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## Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on pages

### Employment

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-May was 24,189,000. This was 56,000 more than in April. The main increases were in catering and hotels, construction and agriculture. 287-291

### Unemployment

There were 317,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 15th June and 5,000 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 322,000 (1.4 per cent. of all employees). Between 11th May and 15th June unemployment fell by 47,000. There were decreases in all the main groups of industries and services. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 192,000—61 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed fell by 42,000; the normal monthly seasonal decrease is about 32,500. 292-294

### Unfilled Vacancies

There were 368,000 unfilled vacancies on 10th June, 42,000 more than on 6th May. 295

### Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 16th May the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 1,952,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 34,000. 289

### Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 30th June (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 140.0 and 147.9, compared with 139.5 and 147.4 (revised figures) at 31st May. 302-310

### Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 16th June (January 1962 = 100) was 107.4, compared with 107.0 at 12th May. The index for the food group was 109.1, compared with 107.8 the previous month. 311

### Stoppages of Work

About 66,900 workers were involved in June in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 156,000 working days. 312

## THE REGISTER OF DISABLED PERSONS

The Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, make provision for assistance to men and women who are handicapped by physical or mental disablement in obtaining or keeping employment which is suitable for them and which makes the best use of their capacities. Under section 6 of the 1944 Act the Minister of Labour is required to maintain a Register of such persons. The purpose of the Register is to give an indication of the number of people whose employment capacity is affected by disablement and who require the assistance which is provided under the Acts but which is restricted to registrants, namely, the protection of the quota provision (section 9), employment in work designated as reserved for disabled persons (section 12), and employment under sheltered conditions (section 15).

The conditions of registration have been laid down by the Minister of Labour in the Disabled Persons (Registration) Regulations 1945 (S.R. & O. 938) as amended by the Disabled Persons (Registration) (Amendment) Regulations 1959 (S.R. & O. 1510). The main conditions to be satisfied by an applicant are:

(1) that he is substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment by a disability which is likely to last at least 12 months;

(2) that he intends to engage in some form of remunerative employment in Great Britain and has a reasonable prospect of being able to obtain it;

(3) that he is above the compulsory school-leaving age; and

(4) that he is resident in Great Britain or has served whole time in the armed forces.

The purpose of these conditions is to ensure that the Register is composed of people who are capable of work in the ordinary sense and whom an employer could reasonably be expected to employ, or who are capable of employment in sheltered workshops. Registration is voluntary, and not all who are eligible to do so have registered. Changes in the size of the Register, therefore, do not necessarily accurately reflect changes in the number of disabled persons in the employment field. Accepted applicants are registered for varying periods, up to a maximum of ten years, the period varying with the severity and degree of permanence of the disability. Applications may be renewed at the expiry of the period so that a person can remain registered for as long as he continues to satisfy the conditions.

The Register was set up in September 1945, and each year since then an analysis has been made according to cause and nature of disablement. The following table shows the numbers of registered disabled persons in April of each year from 1946 to 1964. Separate figures for boys and girls are available only from 1950.

Numbers of Registered Disabled Persons 1946-1964

Year	Men	Women	Young persons		Total
			Boys	Girls	
1946	450,329	28,234	3,658		482,221
1947	727,159	50,441	7,196		784,796
1948	807,396	63,147	7,237		877,780
1949	835,083	72,612	6,998		914,693
1950	847,410	81,672	3,989	3,125	936,196
1951	815,145	83,816	3,908	3,139	906,008
1952	788,650	87,499	4,020	3,183	883,352
1953	760,308	89,291	3,842	3,171	856,612
1954	741,094	91,162	3,769	3,185	839,210
1955	727,238	93,062	3,700	3,102	827,102
1956	699,144	92,581	3,532	3,022	798,279
1957	699,242	89,178	3,331	2,695	764,446
1958	645,647	86,077	2,978	2,341	715,825
1959	626,875	83,693	2,950	2,307	691,724
1960	601,433	84,728	3,058	2,505	666,454
1961	576,368	84,404	3,073	2,609	656,402
1962	565,873	85,008	2,992	2,529	653,362
1963	562,702	84,906	3,165	2,589	655,878
1964	563,261	86,334	3,441	2,842	655,878

It will be seen that the Register reached a peak of 936,196 in 1950 and then decreased steadily until 1963. In 1964, however, there was a small rise of 2,516 to the present total of 655,878. The overall decrease of 280,318 since 1950 is due to reductions of 284,149 in the numbers of men and 831 young persons, partly offset by an increase of 4,662 in the numbers of women.

Women and young persons have always formed a small proportion of the Register, due mainly to the incidence of war disabilities, but to some extent because men run greater risks of injury at work; also a disabled woman may be less likely to

enter or remain in the employment field than a disabled man. The increase since 1959 in the numbers of young persons registered as disabled reflects the increased numbers of young people reaching school-leaving age.

Causes of Disablement among Registered Disabled Persons, 1950 and 1964

	April 1950	April 1964	Percentage change
<b>MEN</b>			
1914-18 war service pensioners ..	132,848	48,514	- 63.5
Others disabled during service in H.M. Forces ..	272,925	111,430	- 59.2
Industrial accidents and diseases ..	130,915	101,063	- 22.8
Disabled from birth or early childhood ..	64,356	66,054	+ 2.6
Other accidents and diseases ..	246,366	236,200	- 4.1
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>847,410</b>	<b>563,261</b>	<b>- 33.5</b>
<b>WOMEN</b>			
During service in H.M. Forces ..	3,226	1,026	- 69.8
Industrial accidents and diseases ..	5,048	5,579	+ 10.5
Disabled from birth or early childhood ..	28,988	32,227	+ 11.2
Other accidents and diseases ..	44,410	47,502	+ 7.0
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>81,672</b>	<b>86,334</b>	<b>+ 5.7</b>
<b>YOUNG PERSONS</b>			
Boys .. .. .	3,989	3,441	- 13.7
Girls .. .. .	3,125	2,842	- 9.0
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>7,114</b>	<b>6,283</b>	<b>- 11.7</b>
<b>TOTAL REGISTER</b> ..	<b>936,196</b>	<b>655,878</b>	<b>- 29.9</b>

The above table classifies the Register of Disabled Persons to show broadly the main causes of disablement. For the purpose of comparison the 1950 figures are shown. It will be seen that 88 per cent. of the decline in the Register since 1950 is attributable to a reduction of 245,829 in the numbers of men disabled during war service, of whom 84,334 were 1914-18 war service pensioners. Men disabled during service in H.M. Forces now constitute 24 per cent. of the total Register as compared with 43 per cent. in 1950. With the passage of time most 1914-18 war service pensioners have now retired from the employment field, and of the 48,514 who remain on the Register it is estimated that 45,000 are over 65 years of age. Since these pensioners may remain on the Register indefinitely without applying for renewal, many of those who remain on the Register may in fact have retired. It is less easy to account for the fall of 165,000 or approximately 60 per cent., among men and women who were disabled during service in H.M. Forces other than during the 1914-18 War. Some, no doubt, have recovered from their disability and ceased to be substantially handicapped; others, having become settled in employment, have presumably not considered it necessary to resume their registration. It is, of course, possible that some of the men who were disabled during the 1939-45 War and have not maintained registration may at a later date seek to re-register if advancing age should emphasise the effects of their disabilities.

Although during the period under review there has been a 22 per cent. decrease in the numbers of men whose disability was caused by industrial accident or disease, the major part of the decrease took place prior to 1959 since when there have been only small annual fluctuations. The numbers of men disabled from birth and others disabled by accident or disease (which include disabilities arising from air raids and civil defence service) have shown no significant change over the period.

Although there have been small fluctuations in the number of women disabled from birth the increase shown in the table has been spread over the period under review. The numbers of women handicapped by "other accidents and diseases" reached a peak of 53,800 in 1956 and have fallen steadily since then.

As a guide to the nature of the disabilities which have given rise to registration, registered disabled persons are classified into broad disability groups according to the effects of the main disability or the major single effect of multiple disabilities.

The table on the next page gives a classification of the Register by disabilities as at April 1950 and April 1964. In order to show more clearly the effects of the fall in registrations of 1914-18 war service pensioners and others disabled during war service, which have been previously referred to, and to permit of more meaningful comparisons, figures for those categories are shown separately in the table.

## Analysis of Disabilities among Registered Disabled Persons, 1950 and 1964

Nature of disability	April 1950					April 1964				
	1914-18 war service pensioners	Others disabled during war service	Other adults	Young persons	Total	1914-18 war service pensioners	Others disabled during war service	Other adults	Young persons	Total
<b>Surgical</b>										
Amputations .. .. .	20,855	14,439	40,475	299	76,068	6,903	9,786	31,470	217	48,376
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, trunk ..	17,565	15,019	15,152	60	47,796	6,666	6,009	14,773	46	27,494
Diseases, injuries and deformities of the lower limbs (except tuberculosis) ..	25,779	40,146	63,443	776	130,144	10,270	17,230	58,030	797	86,327
Diseases, injuries and deformities of the upper limbs (except tuberculosis) ..	26,797	23,701	37,514	479	88,491	10,587	10,674	36,678	550	58,489
Diseases, injuries and deformities of the spine (except tuberculosis) ..	1,180	8,087	18,521	173	27,961	362	5,589	35,405	362	41,718
Tuberculosis .. .. .	272	2,099	8,018	401	10,790	126	1,042	6,302	65	7,535
<b>Medical</b>										
Arthritis and rheumatism .. .. .	1,586	13,819	23,673	98	39,176	468	5,310	22,794	75	28,647
Diseases of the digestive system ..	2,210	31,534	41,962	43	75,749	662	8,234	17,299	35	26,230
Diseases of the genito-urinary system ..	1,034	3,261	4,891	44	9,230	366	1,327	3,899	36	5,628
Diseases of the heart and circulatory system .. .. .	5,964	14,887	37,820	582	59,253	1,916	5,697	48,377	337	56,327
Pneumoconiosis and silicosis: Coal miners and ex-coal miners only ..	65	98	14,498	—	14,661	14	—	9,134	—	9,148
Pneumoconiosis and silicosis: Other than coal miners and ex-coal miners ..	39	109	999	6	1,153	18	20	1,589	1	1,628
Chronic bronchitis, emphysema, asthma .. .. .	6,340	22,219	29,118	176	57,853	2,021	10,246	39,632	375	52,274
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue ..	145	2,853	6,165	22	9,185	47	849	5,225	50	6,171
Epilepsy .. .. .	384	3,344	10,874	476	15,078	190	1,958	15,529	801	18,478
Other organic nervous diseases ..	617	4,156	16,043	399	21,215	232	2,033	18,425	509	21,199
Tuberculosis (pulmonary) .. .. .	2,881	21,964	22,821	356	48,022	1,005	8,308	24,001	44	33,358
<b>Psychiatric</b>										
Psychoneuroses .. .. .	4,453	18,548	13,971	68	37,040	1,761	4,146	10,682	37	16,626
Other mental illnesses (e.g., psychoses, schizophrenia, paranoia, etc.) ..	961	1,903	2,837	52	5,753	236	984	5,184	21	6,425
Mental sub-normality .. .. .	75	456	5,584	276	6,391	15	84	8,420	360	8,879
<b>Ear Defects</b>										
Totally deaf .. .. .	437	1,300	13,790	326	15,853	136	501	12,931	423	13,991
Partially deaf and other ear diseases ..	3,190	10,578	12,833	220	26,821	1,222	4,570	10,086	218	16,096
<b>Eye Defects</b>										
Persons registered with local authorities as blind, and other totally blind persons .. .. .	338	737	10,005	151	11,231	99	482	9,853	123	10,557
Persons with other eye defects .. .. .	6,860	10,392	32,484	564	50,300	2,611	5,366	28,475	481	36,933
Other diseases and injuries not included above .. .. .	2,781	10,160	22,133	554	35,628	581	2,011	14,432	320	17,344
Congenital malformations .. .. .	40	342	14,459	513	15,354	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL ALL DISABILITIES</b> ..	<b>132,848</b>	<b>276,151</b>	<b>520,083</b>	<b>7,114</b>	<b>936,196</b>	<b>48,514</b>	<b>112,456</b>	<b>488,625</b>	<b>6,283</b>	<b>655,878</b>

The decrease in the total number of registered disabled persons is reflected in all but five of the disability groups. These changes, however, cannot be taken as implying any real change in the incidence of a particular disability. They may be due to changes in the assessment by individuals of the value of registration. Moreover, between the two dates the classification of some disabilities was revised and this has obscured, to some extent, the real changes which have occurred. The principal effect of the revised classification was to disperse the disabilities previously classified as "congenital malformation" to the disability group relevant to the particular malformation, most of which were appropriate to "diseases of the lower limb" and "diseases of the spine", and to transfer asthma from "other diseases and disabilities" to the bronchitis group. This re-classification probably accounts for the greater part of the apparent increase in "injuries and diseases of the spine", and probably also suggests that there was a greater decline in the "injuries and diseases of the lower limb" and in the bronchitis group than the figures show.

Over the period 1950-1964 there were decreases in the numbers of persons registered in all disability groups, the main changes being reductions of 111,311 in the surgical group and 91,487 in the medical group.

The only increases not affected by re-classification have occurred in pneumoconiosis, epilepsy, mental sub-normality and "other mental illnesses". Other categories showed decreases of varying degree, the most marked being "diseases of the digestive system" (-49,000), "diseases of the lower limbs" (-43,000), "diseases of the upper limbs" (-30,000), "amputations" (-27,000) and "psychoneuroses" (-20,000). Although the decrease of 14,000 in respiratory tuberculosis cases is not as great in terms of numbers, the full extent of the decrease is not fully brought out by the table. The peak figure of 59,951 registrations was not reached until 1956, and the decrease of 26,000 since then represents a fall of 43 per cent. Although there have been fluctuations in other disabilities, generally the change over the period has been gradual.

Within the surgical groups the numbers of 1914-18 war service pensioners fell by 57,000, or 61 per cent.; others disabled during war service fell by 53,000, or 51 per cent. In both categories the main decreases were in amputations and "diseases, etc., of the lower" and "upper limbs".

In the medical group the largest decrease was of 74,000, or 62 per cent. in "others disabled during war service"; 23,000 of these were in the category "diseases of the digestive system", 12,000 in "chronic bronchitis, etc." and 13,000 in "pulmonary tuberculosis". Among those disabled other than during war service the main changes were a decrease of 25,000 in "diseases of the digestive system", and increases of 10,000 in "diseases of the heart and circulatory system", 5,000 in epilepsy, and 10,000 in "chronic bronchitis, etc.", although, as has previously been explained, this last increase may be due at least in part to the change in classification.

In spite of the Mental Health Act 1959, which was expected to bring more persons suffering from mental disorders on to the Register, mental sub-normality is the only one of the three groups of psychiatric disorders to show a marked increase. The decrease of 17,000 in the psychiatric group has been due mainly to a decline in the numbers of persons disabled during war service. Among persons disabled other than during war service there were increases of 2,300 in "other mental illnesses" and 3,000 in "mental sub-normality" and a decrease of 3,000 in psychoneuroses.

A high proportion of persons on the Register are in the upper age groups, and it is estimated that 60 per cent. of males and 35 per cent. of females are over the age of 50. Of an estimated 275,000 aged 55 or more, 83,000 are men over 65 (of whom 45,000 are 1914-18 war service pensioners) and 172,000 men (including 3,000 1914-18 war service pensioners) are between 55 and 64. The incidence of disability among the higher age groups of males is not surprising since it reflects not only the disabilities caused during the two wars but also the heavier incidence of medical conditions, such as bronchitis, rheumatism and heart and circulatory diseases and, of course, a longer exposure to risks generally. The pattern among disabled women is quite different, and disability is spread more evenly throughout the age ranges. To some extent this reflects the differing causes of disablement as compared with males, and perhaps also a tendency for some women who become disabled to retire from the employment field.

The yearly analysis of the Register of Disabled Persons, by nature of disablement, is normally published in the May issue of this GAZETTE. The 1964 analysis appears on page 298.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN 1963

The Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December 1963 has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 2386), price 6s. 6d. (6s. 11d. including postage).

The Report records that national assistance grants, including supplements to pensions and other insurance benefits, amounted to £211m. during the year under review. The number of weekly allowances at the end of the year was 1,971,000—36,000 fewer than at the end of 1962. There was a reduction in the number of allowances after national insurance pensions and benefits had been increased in May 1963 (concurrently with increases in assistance scale rates), but the reduction over the year as a whole reflects also the improved employment position at the end of 1963. The Report estimates that, in addition to the 1,971,000 persons receiving allowances at the end of the year, a further 900,000 other persons also received such an allowance at some time during the year. These were mainly people requiring assistance for only a short period on account of temporary unemployment or sickness.

### The people being helped

The Report analyses in a number of ways the 1,971,000 persons receiving allowances at the end of the year. As in previous years, the majority—about 68 per cent.—were over retirement age. Sick people accounted for 14 per cent. and others unable to work for 9 per cent.; the latter were mainly women—widowed or separated—with young children. The remaining 9 per cent. were persons registering as unemployed at employment exchanges. Thus 32 per cent. of weekly allowances in force at the end of the year were given to people under retirement age; of the persons who received assistance at some other time during the year over 70 per cent. were under retirement age.

About one-third (681,000) of all the recipients at the end of the year were men and about two-thirds (1,290,000) women. Of the women about two-thirds (876,000) were widows, mostly elderly widows receiving retirement pensions. Over half the men were married, and amongst them and the other recipients, e.g., widows and deserted wives, 228,000 had dependent children. The total number of persons, including wives and children, provided for in the 1,971,000 allowances was 2,911,000.

