8.0	40.4	32.3	8.2	40.5	32.6	8.2	40.8	32.8	8.3	41.1
Bread and Flour Confectionery	84.3	55.9	140.2	84.3	57.9	142.2	85.7	57.8	143.5	86.5	58.9	145.4
Biscuits	18.7	40.3	59.0	18.6	37.3	55.9	18.9	37.8	56.7	18.8	39.7	58.5
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	36.3	34.5	70.8	37.3	35.6	72.9	38.9	36.0	74.9	38.4	36.1	74.5
Milk Products	25.5	12.5	38.0	27.6	14.0	41.6	27.5	14.0	41.5	26.2	13.6	39.8
Sugar	13.2	4.4	17.6	12.4	4.4	16.8	12.5	4.3	16.8	12.6	4.3	16.9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	41.1	67.7	108.8	40.8	65.1	105.9	41.1	65.5	106.6	41.3	67.3	108.6
Fruit and Vegetable Products	30.5	54.1	84.6	30.4	50.4	80.8	32.1	51.1	83.2	30.4	49.5	79.9
Animal and Poultry Products	15.5	4.2	19.7	15.4	4.2	19.6	15.5	4.2	19.7	15.8	4.3	20.1
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	21.6	17.9	39.5	21.5	18.2	39.7	21.8	18.2	40.0	22.0	18.2	40.2
Brewing and Malting	77.8	20.3	98.1	78.4	20.4	98.8	80.1	20.7	100.8	80.3	20.7	101.0
Other Drink Industries	39.6	22.7	62.3	39.2	23.0	62.2	40.5	23.4	63.9	40.1	23.3	63.4
Tobacco	18.7	23.5	42.2	18.2	22.6	40.8	18.5	22.7	41.2	18.4	23.0	41.4
Chemicals and Allied Industries	384.9	150.0	534.9	388.8	151.2	540.0	390.3	151.9	542.2	391.0	152.9	543.9
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	18.2	0.5	18.7	18.4	0.5	18.9	18.4	0.5	18.9	18.4	0.5	18.9
Mineral Oil Refining	32.8	7.2	40.0	32.6	7.2	39.8	32.6	7.2	39.8	32.7	7.2	39.9
Lubricating Oils and Greases	17.3	2.5	19.8	17.1	2.4	19.5	17.1	2.4	19.5	17.1	2.4	19.5
Chemicals and Dyes	173.6	45.5	219.1	176.0	46.5	222.5	176.7	46.9	223.6	176.8	47.2	224.0
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	31.4	43.3	74.7	32.4	43.2	75.6	32.8	43.3	76.1	33.1	43.9	77.0
Explosives and Fireworks	21.4	11.3	32.7	20.2	10.9	31.1	20.1	10.8	30.9	20.0	10.7	30.7
Paint and Printing Ink	34.7	14.4	49.1	34.5	14.5	49.0	34.6	14.4	49.0	34.7	14.5	49.2
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap, etc.	30.6	14.8	45.4	31.3	15.0	46.3	31.5	15.4	46.9	31.6	15.3	46.9
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	25.9	5.5	31.4	27.0	5.9	32.9	27.1	5.9	33.0	27.2	6.0	33.2
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	9.2	5.0	14.2	9.3	5.1	14.4	9.4	5.1	14.5	9.4	5.2	14.6
Metal Manufacture	548.6	76.3	624.9	554.0	77.8	631.8	552.3	77.9	630.2	552.4	78.2	630.6
Iron and Steel (General)	275.6	24.1	299.7	280.0	25.0	305.0	279.3	25.1	304.4	279.3	25.3	304.6
Steel Tubes	45.7	8.9	54.6	47.3	9.3	56.6	47.0	9.3	56.3	46.8	9.3	56.1
Iron Castings, etc.	111.7	14.8	126.5	112.2	15.4	127.6	111.6	15.3	126.9	111.5	15.3	126.8
Light Metals	46.6	12.3	58.9	45.6	12.0	57.6	45.6	12.1	57.7	46.0	12.2	58.2
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	69.0	16.2	85.2	68.9	16.1	85.0	68.8	16.1	84.9	68.8	16.1	84.9
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,499.6	552.8	2,052.4	1,544.3	559.7	2,104.0	1,546.9	558.2	2,105.1	1,557.2	563.5	2,120.7
Agricultural Machinery (exc. Tractors)	31.1	4.7	35.8	31.7	4.8	36.5	31.7	4.8	36.5	31.8	4.9	36.7
Metal-working Machine Tools	73.8	13.6	87.4	78.4	14.6	93.0	78.5	14.6	93.1	79.3	14.8	94.1
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	37.7	12.1	49.8	40.9	13.4	54.3	41.0	13.3	54.3	41.6	13.3	54.9
Industrial Engines	33.8	5.8	39.6	34.0	5.6	39.6	34.0	5.6	39.6	34.1	5.6	39.7
Textile Machinery and Accessories	45.6	8.2	53.8	47.2	8.3	55.5	47.2	8.2	55.4	47.5	8.3	55.8
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	23.4	3.5	26.9	24.1	3.4	27.5	24.1	3.4	27.5	24.1	3.5	27.7
Mechanical Handling Equipment	44.9	6.3	51.2	46.2	6.6	52.8	46.5	6.6	53.1	46.8	6.6	53.5
Office Machinery	41.3	17.3	58.6	44.7	19.3	64.0	44.9	19.2	64.1	45.4	19.4	64.8
Other Machinery	274.2	62.0	336.2	283.1	63.6	346.7	283.2	63.6	346.8	285.4	63.9	349.3
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	137.3	17.4	154.7	140.2	18.2	158.4	140.5	18.2	158.7	141.3	18.3	159.6
Ordnance and Small Arms	26.5	6.7	33.2	24.6	5.9	30.5	24.5	5.9	30.4	24.5	5.9	30.4
Other Mechanical Engineering	154.5	45.3	199.8	158.3	45.4	203.7	158.8	45.2	204.0	159.6	45.6	205.2
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	81.4	45.6	127.0	85.8	47.0	132.8	86.3	47.1	133.4	87.1	47.0</	

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Industry	August, 1960			June, 1961			July, 1961			August, 1961		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paper, Printing and Publishing	391.4	213.5	604.9	396.0	211.4	607.4	396.3	211.5	607.8	398.9	214.4	613.3
Paper and Board	73.5	21.2	94.7	74.6	21.6	96.2	74.6	21.6	96.2	74.7	21.8	96.5
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	29.8	36.0	65.8	30.7	35.2	65.9	31.0	35.2	66.2	31.2	35.4	66.6
Other Manufacturers of Paper and Board	31.9	35.6	67.5	32.3	35.5	67.8	32.3	35.4	67.7	32.7	35.8	68.5
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	106.6	29.0	135.6	107.7	29.4	137.1	107.3	29.7	137.0	107.6	30.1	137.7
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	149.6	91.7	241.3	150.7	89.7	240.4	151.1	89.6	240.7	152.7	91.3	244.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	182.0	123.2	305.2	180.9	121.6	302.5	180.5	120.5	301.0	181.8	121.5	303.3
Rubber	84.3	38.6	122.9	84.5	38.3	122.8	84.1	37.8	121.9	84.6	38.2	122.8
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	14.1	4.5	18.6	13.1	4.0	17.1	13.1	4.0	17.1	13.2	4.0	17.2
Brushes and Brooms	7.9	8.3	16.2	7.9	8.5	16.4	7.9	8.6	16.5	8.0	8.6	16.6
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	12.1	21.3	33.4	12.3	21.2	33.5	12.3	21.1	33.4	12.4	21.7	34.1
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	5.1	6.3	11.4	5.3	6.4	11.7	5.3	6.3	11.6	5.3	6.2	11.5
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	35.4	28.2	63.6	34.6	27.5	62.1	34.6	27.0	61.6	34.9	26.9	61.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	23.1	16.0	39.1	23.2	15.7	38.9	23.2	15.7	38.9	23.4	15.9	39.3
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,899.1	2,856.1	8,755.2	5,937.2	2,846.0	8,783.2	5,947.9	2,837.9	8,785.8	5,970.3	2,858.3	8,828.6
Construction	1,367.3	68.5	1,435.8	1,382.3	68.5	1,450.8	1,379.3	68.5	1,447.8	1,390.3	68.5	1,458.8
Gas, Electricity and Water	327.2	43.6	370.8	331.7	44.1	375.8	331.9	44.4	376.3	333.1	45.0	378.1
Gas	109.4	14.8	124.2	108.2	14.8	123.0	107.9	14.8	122.7	108.2	15.1	123.3
Electricity	184.2	26.5	210.7	189.3	27.0	216.3	189.6	27.3	217.0	189.5	27.6	217.1
Water Supply	33.6	2.3	35.9	34.2	2.3	36.5	34.4	2.3	36.7	34.4	2.3	36.7
Transport and Communication	217.7	48.4	266.1	217.1	48.5	265.6	219.9	48.7	268.6	219.4	48.6	268.0
Road Passenger Transport	171.8	15.6	187.4	174.6	16.2	190.8	175.5	16.4	191.9	175.0	16.4	191.4
Road Haulage Contracting	1,340.0	1,466.9	2,806.9	1,336.1	1,475.6	2,811.7	1,341.9	1,491.3	2,833.2	1,347.3	1,497.4	2,844.7
Wholesale Distribution	33.2	194.0	229.2	32.9	190.0	222.9	33.1	191.5	224.6	33.2	192.6	225.8
Retail Distribution	998.9	1,205.6	2,204.5	992.8	1,217.6	2,210.4	996.1	1,232.0	2,228.1	999.4	1,235.9	2,035.3
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies	121.5	34.9	156.4	122.9	35.6	158.5	123.1	35.9	159.0	124.4	36.7	161.1
Dealing in other Industrial Materials, etc.	93.4	32.4	125.8	90.5	32.3	122.8	90.6	31.9	122.5	90.3	32.2	122.5
Miscellaneous Services	71.2	66.3	137.5	67.9	63.6	131.5	69.1	64.3	133.4	69.1	63.9	133.0
Cinemas, Theatres, Radio, etc.	35.1	21.0	56.1	32.5	20.5	53.0	32.1	20.9	53.0	32.4	20.6	53.0
Sport and other Recreations	11.9	27.8	39.7	12.5	27.9	40.4	12.3	28.3	40.6	12.2	28.6	40.8
Betting	194.7	405.7	600.4	191.4	404.5	595.9	197.3	411.3	608.6	195.7	411.3	607.0
Catering, Hotels, etc.	31.3	96.8	128.1	30.7	96.6	127.3	31.6	97.2	128.8	31.9	96.4	128.3
Laundries	11.7	32.4	44.1	11.5	32.2	43.7	11.6	32.0	43.6	11.6	32.7	44.3
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	293.3	61.2	354.5	294.4	62.5	356.9	293.7	62.9	356.6	295.8	63.2	359.0
Motor Repairs, Distributors, Garages, etc.	13.0	3.9	16.9	12.8	3.8	16.6	12.7	3.7	16.4	12.7	3.7	16.4
Repair of Boots and Shoes												

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN AUGUST, 1961†

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 26th August, 1961. 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	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week (000's)	Working part of week (000's)	Total on short-time (000's)	Total as percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours lost		
				Number	Average per operative on overtime					Number	Average per operative on short-time	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	588	172.3	29.3	1,471	8.5	—	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	5	7.6
Bread and Flour Confectionery	106	35.3	33.3	286	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and Allied Industries	321	73.7	23.0	745	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and Dyes	137	30.9	22.6	361	11.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal Manufacture	485	116.4	24.0	1,019	8.8	0.2	8.6	8.8	1.8	88	9.9	—
Iron and Steel (General)	234	34.7	14.8	329	9.5	0.2	7.9	8.1	3.5	81	10.0	—
Iron Castings, etc.	102	33.8	33.1	267	7.9	—	0.6	0.6	0.6	5	8.5	—
Engineering (inc. Marine Engineering) and Electrical Goods	1,466	553.5	37.8	4,410	8.0	—	0.2	0.2	—	4	18.9	—
Non-Electrical Engineering	933	404.3	43.4	3,315	8.2	—	0.1	0.1	—	3	18.6	—
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	533	149.2	28.0	1,095	7.3	—	0.1	0.1	—	1	19.7	—
Vehicles	644	233.3	36.2	1,750	7.5	0.6	8.7	9.3	1.4	103	11.4	—
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	337	121.3	36.0	838	6.9	0.6	7.3	7.9	2.3	92	11.6	—
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	170	70.3	41.4	573	8.1	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	2	9.0	—
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	422	136.6	32.4	1,053	7.7	—	1.0	1.0	0.2	9	8.9	—
Textiles	696	107.2	15.4	771	7.2	1.3	8.0	9.3	1.3	141	15.2	—
Spinning and Weaving of Cotton, etc.	212	16.2	7.6	105	6.5	0.6	2.7	3.3	1.6	52	15.8	—
Woolen and Worsted	168	37.4	22.3	280	7.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	20	24.5	—
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	104	9.8	9.4	44	4.5	0.3	2.3	2.6	2.5	31	12.1	—
Textile Finishing	61	20.4	33.4	159	7.8	0.1	1.3	1.4	2.3	16	11.2	—
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	45	9.2	20.4	65	7.0	—	0.4	0.4	0.9	3	8.3	—
Clothing and Footwear	462	30.8	6.7	143	4.6	0.3	6.2	6.5	1.4	70	10.7	—
Footwear	101	6.3	6.2	24	3.8	—	3.3	3.3	3.3	24	7.3	—
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	266	74.4	28.0	691	9.3	—	0.8	0.8	0.3	7	8.8	—
Timber, Furniture, etc.	211	67.4	32.0	525	7.8	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	12	15.2	—
Paper, Printing and Publishing	421	139.9	33.2	1,132	8.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	8	15.4	—
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	75	31.3	41.7	235	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Printing, Publishing, etc.	162	54.0	33.3	425	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Manufacturing Industries	223	60.4	27.1	494	8.2	—	0.3	0.3	0.1	3	9.6	—
Rubber	94	27.4	29.1	232	8.5	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	2	9.2	—
Total, All Manufacturing Industries*	6,250	1,775.1	28.4	14,269	8.0	2.8	35.8	38.6	0.6	453	11.7	—

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing. † Figures from May, 1961, are on a new basis: see page 295 of the July, 1961, GAZETTE.

Unemployment at 11th September, 1961

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 11th September, 1961, were:—

	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed* Temporarily Stopped†	194,293	16,863	68,496	11,002	290,654
Total	194,293	16,863	68,496	11,002	290,654
Total Change since 14th August	+ 18,702	- 9,192	+ 8,610	- 6,330	+ 11,790

The rate of unemployment, at 11th September was 1.4 per cent. This was the same percentage as at 14th August.

At 11th September, 39,179 married women were registered as unemployed.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of the normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January, 1961, issue of this GAZETTE), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 11th September was 276,089, consisting of 202,041 males and 74,048 females.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1961

The following Table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom in 1939, in 1946 to 1960, and the numbers registered in each month of 1961.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 11th September 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	Great Britain				Total	United Kingdom: Total
						Wholly Unemployed*	Temporarily Stopped†	Males	Females		
One or less	29,419	4,620	11,904	3,176	49,119	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
Over 1, up to 2	16,828	2,835	7,127	1,932	28,722	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900
Up to 2	46,247	7,455	19,031	5,108	77,841	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600
Over 2, up to 3	11,925	1,671	5,413	1,111	20,120	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000
Over 3, up to 4	9,289	1,234	4,506	815	15,844	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000
Over 4, up to 5	8,047	1,107	4,128	596	13,878	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100
Over											

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 11th September, 1961. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped

(i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	7,360	1,025	826	83	8,186	1,108	9,294	11,624	1,205	12,829
Agriculture and Horticulture	5,485	981	55	81	5,540	1,062	6,602	8,755	1,159	9,914
Forestry	230	29	2	1	232	30	262	366	30	396
Fishing	1,645	15	769	1	2,414	16	2,430	2,503	16	2,519
Mining and Quarrying	4,218	155	2	—	4,220	155	4,375	4,367	157	4,524
Coal Mining*	3,555	114	—	—	3,556	114	3,670	3,563	114	3,677
Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	294	11	—	—	295	1	306	398	13	411
Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction	160	5	—	—	160	5	165	186	5	191
Other Mining and Quarrying	209	25	—	—	209	25	234	220	25	245
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,090	4,067	15	33	6,105	4,100	10,205	6,666	5,160	11,826
Grain Milling	305	49	—	—	306	49	355	342	55	397
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,230	496	1	—	1,232	496	1,728	1,345	578	1,923
Biscuits	276	328	—	—	276	328	604	299	354	653
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	594	494	7	12	601	506	1,107	641	558	1,199
Milk Products	421	145	1	—	422	146	568	483	182	665
Sugar	190	63	—	—	190	63	253	192	64	256
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	422	625	—	—	422	625	1,048	450	661	1,111
Fruit and Vegetable Products	592	928	—	13	592	941	1,533	742	1,292	2,034
Animal and Poultry Foods	225	54	—	—	225	54	280	246	62	308
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	192	177	—	—	192	177	369	273	196	469
Brewing and Malting	699	208	1	—	700	209	909	714	220	934
Other Drink Industries	597	395	2	—	599	397	995	643	426	1,069
Tobacco	347	105	—	—	347	105	452	367	191	553
Chemicals and Allied Industries	3,357	1,275	5	7	3,362	1,282	4,644	3,469	1,301	4,770
Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	222	1	—	—	222	1	223	223	1	224
Mineral Oil Refining	373	35	—	—	373	35	408	377	35	412
Lubricating Oils and Greases	20	2	—	—	20	2	22	22	—	22
Chemicals and Dyes	1,341	266	3	2	1,344	268	1,612	1,407	273	1,680
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	216	322	—	—	216	322	538	222	357	579
Explosives and Fireworks	325	383	—	—	325	383	708	384	324	708
Paint and Printing Ink	322	92	1	—	323	92	415	327	95	422
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents	276	133	1	2	277	135	412	285	137	422
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	112	24	—	—	112	24	137	124	26	150
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	120	17	—	—	120	17	137	121	18	139
Metal Manufacture	4,827	564	4,727	34	9,554	598	10,152	9,678	611	10,289
Iron and Steel (General)	2,241	179	4,339	20	6,580	199	6,779	6,222	200	6,822
Steel Tubes	555	26	190	—	745	26	771	751	32	783
Iron Castings, etc.	1,215	180	140	—	1,355	180	1,535	1,396	184	1,580
Light Metals	238	79	7	—	245	79	324	250	80	330
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	578	100	51	14	629	114	743	659	115	774
Engineering and Electrical Goods	10,100	3,802	422	68	10,522	3,870	14,392	11,399	4,142	15,541
Agricultural Machinery (except tractors)	226	36	45	—	271	36	307	274	37	311
Metal-working Machine Tools	468	107	1	—	469	108	577	478	108	586
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	245	55	6	—	251	55	306	255	56	311
Industrial Engines	153	41	—	—	154	41	195	155	41	196
Textile Machinery and Accessories	279	36	27	—	306	37	343	382	64	446
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	119	17	—	—	119	17	136	124	19	143
Mechanical Handling Equipment	314	21	—	—	315	21	336	320	21	341
Office Machinery	109	168	—	—	109	168	277	181	130	311
Other Machinery	2,582	451	187	15	2,769	466	3,235	2,914	478	3,392
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	834	80	16	—	850	81	931	865	82	947
Ordnance and Small Arms	269	50	—	—	269	50	319	310	51	361
Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified	1,033	218	7	2	1,040	220	1,260	1,144	224	1,368
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	379	305	4	—	383	306	689	429	343	772
Watches and Clocks	75	123	1	—	76	123	199	80	125	205
Electrical Machinery	653	336	102	45	755	382	1,137	404	412	816
Insulated Wires and Cables	293	127	—	—	293	127	420	319	130	449
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	219	247	—	—	220	247	467	234	247	481
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	801	775	—	—	801	775	1,576	1,114	896	2,010
Domestic Electric Appliances	478	281	16	—	494	281	775	502	289	791
Other Electrical Goods	512	387	7	2	519	389	908	531	397	928
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	7,951	196	78	—	8,029	196	8,225	11,242	203	11,445
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	7,276	161	77	—	7,353	161	7,514	10,487	168	10,655
Marine Engineering	675	35	1	—	676	35	711	755	35	790
Vehicles	3,160	693	9,252	433	12,412	1,126	13,538	12,608	1,166	13,774
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	1,585	367	7,964	343	9,549	710	10,259	9,595	714	10,309
Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	230	89	1,223	90	1,453	179	1,632	1,492	184	1,676
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	767	194	6	—	830	194	1,024	912	210	1,122
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	269	15	2	—	271	15	286	282	28	310
Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	252	10	—	—	252	10	262	259	10	269
Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	57	18	—	—	57	18	75	68	20	88
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	3,758	1,919	421	54	4,179	1,973	6,152	4,255	1,994	6,249
Tools and Implements	195	74	1	4	196	78	274	209	79	288
Cutlery	60	57	2	—	62	59	121	64	59	123
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	167	125	8	2	175	127	302	219	128	303
Wire and Wire Manufactures	259	109	4	8	263	117	380	267	117	384
Cans and Metal Boxes	151	194	—	—	151	194	345	152	200	352
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	98	83	6	3	104	86	190	107	87	194
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,828	1,277	400	35	3,228	1,312	4,540	3,281	1,324	4,605
Textiles	4,253	3,845	3,103	4,978	7,356	8,823	16,179	8,496	11,487	19,983
Production of Man-made Fibres	189	78	1	25	190	103	293	199	121	320
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	700	2,031	3,644	2,859	4,344	7,203	3,422	5,677	9,099	14,721
Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	404	507	424	568	828	1,075	1,903	1,021	1,492	2,513
Woollen and Worsted	910	653	102	152	1,012	805	1,817	1,078	872	1,950
Jute	485	182	23	64	508	246	754	510	247	757
Rope, Twine and Net	91	170	—	—	91	170	288	122	302	424
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	218	522	149	226	367	748	1,115	384	818	1,202
Lace	34	34	—	—	34	34	99	64	94	158
Carpets	107	209	36	203	143	412	555	175	484	659
Narrow Fabrics	67	81	2	3	69	84	153	70	86	156
Made-up Textiles	180	259	127	2	307	261	568	362	672	1,034
Textile Finishing	598	389	202	55	800	444	1,244	933	573	1,506
Other Textile Industries	142	45	—	—	142	45	187	156	49	205
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	447	245	22	10	469	255	724	500	275	775
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	288	13	2	—	290	13	303	320	82	402
Leather Goods	113	146	—	—	113	146	264	125	163	288
Fur	46	27	9	3	55	30	85	55	30	85

* The total of 3,556 males unemployed includes 497 men registered for underground work.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Clothing and Footwear	1,227	2,848	193	457	1,420	3,305	4,725	1,519	4,883	6,402
Weatherproof Outerwear	90	164	—	2	90	166	256	92	185	277
Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	212	592	13	156	225	748	973	240	857	1,097
Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	295	316	42	34	337	350	687	338	364	702
Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	65	340	2	97	67	437	504	95	1,552	1,647
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	141	801	2	92	143	893	1,036	152	1,085	1,237
Hats, Caps and Millinery	45	47	41	12	86	59	145	93	70	163
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	68	291	24	68	92	315	383	76	394	470
Footwear	311	297	93	40	404	337	741	433	376	809

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 11th September, 1961, 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.

	Numbers of persons on Registers at 11th September, 1961					Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*	Numbers of persons on Registers at 11th September, 1961					Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over			Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total				
Principal Towns (By Region)														
London and South-Eastern														
Greater London ..	24,943	8,913	3,153	37,009	255	0.8								
Brighton and Hove ..	1,303	268	116	1,687	1	1.9								
Chatham ..	523	414	192	1,129	5	1.7								
Eastern and Southern														
Bedford ..	309	103	47	459	1	1.0								
Bournemouth ..	1,076	182	71	1,329	—	—								
Cambridge ..	156	30	58	244	—	—								
Ipswich ..	462	135	61	658	—	—								
Luton ..	397	116	33	546	4	0.7								
Norwich ..	1,010	220	140	1,370	—	—								
Oxford ..	271	98	55	424	—	—								
Reading ..	1,663	602	414	2,679	1	0.7								
Southampton ..	330	115	48	493	8	1.6								
Slough ..	282	78	38	398	1	0.4								
Southend-on-Sea ..	1,119	279	204	1,602	2	1.2								
Watford ..	653	179	80	912	4	1.7								
Wolverhampton ..	211	85	54	350	6	0.6								
South-Western														
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	2,145	582	140	2,867	1	1.2								
Exeter ..	491	161	8	660	1	1.5								
Gloucester ..	266	203	79	548	12	1.0								
Plymouth, Devonport, Saltash and Torpoint ..	1,250	389	222	1,861	9	2.2								
Swindon ..	297	182	17	496	—	—								
Midland														
Birmingham ..	7,489	2,575	550	10,614	2,965	1.6								
Burton-on-Trent ..	142	98	16	256	—	—								
Coventry ..	6,106	752	131	6,989	5,040	3.7								
Oldbury ..	121	39	3	163	30	0.6								
Smethwick ..	348	99	40	487	86	1.1								
Stoke-on-Trent ..	1,310	498	160	1,968	79	1.3								
Walsall ..	494	115	13	622	14	1.1								
West Bromwich ..	312	113	13	438	37	1.0								
Wolverhampton ..	803	428	62	1,293	46	1.2								
Worcester ..	178	55	8	241	1	0.6								
North Midland														
Sheffield ..	636	360	136	1,132	105	1.5								
Derby ..	686	336	35	1,057	16	0.9								
Grimsby ..	584	64	14	662	1	0.3								
Leicester ..	785	189	84	1,058	132	1.0								
Lincoln ..	335	89	35	459	—	—								
Mansfield ..	237	102	78	417	4	0.7								
Northampton ..	189	78	31	298	11	0.5								
Nottingham ..	2,352	804	331	3,487	146	1.5								
Peterborough ..	253	171	62	486	—	—								
Scunthorpe ..	207	256	43	506	19	1.2								
East and West Ridings														
Barnsley ..	740	313	123	1,176	91	1.6								
Bradford ..	1,448	171	107	1,726	22	1.0								
Dewsbury ..	224	59	18	301	20	1.0								
Doncaster ..	627	339	217	1,183	10	1.4								
Halifax ..	198	121	16	335	55	0.7								
Huddersfield ..	544	220	36	800	39	0.6								
Hull ..	1,723	432	210	2,365	131	0.9								
Leeds ..	1,578	282	108	1,968	31	0.7								
Rotherham ..	595	90	148	833	222	1.5								
Sheffield ..	1,489	439	184	2,112	202	0.8								
Wakefield ..	222	129	68	419	1	0.9								
York ..	478	142	88	708	—	—								
North-Western														
Accrington ..	122	73	4	199	11	0.9								
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	224	131	15	370	135	1.2								
Barrow ..	278	501	154	933	41	3.0								
Blackburn ..	329	311	93	733	184	1.4								
Blackpool ..	623	168	38	829	6	1.6								
Bolton ..	756	207	71	1,034	73	1.3								
Burnley ..	283	224	17	524	13	1.2								
Bury ..	105	38	15	158	20	0.5								
Crewe ..	270	180	43	493	—	—								
Manchester (inc. Stretford) ..	3,428	844	548	4,820	270	1.6								
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) ..	816	211	90	1,117	6	1.0								
Oldham (inc. Failsworth) ..	2,398	2,359	193	4,950	4,151	5.4								
Preston ..	651	315	101	1,067	73	1.3								
Rochdale ..	294	52	24	370	28	0.7								
St. Helens ..	744	882	91	1,717	15	2.9								
Stockport ..	469	196	259	924	41	1.2								
Warrington ..	321	310	90	721	90	1.2								
Wigan ..	540	262	105	907	149	2.2								
Northern														
Carlisle ..	330	181	66	577	—	—								
Darlington ..	421	203	60	684	15	1.4								
Gateshead ..	1,255	280	242	1,777	49	2.5								
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) ..	1,514	448	264	2,226	181	2.1								
Stockton and Thornaby ..	842	352	193	1,387	118	2.2								
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	3,024	742	522	4,288	28	2.2								
Wallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay ..	1,143	266	130	1,539	13	2.6								
Scotland														
Edinburgh (inc. Leith and Portobello) ..	2,752	603	140	3,495	27	1.5								
Wales														
Cardiff ..	1,795	376	277	2,448	134	1.7								
Newport ..	529	83	148	760	170	1.1								
Swansea ..	698	157	94	949	56	1.6								
Development Districts (By Region)														
Eastern and Southern														
Isle of Wight ..	451	59	65	575	8	1.9								
Southwold ..	63	7	5	75	—	—								
South-Western														
Cornwall (exc. Bude, Gunnislake, Launceston, St. Austell, Saltash and Truro) ..	1,180	368	136	1,684	72	2.8								
Gunnislake ..	48	24	—	72	—	—								
Ilfracombe ..	79	9	5	93	1	2.9								
North Midland														
Skegness and Mablethorpe ..	159	33	47	239	1	1.8								
East and West Ridings														
Bridlington and Filey ..	181	12	21	214	20	1.8								
North-Western														
Merseyside and Prescot ..	13,862	3,199	1,887	18,948	96	3.1								
Northern														
Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington ..	429	229	62	720	64	2.6								
Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon and Spennymoor ..	1,030	259	178	1,467	2	3.1								
Haltwhistle ..	61	4	3	68	—	—								
Hartlepool ..	1,305	350	163	1,818	267	4.9								
Haswell and Horden ..	348	127	90	565	8	3.1								
Prudhoe ..	118	14	18	150	1	3.6								
Scarborough ..	340	46	35	421	42	2.1								
South-East Tyneside ..	1,930	648	287	2,865	0	4.3								
Sunderland, Seaham and Houghton-le-Spring ..	3,284	929	435	4,648	30	3.9								
Whitby ..	147	11	18	176	21	3.6								
Scotland														
Aberdeen, Inverurie and Stonehaven ..	1,922	491	48	2,461	39	2.5								
Anstruther ..	72	46	4	122	18	5.0								
Ardrrossan, Dalry, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning and Stevenston ..	1,080	740	92	1,912	318	5.7								
Bathgate, Broxburn and the Calder ..	590	152	85	827	—	—								
Dumbarton ..	637	321	72	1,030	—	—								
Dunfermline, Burntisland, Ferry ..	2,321	655	168	3,144	91	3.5								
Dunfermline, Burntisland, Cowdenbeath and Inverkeithing ..	593	878	168											