### Other information about assistance recipients

The Report analyses the widely varying circumstances of the 1,971,000 persons receiving weekly allowances in December 1963. Over 80 per cent. (1,580,000) were living as householders. Of these 13 per cent. (207,000) owned their own house (the capital value of which, under the provisions of the National Assistance Act 1948, is ignored); 39 per cent. were tenants of local authorities; and 46 per cent. were other tenants paying rent. The amounts paid as rent (or for owner-occupier's outgoings), which were nearly always provided for in full, varied widely as between individuals and also as between different parts of the country. The average for Great Britain as a whole was 25s. 10d. a week but over 130,000 recipients had net outgoings of less than 10s. a week, while 78,000 were paying £2 10s. a week or more.

Of the 1,971,000 weekly allowances in December, 71 per cent. were being paid as supplements to national insurance pensions or benefits. The remainder of the recipients (565,000) were persons not entitled to national insurance pensions or benefits, and were therefore mainly dependent on their national assistance. Over a third (703,000) had savings or other assets, most of which were disregarded. Only in 132,000 cases was capital taken into account. The Board have discretionary powers to increase allowances to provide for special needs, e.g., the extra cost of an invalid diet, sending out laundry or buying extra fuel for a fire in a sick room. Over half of the allowances (1,015,000) in payment at the end of the year included such an addition. The proportion of supplements to retirement pensions with these additions was 68 per cent. The average amount added for special needs was 8s. 10d. a week.

Allowances were being paid to 102,000 separated wives (many of them elderly women who had been living apart for many years), 30,000 mothers of illegitimate children and 9,000 divorced women with children.

The great majority of assistance payments take the form of weekly allowances. There are, however, considerable numbers of single payments made to meet an exceptional or a temporary need. They may be made to people who are already receiving, or who have received at some other time, a weekly allowance. During 1963 there were altogether 2,990,000 applications for assistance, of which 1,221,000 required only single payments. The Report contains a detailed analysis of these payments and of the circumstances in which they were made.

The Report gives details of individual cases which illustrate how the Board's officers, as well as meeting financial need, dealt also with a wide range of personal and social problems, in co-operation with other statutory and voluntary services, or with the help of members of the Local Advisory Committees. It also describes the arrangements for assisting prisoners who need financial assistance on their discharge.

### Reception and re-establishment centres

The Board have a duty to provide temporary accommodation in reception centres for "persons without a settled way of living." There are 23 of these centres and the average nightly number of people using the centres in 1963 was 1,306—much the same as in 1962. The Report also reviews the work of the three re-establishment centres set up by the Board to re-acustom men, who have been long unemployed, to the routine and demands of a normal working life. Two of the centres, at Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, and West Hill, Plawsworth, Co. Durham, are residential, and

the third, in Stepney (London), is a non-residential centre where men attend daily.

### Non-contributory old age pensions

The steady decline in the numbers of these pensions continued and they fell by 19,000 to 95,000, over three-quarters of them being supplemented by national assistance.

### Polish hostels

The number of persons accommodated in these hostels fell during the year from just over 1,000 to 847. One hostel was closed and only three remained at the end of the year.

### Legal aid

The Board are responsible under the Legal Aid and Advice Act 1949 and the Legal Aid and Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1949 for determining the disposable income and capital and the maximum contribution of persons applying for legal aid. During the year 46,371 applications for legal aid in Magistrates' Courts in England and Wales were referred to the Board for assessment, compared with 42,958 in 1962. Over 75 per cent. of those cleared by the end of the year resulted in entitlement to free legal aid. The number of applications for legal aid in the High Court, County Courts and (in Scotland) Sheriff Courts, referred to the Board for assessment, was 85,930, some 5,000 more than in 1962. The proportion of these applicants qualifying for free legal aid was 44 per cent., as in 1962.

### Organization and staff

At the end of the year the number of local Area Offices was 437 and the total staff of the Department was 13,200. During the year 7½ million home visits were made, and over 6 million interviews were conducted in the Area Offices and in the 800 Supplementary Stations which provide additional facilities for callers.

### Advisory Committees

The membership and number of Advisory Committees, which mainly advise local staff on difficult individual cases, remained very much the same as the year before, at about 2,200 and 77, respectively. The Report expresses the Board's appreciation of the voluntary services of members of the Committees.

## THE TRADE UNION (AMALGAMATIONS, ETC.) ACT 1964: COMMENCEMENT ORDER AND REGULATIONS

On 15th June the Minister of Labour made the Trade Union (Amalgamations, etc.) Act 1964 (Commencement) Order 1964 bringing the Trade Union (Amalgamations, etc.) Act 1964 into force on 1st July. The Act makes it easier for trade unions to amalgamate or transfer their engagements or to change their names. It was introduced as a Private Member's Bill by Mr. Colin Turner, M.P., and received the Royal Assent on 25th March (see page 151 of the April 1964 issue of this GAZETTE).

The Minister also made Regulations under the Act (The Trade Union Regulations 1964) on 15th June, and these too came into force on 1st July. The Regulations are necessary to give effect to the Act. They lay down what is to be included in instruments of amalgamation or transfer, and prescribe the procedure for applying to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for approval of instruments before they are voted upon by union members and also for their eventual registration. Procedures are also provided for registered trade unions to register changes of rule and changes of name made in accordance with the Act. There are modifications which apply where Scottish and Northern Ireland unions are concerned. A fee of £10 is laid down for the registration of an instrument of amalgamation or transfer, and a fee of £2 for registration of a change of name.

Copies of the Order, S.I.1964 No. 878, and of the Regulations, S.I. 1964 No. 879, may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (6d. including postage) and 1s. (1s. 3d.), respectively.

## SCHOOL-LEAVERS

The number of boys and girls leaving school in Great Britain this summer may well exceed last summer's record total of 372,000. One of the reasons for this is that some young people who could have left school at Easter decided to stay on until the end of the summer term. This development follows the introduction in England and Wales of two school-leaving dates—at the end of the Easter and summer terms (see page 272 of the July 1963 issue of this GAZETTE)—and a reduction in the number of school-leaving dates in Scotland.

In a leaflet prepared by the Central Youth Employment Executive employers are advised that the tendency to stay on at school until the end of the summer term may well continue into the future. After the summer leavers there will be relatively few school-leavers in England and Wales until Easter and summer 1965. In Scotland, too, there will be fewer leavers during the winter months than in the years before 1963. These are facts which employers will wish to keep in mind in planning their labour intake. The precise school-leaving position may vary from one district to another. Local Youth Employment Officers will be glad to give employers full information about the situation in their area.

The British Employers' Confederation and the Industrial Training Council, through its regional committees, have co-operated in giving publicity to the school-leaving position.

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING BOARDS

On 22nd June the Minister of Labour made the Industrial Training (Wool Industry Board) Order 1964 which came into operation on 29th June; and on 24th June he made the Industrial Training (Iron and Steel Board) Order 1964 which came into operation on 3rd July. Copies of both Orders, S.I. 1964 No. 907 and S.I. 1964 No. 949, are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d. and 5d., respectively (11d. and 8d. including postage).

These Orders, which establish industrial training boards, have been made under the Industrial Training Act 1964. Orders establishing boards for the construction and engineering industries (see page 248 of the June issue of this GAZETTE) are expected to be made shortly.

The Minister has announced the names of those who have accepted his invitation to become members of the Construction Industry Training Board and the Iron and Steel Industry Training Board. They are as follows:

### CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY TRAINING BOARD

#### Chairman

Mr. N. Longley, C.B.E., Chairman and Managing Director, Messrs. James Longley & Co. Ltd., Crawley.

#### Deputy Chairman

Lt. Colonel A. C. Newman, V.C., O.B.E., T.D., D.L., M.I.C.E., Chairman and Joint Managing Director, W. & C. French Ltd., Buckhurst Hill.

#### Employers

Mr. J. M. Cooling, B.Sc.(Eng.), A.C.G.I., Managing Director, J. Jeffreys & Co. Ltd., London S.E.1.

Mr. G. F. Egan, Director, Hussey, Egan and Pickmere, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Mr. N. S. Farrow, O.B.E., F.I.O.B., Chairman, Howard Farrow Ltd., London N.W.11.

Mr. R. Kean, C.B.E., M.A., LL.B., Director, The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors.

Mr. J. A. Large, Deputy Manager, West's Pilings and Construction Co. Ltd., Slough.

Mr. W. Nicol, M.B.E., B.Sc., F.I.O.B., M.Instr.R., Craig-Nicol Ltd., Glasgow.

Mr. D. E. Woodbine Parish, C.B.E., F.I.O.B., Chairman, Bovis Ltd., London W.11.

Mr. W. H. Shouksmith, M.I.P., R.P., Director, J. H. Shouksmith & Sons, Ltd., York.

Mr. V. J. Stock, Managing Director, The Berkeley Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd., London S.W.1.

Mr. W. G. Thorpe, M.B.E., F.I.O.B., Managing Director, William Thorpe & Son Ltd., Manchester.

#### Workers

Mr. P. H. Duffy, Executive Council Member, Amalgamated Society of Painters & Decorators.

Mr. F. J. Chapple, Assistant General Secretary, Electrical Trades Union.

Mr. L. Green, General Secretary, Heating and Domestic Engineers' Union.

Mr. L. C. Kemp, O.B.E., Workpeople's Secretary, Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board for Great Britain.

Mr. J. A. Lewis, National Industrial Officer, National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

Mr. H. Kelly, O.B.E., R.P., General Secretary, Plumbing Trades Union.

Mr. G. H. Lowthian, C.B.E., General Secretary, Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers.

Mr. J. H. Mills, C.B.E., President, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives.

Mr. H. J. O. Weaver, General Secretary, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives.

Mr. J. Youngs, Chairman, Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers.

#### Educational members

Dr. W. W. Easton, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.A., Principal, Falkirk Technical College.

Mr. W. M. Macqueen, A.I.Struct.E., Head of Department of Building, City of Liverpool College of Building.

Mr. T. M. Morgan, M.A., Director of Education, Monmouthshire County Council.

Dr. C. W. W. Read, B.Sc., Ph.D., Director of Education, West Sussex County Council.

Mr. D. A. G. Reid, B.Sc.(Eng.), M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.E., Principal, Brixton School of Building.

NOTE.—One further educational member is still to be appointed.

### IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY TRAINING BOARD

#### Chairman

Mr. C. H. T. Williams, C.B.E., J.P., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Prod.E., Chairman, The Park Gate Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Rotherham.

#### Employers

Mr. W. F. Cartwright, D.L., J.P., M.I.Mech.E., Managing Director, The Steel Company of Wales Limited, Port Talbot.

Mr. T. R. Craig, O.B.E., Deputy Chairman and Managing Director, Colvilles Ltd., Glasgow.

Mr. R. Dingwall, M.I.E.E., Director and Chief Engineer, Dorman Long (Steel) Ltd., Middlesbrough.

Mr. H. P. Forder, Assistant Managing Director, The United Steel Companies Ltd., Sheffield.

Mr. E. M. Summers, F.I.M., M.Inst.F., Director, Stanton and Staveley Ltd., Nottingham.

(90283)

### Workers

Mr. J. M. Boyd, Convener, National Craftsmen's Co-ordinating Committee, Iron and Steel Industry.

Mr. D. H. Davies, Assistant General Secretary, The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

Mr. E. H. Hickery, Divisional Officer, The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, Newport, Monmouthshire.

Mr. H. R. Nicholas, O.B.E., Assistant General Secretary, Transport and General Workers Union.

Mr. J. O'Hagan, O.B.E., General Secretary, National Union of Blastfurnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades.

### Educational members

Mr. H. E. Crivan, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.T., F.R.I.C., F.I.M., Vice Principal and Head of Department of Metallurgy, Coatbridge Technical College.

Dr. J. Houghton, J.P., Ph.D., B.Sc.(Eng.), A.M.I.Mech.E., A.F.R.Ae.S., C.F., Principal, Constantine College of Technology, Middlesbrough.

Mr. T. H. Tunn, M.A., Director of Education, Sheffield County Borough Education Office.

The lists of members of the Wool and Engineering Boards were given in the June issue of this GAZETTE (page 248).

## SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### Power Presses Regulations 1964: Statutory Draft

In accordance with the statutory procedure for making special regulations, the Minister of Labour has given notice in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, under section 180 of, and Schedule 4 to, the Factories Act 1961, that he proposes to make special regulations under sections 76 and 180 (6) and (7) of that Act imposing requirements in relation to the use of power presses in factories. The regulations will provide: that only competent and properly trained persons shall prepare power presses for use; for the periodical examination of power presses and their safety devices; for the inspection and testing of safety devices after the tools have been set or re-set, and before or during each working shift; and for the marking of safety devices for identification and of power presses for identification and other purposes.

Copies of the draft regulations which are entitled "The Power Presses Regulations 1964" may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 317 of this GAZETTE or through any bookseller, price 8d. (11d. including postage).

Any objection to the draft regulations by, or on behalf of, persons affected must be sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London S.W.1 on or before 10th August 1964.

Every objection must be in writing and state:

- the specific grounds of objection and
- the omissions, additions or modifications requested.

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act: New Orders and Regulations

Various new Orders and Regulations under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 have been made by the Minister of Labour. A brief description of their provisions is given below.

#### Sanitary conveniences and washing facilities

Two sets of Regulations—the Sanitary Conveniences Regulations 1964 (S.I. 1964 No. 966) and the Washing Facilities Regulations 1964 (S.I. 1964 No. 965)—relate to the provision of sanitary conveniences and washing facilities in all offices, shops and railway premises. The Act lays down that suitable and sufficient conveniences and washing facilities, including a supply of hot and cold or warm running water must be provided for employees from 1st August 1964. The Regulations specify detailed requirements which will come into operation on 1st January 1966; these include scales of conveniences and wash basins according to numbers of employees.

#### Offices on construction sites

Offices on building and civil engineering sites will be exempted from certain requirements of the Act under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (Exemption No. 1) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964 No. 964). The requirements concerned relate to the maintenance of a minimum temperature and the provision of running water for washing. Before making the Order, which comes into operation on 1st August, the Minister consulted the employers' organisations and trade unions affected. The exemption from the temperature requirement is granted because site offices are usually temporary structures with little insulation, in which it is difficult to maintain an even temperature. Employees must, however, be provided with suitable means of warming themselves and with a supply of water and other facilities for washing.

#### Dangerous machines

The Prescribed Dangerous Machines Order 1964 (S.I. 1964 No. 971), operative from 1st August, prescribes a number of dangerous machines at which no one may work unless (a) he has been instructed about the dangers and the precautions to be observed; and (b) he has either been sufficiently trained on the

machine or is under the supervision of an experienced operator. Among the machines included are certain types used for mincing, chopping, slicing and sawing.

#### First aid

The minimum contents of first-aid boxes which must be provided in all premises covered by the Act, according to the number of persons employed, are set out in the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises First Aid Order 1964 (S.I. 1964 No. 970). The Order also lays down the standard required of the person trained in first-aid treatment who has to be available in premises with more than 150 employees. The requirements about boxes come into operation on 1st December 1964, and those about training on 1st September 1965. The corresponding provisions of the Act are brought into operation on the same dates by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (Commencement No. 2) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964 No. 1045 (C.13)).

Copies of the statutory instruments may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office: S.I. 1964 Nos. 965 and 966, price 8d. each (11d. including postage); S.I. 1964 Nos. 964, 971 and 1045, 3d. each (6d.); and S.I. 1964 No. 970, 5d. (8d.).

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the National Insurance Acts

The Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance Acts in Great Britain for the year ended 31st March 1963 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 236, price 8d. (11d. including postage).

In a brief introduction to the Report the Government Actuary states that, although increased rates of benefit for sickness, unemployment and maternity were payable under the National Insurance Act 1963 from March 1963, other changes did not become effective until May or June so that the Act had little effect on the scheme during the year under review.

A summary of the transactions of the National Insurance Funds during the year 1962-63 (see page 203 of the May issue of this GAZETTE) is given in the appendix to the Report, together with corresponding figures for 1961-62. It shows that the balance in the National Insurance Fund fell from £277½m. at 1st April 1962 to £265m. at 31st March 1963, while the balance in the Reserve Fund remained at £1,168m.; thus the combined Funds fell by £12½m. The income was £39m. higher in 1962-63 than in the previous year, most of the increase being accounted for by a rise of £34m. in receipts of graduated contributions and "payments in lieu". Expenditure was also higher, the increase being £65m. Of this increase unemployment benefit accounted for £28m., sickness

benefit £7m. and retirement pensions and widow's benefits together, £27m.

The number of persons in respect of whom flat-rate contributions were payable in 1962 has been estimated at 16,600,000 men, 3,870,000 single women (including widows and divorced women) and 4,310,000 married women, making a total of 24,780,000. Persons contracted out of the graduated part of the scheme are included in the total estimated figures quoted. The average number contracted out during the financial year 1962-63 is estimated to have been 4,500,000, of whom 3,900,000 were men. There were 250,000 terminations of contracted-out service for which a "payment in lieu" was to be made, representing just under three-quarters of all terminations.

The Report deals briefly with each of the individual benefits in turn. The average rate of unemployment of nearly 2½ per cent. in 1962-63 was appreciably higher than a year earlier (rather over 1½ per cent.) and expenditure on unemployment benefit rose from £36m. in 1961-62 to £64m.

The average number sick during the financial year was 956,000, compared with 941,000 in 1961-62. Some part of the increase in expenditure, from £154½m. in 1961-62 to £161½m. in 1962-63, was due to the increase in numbers sick but about £2m. arose from the operation of the 1963 Act from 7th March 1963. It is estimated that 920,000 maternity grants were paid for 910,000 confinements, the cost being £25½m.—an increase of £1m. compared with the previous year.