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 26th August, 1961, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the month, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: four weeks ended 26th August, 1961

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.7	6.5	4.9	4.0	5.6	4.7
Grain Milling	2.8	5.0	3.3	2.2	3.9	2.5
Bread and Flour Confectionery	4.8	6.3	5.4	3.9	4.4	4.1
Biscuits	3.7	10.3	8.1	4.3	5.3	5.0
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	5.4	5.7	5.6	6.6	5.6	6.1
Milk Products	2.3	4.1	2.9	7.1	6.8	7.0
Sugar	1.7	2.9	2.0	0.8	2.6	1.2
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	3.3	7.8	6.0	2.8	5.0	4.1
Fruit and Vegetable Products	4.0	6.0	5.2	9.2	9.1	9.1
Animal and Poultry Foods	3.5	4.9	3.8	1.7	3.6	2.1
Other Food Industries	3.8	6.5	5.1	3.0	6.3	4.6
Brewing and Malting	3.0	4.5	3.2	2.7	4.5	3.0
Other Drink Industries	4.8	6.8	5.5	5.8	7.2	6.3
Tobacco	1.0	4.2	2.8	1.5	3.0	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1.8	3.9	2.3	1.6	3.2	2.0
Coke Ovens	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.2
Mineral Oil Refining	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.5	1.6	0.7
Lubricating Oils and Greases	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.7	2.4	1.9
Chemicals and Dyes	1.7	3.4	2.0	1.6	2.7	1.8
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.7	5.0	4.0	1.8	3.6	2.8
Explosives and Fireworks	1.1	2.2	1.5	1.6	3.0	2.1
Paint and Printing Ink	2.5	3.7	2.9	2.2	3.1	2.5
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, etc.	2.5	4.0	2.9	2.2	4.9	3.0
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	1.5	3.8	1.9	1.0	2.7	1.3
Polishes, Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	2.3	6.0	3.6	2.5	4.8	3.3
Metal Manufacture	1.8	2.9	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.9
Iron and Steel (General)	1.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.5
Steel Tubes	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.2	2.6	3.1
Iron Castings, etc.	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.2
Light Metals	2.2	3.7	2.5	1.3	3.0	1.6
Copper, Brass and other Base Metals	2.0	3.2	2.2	1.9	3.2	2.2
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.6	4.1	3.0	1.9	3.1	2.2
Agricultural Machinery (excluding Tractors)	2.1	4.3	2.4	1.8	2.7	1.9
Metal Working Machine Tools	2.5	3.4	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.6
Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	3.3	3.6	3.3	1.8	3.7	2.3
Industrial Engines	1.8	3.2	2.0	1.6	2.6	1.7
Textile Machinery, etc.	2.3	2.7	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.6
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	2.3	5.1	2.6	1.7	3.6	1.9
Mechanical Handling Equipment	2.7	3.9	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.0
Office Machinery	2.5	4.3	3.0	1.5	3.2	2.0
Other Machinery	2.8	3.8	3.0	2.0	3.3	2.2
Industrial Plant and Steelwork	3.1	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.6
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.2	2.4	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.5
Other Mechanical Engineering	2.5	4.0	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.2
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	2.8	4.0	3.2	1.9	4.1	2.7
Watches and Clocks	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.8	2.2	2.1
Electrical Machinery	2.0	3.2	2.3	1.5	2.6	1.8
Insulated Wires and Cables	2.2	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.0
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	2.0	4.2	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.5
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	3.3	5.6	4.3	2.0	3.3	2.5
Domestic Electric Appliances	2.3	3.8	2.9	2.7	3.6	3.1
Other Electrical Goods	2.8	4.0	3.4	2.5	3.6	3.0
Marine Engineering	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.7	1.8	2.6
Vehicles	1.5	3.0	1.7	1.2	2.7	1.4
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	1.3	2.8	1.5	1.1	2.7	1.3
Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.4	2.6
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	1.7	3.4	2.0	1.3	2.7	1.5
Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	1.6	3.2	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.5
Railway Carriages, etc.	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.2
Perambulators, etc.	4.3	1.5	3.1	2.0	2.6	2.3
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	3.0	3.7	3.2	2.4	3.7	2.8
Tools and Implements	2.3	2.6	2.4	1.7	2.9	2.1
Cutlery	2.6	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.5
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.6	2.8	2.1
Wire and Wire Manufactures	2.5	3.5	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.2
Cans and Metal Boxes	2.5	4.0	3.3	2.9	4.4	3.7
Jewellery and Precious Metals	2.9	3.7	3.2	2.1	3.1	2.6
Other Metal Industries	3.1	3.9	3.4	2.6	3.9	3.0
Textiles	2.7	3.5	3.1	2.4	3.4	2.9
Production of Man-made Fibres	1.7	3.4	2.1	1.3	2.4	1.5
Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.5
Weaving of Cotton, Linen, etc.	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
Woolen and Worsted	2.6	3.6	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.7
Jute	5.5	6.2	5.9	4.0	4.5	4.2
Rope, Twine and Net	3.6	4.0	3.9	2.3	4.4	3.7
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	1.8	3.6	3.1	1.7	2.8	2.5
Lace	2.7	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Carpets	2.7	4.3	3.4	1.9	2.8	2.3
Narrow Fabrics	2.3	3.0	2.8	1.3	2.5	2.0
Made-up Textiles	4.5	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.8
Textile Finishing	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.2
Other Textile Industries	2.2	3.3	2.6	2.1	3.7	2.7
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	3.0	3.9	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.8
Leather and Fellmongery	2.1	3.5	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.0
Leather Goods	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.6	3.4	3.1
Fur	6.1	5.7	5.9	6.2	1.9	4.3
Clothing and Footwear	2.7	4.3	3.9	2.3	3.1	2.9
Weatherproof Outerwear	2.6	4.5	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.8
Men's and Boys' Tailoring	2.4	3.9	3.6	1.7	2.8	2.6
Women's and Girls' Tailoring	3.6	4.9	4.6	3.2	3.8	3.6
Ornamental and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.7	3.5	3.7
Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	3.6	4.9	4.8	2.9	3.1	3.1
Hats, Caps and Millinery	2.0	3.4	2.9	2.4	3.3	3.0
Other Dress Industries	3.9	5.9	5.5	2.8	3.0	3.0
Footwear	2.1	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.5	2.1
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.7
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.6	3.0
Pottery	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	3.3	2.7
Glass	2.6	4.1	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.3
Cement	1.6	4.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5
Abrasives and other Building Materials	3.3	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.0
Timber, Furniture, etc.	3.4	3.9	3.5	2.2	3.2	2.4
Timber	3.5	3.7	3.5	2.5	2.8	2.6
Furniture and Upholstery	3.0	4.4	3.3	1.8	2.9	2.0
Bedding, etc.	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.1	3.5	2.7
Shop and Office Fitting	3.8	2.8	3.7	2.3	5.1	2.6
Wooden Containers and Baskets	4.1	4.5	4.2	2.9	3.0	2.9
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	3.7	3.9	3.7	2.3	4.3	2.9
Paper, Printing and Publishing	2.1	4.1	2.8	1.5	2.7	1.9
Paper and Board	1.9	3.7	2.3	1.7	2.6	1.9
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	3.1	5.0	4.1	2.5	4.4	3.5
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	3.0	4.4	3.8	2.0	3.3	2.7
Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	1.4	3.1	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.2
Other Printing, etc.	2.4	4.0	3.0	1.4	2.1	1.7
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.9	4.2	3.4	2.3	3.4	2.7
Rubber	2.5	4.0	2.9	1.9	2.9	2.2
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	3.3	1.8	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.7
Brushes and Brooms	2.6	3.1	2.8	1.3	3.3	2.3
Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	3.0	5.7	4.8	2.5	2.8	2.7
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	2.7	3.9	3.4	3.5	5.2	4.5
Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.0	4.4	3.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.0	4.1	3.5	2.1	3.0	2.5
All the above Industries	2.4	4.1	3.0	2.1	3.4	2.5

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in August

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in August have been compiled by 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 26th August, 1961, was 569,200 compared with 571,100 for the four weeks ended 29th July, 1961, and 596,900 for the four weeks ended 27th August, 1960.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in all mines in the various Divisions in August together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with July, 1961, and August, 1960. 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 26th Aug., 1961	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 29th July, 1961	4 weeks ended 27th Aug., 1960
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	36,900	- 300	- 2,400
Durham	85,000	- 300	- 4,700
North Eastern	115,700	- 300	- 5,000
North Western	41,500	- 100	- 3,400
East Midlands	90,800	- 200	- 2,800
West Midlands	41,800	- 300	- 3,100
South Western	82,100	- 100	- 4,400
South Eastern	5,700	...	- 100
England and Wales	499,500	- 1,600	- 25,900
Scotland	69,700	- 300	- 1,800
Great Britain	569,200	- 1,900	- 27,700

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of August, about 4,280 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,490; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,210. During the four weeks of July there was a net decrease of 2,560.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absence in the coal mining industry in August and in July, 1961, and August, 1960. 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 show the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	August, 1961	July, 1961	August, 1960
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary	9.58	8.69	8.84
Involuntary	8.75	8.52	8.59
All workers:			
Voluntary	7.18	6.39	6.56
Involuntary	8.54	8.34	8.28

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was 3.98 tons in August, compared with 4.24 tons in the previous month and 3.82 tons in August, 1960.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers at National Coal Board mines was 1.35 tons in August; for July, 1961, and August, 1960, the figures were 1.44 tons and 1.33 tons, respectively.

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 30th September, 1961, was £4,514,000. The corresponding amount paid during the 13 weeks ended 30th June, 1961, was £4,904,000 and during the 14 weeks ended 30th September, 1960, it was £5,268,000.

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 3rd April, 1961, and adjustments resulting from increases in national insurance benefits in April, 1961.

* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of 13 weeks ended 15th September, 1961, expenditure on Unemployment Benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £6,486,000. During the 13 weeks ended 16th June, 1961, the corresponding figure was £7,565,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 16th September, 1960, it was £6,047,000.

Unemployed Register: Entitlement to Benefit

The following Table* contains an analysis of the numbers registered as unemployed on 14th August, 1961. 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,

Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register of the Ministry of Labour operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26-28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number WHitehall 6200), but it also has a representative at 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Tel. No. Glasgow Douglas 7161).

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 11th September was 4,611; this figure included 3,557 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,054 registrants who were unemployed.

The number of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 15th August and 11th September, 1961 (four weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 15th August	5,812
„ notified during period	532
„ filled during period	110
„ cancelled or withdrawn	538
„ unfilled at 11th September	5,696

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 6th September the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 17,200, consisting of 16,163 men and 1,037 women (of whom 9,753 and 564, respectively, were in employment). During the period 10th August to 6th September, 1961, the number of vacancies filled was 552. The number of vacancies unfilled at 6th September was 4,598.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

The Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, Section 23 of the Factories Act, 1959, enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th September, 1961 according to the type of employment permitted.*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended Hours†	46,134	1,637	4,523	52,294
Double Day Shift‡	20,334	906	1,478	22,718
Long Spells	10,142	289	1,241	11,672
Night Shifts	4,752	826	—	5,578
Part-time Work§	5,239	—	—	5,239
Saturday Afternoon Work	446	21	—	467
Sunday Work	1,738	54	89	1,881
Miscellaneous	1,086	41	41	1,168
Total	89,871	3,774	7,372	101,017

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

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

‡ Includes 1,942 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 19th September, 1961, and the corresponding figures for 15th August, 1961, and 20th September, 1960. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	19th Sept. 1961	15th Aug. 1961	20th Sept. 1960	19th Sept. 1961	15th Aug. 1961	20th Sept. 1960
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex	75.7	74.8	76.9	3.3	3.1	3.3
Remainder	65.9	64.9	67.1	3.3	2.9	3.1
Eastern	40.1	39.3	40.7	2.1	1.9	1.9
Southern	31.0	30.7	31.0	1.6	1.4	1.4
South-Western	47.9	47.4	48.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
Midland	71.8	69.6	72.8	4.5	4.2	4.4
North Midland	50.0	48.7	51.0	5.1	5.1	4.9
East and West Ridings	76.9	76.3	78.2	8.1	8.4	7.9
North-Western	144.8	144.0	146.4	7.8	7.8	7.6
Northern	61.4	61.5	61.4	7.5	7.4	7.0
Scotland	110.0	108.6	109.1	9.3	8.7	8.6
Wales	64.2	67.3	63.9	8.1	9.2	7.6
Total, Great Britain	839.8	833.0	846.6	62.8	62.3	60.2

Periodical checks of the proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a fairly constant level of about 68 or 69 per cent. for absence caused by sickness and about 87 per cent. for absence caused by industrial injury.