The number of widow beneficiaries at 31st March 1963 (excluding those receiving widow's allowances, who number about 20,000 at any time) was 592,000, compared with 576,000 a year earlier. Expenditure was £84m., an increase of £4m. over the year before. At 31st March 1963 there were 5,805,000 retirement pensioners, an increase of 116,000 during the year. Of this total 1,925,000 were men, 1,514,000 women receiving pensions on their own insurance, and 2,366,000 wives or widows receiving pensions by virtue of their husbands' insurance. Expenditure on retirement pensions was £807m., an increase of £23m. over 1961-62. The number of deaths recorded in Great Britain was 642,000, the cost of grants awarded being £6,700,000—an increase of £600,000 over 1961-62.

### Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts

The Interim Report by the Government Actuary on the operation of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts in Great Britain for the year ended 31st March 1963 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 237, price 8d. (11d. including postage).

The introduction to the Report notes that the National Insurance Act 1963 provided for increases in Industrial Injury benefits and contributions. The increased rates of injury benefit and unemployment supplement came into effect on 7th March 1963 but the remaining benefits and the rates of contribution were not increased until after the end of the year under review.

A summarised statement of the income and expenditure of the Industrial Injuries Fund for 1962-63 is given, with corresponding figures for 1961-62; this is based on accounts already published (see page 203 of the May issue of this GAZETTE). During the year income exceeded expenditure by nearly £16½m. The rate of growth of the Fund was little different from 1961-62, both income and expenditure having increased slightly, and the balance in the Fund at 31st March 1963 was £304½m.

The average number of persons within the scope of the Industrial Injuries scheme in the calendar year 1962 is estimated at 23 millions; of these nearly 8½ millions were women. This is ¼ million more than the estimated number for 1961. Contributions from insured persons and employers in 1962-63 were £758,000 more than in the previous year.

The average number of insured persons absent from work owing to industrial injury in the financial year 1962-63 was 60,600, which was 3 per cent. less than the average for 1961-62. Expenditure on injury benefit fell from £20,400,000 in 1961-62 to £20,000,000.

The cost of disablement benefit in 1962-63 was £33,400,000, about £500,000 more than in 1961-62. The growth in the number of disablement pensions in payment during the year ended 31st October 1962 was about 5,000. Special hardship allowances increased by 3,700. The average degree of disablement among pensioners changed little and was 26 per cent. for pneumoconiosis cases and 30½ per cent. for other pensions. During the year ended 31st October 1962 more than 213,000 disablement gratuities were awarded at a cost of £7,414,000.

The number of deaths during 1962 resulting in an award of industrial death benefit was approximately 2,050, of which 700 were attributable to pneumoconiosis. About 2,000 of the awards took the form of a pension to the widow, with additional allowances for children in many cases. The number of widow's pensions in payment at 31st December 1962 was 21,900, an increase of 1,100 compared with a year earlier, and 14,250 allowances in respect of children were in payment. The total amount paid in death benefits during the year 1962-63 was £4,200,000.

The total amount paid in allowances and death benefits under the special schemes for those whose disablement is related to pre-1948 employment was about £1,500,000. At 31st October 1962 the number of beneficiaries under these schemes was 17,800.

## Enquiry into Employers' Sick Pay Schemes

More than half the men and women in employment in this country get some kind of sick pay from their employers when they fall ill: statistics issued recently by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance give the figures for June 1961 as 57 per cent. of men, 62 per cent. of single women and 53 per cent. of insured married women. This and other information about the extent of sick pay cover and the main features of employers' sick pay schemes in different kinds of employment is given in the "Report on an Enquiry into the Incidence of Incapacity for Work. Part I. Scope and Characteristics of Employers' Sick Pay Schemes", published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 11s. 6d. (12s. 4d. including postage). The Report includes more than 80 pages of statistical tables.

The general arrangements for the enquiry into the incidence of incapacity for work were planned in consultation with the Medical Research Council, the Ministry of Health, the Scottish Home and Health Department (then the Department of Health for Scotland), the Ministry of Labour and the General Register Office (see page 61 of the February 1961 issue of this GAZETTE). Enquiry forms were sent in draft to the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress, local authority associations, nationalised industries and the medical associations principally interested, and much helpful advice was received.

The main purpose of the enquiry was to compare the nature and extent of incapacity for work in different occupations and different areas in the year ending 2nd June 1962, on the basis of a sample of employed persons insured for national insurance sickness benefit. To provide background information against which differences in sickness rates could be studied, the Ministry also collected some information about employers' sick pay arrangements. Because of the widespread interest which is now being shown in these arrangements, an analysis of this material is being published in advance of the detailed findings of the enquiry, which will follow in Part II of the Report later this year.

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance selected a 5 per cent. sample of employed men and a 2½ per cent. sample of employed women insured for sickness benefit, amounting to 620,000 men and 90,000 women. Married women who had chosen not to be insured for sickness benefit—about seven out of ten employed married women—were excluded.

Forms were sent to the employers of persons in the samples asking for details of the occupations those persons followed and

whether they were covered by any arrangement for receiving sick pay in addition to their national insurance benefit. Replies showed that there were wide variations in the extent of sick pay cover in different industry and occupation groups. Industry groups with the highest proportion of employees covered by sick pay arrangements were generally those which included public services and nationalised industries, and industries with large numbers of professional, technical and clerical staff. When the samples were divided into occupation groups, the proportion covered was highest in professional and intermediate occupations and lowest in unskilled occupations. There was relatively little variation in the extent of cover in different parts of the country.

For one in ten of the 351,000 men and 53,000 women said to be covered by sick pay arrangements, a further form was issued on which employers were asked for a broad outline of those arrangements. Analyses of the information obtained about those with sick pay cover showed that:

(1) about six out of ten of the men and about half the women were required to serve a qualifying period of employment before being entitled to sick pay, the most common periods being six months or one year;

(2) seven out of ten of the men and nearly nine out of ten of the women were entitled to sick pay from the first day of sickness without having to serve a waiting period;

(3) the duration of payment varied from a few days to an unlimited period. About a quarter of the men and women were entitled to payment for a period at their employer's discretion;

(4) seven out of ten of the men and nine out of ten of the women were said to receive "full wages", either with or without a deduction for national insurance benefit, at the start of payment.

The Report contains estimates of the proportion of all 620,000 men and 90,000 women covered by the enquiry who would receive sick pay (a) without "waiting days" and (b) at the rate of "full wages", usually less national insurance benefit, when first ill—in each case four out of ten of the men and more than half the women.

Because a high proportion of the people drawing sickness benefit at any time are suffering from chronic illnesses, the proportion of such people who also receive sick pay is substantially less than the proportion of employed persons who are paid by their employers during short absences.

The Report acknowledges with gratitude the co-operation received from employers' associations and employers, which resulted in a very high rate of response to both the enquiry forms sent out.

## GROUP SICKNESS

and

## ACCIDENT INSURANCE

More than 1,000,000 people are absent from work through Sickness or Accident every week in Great Britain, many of whom receive only National Insurance Benefit.

The Gloucester and West of England Holloway Society provides a benefit of £3 per week for 6, 13 or 26 weeks for a weekly contribution of from 1/2d., 1/5d. or 1/9d.

Employers or Trade Union Secretaries should write to:

The Chief Secretary,  
Holloway House, GLOUCESTER

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## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Apprenticeship in Australia

The conditions affecting apprenticeship in Australia are determined by the individual States under Parliamentary legislation or under awards and determinations of industrial tribunals. The regulations are administered at Federal and State level by the Federal and State Departments of Labour, respectively. There is no Federal apprenticeship legislation because, under the Commonwealth Constitution Act, no general power is vested in the Commonwealth to legislate on industrial matters. However, the Commonwealth Government exercises some control over apprenticeship through its power to legislate on conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State, and also as itself an employer of apprentices.

The number of apprentices at present employed throughout Australia is of the order of 80,000, the present annual intake being around 20,000. An annual "wastage" of between 2,500 and 3,000 occurs through cancellation of apprenticeships before the period of indenture is completed.

The normal commencing age of persons entering into apprenticeship is between 15 and 17 years and at least 90 per cent. of all apprenticeships begin within this age group. The standard term of apprenticeship is five years, but there are some variations from this standard and in many cases provision is made for shorter terms of apprenticeship for applicants with advanced educational qualifications or pre-apprenticeship trade experience.\*

The field covered by the legislative texts and individual awards is a wide one and varies throughout the continent, but certain features are common to most States, i.e., the definition of apprenticeship trades, the obligation to indenture apprentices, the establishment of compulsory probationary or trial periods, the distinction between technical and practical training, the registration of apprenticeship contracts, the limitation of the number of apprentices permitted to any one employer and regulations regarding the employer's competence to train apprentices. Wages and conditions of employment of apprentices are prescribed (to varying degrees according to the individual State) by industrial awards or determinations, either as a result of agreement between the employers and the trade unions or by decision of industrial tribunals.

Other features of apprenticeship regulations not, however, common to all places and trades are: the specification of a maximum and minimum age of entry; automatic dissolution of the contract on the apprentice reaching the age of 21; statutory provisions covering the range of skills taught; limitation of the work required of apprentices; Government supervision of practical training terminating in an official test; prohibition of piece work, overtime and shift work by apprentices, especially young apprentices; compulsory registration of apprentices and tradesmen as a condition of engagement in certain trades; and compulsory engagement of apprentices and young persons through a Government agency.

The title and composition of the authority responsible for regulating the conditions of employment for apprentices varies from State to State. In the Capital Territory and Northern Territory the responsible authority is the Apprenticeship Board, set up under the Apprentices' Ordinance and representing the Territory Government, the Commonwealth and employers and workers in apprenticeship trades. In New South Wales it is the Apprenticeship Councils, formed under the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1940 and composed of members of the Conciliation Committee for the industry concerned, under a commissioner. The decisions of the Councils are embodied in awards, appeals against which may be made to the New South Wales Industrial Commission. In Western Australia apprenticeship regulation is the function of the

\* A number of awards of industrial tribunals have, for many years, permitted a four-year term for apprentices entering their indentures after the age of 17. Variations to the Federal Metal Trades Award and to the Federal Vehicle Industry Award, made in December 1962 and February 1963, respectively, provide that persons aged between 17 and 20 years, who satisfy the proper apprenticeship authority that they have reached specified standards of education and have the necessary vocational aptitude, may have credits deducted from the four-year term which can reduce an indenture to three or three-and-a-half years.

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Western Australian Industrial Commission under the Industrial Arbitration Acts of 1912 to 1963. The Commission consists of a Chief Industrial Commissioner and three other commissioners. Terms and conditions for apprentices follow model agreements adopted by the Commission and are deemed to be incorporated in each new award affecting apprentices, unless specifically excluded by the Commission.

In Victoria the controlling authority is the Apprenticeship Commission set up under Apprenticeship Acts of 1927 to 1961. It has seven members, three from each side of industry, headed by a president representing the State Government. The Commission acts in co-operation with trade committees, established either for an apprenticeship trade or group of trades, of which the president is ex-officio chairman. The conditions of a minority of apprentices outside the scope of the Apprenticeship Acts are determined by Wages Boards established under the Labour and Industry Act. In Tasmania, also, the authority is the Apprenticeship Commission, set up under the Apprentices Act of 1942, with a president representing the State Government, two representatives from employers and two from workers. As in Victoria, the Tasmanian Commission acts in co-operation with trade committees. In Queensland the Apprentices and Minors Acts of 1929 to 1959 are administered by the Apprenticeship Executive, composed of two ministerial representatives, one of whom is chairman, and three representatives each from employers and trade unions. South Australia, where the administrative supervision of apprentices is not so close as in the other States, has no single statute or portion of a statute providing a complete code: the technical education and training of apprentices are governed by the Apprentices Act of 1950 which set up an Apprentices Board composed, under the chairmanship of the Superintendent of Technical Schools, of the Deputy Inspector of Factories (deputy chairman) and two representatives from each of Government, employers and workers. Other matters affecting apprentices are prescribed in industrial awards and determinations.

More detailed studies of conditions for apprentices in Queensland and Tasmania and of some interesting aspects of New South Wales' provisions will be given in a subsequent issue of this GAZETTE.

#### Apprenticeship Advisory Committee

A Conference of State Apprenticeship Officers, held in 1955, established the Australian Apprenticeship Advisory Committee whose inaugural meeting took place in 1957. It was attended by representatives of the Commonwealth and all States. The purpose of the Advisory Committee as expressed at the Conference is:—

- (a) to consider and make recommendations covering all aspects of apprenticeship other than wages and industrial conditions;
- (b) to arrange for basic research in matters affecting apprenticeship;
- (c) to provide an information service for the dissemination of ideas and information covering all aspects of apprenticeship;
- (d) to propose trades which should be considered as apprenticeship trades;
- (e) to secure greater understanding of the part played by apprenticeship in the training of skilled workers.

#### In-plant training schemes

In addition to the general systems of apprenticeship provided by the State Governments, there are governmental, semi-governmental and private in-plant training schemes providing training in workshop schools, in special sections of the workshop and in the general workshop itself. These special schools and workshops tend, however, to be limited to comparatively large organisations with a substantial number of apprentices. Examples of undertakings with in-plant training programmes are the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation, the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, the several State Railways and some of the State Electricity Authorities.

At the Broken Hill Proprietary Company apprentices are in the charge of a master of apprentices, responsible to an Apprenticeship Committee. Apprentices, from whom in general the Intermediate Certificate of Education is required as a condition of entry, must undergo a medical test and are subject to a three months' probationary period. They receive their theoretical training and some practical training (if available) at the State technical colleges and where these offer no practical training, that taken in the Company's workshops is accepted by the Education Department as satisfactory. Apprentices are given practical training, generally in specialised workshops, in addition to any gained at the colleges. All work performed is production work, although the apprentices' workshop is not fully productive: detailed progress records are kept and bonuses are paid for good progress, conduct and attendance.

#### Supplementary scheme of accelerated training

It is currently considered in Australia that the supply of tradesmen coming forward from the ranks of apprentices is not meeting the country's need for skilled workers. Because of this, the Commonwealth Government announced in April this year a proposal for the introduction of a supplementary training scheme in the metal, electrical and building trades in which, for some time, significant shortages of skilled tradesmen have persisted. Briefly, the supplementary training scheme envisaged is for an initial six months' full-time trade-school training, followed by two years of workshop training. This accelerated training is aimed at persons above the normal age for apprenticeship who may have been unable to secure apprenticeship or who have made a wrong occupational choice.

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT

### AND OTHER STATISTICS

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Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns and Development Districts	293	Industrial Diseases	299
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		Retail Prices Overseas	300

## Employment in Great Britain in May

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

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

### TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-April and mid-May 1964, together with figures for recent months, for mid-May 1963 and for June of each year from 1959. The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. It has three components, for which separate figures are given, (1) the numbers in civil employment, (2) the numbers wholly unemployed and (3) the numbers in H.M. Forces and Women's Services. The numbers in civil employment are analysed by broad industrial groups and the figures include employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees. They also include persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' pay-rolls and those unable to work on account of sickness. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

### TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN: MAY 1964

Industry or Service	(Thousands)									
	End-June 1959	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-May 1963	Mid-June 1963	Mid-Mar. 1964	Mid-Apr. 1964	Mid-May 1964	Change Apr.-May 1964
Agriculture and fishing	999	983	948	920	885	906	851	861	873	+ 12
Mining and quarrying	826	761	731	712	687	684	665	664	661	- 3
Food, drink and tobacco	818	821	832	828	810	820	796	798	801	+ 3
Chemicals and allied industries	520	531	532	518	513	513	514	513	513	0
Metal manufacture	576	619	631	596	592	592	612	614	616	+ 2
Engineering and electrical goods	1,938	2,058	2,147	2,182	2,156	2,151	2,197	2,203	2,204	+ 1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	264	252	241	236	213	212	209	209	207	- 2
Vehicles	869	919	898	883	874	873	877	879	880	+ 1
Metal goods	519	556	569	560	557	557	571	574	575	+ 1
Textiles	851	845	842	806	790	785	794	795	794	- 1
Clothing and footwear	565	582	585	581	570	563	561	566	564	- 2
Other manufactures	1,557	1,628	1,651	1,662	1,652	1,649	1,672	1,678	1,678	0
<b>Total in manufacturing industries</b>	<b>8,477</b>	<b>8,811</b>	<b>8,928</b>	<b>8,852</b>	<b>8,727</b>	<b>8,715</b>	<b>8,802</b>	<b>8,829</b>	<b>8,832</b>	<b>+ 3</b>
Construction	1,523	1,567	1,617	1,653	1,664	1,681	1,700	1,696	1,712	+ 16
Gas, electricity and water	374	370	379	387	397	397	402	400	399	- 1
Transport and communication	1,672	1,662	1,683	1,688	1,649	1,649	1,617	1,616	1,617	+ 1
Distributive trades	3,209	3,284	3,312	3,367	3,391	3,401	3,384	3,401	3,398	- 3
Financial, professional and scientific services						3,000	3,053	3,061	3,067	+ 6
Catering, hotels, etc.						685	620	632	658	+ 26
Miscellaneous services (excluding catering, hotels, etc.)	4,874	4,947	5,060	5,227	5,299		1,649	1,622	1,626	+ 4
National government service	505	502	511	520	537	537	538	539	539	0
Local government service	738	741	756	772	799	802	808	808	808	0
<b>Total in civil employment</b>	<b>23,197</b>	<b>23,628</b>	<b>23,925</b>	<b>24,098</b>	<b>24,035</b>	<b>24,106</b>	<b>24,061</b>	<b>24,133</b>	<b>24,189</b>	<b>+ 56</b>
Males	15,308	15,526	15,682	15,769	15,728	15,759	15,731	15,753	15,778	+ 25
Females	7,889	8,102	8,243	8,329	8,307	8,347	8,330	8,379	8,411	+ 32
Wholly unemployed	379	290	251	372	518	461	415	405	361	- 44
Males	275	210	184	278	386	346	314	305	272	- 33
Females	104	80	67	94	132	115	102	100	89	- 11
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	565	518	474	442	428	427	424	423	423	0
Males	550	503	459	425	410	410	408	407	407	0
Females	15	15	15	17	18	17	16	16	16	0
<b>Total working population</b>	<b>24,145</b>	<b>24,436</b>	<b>24,650</b>	<b>24,912</b>	<b>24,981</b>	<b>24,994</b>	<b>24,900</b>	<b>24,961</b>	<b>24,973</b>	<b>+ 12</b>
Males	16,137	16,239	16,325	16,472	16,524	16,515	16,453	16,465	16,457	- 8
Females	8,008	8,197	8,325	8,440	8,457	8,479	8,448	8,495	8,516	+ 21

Note.—Each figure is rounded to the nearest 1,000 and some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

\* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1964 count of National Insurance cards.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS (Mid-month)

Industry	May 1963			March 1964*			April 1964*			May 1964*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.	602.5	17.5	620.0	580.1	17.5	597.6	579.2	17.5	596.7	576.7	17.5	594.2
Coal mining	602.5	17.5	620.0	580.1	17.5	597.6	579.2	17.5	596.7	576.7	17.5	594.2
Food, drink and tobacco	457.2	337.4	794.6	449.5	331.9	781.4	450.3	332.3	782.6	450.7	335.0	785.7
Bread and flour confectionery	32.7	8.5	41.2	32.0	8.1	40.1	31.9	8.1	40.0	31.6	8.1	39.7
Biscuits	17.9	33.9	51.8	17.0	31.0	48.0	17.0	31.4	48.4	17.0	31.8	48.3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	39.9	35.3	75.2	38.3	33.9	72.2	38.4	33.8	72.2	38.1	34.4	72.5
Milk products	23.6	12.2	35.8	21.1	10.8	31.9	21.8	11.4	33.2	22.2	11.6	33.8
Sugar	12.3	4.1	16.4	12.2	3.7	15.9	12.3	3.7	16.0	12.2	3.8	16.0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	39.9	54.5	94.4	39.4	56.8	96.2	39.4	56.4	95.8	39.4	56.7	96.1
Fruit and vegetable products	31.1	16.6	47.7	30.0	14.3	44.3	29.6	14.0	43.6	29.6	14.0	43.6
Animal and poultry foods	16.2	4.6	20.8	16.1	4.6	20.7	16.0	4.6	20.6	15.9	4.6	20.5
Food industries not elsewhere specified	22.6	18.6	41.2	22.6	19.1	41.7	22.6	19.2	41.8	22.6	19.1	41.7
Brewing and malting	78.2	19.4	97.6	77.2	19.0	96.2	77.2	19.0	96.2	77.2	19.1	96.3
Other drink industries	38.2	21.3	59.5	37.8	20.8	58.6	38.3	21.3	59.6	38.9	21.9	60.8
Tobacco	17.3	23.5	40.8	17.0	22.8	39.8	17.0	22.9	39.9	17.0	22.9	39.9
Chemicals and allied industries	371.7	139.9	511.6	370.7	140.8	511.5	370.0	141.2	511.2	369.5	141.8	511.3
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.0	0.5	16.5	16.2	0.4	16.6	16.2	0.5	16.7	16.2	0.5	16.7
Mineral oil refining	26.9	4.1	31.0	26.4	4.1	30.5	26.3	4.0	30.3	26.3	4.0	30.3
Lubricating oils and greases	6.4	2.1	8.5	6.3	2.1	8.4	6.4	2.1	8.5	6.3	2.1	8.4
Chemicals and dyes	171.9	44.5	216.4	169.6	44.3	213.9	169.3	44.3	213.6	168.6	44.2	212.8
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	33.8	41.9	75.7	34.4	42.5	76.9	34.4	42.8	77.2	34.3	43.0	77.3
Explosives and fireworks	18.4	9.8	28.2	19.0	10.1	29.1	18.4	10.1	28.5	18.4	10.2	28.6
Paint and printing ink	33.5	13.7	47.2	33.4	13.7	47.1	33.4	13.7	47.1	33.4	13.7	47.1
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	30.1	13.4	43.5	30.1	13.4	43.5	30.1	13.4	43.5	30.1	13.4	43.5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	25.8	5.0	30.8	27.1	5.0	32.1	27.3	5.0	32.3	28.1	5.2	33.3
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	8.9	4.9	13.8	9.1	5.0	14.1	9.1	5.0	14.1	9.1	5.1	14.2
Metal manufacture	518.2	73.0	591.2	535.8	74.8	610.6	537.7	75.1	612.8	539.7	75.1	614.8
Iron and steel (general)	258.1	24.5	282.6	268.2	24.7	292.9	269.2	24.8	294.0	270.7	24.8	295.5
Steel tubes	8.5	5.3	13.8	8.5	5.3	13.8	8.5	5.3	13.8	8.5	5.3	13.8
Iron castings, etc.	104.0	13.6	117.6	108.0	14.3	122.3	108.6	14.3	122.9	108.8	14.3	123.1
Light metals	45.2	10.8	56.0	46.1	11.2	57.3	46.3	11.3	57.6	46.3	11.2	57.5
Copper, brass and other base metals	66.0	15.6	81.6	68.3	16.1	84.4	68.5	16.2	84.7	68.6	16.2	84.8
Engineering and electrical goods	1,560.1	570.0	2,130.1	1,568.7	602.2	2,170.9	1,572.8	604.5	2,177.3	1,572.5	605.4	2,177.9
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	31.3	4.4	35.7	32.7	4.5	37.2	32.9	4.5	37.4	32.7	4.5	37.2
Metal-working machine tools	81.6	14.1	95.7	79.8	14.2	94.0	80.0	14.2	94.2	79.8	14.3	94.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	12.8	6.6	19.4	12.8	6.6	19.4	12.8	6.6	19.4	12.8	6.6	19.4
Industrial engines	36.6	6.3	42.9	35.6	6.2	41.8	35.6	6.2	41.8	35.5	6.2	41.7
Textile machinery and accessories	43.2	7.3	50.5	43.6	7.7	51.3	43.6	7.7	51.3	43.6	7.7	51.3
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	22.0	3.0	25.0	23.0	3.1	26.1	23.1	3.1	26.2	23.3	3.1	26.4
Mechanical handling equipment	47.3	7.0	54.3	46.0	7.0	53.0	46.2	7.0	53.2	46.3	7.1	53.4
Office machinery	43.6	17.4	61.0	41.6	16.9	58.5	41.3	16.7	58.0	40.9	16.5	57.4
Other machinery	282.7	61.7	344.4	285.0	63.5	348.5	285.8	63.7	349.5	286.2	63.6	349.8
Industrial plant and steelwork	126.8	15.7	142.5	126.1	15.7	141.8	126.1	15.7	141.8	126.1	15.7	141.8
Ordnance and small arms	23.2	6.3	29.5	23.0	6.3	29.3	23.0	6.3	29.3	23.0	6.3	29.3
Other mechanical engineering	166.2	45.9	212.1	170.2	49.0	219.2	171.0	49.0	220.0	171.6	49.0	220.6
Scientific, surgical, etc. instruments	90.3	47.6	137.9	89.6	48.0	137.6	89.9	48.3	138.2	89.7	48.3	138.0
Watches and clocks	7.0	7.9	14.9	6.9	8.1	15.0	6.9	8.1	15.0	6.9	8.1	15.0
Electrical machinery	163.5	55.3	218.8	162.5	56.9	219.4	163.0	57.1	220.1	162.8	57.5	220.3
Insulated wires and cables	42.5	22.1	64.6	42.4	22.5	64.9	42.5	22.6	65.1	42.6	22.6	65.2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	42.4	30.3	72.7	42.3	31.0	73.3	42.3	31.2	73.5	42.3	31.0	73.3
Radio and other electronic apparatus	146.9	116.7	263.6	151.7	133.1	284.8	152.0	134.3	286.3	151.7	134.4	286.1
Domestic electric appliances	40.4	24.8	65.2	42.2	27.5	69.7	42.2	27.3	69.5	41.9	27.3	69.2
Other electrical goods	80.8	63.2	144.0	83.8	68.9	152.7	84.3	69.1	153.4	84.2	69.5	153.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	200.8	11.4	212.2	196.9	11.5	208.4	196.0	11.6	207.6	194.9	11.5	206.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	145.0	7.8	152.8	142.4	7.9	150.3	142.0	8.0	150.0	140.6	7.9	148.5
Marine engineering	55.8	3.6	59.4	54.5	3.6	58.1	54.0	3.6	57.6	54.3	3.6	57.9
Vehicles	750.9	115.9	866.8	752.4	117.8	870.2	753.7	118.2	871.9	755.1	118.3	873.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	388.9	58.9	447.8	405.1	61.6	466.7	407.4	61.9	469.3	409.5	62.1	471.6
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	21.1	8.4	29.5	19.2	7.5	26.7	19.3	7.5	26.8	19.1	7.4	26.5
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	225.7	38.2	263.9	224.5	38.7	263.2	224.2	38.8	263.0	224.4	38.9	263.3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	53.1	4.4	57.5	47.6	4.1	51.7	47.3	4.1	51.4	47.1	4.1	51.2
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	58.1	3.6	61.7	52.2	3.7	55.9	51.7	3.7	55.4	51.3	3.6	54.9
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	4.0	2.4	6.4	3.8	2.2	6.0	3.8	2.2	6.0	3.7	2.2	5.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	360.9	185.6	546.5	369.3	190.6	559.9	371.0	191.6	562.6	370.8	192.7	563.5
Tools and implements	16.4	7.8	24.2	16.4	7.9	24.3	16.5	8.1	24.6	16.4	8.1	24.5
Cutlery	5.5	5.8	11.3	5.9	5.6	11.5	6.0	5.7	11.7	6.0	5.7	11.7
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	27.6	16.7	44.3	27.5	17.0	44.5	27.4	16.8	44.2	27.5	17.0	44.5
Wire and wire manufactures	32.4	10.0	42.4	33.5	10.2	43.7	33.7	10.2	43.9	33.6	10.1	43.7
Cans and metal boxes	15.1	20.2	35.3	15.2	20.4	35.6	15.3	20.6	35.9	15.4	21.0	36.4
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	15.9	12.3	28.2	16.0	12.0	28.0	16.1	12.1	28.2	16.0	12.2	28.2
Other metal industries	248.0	112.8	360.8	254.8	117.5	372.3	256.0	118.1	374.1	255.9	118.6	374.5
Textiles	363.5	417.3	780.8	369.7	415.2	784.9	370.6	415.8	786.4	370.2	414.3	784.5
Production of man-made fibres	32.9	9.2	42.1	35.0	9.5	44.5	35.2	9.5	44.7	35.4	9.6	45.0
Spinning of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	37.9	63.6	101.5	38.9	63.4	102.3	39.0	63.2	102.2	39.0	63.0	102.0
Weaving of cotton, man-made fibres, etc.	42.2	56.0	98.2	42.6	54.8	97.4	42.7	54.8	97.5	42.9	54.6	97.5
Woolen and worsted	88.9	99.9	188.8	88.7	97.0	185.7	88.6	96.9	185.5	88.2	96.2	184.4
Yute	8.8	8.8	17.6	8.7	8.4	17.1	8.7	8.3	17.0	8.8	8.2	17.0
Rope, twine and net	4.7	7.0	11.7	4.5	6.5	11.0	4.6	6.5	11.0	4.5	6.6	11.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	37.2	86.0	123.2	38.4	88.7	127.1	38.6	89.6	128.2	38.6	89.4	127.9
Lace	3.8	4.5	8.3	3.6	4.4	8.0	3.6	4.3	7.9	3.6	4.3	7.9
Carpets	22.0	16.8	38.8	22.7	17.0	39.7	22.9	17.1	40.0	22.9	17.1	40.0
Narrow fabrics	7.7	14.0	21.7	8.0	14.3	22.3	8.1	14.4	22.5	8.1	14.3	22.4
Made-up textiles	9.6	19.9	29.5	9.6	19.3	28.9	9.7	19.2	28.9	9.7	19.1	28.8
Textile finishing	49.6	23.2	72.8	50.1	23.5	73.6	50.3	23.6	73.9	50.1	23.5	73.6
Other textile industries	18.2	8.4	26.6	18.9	8.4	27.3	18.7	8.4	27.1	18.5	8.4	26.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	35.5	26.4	61.9	35.9	26.2	62.1	36.0	26.4	62.4	36.1	26.2	62.3
Leather (tanning, etc.) and fellmongery	22.4	6.4	28.8	22.9	6.6	29.5	22.9	6.5	29.4	22		

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

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

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

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

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

Table I.—Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked

(Average 1962 = 100)

	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956 .. .. .	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6
1957 .. .. .	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1
1958 .. .. .	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6
1959 .. .. .	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5
1960 .. .. .	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9
1961 .. .. .	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7
1962 .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963 .. .. .	98.2	97.5	99.2	98.2	98.2	98.8
Week ended:						
1963 April 27 ..	99.7	98.7	101.3	101.2	97.3	100.0
May 18 .. .. .	100.0	98.9	101.8	100.7	97.7	100.4
June 15 .. .. .	100.0	98.7	101.6	100.3	99.7	100.5
July 20* .. .. .	94.6	94.0	87.5	91.7	100.7	96.4
August 17† .. .	82.5	80.8	88.0	79.4	92.0	82.7
September 14 ..	101.3	100.0	102.9	100.6	101.8	102.1
October 19 .. .	101.9	101.1	103.1	101.3	102.0	102.5
November 16* ..	101.9	101.8	102.5	101.7	100.8	103.2
December 14 ..	102.2	102.2	102.7	101.9	100.0	103.4
1964 January 18 ..	100.5	101.1	101.7	100.4	94.9	101.8
February 15 .. .	100.9	101.8	101.7	100.8	94.0	102.4
March 21 .. .. .	101.2	102.1	101.8	100.7	93.8	102.8
April 18 .. .. .	101.8	102.8	102.9	101.2	94.3	103.4
May 16§ .. .. .	101.9	102.6	102.9	101.4	95.9	103.7

Table II.—Index of Average Hours Worked per Head

(Average 1962 = 100)

	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956 .. .. .	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957 .. .. .	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958 .. .. .	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959 .. .. .	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960 .. .. .	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961 .. .. .	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962 .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963 .. .. .	99.8	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.8	100.0
Week ended:						
1963 April 27 ..	99.4	99.0	100.0	100.2	99.5	99.5
May 18 .. .. .	99.8	99.5	100.7	100.5	99.8	99.9
June 15 .. .. .	100.0	99.5	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.1
July 20* .. .. .	100.5	100.0	100.8	101.1	101.1	100.6
August 17 .. .	100.7	99.9	100.9	100.8	102.3	100.9
September 14 ..	100.5	100.0	101.5	101.0	99.9	100.8
October 19 .. .	100.6	100.3	100.8	101.3	99.9	101.0
November 16* ..	100.5	100.5	101.2	101.2	99.3	101.1
December 14 ..	100.7	100.7	100.7	101.4	99.9	101.1
1964 January 18 ..	100.0	100.2	100.6	100.8	98.4	100.4
February 15 .. .	100.3	100.6	100.8	101.1	98.4	100.7
March 21 .. .. .	100.7	100.8	101.9	101.1	98.9	101.1
April 18 .. .. .	100.7	101.0	102.3	101.1	99.0	101.0
May 16§ .. .. .	100.3	100.3	101.4	100.9	99.3	100.6

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1957 †

Month	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
January ..	—	—	—	—	—	101.2	98.5	100.5
February ..	105.6	104.2	99.2	105.5	103.9	102.8	97.8	100.9
March .. .	—	—	—	—	—	102.3	98.0	101.2
April .. .	106.9	103.4	101.5	106.0	106.3	102.4	99.7	101.8
May .. .	106.5	103.0	102.4	105.3	105.1	102.7	100.0	101.9
June .. .	—	—	—	—	—	106.1	102.4	100.0
July .. .	—	—	—	—	—	93.3	96.6	94.6
August ..	103.1	98.5	100.1	102.3	101.0	83.4	82.5	—
September ..	—	—	—	—	—	105.4	102.3	101.3
October ..	104.5	100.9	105.2	107.1	104.8	101.9	101.9	—
November ..	106.4	101.6	106.1	106.7	104.5	101.3	101.9	—
December ..	—	—	—	—	—	100.7	102.2	—

Index for All Manufacturing Industries from 1957 †

Month	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
January ..	—	—	—	—	—	99.4	98.4	100.0
February ..	—	—	—	—	—	100.2	98.4	100.3
March .. .	103.1	102.7	101.4	103.6	100.4	100.2	98.6	100.7
April .. .	103.5	102.6	103.1	102.1	101.5	100.4	99.4	100.7
May .. .	103.7	102.0	103.1	102.1	100.6	100.2	99.8	100.3
June .. .	—	—	—	—	—	101.4	100.2	100.0
July .. .	—	—	—	—	—	101.6	100.3	100.5
August ..	104.1	102.4	103.6	102.0	100.9	100.5	100.7	—
September ..	—	—	—	—	—	100.8	99.8	100.5
October ..	103.3	102.1	104.0	101.9	100.6	99.5	100.6	—
November ..	103.4	102.4	103.8	101.8	100.5	99.3	100.5	—
December ..	—	—	—	—	—	99.4	100.7	—

\* Figures for dates after June 1963 are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1964. The figures from November 1963 may also be subject to revision when the results of the April 1964 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available. Information obtained from employers in April 1964 showed that, compared with October 1963, the proportion of operatives to total employees in manufacturing industries had fallen. The revised estimate of the total number of operatives in manufacturing industries is, in consequence, approximately 13,000 lower than it was on the old basis. The indices of total hours worked and of average hours worked from November 1963 onwards have been revised to take account of this new information.