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 19th September, 1961, represented 4.1 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 17th April, 1961 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 666,454, compared with 692,942 at 17th October, 1960.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 18th September, 1961, was 45,010, of whom 39,312 were males and 5,698 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	35,265	5,199	40,464
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	4,047	499	4,546
Total	39,312	5,698	45,010

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 6th September, 1961, was 5,944, including 4,735 men, 963 women and 246 young persons. In addition 121 placings of registered disabled persons were in sheltered employment.

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 423 to 426.

Industrial Rehabilitation Employment Overseas

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 11th September, 1961.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period	762	123	885
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,349	191	1,540
Number of persons who completed courses during period	612	87	699

Up to 11th September, 1961, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 126,957, including 3,646 blind persons.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following Table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in September, 1961, with comparable figures for the previous month. The figures are provisional. The figures for seamen relate to those employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom. All other figures relate to Great Britain.

	August, 1961	September, 1961
Places under the Factories Acts	51	55
Mines and Quarries*	20	21
Seamen	4	6†
Railway Service	14	7

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for September, 1961. The figures under the heading "Factories Acts" 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 Acts	August, 1961	September, 1961
Textile and Connected Processes	1	3
Clay, Pottery, Cement, etc.	—	—
Metal Extraction, Refining and Conversion	—	—
Metal Casting	—	—
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging	2	2
Miscellaneous Metal Processes	1	1
Shipbuilding and Repairing	2	2
Constructional Engineering, Boiler Making	—	—
Locomotive and Railway Equipment	2	2
Non-rail Vehicles and Aircraft	2	2
Other Machine and Metal Manufacture and Repair	2	2
Electrical Engineering	2	2
Woodworking Processes	1	1
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture, Paint, Oil Refining, Soap	2	2
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fuel	1	1
Wearing Apparel	2	2
Paper and Printing	2	2
Milling	—	—
Food	1	1
Drink	—	—
Electricity Generation	2	2
Rubber	—	—
Other Factory Processes	1	1
Works and Places Under s.s.105, 107 and 108 of Factories Act, 1937	17	17
Building Operations	11	11
Works of Engineering Construction	2	2
Docks and Warehouses	2	2
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS	55	55
Mines and Quarries*		
Coal Mines:		
Underground	14	14
Surface	1	1
Other Stratified Mines	3	3
Quarries	3	3
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	21	21
Seamen		
Trading Vessels	6	6
Fishing Vessels	—	—
TOTAL, SEAMEN	6	6
Railway Service		
Brakemen and Goods Guards	1	1
Engine Drivers and Motormen	—	—
Firemen	—	—
Guards (Passenger)	—	—
Labourers	2	2
Mechanics	1	1
Permanent Way Men	—	—
Porters	—	—
Shunters	—	—
Other Grades	3	3
Contractors' Servants	—	—
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	7	7

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in Great Britain reported during September, 1961, under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are shown below. The figures are provisional.

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Chromic Ulceration
Operatives engaged in:	Manufacture of Bichromates
Smelting of Metals	Chromium Plating
Shipbreaking	
Electric Accumulator Works	Total, Cases
Painting of Buildings	20
Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)	II. Deaths
Pitch and Tar	NIL

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the five weeks ended 30th September, 1961.

† Includes two deaths in one vessel involved in a collision and two deaths on a British registered yacht whilst on a delivery ride to the United Kingdom.

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 3,021,800 in June, 1961, compared with 3,040,100 in the previous month, and 3,040,700 in June, 1960. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefits at the same date was 54,254, compared with 42,667 in May, and 16,541 in June, 1960.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment in July, 1961, was 6,389,000, compared with 6,222,000 in the previous month, and 6,262,000 in July, 1960. Persons wholly unemployed in July are estimated at 333,000, or 5.2 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 354,000, or 5.6 per cent., in June, and 311,000, or 5.0 per cent., in July, 1960.

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 53,198,000 in July, compared with 53,367,000 (revised figure) in June, and 53,184,000 in July, 1960. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in July was 11,828,000, compared with 11,846,000 in June, and 12,145,000 in July, 1960. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of July was about 5,140,000, compared with 5,580,000 at the middle of the previous month, and 4,017,000 at the middle of July, 1960.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during July was 72,111, compared with 77,565 in the previous month and 94,988 in July, 1960. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 20,412 working days.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of August the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 8,200 or 1.1 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 2.8 per cent. at the end of July and 1.8 per cent. at the end of August, 1960.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of September was 89,319 of whom 22,098 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 87,916 and 22,870 at the beginning of the previous month and 103,215 and 27,285 at the beginning of September, 1960.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of August was 98,371, compared with 93,263 at the end of the previous month and 113,109 at the end of August, 1960. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 12,933, 14,441 and 19,822.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of April was 1,619,519, of whom 998,523 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,722,017, including 1,069,692 wholly unemployed, and at the end of April, 1960, it was 1,759,019, including 1,114,288 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of August was 27,360; this figure included 1,630 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 4,311 at the end of June, compared with 6,551 in the previous month and 5,461 in June, 1960.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that, at the middle of July, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 10,346, compared with 13,255 in June and 12,359 in July, 1960. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for July numbered 7,482, or 0.5 per cent. of all members, compared with 0.7 per cent. in the previous month and 0.6 per cent. in July, 1960.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of August who were wholly unemployed was 189 or 0.1 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 176 or 0.1 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 309 or 0.2 per thousand at the end of August, 1960.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 30th SEPTEMBER, 1961
(31st JANUARY, 1956 = 100)

At 30th September, 1961, the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

	All Industries and Services			Manufacturing Industries only		
	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates	Weekly Rates	Normal Weekly Hours	Hourly Rates
1961 Aug.	125.2	95.8	130.7	124.3	95.4	130.3
1961 Sept.	125.4	95.8	131.0	124.6	95.4	130.7

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United

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

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1960 inclusive and the monthly figures since August, 1960. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and July, 1960, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

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
1960 August ..	120.0	121.0	124.5	120.4
September ..	120.4	121.3	125.0	120.8
October ..	120.3	121.5	124.8	120.7
November ..	121.8	121.8	124.4	121.0
December ..	121.9	122.7	126.3	122.2
1961 January ..	123.2	123.5	128.4	123.5
February ..	123.4	123.6	128.8	123.7
March ..	123.6	124.0	129.0	123.9
April ..	123.9	124.2	129.2	124.2
May ..	124.2	124.8	129.8	124.5
June ..	124.5	125.6	130.6	124.9
July ..	124.6	125.8	130.7	125.1
August ..	124.7	126.1	130.8	125.2
September ..	124.9	126.4	131.1	125.4

Index of Normal Weekly Hours

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

Normal Weekly Hours*

III—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
1960 August ..	97.5	98.2	97.7	97.7
September ..	97.4	97.9	97.6	97.6
October ..	97.1	97.8	97.3	97.3
November ..	97.0	97.7	97.2	97.2
December ..	97.0	97.7	97.1	97.1
1961 January ..	96.3	96.7	96.5	96.4
February ..	96.3	96.7	96.5	96.4
March ..	96.3	96.5	96.4	96.3
April ..	96.3	96.3	96.4	96.3
May ..	96.1	95.9	96.0	96.1
June ..	96.0	95.6	95.7	95.9
July ..	96.0	95.6	95.7	95.9
August ..	96.0	95.5	95.7	95.8
September ..	95.9	95.4	95.6	95.8

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

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

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	116.4	116.5	117.3	116.5
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4
1960 August ..	119.2	120.1	125.0	119.6
September ..	119.4	120.6	125.3	119.9
October ..	119.6	120.7	125.5	120.0
November ..	120.1	120.9	125.8	120.5
December ..	122.4	122.4	127.5	122.7
1961 January ..	123.1	123.2	128.3	123.3
February ..	123.1	123.3	128.5	123.4
March ..	123.4	124.0	128.9	123.8
April ..	123.5	124.1	129.0	123.9
May ..	123.6	124.1	129.2	124.0
June ..	123.8	124.1	129.3	124.1
July ..	123.9	124.4	129.6	124.3
August ..	124.0	124.4	129.6	124.3
September ..	124.3	124.9	130.1	124.6

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

The following Tables give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1960 inclusive and the monthly figures since August, 1960. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and July, 1960, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

IV—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
1960 August ..	96.6	97.6	97.1	96.9
September ..	96.5	97.1	96.8	96.7
October ..	96.5	97.0	96.7	96.7
November ..	96.4	96.8	96.6	96.6
December ..	96.3	96.8	96.5	96.5
1961 January ..	95.7	95.3	95.7	95.6
February ..	95.7	95.3	95.7	95.6
March ..	95.7	95.3	95.6	95.6
April ..	95.7	95.2	95.6	95.5
May ..	95.6	95.2	95.5	95.5
June ..	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.5
July ..	95.5	95.1	95.4	95.4
August ..	95.5	95.1	95.4	95.4
September ..	95.5	95.1	95.3	95.4

hourly rates of wages (see page 133 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1958).

The Tables on the next page give the monthly averages for the years 1956 to 1960 inclusive and the monthly figures since August, 1960. Figures for other dates between January, 1956, and July, 1960, were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

Hourly Rates of Wages*
V—All Industries and Services VI—Manufacturing Industries only

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
1960 August ..	123.1	123.3	127.4	123.2
September ..	123.6	123.9	128.1	123.8
October ..	123.9	124.2	128.2	124.0
November ..	124.3	124.7	129.0	124.5
December ..	125.7	125.6	130.0	125.9
1961 January ..	127.8	127.8	133.1	128.0
February ..	128.1	127.9	133.5	128.3
March ..	128.3	128.5	133.9	128.6
April ..	128.7	129.0	134.1	129.0
May ..	129.2	130.2	135.1	129.6
June ..	129.7	131.5	136.4	130.4
July ..	129.8	131.6	136.6	130.5
August ..	129.9	132.1	136.7	130.7
September ..	130.2	132.5	137.0	131.0

General

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

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

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

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

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Changes in September

Estimates of the effect of reported changes in rates of wages and hours of work coming into operation in the United Kingdom during September indicate that about 634,000 workers received an aggregate increase of approximately £244,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, and about 316,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of just over 1 hour†.

Industries and services affected by increases in rates of wages included general printing, cinema theatres, milk distribution in England and Wales, heating, ventilating and domestic engineering, hollow-ware manufacture, and rope, twine and net making. Industries and services in which normal weekly hours of work were reduced included general printing, retail meat trade, heating, ventilating and domestic engineering, and baking in co-operative society establishments in England and Wales.

The majority of workers engaged in the general printing industry, including stationery manufacture and periodical and newspaper production, other than certain national newspapers, received increases of 5½ per cent. in basic minimum grade rates operating prior to 3rd September, 1959, and normal weekly hours of work were reduced from 42 to 41. (There is to be a further reduction of 1 hour in September, 1962.) The statutory minimum remuneration of workers engaged in milk distribution was increased by amounts ranging from 13s. to 20s. a week for men and from 10s. to 20s. for women. Workers engaged in the heating, ventilating and domestic engineering industry received increases of 7d. an hour for craftsmen and of 5d. for adult mates, and normal weekly hours of work were reduced from 44 to 42. The statutory minimum hourly rates of workers employed in the manufacture of hollow-ware were increased by 1½d. for men and by 1d. for women. Workers employed in rope, twine and net making received increases in statutory minimum hourly rates of 2d. for men and of 1½d. for women. Normal weekly hours of work in the retail meat trade in England and Wales were reduced from 45 to 44. Bakery workers employed by co-operative societies in England and Wales had their normal weekly hours of work reduced from 44 to 42.

Through the operation of sliding-scale arrangements, based on the official index of retail prices, increases of varying amounts became payable to workers in a number of industries, including boot and shoe manufacture, hosiery manufacture in the Midlands and in Scotland (except Hawick), and national newspaper production in London and Manchester.

Of the total increase of £244,000, about £143,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions, £48,000 from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, £36,000 from Wages Regulation Orders, and the remainder from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement.

Details of principal changes operative in September, together with brief particulars of future changes, are given on the following pages

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1956, to April, 1961, were given in an article on pages 321 to 329 of the August, 1961, issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956, and April, 1961, in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 27½ per cent., as compared with an average increase of 17½ per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 30½ per cent. as compared with an average increase of 23 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 28½ per cent. for weekly earnings, 18 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 31½ per cent. for hourly earnings and 23½ per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

Changes in January–September, 1961

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

Industry Group	Weekly Rates of Wages		Normal Weekly Hours of Work	
	Approximate Number of Workers affected by Increases‡	Estimated 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..	621,000	259,500	11,000	21,800
Mining and Quarrying ..	386,500	175,200	595,000	758,400
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	326,000	142,600	320,000	657,600
Chemicals and Allied Industries	66,000	25,000	2,500	5,000
Metal Manufacture	166,500	24,500	1,000	1,600
Engineering and Electrical Goods	..	..	..	..
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering ..	499,500	200,600	22,500	46,200
Vehicles ..	..	..	..	..
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	..	..	..	..
Textiles ..	390,000	159,000	456,500	1,066,100
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	..	..	56,000	110,300
Clothing and Footwear ..	101,000	56,200	124,000	249,100
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. ..	151,500	61,500	152,000	243,600
Timber, Furniture, etc. ..	197,500	48,400	72,000	144,200
Paper, Printing and Publishing	344,000	203,000	264,000	291,900
Other Manufacturing Industries	14,500	4,300	20,500	39,000
Construction ..	1,215,500	263,200	117,000	234,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	18,500	1,000	..	..
Transport and Communication	500,000	294,900	252,500	866,400
Distributive Trades ..	1,160,500	554,900	1,146,000	2,296,100
Public Administration and Professional Services ..	744,000	343,900	599,500	1,199,400
Miscellaneous Services ..	540,000	239,700	339,500	674,900
Total ..	7,442,500	3,057,400	4,551,500	8,905,600

The above figures include 3,198,000 workers who had both wage-rate increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work.

In the corresponding months of 1960, 8,175,000 workers had a net increase of £2,977,000 in their full-time weekly rates of wages, 78,000 workers had wage-rate increases and decreases of equal amount, and 5,690,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of 10,340,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

† 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.

‡ Workers who are affected by two or more changes during the period are counted only once in this column.