† In the calculations use is made of information obtained on monthly returns from employers and, from June 1962 onwards, these relate to a week towards the middle instead of at the end of the month. In consequence the indices for July and August 1962 and 1963 also relate to earlier weeks in the month and, compared with previous years, the indices for July 1962-3 are less affected by holidays, and the indices for August 1962-3 are much more affected. It is estimated that, if the indices of total weekly hours worked for manufacturing industry as a whole for July and August 1962-3 had related, as in previous years, to the last full week in the month, the indices for July 1962-3 would have been approximately six points lower, the index for August 1962 approximately 15 points higher, and the index for August 1963 approximately 14 points higher.

‡ Figures for 1956 are shown on page 404 of the October 1963 issue of this GAZETTE.

§ Week preceding Whitsuntide.

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ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained twice a year at mid-April and mid-October on returns rendered by certain employers under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The figures include managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; and office (including works' office) employees. From this information estimates have been made of the numbers of operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, and the proportion that the latter group formed of all employees at mid-April 1964. Details are contained in the table below. The figures are provisional and may be subject to minor revisions when the full results of the 1964 exchange of insurance cards are available. Estimates for October 1963, showing the proportions employed in each industry group, were published on page 15 of the January 1964 issue of this GAZETTE.

Operatives and Administrative, Technical and Clerical Workers in Manufacturing Industries, April 1964

Industry group	Number of operatives	Administrative, technical and clerical staff		Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
		Number of employees in employment	(Per cent.)	
(Thousands)				
Males				
Food, drink and tobacco	362	88	450	19.6
Chemicals and allied industries	254	116	370	31.3
Metal manufacture	448	90	538	16.8
Engineering and electrical goods	1,134	439	1,573	27.9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	167	29	196	14.8
Vehicles	580	173	753	23.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	306	65	371	17.4
Textiles	308	63	371	17.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	31	5	36	14.5
Clothing and footwear	116	30	146	20.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	227	41	268	15.3
Timber, furniture, etc.	197	32	229	13.8
Paper, printing and publishing	320	90	410	22.0
Other manufacturing industries	148	46	194	23.6
Total, all manufacturing industries	4,598	1,307	5,905	22.1
Females				
Food, drink and tobacco	262	70	332	21.2
Chemicals and allied industries	78	63	141	45.0
Metal manufacture	38	37	75	49.0
Engineering and electrical goods	394	210	604	34.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3	9	12	81.7
Vehicles	59	59	118	49.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	150	42	192	21.7
Textiles	373	43	416	10.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	23	4	27	14.9
Clothing and footwear	366	34	400	8.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	57	20	77	26.4
Timber, furniture, etc.	37	20	57	34.4
Paper, printing and publishing	155	60	215	27.9
Other manufacturing industries	96	28	124	22.5
Total, all manufacturing industries	2,091	699	2,790	25.1
Total Males and Females				
Food, drink and tobacco	624	158	782	20.2
Chemicals and allied industries	332	179	511	35.2
Metal manufacture	486	127	613	20.7
Engineering and electrical goods	1,528	649	2,177	29.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	170	38	208	18.3
Vehicles	639	232	871	26.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	456	107	563	19.0
Textiles	681	106	787	13.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	54	9	63	14.3
Clothing and footwear	482	64	546	11.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	284	61	345	17.7
Timber, furniture, etc.	234	52	286	18.2
Paper, printing and publishing	475	150	625	24.0
Other manufacturing industries	244	74	318	23.3
Total, all manufacturing industries	6,689	2,006	8,695	23.1

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# Unemployment at 15th June 1964

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 15th June 1964 were:—

	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed*	230,699	9,649	70,366	6,203	316,917
Temporarily stopped†	3,268	118	1,486	134	5,006
<b>Total</b>	<b>233,967</b>	<b>9,767</b>	<b>71,852</b>	<b>6,337</b>	<b>321,923</b>
Change since 11th May	-31,554	-2,626	-11,104	-1,896	-47,180

The rate of unemployment at 15th June was 1.4 per cent. and at 11th May it was 1.6 per cent.

## DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table analyses the wholly unemployed\* in Great Britain at 15th June 1964 according to duration of unemployment.

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	25,966	2,630	7,245	1,566	37,407
Over 1, up to 2	14,249	1,546	5,019	997	21,811
Up to 2	40,215	4,176	12,264	2,563	59,218
Over 2, up to 3	10,989	890	3,932	583	16,394
Over 3, up to 4	8,983	655	3,604	448	13,690
Over 4, up to 5	5,533	346	2,236	213	8,328
Over 2, up to 5	25,505	1,891	9,772	1,244	38,412
Over 5, up to 8	17,589	919	7,730	727	26,965
Over 8	147,390	2,663	40,600	1,669	192,322
<b>Total</b>	<b>230,699</b>	<b>9,649</b>	<b>70,366</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>316,917</b>

## REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment†, and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers" in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 15th June 1964.

Region	Wholly unemployed*					Temporarily stopped†					Total unemployed		
	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South Eastern	36,076	1,294	8,454	708	46,532	325	1	273	19	618	37,696	9,454	47,150
Eastern and Southern	16,688	606	3,982	431	21,707	71	2	31	6	110	17,367	4,450	21,817
South Western	11,764	288	3,099	289	15,440	49	—	28	1	78	12,101	3,417	15,518
Midlands	20,061	676	6,321	506	27,564	837	3	261	28	1,129	21,577	7,116	28,693
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	16,893	574	4,766	598	22,831	276	13	134	19	442	17,756	5,517	23,273
North Western	40,297	1,611	12,394	796	55,098	397	15	293	12	717	42,320	13,495	55,815
Northern	27,981	1,748	7,589	975	38,293	246	9	147	24	426	29,984	8,735	38,719
Scotland	47,086	2,231	18,779	1,172	69,268	980	67	305	20	1,372	50,364	20,276	70,640
Wales	13,853	621	4,982	728	20,184	87	—	14	5	114	14,569	5,729	20,298
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>230,699</b>	<b>9,649</b>	<b>70,366</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>316,917</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>5,006</b>	<b>243,734</b>	<b>78,189</b>	<b>321,923</b>
Northern Ireland	22,493	800	8,150	309	31,752	229	1	290	19	539	23,523	8,768	32,291
United Kingdom	253,192	10,449	78,516	6,512	348,669	3,497	119	1,776	153	5,545	267,257	86,957	354,214

Region	Percentage rate of unemployment†			Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed*								Wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers" †		
	Males	Females	Total	Males				Females				Total	Change since 11th May	
				Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks			
London and South Eastern	1.0	0.4	0.8	9.056	4.898	3.236	20.180	3.178	1.745	1.132	3.107	46.392	—	8.337
Eastern and Southern	1.1	0.5	0.9	3.633	1.960	1.290	10,411	1,060	703	498	2,152	21,627	—	4,668
South Western	1.4	0.8	1.2	2.401	1,223	851	7,577	764	532	400	1,692	15,392	—	2,859
Midlands	0.9	0.7	1.1	3,912	2,326	1,700	12,799	1,472	1,076	901	3,378	27,421	—	3,031
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	1.2	0.6	0.8	3,514	2,039	1,353	10,561	1,240	826	621	2,677	22,664	—	3,670
North Western	2.2	1.2	1.9	8,170	4,799	3,215	25,724	2,523	1,956	1,534	7,177	54,909	—	5,990
Northern	3.4	2.1	3.0	4,530	3,037	2,071	20,091	1,390	1,166	965	5,043	37,712	—	3,936
Scotland	3.6	2.6	3.2	6,779	5,445	3,703	33,390	2,439	2,359	1,837	13,316	68,775	—	7,681
Wales	2.1	1.9	2.1	2,396	1,669	1,089	9,320	761	653	569	3,727	19,969	—	2,163
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>44,391</b>	<b>27,396</b>	<b>18,508</b>	<b>150,053</b>	<b>14,827</b>	<b>11,016</b>	<b>8,457</b>	<b>42,269</b>	<b>314,861</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>42,335</b>
Northern Ireland	7.6	4.8	6.5	2,915	5,185	15,193	907	2,110	5,442	—	—	—	—	—

\* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 294.  
 † The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.  
 ‡ Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed).

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 15th June 1964 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

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

Principal Towns (by Region)	Numbers of persons on registers at 15th June 1964				Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*	Numbers of persons on registers at 15th June 1964					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			
<b>London and South Eastern</b>	27,502	6,523	1,459	35,484	256	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greater London	1,519	310	47	1,876	4	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brighton and Hove	523	266	75	864	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Eastern and Southern</b>	270	49	19	338	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford	1,325	218	35	1,578	4	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bournemouth	186	37	1	224	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambridge	450	171	26	647	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipswich	258	44	23	325	6	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luton	270	270	52	1,524	—	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Norwich	185	34	24	243	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford	1,585	362	107	2,054	1	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Portsmouth	330	111	37	478	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Reading	321	47	24	392	2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Slough	1,411	211	83	1,705	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Southampton	715	132	26	873	2	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southend-on-Sea	206	45	25	276	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>South Western</b>	1,987	418	88	2,493	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol	466	96	22	584	—	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exeter	353	175	32	560	4	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	1,099	436	35	1,570	10	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Plymouth	473	123	47	643	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swindon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Midlands</b>	3,945	1,140	221	5,306	166	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Birmingham	173	98	21	292	—	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burton-on-Trent	769	227	61	1,057	1	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Chesterfield	1,199	497	103	1,799	275	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coventry	775	302	32	1,109	—	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Derby	817	34	45	991	89	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leicester	387	145	27	559	8	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Mansfield	300	60	16	376	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Northampton	2,511	491	92	3,094	74	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Nottingham	51	22	—	73	1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oldbury	255	172	22	449	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterborough	179	17	3	199	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smethwick	1,734	64	64	2,329	132	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Stoke-on-Trent	411	130	34	575	5	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walsall	235	28	21	284	24	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bromwich	515	403	20	938	2	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolverhampton	277	39	4	320	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worcester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Yorkshire and Lincolnshire</b>	850	249	51	1,150	22	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Barnsley	1,283	260	61	1,604	84	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Bradford	236	51	2	289	6	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dewsbury	1,022	286	122	1,430	8	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doncaster	949	187	76	1,212	—	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grimsby	267	67	10	344	3	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hull	313	161	9	483	12	0.5							



## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: JUNE 1964

The table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 15th June 1964, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each

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

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	7,914	1,081	942	48	8,856	1,129	9,985	12,240	1,217	13,457
Agriculture and horticulture	6,195	1,051	39	48	6,234	1,099	7,333	9,347	1,186	10,533
Fishing	1,475	10	903	—	2,378	10	2,388	2,611	11	2,622
Mining and quarrying	6,621	170	30	1	6,651	171	6,822	6,821	172	6,993
Coal mining	5,962	130	2	—	5,964	130	6,094	5,966	130	6,096
Food, drink and tobacco	6,665	4,734	15	78	6,680	4,812	11,492	7,267	5,555	12,822
Bread and flour confectionery	1,390	553	1	1	1,391	554	1,945	1,487	615	2,102
Other food industries* (211, 213-229)	3,389	3,255	13	74	3,402	3,329	6,731	3,783	7,571	
Drink industries* (231, 239)	1,518	762	1	3	1,519	765	2,284	1,592	783	2,375
Tobacco	368	164	—	—	368	164	532	400	374	774
Chemicals and allied industries	4,696	1,346	5	11	4,701	1,357	6,058	4,816	1,383	6,199
Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.* (261-263)	1,069	52	1	—	1,070	52	1,122	56	—	1,134
Chemicals and dyes	2,125	358	3	1	2,128	359	2,487	2,204	370	2,574
Metal manufacture	5,502	612	169	4	5,671	616	6,287	5,740	621	6,361
Iron and steel* (311-313)	4,551	376	162	4	4,713	377	5,090	4,768	380	5,148
Engineering and electrical goods	12,788	4,646	162	57	12,950	4,703	17,653	13,597	5,008	18,605
Mechanical engineering* (331-352)	8,955	1,984	157	7	9,112	1,991	11,103	9,500	2,110	11,610
Radio and other electronic apparatus	1,040	902	—	—	1,040	902	1,942	1,153	972	2,125
Domestic electric appliances	609	436	4	13	613	449	1,062	638	475	1,113
Other electrical industries* (361-363, 369)	2,184	1,324	1	37	2,185	1,361	3,546	2,306	1,451	3,757
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	10,573	236	51	8	10,624	244	10,868	11,598	260	11,858
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	9,780	178	43	7	9,823	185	10,008	10,669	199	10,868
Vehicles	4,370	658	600	61	4,970	719	5,689	5,040	755	5,795
Motor vehicle manufacturing	1,697	330	595	58	2,292	388	2,680	2,328	395	2,723
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, pedal cycle mfg.	237	66	2	1	239	67	306	242	69	311
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	906	151	3	—	909	151	1,101	929	215	1,144
Locomotives, railway carriages, etc.* (384, 385)	1,484	51	—	—	1,484	51	1,535	1,493	51	1,544
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4,354	1,704	62	6	4,416	1,710	6,126	4,553	1,799	6,352
Textiles	4,753	3,883	256	310	5,009	4,193	9,202	5,824	5,722	11,546
Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres	936	644	22	9	958	653	1,611	1,278	1,124	2,402
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	467	554	4	10	471	564	1,035	888	1,542	
Woolen and worsted	1,111	728	75	93	1,186	821	2,007	1,213	859	2,072
Jute	426	125	1	49	427	174	601	442	175	617
Hosiery and other knitted goods	285	579	41	63	326	642	968	807	1,173	
Textile finishing	612	309	103	43	715	352	1,067	803	436	1,239
Leather, leather goods and fur	553	207	29	4	582	211	793	603	238	841
Clothing and footwear	1,640	3,310	144	217	1,784	3,527	5,311	1,873	4,503	6,376
Footwear	400	339	27	60	427	399	826	436	433	869
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	3,518	731	17	90	3,535	821	4,356	3,733	862	4,595
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	1,093	134	1	—	1,094	134	1,228	1,160	141	1,301
Pottery	594	257	15	89	609	346	955	622	362	984
Glass	834	253	—	—	834	253	1,087	850	264	1,114
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,852	478	384	60	3,236	538	3,774	3,392	568	3,960
Timber	1,075	103	12	2	1,087	105	1,192	1,132	114	1,246
Furniture and upholstery	979	169	323	52	1,302	221	1,523	1,360	235	1,595
Paper, printing and publishing	2,227	1,741	7	15	2,234	1,756	3,990	2,312	1,859	4,171
Paper, board, cartons, etc.* (481-483)	1,074	955	4	9	1,077	964	2,041	1,107	1,012	2,119
Printing, publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	1,153	786	4	6	1,157	792	1,949	1,205	847	2,052
Other manufacturing industries	2,644	1,377	72	234	2,716	1,611	4,327	2,805	1,737	4,542
Rubber	1,076	306	3	16	1,079	322	1,401	1,105	353	1,458
Plastics moulding and fabricating	665	322	1	1	666	323	989	672	329	1,001
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>67,135</b>	<b>25,663</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>69,108</b>	<b>26,818</b>	<b>95,926</b>	<b>73,153</b>	<b>30,870</b>	<b>104,023</b>
Construction	43,293	403	51	2	43,344	405	43,749	51,386	464	51,850
Gas, electricity and water	2,651	189	10	2	2,661	191	2,852	2,830	198	3,028
Transport and communication	19,971	1,591	165	9	20,136	1,600	21,736	16,773	23,419	
Railways	3,955	195	2	—	3,957	195	4,152	4,022	202	4,224
Road passenger transport	1,849	598	5	2	1,854	600	2,454	2,084	614	2,698
Road haulage contracting	2,618	64	12	1	2,630	65	2,695	2,784	70	2,854
Sea transport	5,088	74	88	1	5,176	75	5,251	5,486	79	5,565
Port and inland water transport	1,843	20	48	—	1,891	20	1,911	2,504	22	2,526
Postal services and telecommunications	3,018	390	2	2	3,022	392	3,414	3,255	420	3,675
Distributive trades	24,164	12,810	76	160	24,240	12,970	37,210	26,204	14,389	40,593
Insurance, banking and finance	5,378	734	5	3	5,383	737	6,120	5,495	808	6,303
Professional and scientific services	4,351	4,700	10	26	4,361	4,726	9,087	4,574	5,330	9,904
Miscellaneous services	20,753	14,078	70	202	20,823	14,280	35,103	22,099	15,701	37,800
Entertainment, sport, betting* (881-883)	4,360	1,706	26	20	4,386	1,726	6,112	4,654	1,785	6,439
Catering, hotels, etc.	7,869	6,398	18	93	7,887	6,491	14,378	8,296	6,921	15,217
Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc.	3,107	589	2	2	3,109	591	3,700	3,302	637	3,939
Public administration	16,073	2,143	54	12	16,127	2,155	18,282	17,057	2,379	19,436
National government service	6,923	1,248	7	5	6,930	1,253	8,183	7,357	1,417	8,774
Local government service	9,150	895	47	7	9,197	902	10,099	9,700	962	10,662
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,177	89	—	—	1,177	89	1,266	1,238	97	1,335
Other persons not classified by industry	20,867	12,918	—	—	20,867	12,918	33,785	22,414	13,659	36,073
Aged 18 and over	19,547	12,182	—	—	19,547	12,182	31,729	20,943	12,864	33,807
Aged under 18	1,320	736	—	—	1,320	736	2,056	1,471	795	2,266
<b>GRAND TOTAL†</b>	<b>240,348</b>	<b>76,569</b>	<b>3,386</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>243,734</b>	<b>78,189</b>	<b>321,923</b>	<b>267,257</b>	<b>86,957</b>	<b>354,214</b>

\* Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify industries covered.

† The totals include unemployed casual workers (5,033 males and 196 females in Great Britain and 5,623 males and 226 females in the United Kingdom).

## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The table below shows, for the periods ended 6th May 1964 and 10th June 1964, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" table published quarterly in this GAZETTE (see next page) which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

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

The table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 10th June 1964 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 10th June 1964. A regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the table.

	Four weeks ended 6th May 1964		Five weeks ended 10th June 1964		Total number of placings 5th Dec. 1963 to 10th June 1964 (27 weeks)
	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	Placings	Unfilled vacancies	
Men aged 18 and over	87,806	116,268	101,012	128,356	530,578
Boys under 18	18,908	46,591	14,500	56,776	103,964
Women aged 18 and over	41,572	110,786	48,625	122,492	256,886
Girls under 18	13,249	52,998	10,339	60,733	82,348
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,535</b>	<b>326,643</b>	<b>174,476</b>	<b>368,357</b>	<b>973,776</b>

Industry group	Placings during five weeks ended 10th June 1964					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 10th June 1964				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,545	511	3,071	75	5,202	1,960	2,155	550	425	5,090
Mining and quarrying	566	146	55	17	784	3,243	968	63	29	4,303
Coal mining	297	128	37	3	465	2,807	894	32	10	3,743
Food, drink and tobacco	3,740	772	3,587	704	8,803	2,698	1,181	4,990	2,212	11,081
Chemicals and allied industries	2,253	197	875	182	3,507	1,986	762	1,856	1,148	5,752
Metal manufacture	3,427	358	422	63	4,270	4,015	1,469	716	475	6,675
Engineering and electrical goods	9,414	1,189	4,023	638	15,264	19,454	6,830	9,652	4,021	39,957
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	6,645	828	1,624	297	9,394	13,385	5,194	3,693	1,902	24,174
Electrical goods and machinery	2,769	361	2,399	341	5,870	6,069	1,636	5,959	2,119	15,783
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3,925	169	62	13	4,169	1,447	488	63	38	2,036
Vehicles	2									

## Labour Turnover

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 16th May 1964, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

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

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: four weeks ended 16th May 1964

Industry	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	3.0	5.4	4.0	2.9	4.6	3.6
Grain milling	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.5	2.1	2.4
Bread and flour confectionery	3.8	5.1	4.3	3.6	4.4	3.9
Biscuits	3.9	7.7	6.3	3.4	6.5	5.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3.9	6.6	5.2	4.6	5.2	4.9
Milk products	5.5	6.0	5.7	3.6	4.4	3.9
Sugar	1.0	3.6	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.1
Cocoa, chocolate, etc.	2.8	5.5	4.3	2.6	4.9	3.9
Fruit and vegetable products	2.6	5.0	3.9	2.8	4.9	4.0
Animal and poultry foods	1.5	3.0	1.8	1.8	3.3	2.1
Other food industries	2.9	6.0	4.4	2.9	6.3	4.5
Brewing and malting	2.1	3.8	2.4	2.0	3.4	2.3
Other drink industries	4.9	7.3	5.7	3.4	4.3	3.7
Tobacco	1.3	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.1
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	1.8	3.9	2.4	1.9	3.6	2.4
Coke ovens	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.5
Mineral oil refining	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.4	2.6	1.6
Lubricating oils and greases	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Chemicals and dyes	1.5	2.7	1.8	1.9	3.0	2.1
Pharmaceutical preparations, etc.	2.2	5.0	3.7	2.5	4.5	3.6
Explosives and fireworks	1.0	2.7	1.6	1.4	2.3	1.7
Paint and printing ink	2.4	3.6	2.7	2.3	3.4	2.6
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, etc.	1.6	5.4	2.8	1.9	4.6	2.7
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	4.8	6.9	5.1	1.6	2.8	1.8
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	2.9	4.9	3.7	2.6	4.2	3.2
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.9	2.1
Iron and steel (general)	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.5
Steel tubes	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6
Iron castings, etc.	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Light metals	2.3	3.7	2.5	2.1	4.0	2.4
Copper, brass and other base metals	2.9	3.8	3.0	2.6	4.2	2.9
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	2.3	3.9	2.8	2.3	3.8	2.7
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.4
Metal working machine tools	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.3
Engineers' small tools and gauges	3.0	4.4	3.4	2.6	3.9	2.9
Industrial engines	1.7	3.0	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.0
Textile machinery, etc.	2.2	3.5	2.4	2.5	3.6	2.6
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.1
Mechanical handling equipment	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.3
Office machinery	2.0	3.1	2.3	2.8	4.1	3.2
Other machinery	2.4	3.9	2.7	2.3	4.1	2.6
Industrial plant and steelwork	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.5
Ordnance and small arms	0.9	2.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.7
Other mechanical engineering	3.1	4.2	3.3	2.7	3.6	2.9
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	2.1	3.8	2.7	2.3	3.7	2.8
Watches and clocks	3.4	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.4	3.7
Electrical machinery	1.8	3.3	2.2	1.9	2.8	2.1
Insulated wires and cables	2.1	3.6	2.6	1.8	3.6	2.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.9	3.5	2.6
Radio and other electronic apparatus	2.2	4.8	3.4	2.4	4.8	3.5
Domestic electric appliances	2.1	4.2	2.9	2.7	3.9	3.2
Other electrical goods	2.7	4.3	3.5	2.8	3.8	3.3
<b>Marine engineering</b>	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
<b>Vehicles</b>	1.7	3.2	1.9	1.5	3.0	1.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	1.8	3.4	2.0	1.3	3.0	1.5
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	3.1	4.2	3.4	3.8	5.0	4.1
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1.5	2.7	1.7	1.4	2.5	1.6
Locomotives and railway track equipment	1.2	3.9	1.4	1.5	3.3	1.7
Railway carriages, etc.	1.5	2.5	1.6	2.4	3.2	2.4
Perambulators, etc.	2.8	3.8	3.2	4.9	2.3	3.8
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	3.1	5.0	3.8	3.2	4.4	3.6
Tools and implements	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.1
Cutlery	2.7	5.1	3.9	2.7	4.2	3.5
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	2.8	3.9	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.7
Wire and wire manufactures	2.6	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.8	3.0
Cans and metal boxes	3.5	5.9	4.9	3.0	4.3	3.7
Jewellery and precious metals	2.8	4.5	3.6	3.0	4.0	3.4
Other metal industries	3.3	5.3	3.9	3.3	4.8	3.8
<b>Textiles</b>	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.6
Production of man-made fibres, flax and man-made fibres	4.9	4.1	4.4	4.9	4.4	4.6
Weaving of cotton, linen, etc.	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3
Woolen and worsted	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.1
Jute	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.0	7.7	6.3
Rope, twine and net	3.5	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2.3	3.5	3.2	2.5	3.7	3.3
Lace	1.9	2.9	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.1
Carpets	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.6
Narrow fabrics	1.8	2.9	2.5	2.1	3.2	2.8
Made-up textiles	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.6
Textile finishing	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.0
Other textile industries	2.6	3.9	3.0	3.6	3.8	3.7
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.2	4.1	3.6
Leather and fellmongery	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.4	2.9
Leather goods	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.1
Fur	4.9	4.3	4.6	5.4	4.5	5.0
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.2
Weatherproof outerwear	4.5	3.5	3.7	2.9	4.1	3.8
Men's and boys' tailoring	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.8
Women's and girls' tailoring	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.7	3.7
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	2.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.1
Hats, caps and millinery	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.3	2.7	2.6
Other dress industries	2.2	3.1	2.9	2.0	3.5	3.2
Footwear	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.3
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	2.9	3.8	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.8
Bricks and fireclay goods	2.6	3.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Pottery	2.4	3.6	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.7
Glass	2.5	4.3	2.9	2.5	3.5	2.7
Cement	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.2
Abrasives and other building materials	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.9	3.2
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.3
Timber	3.1	4.2	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.6
Furniture and upholstery	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.3
Bedding, etc.	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.4	2.7	3.1
Shop and office fitting	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.5	3.9
Wooden containers and baskets	3.0	5.6	3.5	4.5	3.9	4.4
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	2.8	3.9	3.1	3.8	7.0	4.8
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	1.7	3.2	2.2	1.8	3.3	2.3
Paper and board	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.1
Cardboard boxes, etc.	3.0	5.1	4.1	3.2	4.8	4.0
Other manufactures of paper and board	2.8	3.6	3.2	2.4	3.7	3.0
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	1.3	2.9	1.6	1.1	3.3	1.5
Other printing, etc.	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.1
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	3.3	4.5	3.7	3.1	4.4	3.6
Rubber	2.8	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.7
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.7
Brushes and brooms	1.4	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Toys, games and sports equipment	3.3	5.2	4.4	3.7	4.3	4.1
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	5.3	6.2	5.8	3.3	5.2	4.4
Plastics moulding and fabricating	4.8	5.3	5.0	4.3	5.9	5.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.3	4.1	3.1	3.0	5.1	3.9
<b>All the above industries</b>	2.4	3.9	2.9	2.4	3.8	2.8

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in May

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

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

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

Division of the National Coal Board	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 23rd May 1964	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 25th Apr. 1964	4 weeks ended 25th May 1963
Northumberland	29,000	- 100	- 1,400
Durham	70,800	- 200	- 5,600
Yorkshire	110,700	- 300	- 3,300
North Western	38,800	- 200	- 2,600
East Midlands	86,400	- 200	- 3,100
West Midlands	37,400	- 300	- 1,900
South Western	75,800	- 400	- 3,900
South Eastern	5,000	- 100	- 300
England and Wales	453,900	- 1,800	- 22,100
Scotland	52,900	- 400	- 4,300
Great Britain	506,800	- 2,200	- 26,400

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

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of May about 2,000 persons were recruited to, and about 5,000 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,000, compared with a net decrease of 900 during the four weeks of the previous month.

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

Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)

	May 1964	April 1964	May 1963
<b>Coal-face workers:</b>			
Voluntary	7.17	7.52	6.75
Involuntary	10.05	10.01	9.51
<b>All workers:</b>			
Voluntary	5.34	5.70	5.08
Involuntary	10.02	10.29	9.59

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 101.82 cwt. in May, compared with 101.67 cwt. in the previous month and 98.01 cwt. in May 1963. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 33.58 cwt. in May; for April 1964 and May 1963 it was 34.01 cwt. and 33.33 cwt., respectively.

## 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 10th June 1964 the total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register was 21,884, consisting of 20,844 men and 1,040 women (of whom 12,381 and 497, respectively, were in employment). During the period 12th March 1964 to 10th June 1964 the number of vacancies filled was 1,710. The number of vacancies unfilled at 10th June was 8,093.

## Unemployment Benefit

For the period of 13 weeks ended 12th June 1964 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £12,225,000. During the 13 weeks ended 13th March 1964 the corresponding figure was £15,800,000, and during the 13 weeks ended 14th June 1963 it was £20,239,000.

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 1

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

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

In the following table the persons on the Register at 20th April 1964 are classified according to the disablement which made them eligible for registration at the time of their applications. These disablements are not necessarily the only ones which these persons

have and they may not now constitute the primary handicap to employment. Separate statistics for women who at some time had served in H.M. Forces, though their disablements were not caused by that service, are no longer maintained as the numbers involved are small. Figures relating to non ex-service men, women and young persons previously combined under one heading are now shown separately.

Nature of disablement	MEN			WOMEN			YOUNG PERSONS		Total	Percentage
	1914-1918 War-disabled pensioners	Ex-service (excluding 1914-1918 pensioners)		Non ex-service	Disabled during service in H.M. Forces	Others	Boys	Girls		
		Disabled during service in H.M. Forces	Others							
Amputations .. .. .	6,903	9,759	7,131	20,811	27	3,528	146	71	48,376	7.4
Arthritis and rheumatism .. .	468	5,201	7,459	10,090	109	5,245	31	44	28,647	4.4
Diseases of digestive system .. .	662	8,205	7,409	8,483	29	1,407	19	16	26,230	4.0
Diseases of heart, etc. . . . .	1,916	5,619	17,621	24,003	78	6,753	176	161	56,327	8.6
Diseases of the lungs .. . . .	2,053	10,177	16,911	29,084	89	4,360	210	166	63,050	9.6
Ear defects .. . . .	1,358	5,039	2,105	13,449	32	7,463	302	339	30,087	4.6
Eye defects .. . . .	2,710	5,821	8,954	23,108	27	6,266	364	240	47,490	7.2
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk .. . . .	6,666	5,984	5,477	8,192	25	1,104	32	14	27,494	4.2
Injuries and diseases of lower limb .. .	10,270	17,117	11,917	35,026	113	11,087	428	369	86,327	13.2
Injuries and diseases of upper limb .. .	10,587	10,626	9,698	21,073	48	5,907	304	246	58,489	8.9
Injuries and diseases of spine .. . . .	362	5,496	12,097	17,960	93	5,348	194	168	41,718	6.4
Nervous and mental disorders .. . . .	2,434	9,057	11,959	31,501	148	14,780	961	767	71,607	10.9
Tuberculosis .. . . .	1,131	9,198	8,932	14,727	152	6,644	46	46	40,893	6.2
Other diseases and disabilities .. . . .	994	4,131	6,828	11,312	56	5,416	211	195	29,143	4.4
<b>Total</b> .. . . .	<b>48,514</b>	<b>111,430</b>	<b>134,498</b>	<b>268,819</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>85,308</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>655,878</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 15th June 1964, was 50,473 of whom 43,845 were males and 6,628 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the adjoining table.

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the five weeks ended 10th June 1964 was 8,582, including 7,167 men, 1,220 women and 195 young persons. In addition 125 placings of registered disabled persons were in sheltered employment.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment .. . . .	38,402	5,929	44,331
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions* .. . . .	5,443	699	6,142
<b>Total</b> .. . . .	<b>43,845</b>	<b>6,628</b>	<b>50,473</b>

\* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 292 to 294.

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## 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 16th June 1964 and the corresponding figures for 19th May 1964 and 18th June 1963. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (a) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (b) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (c) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial injury		
	16th June 1964	19th May 1964	18th June 1963	16th June 1964	19th May 1964	18th June 1963
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex .. .	78.8	74.1	77.6	3.2	2.8	3.1
Remainder .. . . .	68.4	65.4	67.9	3.3	3.0	3.2
Eastern .. . . .	44.0	42.6	42.8	2.3	2.0	2.1
Southern .. . . .	33.3	31.2	33.0	1.7	1.4	1.5
South Western .. . . .	50.6	48.7	49.8	2.3	2.0	2.3
Midland .. . . .	77.1	74.9	76.4	4.8	4.4	4.5
North Midland .. . . .	54.3	52.0	52.8	5.3	5.3	5.5
East and West Ridings .. . . .	81.2	79.1	80.1	9.2	9.4	9.3
North Western .. . . .	151.2	147.3	148.2	8.7	8.0	8.0
Northern .. . . .	67.6	65.3	65.1	8.1	7.7	7.7
Scotland .. . . .	115.3	115.4	113.8	8.8	8.7	9.1
Wales .. . . .	67.5	65.2	66.8	8.2	8.1	8.7
<b>Total, Great Britain</b> .. . . .	<b>889.4</b>	<b>861.2</b>	<b>874.4</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>64.8</b>

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

The total number of persons shown in the table above as absent owing to sickness on 16th June 1964 represented 4.4 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at rehabilitation centres operated by voluntary blind welfare organisations relate to the eight weeks ended 15th June 1964.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period .. . . .	1,793	197	1,990
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period .. . . .	1,549	188	1,737
Number of persons who completed courses during period .. . . .	1,488	171	1,659
Number of persons whose courses terminated prematurely (for medical or other reasons) during the period .. . . .	310	32	342

Up to 15th June 1964 the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 160,801, including 4,581 blind persons.

## Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

	May 1964	June 1964
Places under the Factories Act .. . . .	41	52
Mines and quarries* .. . . .	24	25
Seamen .. . . .	6	8
Railway service .. . . .	12	6

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

Factories Act	
Textile and connected processes .. . . .	—
Clay, pottery, cement, etc. .. . . .	1
Metal extraction, refining and conversion .. . . .	—
Metal casting .. . . .	—
Metal rolling, drawing, extrusion and forging .. . . .	1
Miscellaneous metal processes .. . . .	3
Shipbuilding and repairing .. . . .	3
Constructional engineering, boiler making .. . . .	1
Locomotive and railway equipment .. . . .	—
Non-rail vehicles and aircraft .. . . .	1
Other machine and metal manufacture and repair .. . . .	1
Electrical engineering .. . . .	1
Woodworking processes .. . . .	1
Miscellaneous chemical manufacture, paint, oil refining, soap .. . . .	2
Coal gas, coke ovens, patent fuel .. . . .	2
Wearing apparel .. . . .	—
Paper and printing .. . . .	—
Milling .. . . .	—
Food .. . . .	6
Drink .. . . .	—
Electricity generation .. . . .	1
Rubber .. . . .	1
Other factory processes .. . . .	—
<b>Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factories Act 1961</b>	
Building operations .. . . .	20
Works of engineering construction .. . . .	4
Docks and warehouses .. . . .	3
<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT</b> .. . . .	<b>52</b>

Mines and quarries*	Railway service
Coal mines:	Brakemen and goods guards .. . . .
Underground .. . . .	Engine drivers and motormen .. . . .
Surface .. . . .	Firemen .. . . .
Other stratified mines .. . . .	Labourers .. . . .
Miscellaneous mines .. . . .	Mechanics .. . . .
Quarries .. . . .	Passenger guards .. . . .
<b>TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES</b> .. . . .	Permanent-way men .. . . .
<b>Seamen</b>	Porters .. . . .
Trading vessels .. . . .	Shunters .. . . .
Fishing vessels .. . . .	Other grades .. . . .
<b>TOTAL, SEAMAN</b> .. . . .	Contractors' servants .. . . .
	<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b> .. . . .