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER

(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, 1961," 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
Limestone Quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	25 Sept.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased* by 0.143d. an hour (1s. 4.714d. to 1s. 4.857d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.071d. (8.357d. to 8.428d.) for boys under 18.
Sand and Gravel Production	Great Britain (11)	First full pay period falling on or after 7 Aug.	Male workers	Increases in basic rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, and of 1s. 6d. a shift for watchmen. Basic rates after change: labourers—Class 1 districts 4s. 3½d. an hour, Class 2 4s. 2½d.; drivers of "C" class licensed vehicles—(under 12 tons gross laden weight) 1, 4s. 6½d., 2, 4s. 5½d., (over 12 tons) 4s. 7½d., 4s. 6½d.; watchmen 1, 27s. 6d. a shift, 2, 26s. 6d.
Chalk Quarrying	England (12)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 1 Aug.	Male workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of 3d. an hour for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change for able-bodied men 21 and over: London area (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) 4s. 5d. an hour, other areas 4s. 3d.
Iron-Ore Mining	Cumberland (14)	25 Sept.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased* by 1d. a shift (9s. 8d. to 9s. 9d.) for workers 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 10d. to 4s. 10½d.) for boys under 18.
Food Manufacture	Great Britain (27)	17 Sept.	Shift and night workers	Additional payments increased by 5s. a week (12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.) for workers on a two-shift system, by 7s. (14s. to 21s. for the first and second shifts and 21s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. for the third shift) for workers on a three-shift system, and by 8s. (34s. to 42s.) for night workers.
Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture	Great Britain (39)	First full pay week in Sept.	All workers	Increase of 5½ per cent. in basic rates operative prior to the agreement of 1959 (9s. 9d. to 11s. 6d., according to occupation and area, for adult male workers and 7s. 3d. for adult female workers, with proportional increases for juveniles) Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 19s. a week for adult male workers and 14s. 3d. for adult female workers, include: adult male workers—grade 1 occupations, London (within a radius of 20 miles of Charing Cross) 246s. 8d. a week, Provinces 235s. 7d., grade 2, 235s. 7d., 225s. 10d., grade 3, 230s. 4d., 220s. 10d., grade 4, 227s. 5d., 218s. 6d., grade 5, 224s. 9d., 215s. 10d., female workers 21 and over (qualified) 160s. 4d.†
Hollow-Ware Manufacture	Great Britain (67) (252)	1 Sept.	All workers	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 1½d. an hour for male workers other than learners, of 1d. for female workers other than learners, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for male learners, and of ½d. to 1½d. for female learners. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 or over employed in enamel ware section as fusers' helpers, annealers or scalers 3s. 9½d. an hour, other male workers except learners 3s. 7½d.; male learners 1s. 3½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 11½d. at 20; female workers other than learners 2s. 7½d., female learners 1s. 4d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 2½d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates for workers other than learners—male workers 3s. 9½d. an hour, female workers 2s. 8½d.†
Rope, Twine and Net Making	Great Britain (87) (253)	1 Sept.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of 1½d. for female workers 18 or over, of amounts ranging from ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over 3s. 8½d. to 3s. 10½d. an hour, according to occupation, female workers 18 or over 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 8½d.†
			Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers; general minimum piece rates increased by 5 per cent. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers 3s. 9½d. to 3s. 11½d. an hour, according to occupation, female workers 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 9½d.†
	Northern Ireland (88) (254)	4 Sept.	Timeworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 or over, of 1½d. for female workers 18 or over, of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of ½d. or 1d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 or over—area A 3s. 8½d. to 3s. 10½d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9½d.; female workers 18 or over—A 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 8d., B 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 7½d. Individual rates for doffers no longer separately specified.‡
			Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers—area A 3s. 10½d. to 3s. 11½d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 3s. 9½d. to 3s. 10½d.; female workers—A 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 8½d., B 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 8d. Individual rates for doffers no longer separately specified.‡
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands (89)	First pay day in Sept.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by ½d. in the shilling (8d. to 8½d.) on basic wages.
	Scotland (except Hawick) (90)	First full pay week in Sept.	Timeworkers	Bonus increased* by 1s. 2d. a week (45s. 2d. to 46s. 4d.) for adult male workers, by 1s. 1d. (33s. 11d. to 35s.) for adult female workers, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of bonus: male workers 74s. 8d. a week at 15 rising to 182s. 4d. at 21 and over, female workers 63s. 2d. at 15 rising to 123s. 6d. at 18 and over.†
			Female pieceworkers	Bonus (or flat-rate addition) increased* by 1s. 1d. (38s. 7d. to 39s. 8d.)†
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (91)	First Monday in Sept.	Juvenile workers	Adult rates previously paid to male workers at 21 and over and female workers at 20 and over, now paid to all workers at 19 and over and new rates agreed for workers under 19, resulting in increases of varying amounts; new bonus granted of 6s. a week for male timeworkers and 5s. for female timeworkers under 18 who have not been put on to a piecework job. Minimum base rates after change: male workers aged 15 and under 15½, 31s. a week, 15½–16, 35s. 6d., 16–16½, 41s. 9d., 16½–17, 48s., 17–17½, 54s. 3d., 17½–18, 60s. 6d., 18–18½, 69s. 6d., 18½–19, 76s. 6d., 19 and over 83s. 6d., female workers 31s., 33s. 3d., 35s. 9d., 38s. 3d., 40s. 9d., 43s. 3d., 47s. 6d., 50s. 6d., 53s. 7d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing	Northern Ireland (96)	First full pay period following 22 Sept.	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) 164s. 8d. a week, semi-skilled (including firemen) 158s. 1d., general workers or labourers 151s. 6½d.; female workers 18 and over 101s. 8d.†

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

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

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 405 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 405 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ See footnote § on page 176 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	United Kingdom (except Rossendale Valley) (115)	First pay day in Sept.	Timeworkers	Increases* in minimum day wage rates of 5s. a week for male workers 21 and over and for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 88s. a week at 15 rising to 185s. at 21 and over; female workers 88s. at 15 rising to 143s. at 20 and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase* of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 134½ per cent. for male workers, and of 144½ per cent. for female workers.
	United Kingdom..	First pay day in Sept.	Workers other than pieceworkers employed in industries ancillary to boot and shoe manufacture†	Increases* in minimum day wage rates of 5s. a week for male workers 21 and over and for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 88s. a week at 15 rising to 185s. at 21 and over; female workers 88s. at 15 rising to 143s. at 20 and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase* of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 134½ per cent. for male workers, and of 144½ per cent. for female workers (132 and 142 per cent., respectively, in stiffer section and 153½ and 165½ per cent. in wood heel manufacturing section).
	Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Harwood, Rochdale, Chorley, Blackburn and the Fylde coast	First making-up day in Sept.	Timeworkers	Increases* in day wage rates of 5s. a week for male workers 21 and over and for female workers 20½ and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 88s. a week at 15 rising to 185s. at 21 and over; female workers 88s. at 15 rising to 147s. 8d. at 20½ and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase* in the percentage addition to piecework rates of 3½ per cent. (50½ to 54 per cent.).
Pre-Cast Concrete Products	Scotland (133)	First full pay week in Sept.	All workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum time rate after change for labourers 20 and over 4s. 3½d. an hour.
Manufactured Stationery	England and Wales (143)	4 Sept.	All workers	Increase of 5½ per cent. in basic minimum grade rates operating prior to the agreement dated 3rd September, 1959 (9s. 3d. to 12s. a week, according to occupation and area, for adult male workers and 9s. 3d. or 10s. for adult female workers, with proportional increases for juveniles) Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 19s. a week for adult male workers and 14s. 3d. for adult female workers, include: London—male workers 21 and over, envelope machine adjusters, relief stampers and cutters (guillotine) 261s. a week, cutters (envelope) 252s. 3d., tag machine adjusters, d'oyley machine adjusters, warehousemen (leading hands) and packers for export 246s. 3d., warehousemen and packers (ordinary, including rail), slitters and reellers (for mill reels) 230s. 9d., porters and general assistants 220s. 3d., female workers 18 and over, on completion of training 19s. 6d., with 4 years' experience after training 166s.; Provinces—male workers 21 and over, envelope machine adjusters, cutters (guillotine and envelope), head stock-keepers, relief stampers, after 5 years' experience, grade 1 towns 245s., grade 2 towns 242s. 6d., tag machine adjusters, d'oyley machine adjusters, after 4 years' experience 223s. 6d., 221s., warehousemen, packers and slitters (for mill reels), after 3 years' experience 214s. 3d., 211s. 9d., porters and general assistants 205s. 6d., 203s., female workers 18 and over, on completion of training 151s. 3d., 149s. 3d., with 4 years' experience after training 157s. 9d., 155s. 9d.†
Printing	London (152-153)	1 July§	Machine managers employed in the production of evening newspapers	Increases of 14s., 13s. 6d. or 13s. a week, according to size of machine, for machine managers employed on evening papers. Basic minimum rates after change: machines of up to 3 rolls 287s. 6d. a week, 4 rolls 295s., 5 rolls 302s. 6d.
		1 Sept.	Workers (other than electricians and engineers) employed in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 4s. a week (6s. to 10s.) for adult workers, and by proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.
	Manchester	1 Sept.	do.	do.
Printing and Bookbinding	England and Wales (except London) (148-150)	4 Sept.	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers)	Increase of 5½ per cent. in basic minimum grade rates operating prior to the agreement dated 3rd September, 1959 (9s. 3d. to 11s. 3d. a week, according to occupation, for adult male workers and 9s. 3d. for adult female workers, with proportional amounts for juveniles) Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 19s. a week for adult male workers and 14s. 3d. for adult female workers, include: male workers 21 and over—hand compositors and monotype caster attendants, jobbing, weekly and bi-weekly newspapers, grade I towns 245s. a week, grade 2, 242s. 6d., evening newspapers 272s., 268s. 6d., morning and tri-weekly newspapers 297s., 293s. 6d., machine minders and rotary machine minders, class 1 machines 245s., 242s. 6d., class 2, 250s., 247s. 6d., class 3, 255s., 252s. 6d., class 4, 260s., 257s. 6d., class 5, 265s., 262s. 6d., rotary machine minders, class 6 machines 270s., 267s. 6d., weekly newspapers 252s. 6d., 250s., evening 279s. 6d., 276s., morning and tri-weekly 304s. 6d., 301s., linotype, intertype and monotype operators, readers, jobbing and weekly newspapers 252s. 6d., 250s., evening 279s. 6d., 276s., morning and tri-weekly 304s. 6d., 301s., electrotypers and stereotypers, jobbing offices 245s., 242s. 6d., jobbing offices on rotary work 260s., 257s. 6d., weekly newspapers 252s. 6d., 250s., evening 279s. 6d., 276s., morning and tri-weekly 304s. 6d., 301s., printers' assistants, etc., in jobbing offices, class I 245s., 242s. 6d., class II 223s. 6d., 221s., class III 214s. 3d., 211s. 9d., class IV 205s. 6d., 203s., printers' assistants, etc., in newspaper offices with 12 months' experience, class 1, weekly newspapers 225s. 3d., 222s. 9d., evening 243s. 9d., 240s. 3d., morning and tri-weekly 260s. 9d., 257s. 3d., class 2, 218s. 3d., 215s. 9d., 236s. 9d., 233s. 3d., 253s. 9d., 250s. 3d., class 3, 212s. 3d., 209s. 9d., 230s. 9d., 227s. 3d., 247s. 9d., 244s. 3d., bookbinders, machine rulers and cutters 245s., 242s. 6d., female workers 18 and over employed in binding sections or as feeders in printing machine depts., on completion of training 151s. 3d., 149s. 3d., with 4 years' experience after training 161s. 3d., 159s. 3d.†
	Scotland (154)	First pay day in Sept.	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding, and periodical and weekly newspaper production	Increase of 5½ per cent. in basic minimum grade rates operating prior to the agreement dated 3rd September, 1959 (9s. 3d. or 11s. 3d., according to occupation, for adult male workers and 9s. 3d. for adult female workers, with proportional increases for juveniles) Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 19s. a week for adult male workers and 14s. 3d. for adult female workers, include: letterpress dept.—compositors and machine-men 245s. a week, monotype keyboard operators and readers 255s., linotype operators 257s. 6d., female compositors 207s. 6d., auxiliary workers employed as assistants in case rooms or letterpress machine rooms, feeders, etc., male workers 21s., female workers 151s. 9d., female workers with 4 years' or more experience as an adult 161s. 9d.; bookbinding, etc., depts.—bookbinders, machine rulers, guillotine cutters and qualified warehousemen (with not less than 5 years' experience) 245s., porters, packers and general assistants (21 and over with not less than 1 year's experience) 211s., female workers engaged in bookbinding, stationery manufacture, machine feeding and warehousing, on completion of training 151s. 9d., with 4 years' or more experience 161s. 9d.†

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

† The industries concerned are cut sole, last and upper pattern, stiffener, toe puff, built heel and wood heel manufacture, and wood heel processing.