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases		II. Deaths	
Lead poisoning .. . . .	9		
Aniline poisoning .. . . .	5		
Compressed air illness .. . . .	5		
Mercurial poisoning .. . . .	2		Nil
Epitheliomatous ulceration .. . . .	25		
Chrome ulceration .. . . .	16		
<b>TOTAL, CASES</b> .. . . .	<b>62</b>		

\* For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 30th May 1964 and the 4 weeks ended 27th June 1964.

# GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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## Employment Overseas

### AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,422,400 in February, compared with 3,393,800 (revised figure) in the previous month and 3,286,000 in February 1963. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in May was 18,287, compared with 19,937 in April and 36,479 in May 1963.

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during April was 26,248, compared with 28,607 in the previous month and 33,502 in April 1963. The average daily number of partially unemployed persons in April was 13,846.

### CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 18th April was 6,360,000, compared with 6,273,000 at 21st March and 6,097,000 at 20th April 1963. Persons wholly unemployed at 18th April are estimated at 403,000 or 6.0 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 456,000 or 6.8 per cent. at 21st March and 462,000 or 7.0 per cent. at 20th April 1963.

### DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of March the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 43,300 or 5.6 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 5.9 per cent. at the end of February. The comparable figure at the end of March 1963 was 7.0 per cent.

### FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of May was 114,312, of whom 26,470 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 120,210 and 27,173 at the beginning of the previous month and 157,026 and 22,842 at the beginning of May 1963.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of May was 115,433, compared with 134,729 at the end of the previous month and 113,773 at the end of May 1963. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 11,221, 11,905 and 10,264.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 20th June was 40,200, compared with 48,675 at 23rd May and 40,982 at 22nd June 1963.

### NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of May was 21,090; this figure included 1,793 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of April the respective figures were 25,758 (revised figure) and 2,571 and at the end of May 1963 they were 24,077 and 2,159.

### SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in December as 119.8 (1953-54 = 100), compared with 120.8 (revised figure) in the previous month and 115.9 in December 1962. The number of persons registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 15,185 in December, compared with 16,015 in November and 20,008 in December 1962.

### SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 122,315 at the end of December, compared with 110,359 at the end of the previous month and 88,145 at the end of December 1962.

### SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that at the middle of April the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 26,589, compared with 25,856 (revised figure) in March and 30,091 in April 1963. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for April numbered 22,292 or 1.5 per cent. of all members, compared with 1.5 per cent. in the previous month and 1.8 per cent. in April 1963.

## SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of May who were wholly unemployed was 129 or 0.1 per 1,000 of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 174 or 0.1 per 1,000 at the end of the previous month and 230 or 0.1 per 1,000 at the end of May 1963.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in the United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service was approximately 57,872,000 in April, compared with 57,375,000 (revised figure) in March and 56,505,000 in April 1963. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in April was 12,612,000, compared with 12,588,000 (revised figure) in March and 12,426,000 in April 1963. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of April was about 3,921,000 or 5.3 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 4,293,000 or 5.9 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 4,063,000 or 5.6 per cent. at the middle of April 1963.

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index base 100	Month for which index figure given	Items covered*	Index figure	Rise (+) or fall (-) of index figure (in index points) compared with	
					Month before	Year before
European countries						
Finland . . . . .	1957	Feb. 1964	{ All items Food	130 130	+1 +1	+12 +13
France . . . . .	1962	Apr. 1964	{ All items Food	107.6 107.6	+0.1 Nil	+4.0 +3.3
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958	May 1964	{ All items Food	114.7 114.1	+0.1 Nil	+2.3 +1.2
Irish Republic . . . . .	1953	May 1964	{ All items Food	137.1 132.8	+5.2† +6.1†	+9.7 +8.2
Italy (large towns)	1961	Mar. 1964	{ All items Food	117.6 116.5	+0.5 +0.3	+6.5 +3.9
Netherlands . . . . .	1959-60	Apr. 1964	{ All items Food	116 122	+5 +9	+8 +10
Norway . . . . .	1959	Mar. 1964	{ All items Food	115.6 117	+0.6 Nil	+3.6 +4
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	Apr. 1964	{ All items Food	123.2 125.6	-0.3 -0.6	+3.4 +5.5
Spain . . . . .	1958	Feb. 1964	{ All items Food	130.8 129.3	+0.1 -1.7	+5.4 +0.3
Sweden . . . . .	1949	Mar. 1964	{ All items Food	179 210	+1 +1	+5 +7
Switzerland . . . . .	1939	May 1964	{ All items Food	208.0 221.6	+1.1 -0.7	+7.3 +5.8
Other countries						
Australia (6 capital cities)	1952-53	Mar. 1964	{ All items Food	125.8 126.0	+0.8† +1.5†	+1.3 +1.9
Canada . . . . .	1949	Apr. 1964	{ All items Food	135.0 131.8	+0.4 +0.5	+2.7 +2.9
India (all-India)	1949	Mar. 1964	{ All items Food	143 143	+1 +2	+13 +14
Israel . . . . .	1959	Feb. 1964	{ All items Food	129.1 113.9	-0.1 -0.3	+6.2 +0.3
Japan . . . . .	1960	Jan. 1964	{ All items Food	122.2 124.0	-0.2 -0.3	+4.7 +2.5
Rhodesia, Northern	1962	Mar. 1964	{ All items Food	105.1 101.4	+0.2 +0.7	+3.6 +1.7
Rhodesia, Southern	1962	Mar. 1964	{ All items Food	104.1 101.6	+0.9 +0.7	+2.4 -1.7
South Africa (9 urban areas)	1958	Jan. 1964	{ All items Food	107.2 104.7	+0.1 +0.3	+0.9 -0.8
United States† . . . . .	1957-59	Apr. 1964	{ All items Food	107.8 105.7	+0.1 Nil	+1.6 +1.4

\* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.  
† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.  
‡ Revised series from January 1964, comparable with previous indices and with same base year.

## INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

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

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

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

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

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

### Great Britain

#### Employees paid each week\*

1963 Average = 100

Industry group	Jan. 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963	Nov. 1963	Dec. 1963	Jan. 1964	Feb. 1964	Mar. 1964	Apr. 1964	May 1964
Manufacturing industries	96.0	101.1	103.0	101.5	100.1	99.2	99.3	100.7	105.1	99.9	100.9	102.5	102.7	106.0
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	96.1	101.8	102.3	101.0	99.5	101.5	102.0	101.7	102.2	102.8	104.2	104.4	105.7	111.0
Chemicals and allied trades . . . . .	94.1	99.1	99.7	100.9	100.2	101.7	102.6	103.7	106.7	105.7	107.7	108.4	109.4	109.0
Metal manufacture . . . . .	96.7	101.0	101.1	101.0	99.4	100.2	101.3	102.6	104.1	106.2	106.8	106.3	108.7	107.7
Engineering and electrical goods . . . . .	96.9	100.2	103.9	102.4	98.0	100.5	101.5	102.4	102.4	108.9	109.2	108.4	109.6	110.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing . . . . .	96.5	99.2	101.2	100.1	100.5	101.4	103.7	102.1	106.5	111.1	112.1	110.6	110.6	109.6
Marine engineering . . . . .	95.7	100.7	101.1	100.7	99.8	99.7	101.6	102.9	104.7	107.8	108.6	109.5	109.6	107.1
Vehicles . . . . .	94.7	99.7	100.9	102.7	100.3	101.2	102.5	104.4	103.0	105.2	106.4	106.1	107.9	105.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified . . . . .	96.3	100.2	101.4	102.9	100.5	100.2	102.3	102.8	101.0	103.7	104.6	103.8	106.0	103.3
Textiles . . . . .	95.1	100.8	104.5	102.2	100.9	101.5	101.8	101.2	100.1	99.1	100.4	102.7	102.8	103.2
Leather, leather goods and fur . . . . .	95.3	100.2	100.6	103.3	100.1	100.7	102.6	103.8	102.0	104.4	105.8	105.1	106.9	105.9
Clothing and footwear . . . . .	92.0	100.8	106.3	100.6	99.7	101.8	103.3	103.3	102.5	104.3	105.0	104.3	107.5	108.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. . . . .	90.8	101.5	100.8	101.7	100.1	103.6	103.8	105.3	102.9	102.9	104.6	103.8	107.4	107.3
Timber, furniture, etc. . . . .	95.4	101.6	106.2	102.0	99.1	100.8	101.0	103.2	98.6	103.0	103.0	102.6	103.9	108.4
Paper and paper products . . . . .	95.3	101.3	102.8	101.2	99.5	101.5	102.1	102.4	99.3	103.0	104.0	105.8	106.0	107.3
Printing and publishing . . . . .	94.0	101.9	102.6	102.8	100.9	101.3	101.6	102.5	103.2	103.3	104.2	103.5	106.2	106.0
Other manufacturing industries . . . . .	95.4	100.7	101.7	101.5	99.8	100.7	101.8	102.8	103.4	105.0	105.9	106.0	107.5	107.3
All manufacturing industries . . . . .	95.4	100.7	101.7	101.5	99.8	100.7	101.8	102.8	103.4	105.0	105.9	106.0	107.5	107.3
Other industries and services														
Agriculture . . . . .	94.7	100.2	100.7	102.0	101.7	108.4	104.3	99.8	100.2	98.3	98.2	99.2	101.9	106.9†
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	95.4	101.1	99.1	98.8	101.1	100.8	101.2	105.3	102.6	102.6	102.9	102.9	102.4	103.4
Construction . . . . .	90.7	104.9	104.6	101.7	100.0	100.0	100.5	98.0	95.8	99.3	101.5	98.4	105.7	103.8
Gas, electricity and water . . . . .	99.3	101.1	101.0	102.7	99.9	100.5	100.4	101.0	99.0	99.8	101.3	93.3	104.7	106.1
Transport and communication‡ . . . . .	96.9	101.3	102.5	102.0	101.1	101.4	101.2	100.7	101.2	102.5	103.5	105.2	106.4	106.9
Miscellaneous services§ . . . . .	95.4	102.1	104.6	101.5	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.3	99.3	100.7	102.4	102.6	106.0	109.4
All industries and services covered . . . . .	95.1	101.4	102.1	102.1	100.3	100.9	101.5	101.9	101.8	103.4	104.4	104.0	106.6	106.5

#### Employees paid monthly\*

Manufacturing industries	98.2	97.1	102.5	98.7	96.7	97.8	97.1	98.4	113.8	103.1	101.0	109.7	102.2	100.2
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	99.3	96.3	102.8	98.3	97.2	97.4	97.6	98.2	106.2	102.3	118.0	102.4	100.3	100.5
Chemicals and allied trades . . . . .	97.4	98.3	98.7	99.9	99.1	98.3	99.3	100.6	106.8	101.0	104.7	103.6	105.2	105.9
Metal manufacture . . . . .	98.0	99.7	100.1	100.9	98.2	98.1	99.3	100.9	106.8	101.0	103.6	105.2	105.1	105.9
Engineering and electrical goods . . . . .	93.8	95.6	103.2	95.5	95.2	97.6	97.8	100.5	128.4	106.7	111.6	107.7	104.8	105.3
Shipbuilding and ship repairing . . . . .	98.3	97.8	101.1	97.4	96.8	96.4	97.1	99.6	120.9	102.1	104.1	101.6	101.9	103.7
Marine engineering . . . . .	97.8	98.0	100.3	100.1	100.6	99.4	99.1	100.1	105.7	101.8	101.8	104.1	103.3	104.3
Vehicles . . . . .	97.7	96.4	101.9	99.9	99.3	97.8	96.8	98.5	110.7	101.4	102.9	104.4	101.3	101.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified . . . . .	97.7	96.4	101.9	99.9	99.3	97.8	96.8	98.5	110.7	101.4	102.9	104.4	101.3	101.0
Textiles . . . . .	92.4	96.7	100.4	96.2	97.2	96.8	100.4	99.3	128.0	110.4	111.9	102.0	102.3	102.1
Leather, leather goods and fur . . . . .	100.9	98.4	98.8	99.9	96.9	96.1	96.9	96.1	110.4	111.9	10			

# WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 30th JUNE 1964  
(31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 30th June 1964 the indices of changes in *weekly* rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of *hourly* rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were as follows:—

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Hourly rates
1964 May	139.5	94.7	147.4	137.7	94.9	145.1
1964 June	140.0	94.7	147.9	138.1	94.9	145.5

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

### Index of weekly rates of wages

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

### Weekly Rates of Wages

#### I.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3
1963 May	133.4	135.2	140.6	134.0
June	133.5	135.5	140.8	134.1
July	133.8	135.8	141.2	134.4
August	133.8	136.0	141.2	134.5
September	134.0	136.2	141.3	134.7
October	134.0	136.5	141.4	134.7
November	135.0	137.9	142.9	135.8
December	137.0	139.3	144.2	137.7
1964 January	137.3	139.6	144.5	138.0
February	137.5	139.7	144.8	138.2
March	137.9	140.1	145.2	138.6
April	138.4	140.7	145.8	139.1
May	138.8	141.3	146.2	139.5
June	139.1	142.6	147.1	140.0

#### II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8
1963 May	130.6	132.9	137.7	131.3
June	130.8	133.5	138.0	131.6
July	131.0	133.9	138.2	131.9
August	131.1	133.9	138.3	131.9
September	131.2	134.1	138.3	132.0
October	131.2	134.0	138.4	132.0
November	131.5	135.6	139.6	132.6
December	134.8	137.9	142.1	135.7
1964 January	135.3	138.4	142.6	136.2
February	135.5	138.5	142.8	136.3
March	135.7	138.9	143.0	136.5
April	136.2	139.6	143.7	137.1
May	136.8	140.1	144.1	137.7
June	137.0	141.1	144.9	138.1

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

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

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

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

### Index of normal weekly hours

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

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

### Normal Weekly Hours

#### IV.—All Industries and Services

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

#### V.—Manufacturing Industries only

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

### Index of hourly rates of wages

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

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

### Hourly Rates of Wages

#### VI.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1963 May	140.3	142.2	147.9	140.9
June	140.4	142.5	148.1	141.1
July	140.7	142.8	148.5	141.4
August	140.8	143.0	148.6	141.5
September				

## Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

### Major Settlements during June

At their meeting on 11th June 1964 the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry reached agreement on the first stage of a scheme for improving the status of the industry's manual employees. As from 1st July 1964 all workers are paid an annual salary instead of a weekly wage and the sick pay scheme has been improved so that after five years' service they become entitled to six months at full pay and six months at half pay. The annual salaries, which give increases of from 11s. 6d. to 48s. a week, incorporate payments for employee co-operation to improve job efficiency and service to the community. Process workers employed by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. have received an increase of 3d. an hour and maintenance workers 4d., retrospective to 11th May.

In the jute industry agreement has been reached for the normal week of 43 hours to be reduced to 42 in August 1964 and to 41 in November 1965. On 19th June the employers and trade unions in the cotton industry concluded a long term agreement under which current wages are to be progressively increased by the equivalent of 4 per cent. annually in July 1964, 1965 and 1966, normal weekly hours to be reduced from 42½ to 41 by reductions of half an hour in January 1965, 1966 and 1967 and an additional day's holiday granted each year, a total of 3 additional days in all. Other industries in which increases have been agreed include glass container (3d. an hour from 26th June) and paper making (2½d. to 3½d. an hour retrospective to 8th May) whilst in the following industries, in addition to increases in rates, agreements have been reached for reductions in the normal weekly hours from 42 to 41 in January 1965:—tin box (2d. an hour from beginning of July), cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery (7s. 6d. a week for men and 6s. for women, 29th June) and the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales (10s. a week for men and 8s. 6d. for women as from end of June).

Industries affected by wages regulation orders made during the month include dressmaking and women's light clothing in England and Wales (increases of 16s. 4d. or 18s. 1d. a week for men and 10s. 10d. to 12s. 10d. for women from 24th June) and in Northern Ireland (increases of 5d. or 5½d. an hour for men and 3d., 3½d. or 3½d. for women from 25th June), hollow-ware manufacture (increase of 2½d. an hour for adults from 29th June), baking in England and Wales (increases of 8s. 11d. to 10s. 5d. a week for men and 8s. 10d. to 10s. 3d. for women from 24th July) and retail food trade in Scotland (increases of 9s. or 12s. a week for men and 8s. or 11s. for women from 27th July).

Cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month include those affecting coke, pig iron, iron and steel manufacture, textile finishing and carpet manufacture.

The settlements, statutory wages regulation orders and cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during the month have operative dates from 4th November 1963 to January 1967 and it is estimated that their implementation will add £565,000 to the basic full-time weekly wages of 1,015,000 workers and will reduce normal weekly hours of work of 287,000 by an average of 1½ hours. (Increases for approximately 330,000 workers amounting to £162,000 are already included in the table in the adjoining column).\*

### Changes coming into operation during June

Details have already been given of the settlements affecting Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., the glass container manufacturing industry, dressmaking and women's light clothing in England and Wales, hollow-ware manufacture, cocoa, chocolate and confectionery manufacture, the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales and paper making. The minimum remuneration under the Wages Councils Act in the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trade was increased by 10s. or 12s. a week for men and 9s. or 11s. for women. After an interval of approximately three years, workers in retail pharmacy trade in England and Wales received increases ranging from 14s. to 49s. 6d. a week and a reduction in normal weekly hours from 46 to 44.

Other industries affected by changes during the month as the result of settlements and statutory wages regulation orders made at earlier dates, include paper box making (increases of 9s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. a week for men and 7s. 3d. for women), local authorities' services in Scotland (increases in plus rates of 9d. to 5s. 3d. a week), retail multiple footwear trade (increases of 12s. a week for managers, 11s. for manageresses and for other workers, 10s. for men and 9s. for women) and stamped or pressed metal-ware (increases of 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. a week for men and 10s. for women).