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Printing and Bookbinding (continued)	London (150-151)	4 Sept.	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers)	Increase of 5½ per cent. in basic minimum grade rates operating prior to the agreement dated 3rd September, 1959 (10s. to 12s. 9d., according to occupation, for adult male workers and 10s. for adult female workers, with proportional increases for juveniles). Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 19s. a week for adult male workers and 14s. 3d. for adult female workers, include: hand compositors, books, jobbing and weekly newspapers, other than Sunday newspapers 26s. a week, trade typesetting houses 267s., weekly periodicals 271s.; machine operators (inter-, lino- or monotype), general offices 271s. 6d., weekly periodicals (display work) 286s. 6d., readers, general offices 274s. 9d., trade typesetting houses 280s. 9d., weekly periodicals 284s. 9d.; monotype caster minders (one machine with charge responsibility) 261s.; printing machine managers 261s. to 295s.; male or female feeders on certain printing and folding machines—scale A, day work 220s. 3d. to 228s. 6d., night work 317s. 2d., 329s. 5d.; female feeders 21 and over, on flat-bed printing machines not covered by scale A, and on platen, litho and all other classes of machines 160s. 6d.; female feeders 21 and over on direct rotary litho and rotary offset machines 160s. 6d. to 170s. 6d.; assistants on letterpress rotary and intaglio machines—brake hands on small and slow running rotary machines, day work 234s., night work 337s. 6d., brake hands and oilers on other machines, day 242s. 9d. to 249s. 6d., night 350s. 6d. to 360s. 6d., reel hands, fly hands, etc., day 240s. to 246s. 9d., night 346s. 5d. to 356s. 5d., linotype assistants and proof pullers (galley and rough work), day 220s. 3d., night 317s. 2d., copy-holders, day 210s. 3d., night 302s. 4d.; warehousemen and cutters—binders' cutters (cloth and vellum), male workers in charge of trimming machines or on one or more folding, stitching or wrapping machines, head stock-keepers and guillotine cutters 261s., warehousemen (leading hands) and packers for export 253s., packers for rail 247s. 3d., bench hands and packers (ordinary) 230s. 9d., warehouse porters 220s. 3d., bookbinders and machine rulers 261s.; skilled women in warehouse and bindery, on completion of training 159s. 6d., after 4 years' experience 169s. 6d.*
Lithographic Printing and Photogravure	England and Wales (156-157)	4 Sept.	Workers employed in lithographic printing and photogravure (except lithographic artists, designers and engravers, and photogravure process workers)	Increase of 5½ per cent. in basic minimum grade rates operative prior to the agreement dated 3rd September, 1959 (9s. 3d. to 12s., according to occupation and area, for adult male workers and 9s. 3d. or 10s. for adult female workers, with proportional amounts for juveniles). Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 19s. a week for adult male workers and 14s. 3d. for adult female workers, include: lithographic printing—lithographers class 1, London 261s. a week, grade 1 towns 245s., grade 2 towns 242s. 6d.; qualified stone and plate preparers 230s. 9d., 214s. 3d., 211s. 9d.; plate grainers with 4 years' experience 238s. 3d., 221s. 9d., 219s. 3d.; office printing machine minders (automatic machines of Multilith, Rotaprint class, feeder extras included), qualified minders (other than recognised journeymen) in sole charge of 2 or 3 machines with an assistant 230s. 9d., 214s. 3d., 211s. 9d., female workers 18 and over, in charge of 1 machine (after 2 years' training) 179s. 6d., 171s. 3d., 169s. 3d.; photogravure—machine depts., machine minders, sheet-fed machines 266s., 252s. 6d., 250s., reel-fed machines 290s., 267s. 6d., 265s., direct assistants, sheet-fed machines 224s. 9d., 213s. 9d., 211s. 3d., reel-fed machines 230s. 9d., 219s. 9d., 217s. 3d., general assistants not directly employed on photogravure machines 220s. 3d., 205s. 6d., 203s.*
Lithographic Printing	Scotland (157)	First pay day in Sept.	Male workers (except lithographic artists, designers and engravers)	Increase of 5½ per cent. in basic minimum grade rates operative prior to the agreement dated 3rd September, 1959 (9s. 9d. or 11s. 3d., according to occupation, for adult workers, with proportional increases for juveniles). Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 19s. a week, include: journeymen lithographers 245s. a week, qualified stone and plate preparers 214s. 3d.*
Lithographic Tin Printing	Great Britain	4 Sept.	Male workers	Increase of 5½ per cent. in basic minimum rates operative prior to the agreement dated 22nd October, 1959 (12s. a week in London and 11s. 3d. in the Provinces for tin printers, 10s. 6d. and 9s. 9d. for tin varnishers and stone and plate preparers, with proportional increases for probationers, learners and apprentices). Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 19s. a week, include: tin printers grade 1A 286s. to 346s. a week, according to operation on which engaged, grade 1, 270s. to 330s., grade 2, 267s. 6d. to 327s. 6d., operators of lithotex and similar stop and repeat cameras and of printex, etc., grade 1A 321s., grade 1, 305s., grade 2, 302s. 6d., stone and plate preparers 230s. 9d., 214s. 3d., 211s. 9d., tin varnishers 238s. 3d., 221s. 9d., 219s. 3d.*
Penmaking and Stationers' Sundries Manufacture	Birmingham and district	First pay day in Sept.	All workers	Increase of 3s. 9d. a week for male workers 20 and over and 2s. 3d. for younger male workers, and of 2s. for female workers 18 and over and 1s. 6d. for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers—fully apprenticed toolmakers 25 and over 202s., 10d. a week, 21 and under 25, 184s. 1d., semi-skilled workers 20 and over 178s. 9d., unskilled workers 20 and over 171s. 3d.; female workers 18 and over 128s. 3d., piece-work prices to be such as to yield at least 133s. 9d. for female workers of average ability.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain (167)	25 Sept.	Craftsmen, adult mates and apprentices	Increase of 7d. an hour for craftsmen, of 5d. for adult mates, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London (within 20 miles of Charing Cross) 6s. 1d. an hour, all other districts 6s., mates—20 and over 5s. 2½d., 5s. 1½d., 18 and under 20, 4s. 11½d., 4s. 10½d.*
Wholesale Newspaper Distribution	London (201)	1 Sept.	Male workers	Increase of cost-of-living bonus of 4s. a week (6s. to 10s.) 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 247s. a week, night staff 256s.
Milk Distribution	Provinces in England and Wales (201)	First full week in Sept.	Adult workers	Increase of cost-of-living bonus of 6s. a week (12s. to 18s.) for qualified male workers, and of 3s. for qualified female workers. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: qualified male workers—grade 1 towns, night staff and early morning staff 235s. a week, day staff 225s. 6d., grade 2 towns 226s. 6d., 217s.; qualified female workers—grade 1, 138s., grade 2, 134s.
	England and Wales (206) (252)	10 Sept.	All workers	Increase in statutory minimum remuneration of 20s. a week for foremen, and of amounts ranging from 13s. at under 18 to 20s. at 21 or over for newly designated rounds salesmen and saleswomen. Increases for other workers 21 or over of 13s. a week for male workers, of 10s. for female workers, and of amounts ranging from 5s. to 11s. 6d. for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers—foremen, area A 190s. 6d. a week, area B 196s., area C 202s. 6d., sterilizers 21 or over 179s., 182s., 186s., clerks 85s. at under 16 rising to 179s. at 21 or over, 86s. 6d. to 182s., 88s. 6d. to 186s., rounds salesmen (previously described as roundsmen) 118s. at under 18 rising to 181s. 6d. at 21 or over, 119s. 6d. to 184s., 122s. to 188s., shop assistants, assistant rounds salesmen, pasteurizers, assistant sterilizers, other workers 83s. at under 16 rising to 174s. 6d. at 21 or over, 84s. to 177s., 86s. to 181s.; female workers—rounds saleswomen, A 109s. at under 18 rising to 168s. at 21 or over, B 110s. 6d. to 169s. 9d., C 114s. to 175s. 6d., clerks 69s. at under 16 rising to 131s. 6d. at 21 or over, 69s. 6d. to 132s., 72s. 6d. to 138s. 6d., other workers 69s. 6d. to 132s., 70s. to 133s. 6d., 72s. to 137s. 6d.†

* See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".
 † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 ‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 405 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Retail Multiple Footwear Trade	Great Britain	Week commencing 4 Sept.	Shop managers and managers	Increase of varying amounts, according to area and scale of average weekly takings. Minimum average rates after change, inclusive of basic wage, commission, bonus, etc.: shop managers—London area 216s. a week when average weekly takings are under £125 rising to 361s. when average weekly takings are £750 and over, Provincial A area 207s. to 352s., Provincial B area 199s. to 344s.; shop managers—London 191s. to 336s., A 182s. to 327s., B 174s. to 319s.
			Other workers	Increase of varying amounts, according to area, age and occupation. Minimum average rates after change, inclusive of basic wage, commission, bonus, etc.: sales assistants—male, London area 90s. a week at 15 rising to 199s. 6d. at 22 and over, Provincial A area 81s. to 190s. 6d., Provincial B area 73s. to 182s. 6d., female 69s. 6d. to 138s. 6d., 62s. 6d. to 131s. 6d., 55s. 6d. to 124s. 6d.; minimum weekly rates for cashiers (female), London 69s. 6d. to 138s. 6d., A 62s. 6d. to 131s. 6d., B 55s. 6d. to 124s. 6d.
Retail Multiple Tailoring	United Kingdom	Week commencing 4 Sept.	Shop managers	Increase of varying amounts, according to area. Minimum average rates after change, inclusive of basic wage, commission, bonus, etc.: London area 227s. a week when average weekly takings are under £150 rising to 442s. when average weekly takings are £1,500 and over, Provincial A area 220s. to 435s., Provincial B area 212s. to 427s.
			Other workers	Increase of varying amounts, according to area, age and occupation. Minimum average rates after change, inclusive of basic wage, commission, bonus, etc.: sales assistants—male, London area 79s. a week at under 16 rising to 199s. or 203s. 6d. (basic minimum wage exclusive of bonus, etc. 191s.) at 22, Provincial A area 74s. to 192s. or 196s. 6d. (184s.), Provincial B area 68s. 6d. to 184s. or 188s. 6d. (177s.); minimum weekly wage—cashiers (female), London 70s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 135s. or 140s. at 22, A 65s. 6d. to 130s. or 135s., B 60s. 6d. to 125s. or 130s., clerks, grade 1 (female) 140s. or 145s., 135s. or 140s., 130s. or 135s.; shop porters (male)—London 111s. at 18 rising to 185s. at 22, A 106s. to 180s., B 101s. to 175s.
Cinema Theatres	Great Britain (224-225)	13 Aug.*	Male and female workers other than managers	Increase of approximately 3½ per cent. (9d. in the £). Rates after change for London and Home Counties include: first projectionists 171s. 3d. to 253s. 3d. a week, according to grade of cinema, second projectionists over 20, 150s. to 201s. 3d., third projectionists 107s. 6d. to 174s. 6d., fourth projectionists 131s. 9d. to 142s. 9d., house engineers 229s. 3d., 253s. 3d., assistant house engineers 192s. 6d., 201s. 3d., head attendants or foremen 154s. 6d. to 189s. 9d., utility men, doormen, assistant foremen and boilermen 152s. 6d. to 166s. 6d., night watchmen/cleaners (male) 149s. to 162s. 6d., male attendants over 20, 132s. 9d. to 162s. 6d., chief cashiers 92s. 3d. to 137s., cashiers 108s. to 127s., usherettes/relief cashiers 89s. 3d. to 119s. 9d., female attendants 85s. to 113s., cleaners (24-hour week) 61s. 3d. to 72s. Minimum rates are also fixed for eight other zones covering the rest of Great Britain.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	5 June*	Cine technicians (except those engaged in the production of newsreels and short films) employed in film studios	Increase in minimum weekly salaries of 7½ per cent. Minimum rates after change: scenario dept. £14 11s. to £27 3s. a week, according to occupation, publicity, film editing, sound recording and sound maintenance depts. £15 15s. to £30 3s., stills dept. £15 15s. to £27 3s., floor, production and casting £12 5s. 6d. to £28 7s., cine-camera dept. £15 15s. to £51 17s. 6d., process and special effects dept. £18 15s. to £51 17s. 6d., art dept. £15 15s. to £33 3s. 6d., film dubbing dept. £15 15s., £27 3s., film library £13 6s. 6d., £18 15s., negative cutting dept. £14 11s., £18 15s.; supplementary grades, first year £7 10s. 6d., second £8 2s. 6d., third £8 15s., thereafter £12 5s. 6d. (employees who attain the age of 21 in the first, second or third years receive an additional 10s. 4d. a week).
Health Services	Great Britain	Commencement of pay week which included 1 June†	Orthopaedic appliance grades	Increase of 4½d. an hour for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for female workers and juveniles. Minimum adult male rates after change: grade C 5s. 8½d. an hour, grade B 6s. 0½d., grade A 6s. 4d., grade 1, 6s. 5½d.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER

Industry	District	Date	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Baking	England and Wales	3 Sept.	Workers employed by co-operative societies	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.
Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture	Great Britain (39)	First full pay week in Sept.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 for day workers and from 40½ to 40 for night workers.‡
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing	Northern Ireland (96)	24 July	All workers 16 and over	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 44, without loss of pay.§
Manufactured Stationery	England and Wales (143)	4 Sept.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.¶
Printing and Bookbinding	England and Wales (except London) (148-150)	4 Sept.	Certain workers employed in general printing and bookbinding, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding provincial daily and national newspapers)	Normal weekly hours in jobbing offices reduced from 42 to 41 for day workers, workers on double-day shifts and printers' assistants on night work.¶¶
	Scotland (154)	First full week in Sept.	Workers employed in general printing and bookbinding, and periodical and weekly newspaper production	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.¶¶
	London (150-151)	4 Sept.	Day workers employed in general printing and bookbinding, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding certain national newspapers)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.¶¶
Lithographic Printing and Photogravure	England and Wales (156-157)	4 Sept.	Certain workers employed in lithographic printing and photogravure (except lithographic artists, designers and engravers, and photogravure process workers)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 for day workers, workers on double-day shifts and printers' assistants on night work.¶¶

* These increases were agreed in September with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 † These increases were authorised on 21st July with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 ‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".
 § The normal weekly hours will be reduced by a further one hour from the first Monday in December.
 ¶ It has also been agreed that there shall be a further reduction of one hour in the normal weekly hours of these workers as from the first full pay week in September, 1962.

Principal Changes in Hours of Work Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Lithographic Printing	Scotland (157)	First full week in Sept.	Male workers (except lithographic artists, designers and engravers)	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*
Lithographic Tin Printing	Great Britain	4 Sept.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.*
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain (167)	25 Sept.	Craftsmen, adult mates and apprentices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.†
Retail Meat Trade	England and Wales (208)	Beginning of first full pay period following 27 Sept.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 44, without loss of pay.‡
Multiple Retail Meat Trade	England and Wales	do.	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 45 to 44, without loss of pay.§
Cinema Theatres	Northern Ireland	3 July	Male workers employed in town cinema theatres	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 43 for projectionists, and from 46 to 44 for other male workers, without loss of pay.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF SEPTEMBER

The following changes, operative from a future date, have been notified: monumental masonry in England and Wales (normal weekly hours of work reduced from 44 to 42 and hourly rates of wages increased by 6d., 2nd October); building trade craftsmen and labourers employed in the Health Services (increases of 3½d. and 4d. an hour, respectively, 2nd October); glass container manufacture (normal weekly hours of work reduced from 43 to 42 with increases of 3d. an hour for men and of 2½d. for women, effective from the first full pay period following 30th September); glove manufacture in England and Wales (increase of 3 per cent. and normal weekly hours of work reduced from 45 or 44 to 43, 1st November); corn trade (increases of 10s. 6d. a week for mill

workers and of 15s. for drivers, 6th November).

Increases in rates of wages operative in October or November, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, affect the following industries: ironstone mining and quarrying, limestone quarrying, iron and steel manufacture, pressed felt manufacture in the Rossendale Valley, lace furnishings manufacture, textile finishing, silk dyeing, calico printing, hosiery finishing in the Midlands, felt hat manufacture in Lancashire and Cheshire, basket making, cinematograph film production, and carpet manufacture.

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

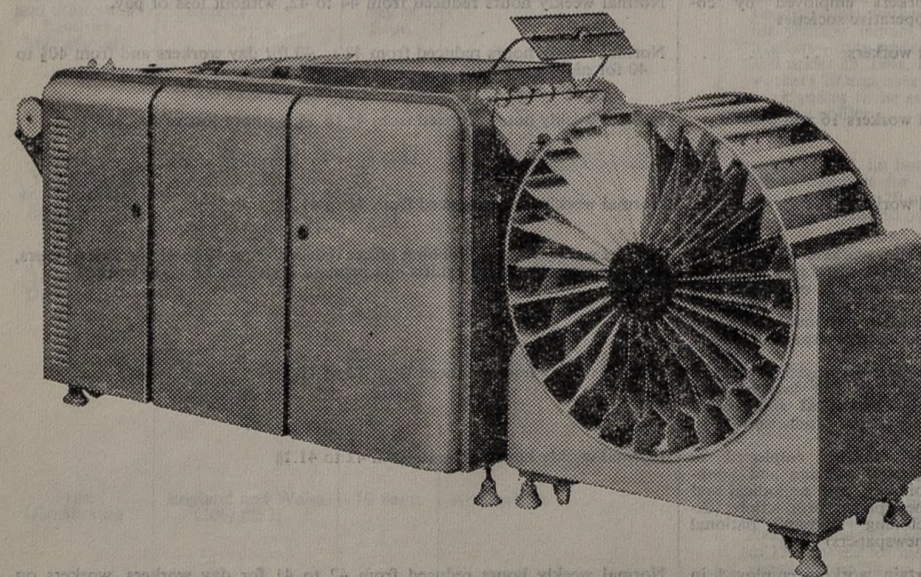
* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages". It has also been agreed that there shall be a further reduction of one hour in the normal weekly hours of these workers as from the first full pay week in September, 1962.

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

‡ This change was the result of an award of the Industrial Court (No. 2871) dated 27th September, 1961. See page 441 of this GAZETTE.

§ This change arose out of an award of the Industrial Court (No. 2871) dated 27th September, 1961. See page 441 of this GAZETTE.

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RETAIL PRICES

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 12th SEPTEMBER, 1961

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 115

At 12th September, 1961, the retail prices index was 115 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 116 at 15th August, and with 110 at 13th September, 1960. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to a fall in the average level of prices of potatoes and other fresh vegetables.

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

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 12th SEPTEMBER, 1961 (Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 12th September, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 12th SEPTEMBER, 1961 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food	108.5	350
II. Alcoholic drink	106.9	71
III. Tobacco	123.6	80
IV. Housing	138.7	87
V. Fuel and light	122.4	55
VI. Durable household goods	101.0	66
VII. Clothing and footwear	106.0	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles	123.9	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods	126.2	59
X. Services	128.1	58
All items	115.5	1,000

The above calculation yields a figure slightly under 115.5 and accordingly the "all-items" index figure at 12th September was taken as 115.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

Food

There were decreases in the average prices of many items of food, particularly potatoes and other fresh vegetables, dessert apples, mutton and lamb, bacon and butter. As a result, the average level of food prices fell by rather less than 1½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 109, compared with 110 the previous month.

Transport and Vehicles

Increases in some rail fares and in motor vehicle insurance rates in some areas more than offset a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. For the transport and vehicles group as a whole the average level of prices rose by nearly one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 124, compared with 123 the previous month.

Miscellaneous goods

Mainly as a result of a rise in the average price of matches, reflecting a reduction in the average contents of a box following a rise in the rate of duty, the average level of prices for the miscellaneous goods group rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 126.

Services

As a result of increases in the prices of admission to most League football matches, and higher charges for services such as hair-dressing and boot and shoe repairing, the average level of prices and charges for the services group rose by rather less than 1½ per cent. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 128, compared with 127 the previous month.

Other groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO SEPTEMBER, 1961

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices" (No. 6 in the Series "Studies in Official Statistics"), is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d. including postage).

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium*	1953 = 100 July, 1961	111.45	+ 0.39	+ 1.78
All Items	July, 1961	111.3	+ 0.8	+ 2.5
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958 = 100 Aug., 1961	105.5	- 0.3	+ 3.2
All Items	Aug., 1961	104.6	- 1.0	+ 3.7
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Iceland (Reykjavik)	1959 = 100 July, 1961	105	+ 1.1	+ 2
All Items	July, 1961	112	+ 1	+ 6
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Irish Republic	1953 = 100 Aug., 1961	120.5	+ 0.2†	+ 3.3
All Items	Aug., 1961	120.3	- 1.4†	+ 3.7
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Italy (Large Towns)	1938 = 1 June, 1961	70.44	+ 0.11	+ 1.94
All Items	June, 1961	76.69	+ 0.21	+ 1.05
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Netherlands	1951 = 100 Aug., 1961	129	+ 1	+ 3
All Items	Aug., 1961	127	Nil	+ 3
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Norway	1959 = 100 June, 1961	102	Nil	+ 2
All Items	June, 1961	100	Nil	+ 1
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Spain	1958 = 100 June, 1961	110.3	- 0.6	†
All Items	June, 1961	108.7	- 1.0	†
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Sweden	1949 = 100 July, 1961	163	Nil	+ 4
All Items	July, 1961	181	Nil	+ 6
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Switzerland	1939 = 100 Aug., 1961	187.3	+ 0.9	+ 3.2
All Items	Aug., 1961	199.2	+ 1.3	+ 2.1
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Other Countries				
Australia (6 Capital Cities)	1952-53 = 100 June, 1961	125.0	+ 0.8†	+ 3.9
All Items	June, 1961	129.4	+ 0.8†	+ 6.8
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
Canada	1949 = 100 Aug., 1961	129.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
All Items	Aug., 1961	125.3	+ 0.4	+ 3.6
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
South Africa, Union (9 Urban Areas)	1958 = 100 May, 1961	103.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
All Items	May, 1961	104.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.7
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "
United States	1947-49 = 100 July, 1961	128.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
All Items	July, 1961	122.0	+ 1.1	+ 1.4
Food	" "	" "	" "	" "

* 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, with small variations in the case of Belgium.

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

‡ Figures calculated on the new 1958 Base are not available.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN SEPTEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in September, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 231. In addition, 42 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during September at the establishments where these 273 stoppages occurred is estimated at 78,200. This total includes 10,000 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 68,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in September, 64,300 were directly involved and 3,900 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 180,000 working days lost during September included 54,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages			Stoppages in Progress in Month	
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total	Workers involved	Working Days lost
Coal Mining	16	131	147	14,100	21,000
Metal Manufacture	2	7	9	4,500	23,000
Engineering	4	12	16	5,600	22,000
Motor Vehicles	7	11	18	3,200	30,000
Aircraft	—	4	4	6,600	8,000
Construction	10	28	38	7,300	33,000
Administrative, Professional, etc., Services	—	3	3	27,800	28,000
All remaining industries and services	3	35	38	7,100	14,000
Total, September, 1961	42	231	273	78,200	180,000
Total, August, 1961	23	196	219	39,500	121,000
Total, September, 1960	34	239	273	63,600	260,000

Causes of Stoppages

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

Principal Cause	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	29	7,500
—other wage disputes	75	10,600
Hours of labour	6	400
Employment of particular classes or persons	41	10,100
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	75	10,200
Trade union status	4	25,300
Sympathetic action	1	200
Total	231	64,300

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Remarks
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
IRON AND STEEL:— Bricklayers and other workers employed in iron and steel industry—Port Talbot (one firm)	1,105	—	13 Sept.	—	The suspension of three bricklayers for refusing to undertake certain work subsequent to the employer's termination of a particular system of payment	No settlement reported.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING:— Drawing office staff employed in electrical engineering—Birmingham (one firm)	400	115	14 Aug.	—	In support of a claim for a wage increase of £4 a week	No settlement reported.
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of car bodies—London (one firm)	930	§	30 Aug. ||	—	To protest against possible reduction in staff	No settlement reported.
AIRCRAFT:— Workers employed in the manufacture of aircraft—Manchester (one firm)	4,000	—	20 Sept.	21 Sept.	To protest against the two-day suspension of two workers for an alleged breach of discipline	Work resumed at end of suspension period.
CONSTRUCTION:— Workers employed on a new factory site—Liverpool (various firms)	1,500	—	8 Sept.	20 Sept.	For the reinstatement of a number of joiners who had been dismissed for alleged "go-slow" tactics	Work resumed. Dispute referred to the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board who upheld the dismissals.
EDUCATION:— Schoolmasters—England and Wales	25,000	—	20 Sept.	20 Sept.	For representation of the National Association of Schoolmasters on the committee negotiating teachers' salaries and dissatisfaction with proposed increases in salaries	Work resumed.

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

† Less than 50 workers or 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.

§ It is estimated that approximately 10,000 workers employed in the motor vehicle industry were rendered idle by this stoppage.

|| Work was resumed on 31st August, but the stoppage recommenced on 4th September.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During September the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2867 to 2872.* Four awards Nos. 2867, 2868, 2869 and 2871 are summarised below; awards Nos. 2870 and 2872 were referred to the Court under Section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959.

Award No. 2867 (15th September).—Parties: Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union and Amalgamated Engineering Union. **Claim:** For improvements in the existing salary structure. **Award:** The Court awarded that, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 15th September, 1961, the salary scales of the employees concerned shall be as follows:—Grade 1—£11 10s. rising by the increments detailed below to £13; Grade 2—£12 12s. rising by the increments detailed below to £14 2s; Grade 3—£14 rising by the increments detailed below to £15 10s; Deputy Chief Clerk—£15 8s. 6d. rising by the increments detailed below to £16 18s. 6d.

All the above grades shall be entitled to receive four increments of 7s. 6d. per week at the completion of one, two, three and ten years' service over 21 years of age.

Award No. 2868 (15th September).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council. **Claim:** That the rates of pay of Storehouse Assistants and Assistant Laboratorymen employed by the Admiralty be increased by 30s. per week. **Award:** The Court awarded that as from 14th February, 1961, the rates of pay of Storehouse Assistants and Assistant Laboratorymen employed by the Admiralty shall be increased by 20s. per week.

Award No. 2869 (15th September).—Parties: Workers' Side and Employers' Side of the Gloving Joint Standing Committee. **Claim:** (a) For a substantial increase in pay; (b) for a shorter working week without loss of pay; (c) that payment in respect of statutory holidays to pieceworkers should be paid in a similar manner to the Agreement respecting Annual Holidays which would give to the pieceworker the piecework incentive rate, or his average rate, whichever is the lower. **Award:** The Court awarded:—(a) that the minimum hourly timework rates of wages of the workers concerned shall be increased by 3 per cent., the piecework basis rates to be 22½ per cent. on the new timework rates; (b) that the working week for male and female workers shall be reduced to one of 43 hours without loss of pay; and (c) that payment in respect of statutory holidays to pieceworkers shall be similar to that for annual holidays, viz., the piecework incentive rate, or the worker's average rate, whichever is the lower. Effect to be given to the Award as from 1st November, 1961.

Award No. 2871 (27th September).—Parties: Workers' Side and Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Meat Trade. **Claim:** This amounted to an application by the Workers' Side for a revision of Clause 15 of the current J.I.C. Agreement (Conditions of Employment—(a) Hours of Work) to provide for a working week of 40 hours. **Award:** The Court awarded that with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 27th September, 1961, the 45-hour working week referred to in Clause 15 of the Agreement shall be amended to read "44 hours".

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

In addition, an independent Chairman was appointed under Section 2 (1) (c) and (d) of the Conciliation Act, 1896 to preside at a meeting of the two sides of the Joint Industrial Council representative of Employers and Workpeople connected with the Animal Gut Industry in England and Wales to resolve a dispute concerning increases in the wage rates in the National Agreement.

At the meeting, the parties were able to reach agreement.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

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

* See footnote on page 443.

Wages Councils Act, 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Y.(64), dated 12th September, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.F.C. (34), dated 15th September, for amending the provisions relating to the statutory minimum remuneration payable to temporary shop managers and temporary shop manageresses and to workers employed in the sale of excisable liquors.

Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W.87, dated 22nd September, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain female workers.

Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S.B. (52), dated 29th September, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During September no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Minister of Labour.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

During September notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.F. (N.60), dated 1st September, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.R.H. (N.25), dated 15th September, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.

Further information regarding the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, 2.

Wages Regulation Orders

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

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and appointed by the Crown (see Section 43 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and Section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946). His decisions*, which are final, are binding on Insurance Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means of maintaining consistency of decisions.

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out overleaf.

* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 443.

Decision No. R(U) 1/61 (28th June, 1960)

The claimant worked day and night shifts in alternate weeks and claimed benefit for Saturdays in weeks of day shift. Held that, in deciding whether in the normal course he would not work on those days, it was necessary to consider only his past experience when working on day shift. Similarly, only his past experience when working on night shift should be considered in relation to claims for days in weeks of night shift. Claims allowed. Decision R(U) 21/60 applied.

Decision of the Tribunal

"Our decision is that Saturdays 6th and 20th June, 1959, can be treated as days of unemployment in the claimant's case.

"The claimant was employed as a machinist by the same employers and in circumstances similar to those in which the claimant whose case was dealt with in Decision R(U) 21/60 was employed. The claimant worked day and night shifts in alternate weeks, but in the two weeks in which the Saturdays named at the head of this decision occurred he was working on day shift.

"The questions which arise in this case are similar to those which arose in the case referred to above, save that it is necessary, for the purpose of deciding, in respect of a day occurring in a week during which the claimant was working on day shift, whether a day is a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not work to consider only his past experience when working on day shift, and, in respect of a day occurring in a week during which he was working on night shift, to consider only his past experience when working on night shift. (Compare Decisions C.U.518/49 (reported) and R(U) 15/60 paragraph 11.) During the year preceding 6th June, 1959, the claimant had worked on five out of a 'possible' twenty Saturdays when working on day shift, but in the year before that he had worked on twenty-three out of a 'possible' thirty-five Saturdays when working on day shift. In that year it will be observed that he was not working in alternate weeks on night shift and day shift.

"In the light of those facts, and for the same reasons as those given in Decision R(U) 21/60 referred to above, the claimant is entitled to have the year 1957/58 taken into account in order to determine the days on which in the normal course he would not work. Accordingly, the Saturdays named at the head of this decision can be treated as days of unemployment in the claimant's case.

"We allow the appeal of the claimant's association."

Decision No. R(U) 4/61 (1st June, 1959)

A seasonal worker claimed benefit during an off-season which began on 23rd November, 1958. She would not have satisfied the condition as to registration of a seasonal worker for employment if it had been appropriate to examine her record of registration in the preceding two years. It was therefore necessary to decide when she became a seasonal worker. The date by which it could be said that for three years she had had no substantial employment other than seasonal employment was 16th April, 1958. Since that date there had been only an 'inconsiderable period' when she was not registered for employment. Held that throughout the period of claim in her off-season the claimant satisfied the condition relating to registration for employment. The "day on which she became a seasonal worker" was 16th April, 1958, and it was from that day, being less than two years before all days for which benefit was claimed, that she had to be registered.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is allowed.

"The claimant, who is a housemaid, claimed unemployment benefit in respect of 3rd November, 1958, and subsequent days of unemployment, namely from 3rd November, 1958, to 8th November, 1958, and from 17th November, 1958, to 3rd January, 1959 (all dates included). Her claim was disallowed, on the ground that she was a seasonal worker as defined in regulation 2(2) (a) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220] as amended; that her current off-season extended from 3rd November, 1958, to 16th May, 1959; and that although she satisfied branch (b) of the additional condition prescribed by regulation 2(1) of the same Regulations, she failed to satisfy branch (a).

"The claimant's appeal to the Commissioner is supported by the insurance officer now concerned with the case.

"I agree that, by 3rd November, 1958, if not earlier, the claimant had become a seasonal worker as defined. It may well be that she wished to obtain employment all the year round, but the fact is that for at least three years prior to that date her employment had been seasonal only, and I see nothing to rebut the inference that seasonal employment had thus become normal in her case. The local tribunal (affirming the local insurance officer) held the current off-season to be from 3rd November, 1958, to 16th May, 1959, but as the insurance officer now concerned points out, that computation proceeds upon an averaging of dates, one of which may properly be regarded as abnormal. The off-season is now computed as from 23rd November, 1958, to 16th May, 1959, and with this computation I agree.

"It follows that the claims from 3rd November to 8th November, and from 17th November to 22nd November (all in 1958) are in respect of days not falling within the current off-season; and in respect of these days, satisfaction of the additional condition prescribed by regulation 2(1) is not required.

"In respect of the remaining days, satisfaction of the additional condition is required. Branch (b)—relating to prospect of employment—is admittedly satisfied. Branch (a) relates to registration. The claimant is required to prove that throughout the period of two years immediately preceding the day in respect of which benefit is claimed ('or, if [she] became a seasonal worker after the commencement of that period, from the day on which [she] became a seasonal worker until that day') she was registered for employment at an employment exchange, except for periods mentioned in (i), (ii) and (iii) of regulation 2(1) (a). Two years immediately preceding the (first) day in respect of which benefit is claimed would start from 23rd November, 1956; and if this period be taken, the claimant does not satisfy the relevant condition.

"It appears however that the claimant did not become a seasonal worker until after 23rd November, 1956; accordingly the two-year

period is not applicable, and it becomes necessary to determine 'the day on which [she] became a seasonal worker'. I agree with the insurance officer now concerned that by 16th April, 1958, it could fairly be said of the claimant that for three years she had had no substantial employment other than seasonal employment, and (in accordance with the principles laid down in Decision R(U) 14/53) this seems to me to justify a finding that as at that date she had become a seasonal worker. The period relevant for consideration in relation to branch (a) of the regulation is thus the period from 16th April, 1958, to the date of claim.

"It is conceded that in that period there was no failure to register, when neither employed nor sick, except from 29th September, 1958, to 7th October, 1958. This is a period of eight days (not counting Sunday); and I agree it may be regarded as 'inconsiderable', and so ignored. In Decision R(U) 10/59 it was indicated (paragraph 6) that a period up to but not exceeding 12 consecutive days (not counting Sunday) may be treated as 'inconsiderable' in this context. The result is that, in respect of the days of claim in relation to which the additional condition prescribed by regulation 2(1) is required to be satisfied, that condition is in fact satisfied; and there is no ground for disallowing the claim.

"The appeal of the claimant (supported by the insurance officer now concerned) is allowed."

Decision No. R(U) 6/61 (11th October, 1960)

The claimant was a welder who lost employment when riveters went on strike at the shipyard where he was employed. The strike arose from a dispute concerning the transfer of redundant riveters to work performed by other tradesmen, including welders. The principle of interchangeability had been agreed by the executive of the claimant's trade union, and the claimant contended that the dispute was solely between the employers and the riveters about rates of pay of the latter. There was evidence, including reports of meetings, that, notwithstanding the agreement, the rank and file of union members refused to accept the redundant riveters. Held that the claimant was disqualified. The dispute which caused the stoppage of work was about interchangeability in practice. Members of the claimant's grade or class clearly participated and were directly interested in that dispute. In the matter of direct interest an interchangeability dispute is on a par with a demarcation dispute (Decision R(U) 1/60).

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 14th March, 1960, to 9th April, 1960, (both dates included) the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit, in terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"The claimant is a welder, working in a shipyard. At his place of employment a strike of riveters took place. The strike admittedly arose out of a trade dispute. In consequence of it, other tradesmen had to be laid off, of whom the claimant was one. The stoppage continued until 9th April, 1960. During the period in question, the claimant undoubtedly lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment. He did not, during the stoppage, become employed elsewhere or become regularly engaged in another occupation. Accordingly, in terms of section 13(1) of the Act, he must be held disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for the period in question unless he proves that he satisfies the proviso to the subsection, namely—
(a) that he is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and
(b) that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at his place of employment any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute."

"At the hearing before the local tribunal the claimant was represented by an official of his trade union, Mr. G., who was able to satisfy the tribunal that the proviso above-quoted was satisfied, in all respects. In order to reach this conclusion, it was necessary for the tribunal in the first place to determine what the dispute leading to the stoppage was about. Mr. G. explained to them, as I understand it, that the matter originated out of the threatened redundancy of riveters. The riveters were seeking to be absorbed into other departments in the yard staffed mainly by welders, platers and caulkers. The question of absorption was one of some difficulty, but according to Mr. G. the principle of interchangeability was agreed and accepted within his union, which comprised tradesmen of all the types in question. The tribunal appear to have accepted that the question of interchangeability was not—at the relevant time—in issue between the different kinds of tradesmen; and that all that remained in issue was a dispute between riveters and employers as to the rates of pay which the riveters were to receive when transferred to other work. On that view, the dispute was one which did not concern any of the trades other than riveters, and accordingly, welders, platers (including slippers), and sheet metal workers who were laid off as a result of the riveters' strike were not liable to disqualification under section 13(1) of the Act.

"The insurance officer appealed against this decision, and the appeal was heard orally. The main ground of attack by the insurance officer was that the nature of the dispute which gave rise to the stoppage was quite different from that represented by Mr. G. In the submission of the insurance officer, the dispute was not one merely between riveters and employers, although there may have been a dispute between riveters and employers as a subsidiary issue. In his submission the dispute was one involving all the classes of tradesmen mentioned, that is to say riveters, welders, platers, caulkers and others. The point at issue was whether and on what terms the redundant riveters should be 'absorbed' or be treated as interchangeable; that is, allowed to be transferred to the work hitherto done by the men of other trades in the yard. The insurance officer adduced both written and oral evidence in support of this submission.

"There is in the first place a substantial body of evidence in the form of extracts from reputable newspapers, namely *The Scotsman* and *The Glasgow Herald*. These newspapers from time to time reported on the riveters' strike and the developments stemming

therefrom. I find that over a substantial period—from 3rd March, 1960, to 11th April, 1960,—these newspapers were consistently describing the riveters' strike as arising out of a dispute between riveters and other trades who refused to absorb the riveters. It is not suggested that this description, so publicised, was ever challenged. Thus on 3rd March, 1960, *The Scotsman* described the strike as a protest by riveters 'against other members of their union namely platers [sic] and welders, who refused to accept redundant riveters in their department.' *The Glasgow Herald* on 8th March, 1960, said—'The riveters stopped work last week to enforce an agreement within their own union—the Boilermakers' Society—that those for whom there is no riveting work should be given other work for which they are suited. The other tradesmen within the Boilermakers' Society refuse to implement this agreement. . . . And so on. The newspaper extracts make it plain that the executive of the union concerned had approved the principle of interchangeability, but they make it equally plain that the rank-and-file had not. Meetings are reported, at which leaders of the union tried unsuccessfully to persuade their members to accept interchangeability. Details of some of the statements made are quoted. The results of votes taken are quoted. Mr. G.—the same official who appeared before the local tribunal and before me in the present appeal—is himself quoted as saying the following—' . . . It must be impressed on the riveters that there are other people to consider besides themselves. The platers have come half-way in agreeing to accept redundant riveters. . . .' (This was said on 29th March, 1960.) I cannot dismiss these newspaper reports as mere journalistic invention. They represent contemporaneous statements unchallenged at the time, and are in my view acceptable evidence of the state of facts which they describe.

"Moreover there is evidence in the form of a note made by an officer of the employment exchange in question, of a conversation between her and Mr. G., when she asked him for certain information as to the dispute and obtained his replies. If this conversation is correctly reported, Mr. G. stated what had happened at certain meetings which were called in consequence of the dispute. It is significant that these were meetings not merely of the riveters, but of the other trades as well—apart from the welders who were invited to attend but declined to do so. According to this note, it was reported that 'the welders still refused to accept the Riveters and the Riveters stated their intention to continue to withhold their labour until the Welders could agree.' At the oral hearing Mr. G. explained that these were 'secret meetings' and that (officially at least) there could be no disclosure of what happened at them. It seems to me, however, most significant that the trades other than the riveters were invited to attend these meetings. This indicates that the dispute which was being discussed was not the concern of the riveters only, but also concerned the other trades.

"Lastly, there is a statement from the personnel manager of the shipyard in question, dated 7th June, 1960, in which the employers' view of the dispute is set forth. This statement confirms the other evidence already mentioned, that while the principle of interchangeability had been accepted both by the employers and by the union, there were practical problems about the implementation of this principle, and interchangeability had not in fact been accepted by the other tradesmen.

"At the oral hearing of the appeal, Mr. G. adhered to the view of the dispute indicated in paragraph 3 above, and led the evidence of a shop steward in support of this. Nevertheless the evidence as a whole leaves me in no doubt that although the principle of interchangeability had been accepted both by the employers and by the executive of the trade union concerned, at the relevant time there was still much opposition to the absorption of redundant riveters by men of the other trades employed in the shipyard, namely, in particular, welders, platers, caulkers, and sheet metal workers. It was in order to enforce interchangeability in practice that the riveters went on strike. Whatever may have been agreed by the union executive in principle, the issue of interchangeability in practice was still very much in dispute so far as the rank-and-file of union members were concerned. I think it is plain that in such a dispute the men of the other trades in question had a direct interest. (An 'interchangeability' dispute seems to me, in this respect, to be on a par with a 'demarcation' dispute, as to which see Decision R(U) 1/60.) I think it is also plain that the men of the other trades in question participated in the dispute, in ways exemplified by their attendance at—or even by their refusal to attend—meetings called to seek a solution to the dispute. In these circumstances it is impossible to affirm that the proviso to section 13(1) of the Act is satisfied, since at least some members of the claimant's grade or class were directly interested in the dispute, and participated in it. I must hold, therefore, that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for the period in question, in terms of section 13(1).
"The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

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*. In each case the price of the Instrument is 3d. (6d. including postage).

The Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) (Radiation Dosimeter and Dose Rate Meter) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1710); The Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) (Leakage Test) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1711); The Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) (Laboratory Certificate) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1712); The Ionising Radiation (Sealed Sources) (Radiation Dose Record) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1713); The Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) (Health

* 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.

Register) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1714); The Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) (Transfer Record) Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1715). These Orders were made on 7th September by the Minister of Labour under the Ionising Radiations (Sealed Sources) Regulations, 1961.—See page 417.

The Railway Running Sheds (No. 2) Regulations, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1768), made on 14th September by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.—See page 417.

(1) *The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (European Interim Agreement) Amendment Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1833); (2) The National Insurance (European Interim Agreement) Amendment Order, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1834). These Orders were made on 25th September by Her Majesty in Council under (1) the National Insurance Act, 1946, as extended by subsequent legislation, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and (2) the National Insurance Act, 1946. They amend earlier enactments by adding the Government of Greece to the names of Governments ratifying or acceding to the European Interim Agreement on social security, and a Protocol thereto.*

The Personal Injuries (Civilians) (Amendment) (No. 2) Scheme, 1961 (S.I. 1961/1801), made on 21st September 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, 1949, which provides for compensation to or in respect of civilians who were injured or killed in the 1939–1945 War, by amending the provision under which the pension of a widow or other female dependant of a deceased person ceased on marriage or cohabitation or might be withheld or forfeited if the dependant appeared to be unworthy of a pension. Similar amendments have been made to instruments which provide for compensation in respect of disablement or death due to service in the Armed Forces.—See page 417.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 32. The Civil Service: General, Scientific and Technical Posts. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.).

Census of Production.—Guide to Official Sources: No. 6, Census of Production Reports. Interdepartmental Committee on Social and Economic Research. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.).—See page 416.

Census of Production.—Report on the Census of Production, 1958, Part 79. Woollen and Worsted. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.); Part 128. Construction. 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.). Board of Trade.

Factories.—Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, 1960. Cmnd. 1479. Ministry of Labour. Price 7s. (7s. 7d.).—See page 412.

Industrial Health.—Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories on Industrial Health, 1960. Cmnd. 1478. Ministry of Labour. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).—See page 413.

International Labour Office.—The Trade Union Situation in the United Kingdom. Report of a Mission from the International Labour Office. Price 7s. 6d. Obtainable in the United Kingdom from the Director, International Labour Office, 38–39, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.—See page 419.

Wages Councils.—Report of the Commission of Enquiry on the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain). Ministry of Labour. Price 9d. (1s.).—See page 416.

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