The industries affected by the cost-of-living sliding-scale increases

during the month include iron and steel manufacture and national newspapers in London and Manchester.

Estimates of the effect of changes coming into operation during June show that 1,000,000 workers received increases of £467,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 78,000 had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1½ hours.\* Of the total increase of £467,000, about £249,000 resulted from statutory wages regulation orders, £153,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £52,000 from direct negotiation between employers' organisations and trade unions and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments and an arbitration award.

### Analysis of changes during the period January-June

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

Industry group	Basic full-time weekly rates of wages		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases†	Estimated net amount of increase*	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing ..	84,000	26,300	83,500	83,700
Mining and quarrying ..	16,000	7,200	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco ..	349,000	137,200	57,500	87,900
Chemicals and allied industries ..	155,000	85,500	1,000	1,000
Metal manufacture ..	155,000	18,000	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods ..	71,500	54,800	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering ..	65,000	40,900	—	—
Vehicles ..	138,000	68,000	25,000	31,100
Metal goods not elsewhere specified ..	75,500	40,400	7,000	3,400
Textiles ..	288,000	136,500	7,000	14,600
Leather, leather goods and fur ..	252,500	155,200	—	—
Clothing and footwear ..	163,000	95,200	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. ..	173,500	70,900	102,500	103,300
Timber, furniture, etc. ..	389,000	192,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing ..	41,500	21,800	1,500	1,500
Other manufacturing industries ..	1,320,500	169,400	207,500	138,300
Construction ..	163,500	71,700	—	—
Gas, electricity and water ..	437,500	235,800	1,500	4,500
Transport and communication ..	820,000	427,500	49,000	98,000
Distributive trades ..	461,500	134,100	—	—
Public administration and professional services ..	341,000	153,600	—	—
Miscellaneous services ..	—	—	—	—
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,960,500</b>	<b>2,342,000</b>	<b>543,000</b>	<b>567,300</b>

Included in the above table are about 514,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. In addition about 2,000 workers had a net decrease of £200.

In the corresponding months of 1963, about 5,437,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £1,780,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 51,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 36,500 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

### Changes in holidays with pay

The Industrial Court has awarded clerical workers in civil air transport (B.O.A.C. and B.E.A.) increases in holidays. Starting this year workers under 21 will receive two weeks with an additional day for each year's service after the first up to a maximum of three weeks and those over 21 three weeks with an additional day after four years, two days after seven years and three days after ten years. The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales has issued proposals under which from 1st November agricultural workers with ten years' service with the same employer will qualify for two days' additional holiday, after 15 years three days, and after 20 years one week. As already stated, in the cotton industry annual holidays will be increased by three days over a period of three years, the first of these days to be taken at the Christmas-New Year holiday period. The normal holiday period in the needle, fish hook and fishing tackle industry is being progressively increased by one day each year to three weeks in 1968.

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING JUNE

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Limestone quarrying	West Cumberland (10)	29 June	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased† by 0-2317d. an hour (1s. 6-8849d. to 1s. 7-1166d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0-1163d. (9-442d. to 9-5583d.) for boys under 18.

\* The statistics relate to wage-earners only and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates only and not the total increase in the wages bill. The estimates are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect of short-time or of overtime.

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

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

## Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during June—continued

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Granite	Cornwall and Devon (9)	4 Nov. 1963*	Male workers ..	Increases of 4d., 3d. or 2d. an hour, according to occupation. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 6s. 1d. an hour, carborundum sawyers 5s. 11d., polishers 5s. 9d., power crane drivers 5s. 7d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 5s. 5d., labourers 5s. 3½d.*
		2 Mar.†	Male workers ..	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 6s. 1½d. an hour, carborundum sawyers 5s. 11½d., polishers 5s. 10d., power crane drivers 5s. 7½d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 5s. 5½d., labourers 5s. 4d.
Iron-ore mining	Cumberland (13)	29 June	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased‡ by 2d. a shift (10s. 11d. to 11s. 1d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1d. (5s. 5½d. to 5s. 6½d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone mining and quarrying	North Lincolnshire	7 June	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased‡ by 2-11d. a shift (10s. 9-33d. to 10s. 11-44d.) for men, by 1-58d. (8s. 1d. to 8s. 2-58d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1-05d. (5s. 4-67d. to 5s. 5-72d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying	Midland area ..	7 June	Male workers ..	Cost-of-living payment increased‡ by 2-2d. a shift (10s. 9-36d. to 10s. 11-56d.) for men, by 1-65d. (8s. 1-02d. to 8s. 2-67d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1-1d. (5s. 4-68d. to 5s. 5-78d.) for boys under 18.
Flour milling	Great Britain (17)	15 June	Carpenters, joiners and apprentices	Increases of 15s., 13s. 6d. or 12s. 6d. a week, according to area and class of mill, for carpenters and joiners, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for carpenters and joiners: London 293s. 6d. a week, class A mills 285s., class B 273s.
			Mechanics and apprentices ..	Increases of 15s., 13s. 6d. or 12s. 6d. a week, according to area and class of mill, for mechanics, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for mechanics: London 295s. 6d. a week, class A mills 287s., class B 275s.
Baking	Northern Ireland (22) (261)	9 June	Male workers, other than Sunday workers, early morning workers and transport workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 10s. or 11s. a week, according to occupation, for workers 21 and over, and of varying amounts for apprentice bakers and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change for day workers, inclusive of additional payments: journeymen bakers 240s. 6d. a week, doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 250s. 6d., apprentice bakers 80s. 6d. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 157s. during fifth year, bakers and packers 219s., other workers 87s. at under 17 rising to 215s. 6d. at 21 and over.§
			Male Sunday workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 11s. 8d. or 12s. 10d. a week, according to occupation and hours of work, for workers 21 and over, and of varying amounts for apprentice bakers and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change for day workers: journeymen bakers 268s. 11d. a week, doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 280s. 7d., apprentice bakers 89s. 3d. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 178s. 6d. during fifth year, bakers and packers 245s., other workers 135s. 11d. at 18 and under 19 rising to 240s. 11d. at 21 and over.§
			Male early morning workers ..	Increases in general minimum time rates of varying amounts, according to occupation, hours of work and age. General minimum time rates after change for all hours worked on a week-day between midnight and 6 a.m.: journeymen bakers 8s. 3d. an hour, doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 8s. 7d., apprentice bakers 2s. 9d. during first year of apprenticeship rising to 5s. 5½d., during fifth year, bakers and packers 7s. 6d., other workers 4s. 2d. at 18 and under 19 rising to 7s. 4½d., at 21 and over.§
			Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. or 7s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for workers 21 and over, and of varying amounts for learners and other young workers. General minimum time rates after change: bakers 159s. 6d. a week, learners 76s. 6d. during first year of learnership rising to 137s. 6d. during fifth year, all other workers 71s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 141s. at 21 and over.§
			Transport workers ..	Increases in general minimum time rates of 9s. 6d. to 11s. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for lorry boys under 21. General minimum time rates after change: drivers—lorries with a carrying capacity of over 2 tons 228s. a week, 2 tons and under 219s. 6d., helpers 218s. 6d., lorry boys 78s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 202s. at 21 and over, carters and loaders at quays 218s. 6d., stablemen, harness cleaners, van washers and greasers 21 and over 213s. 6d.§
			Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture	Great Britain (24)
Brewing	Yorkshire (including Sheffield and Rotherham) (27)	28 June	Inside brewery workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour for male workers 20 and over and female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours.¶ Minimum rates after change: male workers 2s. 4½d. an hour at 15 rising to 5s. 3½d. at 20 and over; female workers, in breweries 2s. 4d. at 16 rising to 4s. 0½d. at 18 and over, in bottling depts. 2s. 4d. to 4s.
Grain distilling	Scotland (32)	14 June	Workers employed in bottling and blending warehouses and grain distilleries of the Distillers Company, Ltd. and Associated Companies	Increases of 3d. an hour for men 20 and over, of 2d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Workers employed on a two-shift or three-shift system in distilleries to be paid shift allowances of 5d. or 6d. an hour (previously 4d. or 5d.), respectively, and those on regular night work to be paid at the rate of time-and-one-third (previously time-and-one-fifth). Minimum rates after change: male workers 2s. 4½d. an hour at 15 rising to 5s. 3d. at 20 and over, female workers 2s. 1½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 10d. at 18 and over.
Heavy chemicals manufacture	Great Britain (certain firms) (37)	11 May	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.	Increases in basic time rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and younger workers. Basic rates after change for day workers: male labourers 21 and over 5s. 0½d. an hour, youths and boys 2s. 6d. at 15 rising to 4s. 7d. at 20; women 21 and over (on women's work) 3s. 8½d., girls 2s. 5½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 6½d. at 20.
			Maintenance workers employed by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.	Increases in basic rates of 4d. an hour for fully-skilled craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for semi-skilled workers and apprentices. Rates after change include: boiler-makers, angle-iron smiths, platers, riveters, welders (platers), patternmakers, template makers, chemical plumbers 6s. 3½d. an hour, fitters, turners, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, copper-smiths, brass finishers, brass moulders, moulders, welders, electricians, sheet-iron workers, building trade craftsmen 6s. 2½d., holders-up 6s. 1½d.; machinemen—borers, universal millers, turret hands 6s. 2½d., millers (V and H), surface grinders, planers, slotters, shapers, radial drillers, key seaters 6s. 1½d., cold sawyers, air, hand or pillar drillers, strikers 5s. 8½d., screwers, cock-grinders, cutting-off machinists 5s. 4½d.
Seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture	Great Britain (41)	11 May	Electricians ..	Increases of 13s. or 11s. a week, according to classification of district. Rates after change: class A districts 301s. a week, class B 290s.

\* These increases were the result of an award (No. 3018) of the Industrial Court dated 3rd June 1964 with retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 313 of this GAZETTE. It has also been agreed that from November 1964 there will be further increases of 3d., 2½d. or 2d., according to occupation, and from November 1965 2½d., 2d., 1½d. or 1d.

† This increase was agreed in June with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

§ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 274 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

|| It has also been agreed that from 4th January 1965 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 41.

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

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Coke, pig iron, iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scotland* (44) (45)	7 June	All workers except those whose wages are regulated by agreements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.11d. a shift (10s. 9.33d. to 10s. 11.44d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.26d. an hour (1s. 4.17d. to 1s. 4.43d. for hourly-rated workers) for men 21 and over, by 1.58d. a shift (8s. 1d. to 8s. 2.58d.) or by 0.19d. an hour (1s. 8.13d. to 1s. 0.32d.) for those 18 and under 21, and by 1.05d. a shift (5s. 4.67d. to 5s. 5.72d.) or by 0.14d. an hour (8.08d. to 8.22d.) for workers under 18.
Pig iron manufacture	Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northants.† (44)	7 June	Workers employed at blast-furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.343d. a shift (10s. 8.865d. to 10s. 11.208d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1.757d. (8s. 0.648d. to 8s. 2.405d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.171d. (5s. 4.432d. to 5s. 5.603d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland§ (44)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 June	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 10d. to 10s. 11d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and steel manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.¶ (45)	28 June	Workers other than maintenance workers, employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 2.34d. a shift (10s. 11.21d. to 11s. 1.55d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1.75d. (8s. 2.41d. to 8s. 4.16d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1.17d. (5s. 5.6d. to 5s. 6.77d.) for those under 18.
	Staffs., Ches., Tees-side, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow¶ (45)	1 June	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.11d. a shift (10s. 9.33d. to 10s. 11.44d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1.58d. (8s. 1d. to 8s. 2.58d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1.05d. (5s. 4.67d. to 5s. 5.72d.) for those under 18.
	South-West Wales** (45)	7 June	Workers, other than bricklayers and carpenters, employed in steel manufacture	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (9s. 10d. to 10s.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (7s. 4½d. to 7s. 6d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (4s. 11d. to 5s.) for youths under 18.
	West of Scotland†† (45)	Pay period beginning 1 June	Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1.4d. a shift (11s. 6.6d. to 11s. 8d.) or by 0.175d. an hour (1s. 5.2d. to 1s. 5.375d. for six-shift workers) for men, by 1.05d. a shift (8s. 7.95d. to 8s. 9d.) or by 0.131d. an hour (1s. 0.9d. to 1s. 1.031d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.7d. a shift (5s. 9.3d. to 5s. 10d.) or by 0.087d. an hour (8.6d. to 8.687d.) for boys under 18.
		Pay period beginning 29 June	Workers employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.8d. a shift (11s. 8d. to 11s. 10.8d.) or by 0.35d. an hour (1s. 5.375d. to 1s. 5.725d. for six-shift workers) for men, by 2.1d. a shift (8s. 9d. to 8s. 11.1d.) or by 0.262d. an hour (1s. 1.031d. to 1s. 1.293d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.4d. a shift (5s. 10d. to 5s. 11.4d.) or by 0.175d. an hour (8.687d. to 8.862d.) for boys under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire‡ (45)	7 June	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.95d. a shift (4s. 1.53d. to 4s. 3.48d.) for men and women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for those under 18.
Tinplate manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (45)	7 June	Workers other than apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 4d. a shift (10s. 8d. to 11s.) for men, by 3d. (8s. to 8s. 3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 2d. (5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	1 June	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.11d. a shift (10s. 9.33d. to 10s. 11.44d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1.58d. (8s. 1d. to 8s. 2.58d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1.05d. (5s. 4.67d. to 5s. 5.72d.) for those under 18.
Tube manufacture	Newport . . . . .	7 June	Male workers . . . . .	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.16d. a shift (10s. 4.7d. to 10s. 5.86d.) for men, by 0.773d. (6s. 11.097d. to 6s. 11.87d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (5s. 1.19d. to 5s. 1.77d.) for boys.
Shuttle manufacture	Lancashire and Yorkshire (52)	Pay day in week commencing 1 June	Journeymen . . . . .	Increase† in minimum day work rate of 1d. an hour; pieceworkers "further" percentage addition increased by 1 per cent. Minimum rates after change: day workers—Lancashire 6s. 10d. an hour, Yorkshire 7s.; pieceworkers—basic price (double piecework list prices, plus 37 per cent., plus 106 per cent.).
		Pay day in week commencing 29 June	Journeymen . . . . .	Increase† in minimum day work rate of 1d. an hour; pieceworkers "further" percentage addition increased by 1 per cent. Minimum rates after change: day workers—Lancashire 6s. 11d. an hour, Yorkshire 7s. 1d.; pieceworkers—basic price (double piecework list prices, plus 37 per cent., plus 107 per cent.).
Dentistry	Great Britain . . . . .	1 June	Dental technicians and apprentices	New wages structure introduced, abolishing the grading of technicians and giving a minimum increase of 7s. 6d. a week, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change: technicians 240s. a week on completion of apprenticeship rising to 320s. after 8 years (on passing Final Examination of City and Guilds of London Institute these rates are increased by 20s.); apprentices 60s. a week during first year rising to 156s. during fifth year.
Electrical cable making	Great Britain (55)	First full pay period commencing on or after 14 June	Plumber jointers and plumber jointers' mates employed in laying cables (including telecommunication cables and accessories)	Increases of 4d. an hour for plumber jointers, of 3½d. for plumber jointers' mates, and of proportional amounts for learners and probationers and youths and boys. Rates after change: fully qualified plumber jointers—London area (within a radius of 18 miles of Charing Cross) 6s. 10½d. an hour, 7s. 1½d. (33 kV), 7s. 4½d. (275 kV), rest of country 6s. 6½d., 6s. 9½d., 7s. 0½d.; plumber jointers' mates, London 5s. 10d., rest of country 5s. 6½d.
Stamped or pressed metal-ware	Great Britain (68) (260)	8 June	All workers . . . . .	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 10s. 6d., 10s. or 9s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 or over, of 2s. 2d. to 6s. 6d., according to age and occupation, for younger male workers, of 10s. for women 18 or over, and of 4s. 3d., 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates (bracketed) after change: male workers—polishers, braziers, burnishers, drop-stampers or dippers who are also bronzers, grade I, dippers or annealers 21½ or over 191s. 6d. (199s. 3d.) a week; at 21, polishers, grade II 201s. (211s. 6d.), grade III 213s. 8d. (225s. 2d.), braziers, burnishers, drop-stampers or dippers who are also bronzers, grade II 199s. (208s. 9d.), grade III 211s. 8d. (222s. 5d.); younger male workers 59s. 11d. (63s. 2d.) at under 16 rising to 138s. 6d. (147s. 9d.) at 20; all other male workers—56s. 5d. (58s. 3d.) at under 16 rising to 176s. (185s. 2d.) at 21 or over; female workers—polishers or drop-stampers 72s. 9d. (104s. 10d.) at under 16 rising to 150s. 4d. (154s.) after 12 months' employment after the age of 18; hand brush japanners, hand brush lacquerers, blow pipe braziers, solderers and dippers 68s. 2d. (101s. 2d.) at under 16 rising to 146s. 8d. (150s. 4d.) after 12 months' employment after the age of 18; other workers 66s. 4d. (70s.) to 140s. 3d. (145s. 9d.) at 18 or over.‡‡

\* Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.  
 † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 ‡ Agreements between the Midland Merchant Blastfurnace Owners' Association and the trade unions concerned.  
 § Agreements of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Pig Iron Trade of Scotland.  
 ¶ Agreements of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.  
 \*\* Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.  
 \*\*\* Agreements of the South Wales Siemens Steel Trade Conciliation Board.  
 †† Agreements of the Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board.  
 ‡‡ Agreements between the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and the trade union concerned.  
 §§ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 274 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Hollow-ware manufacture	Great Britain (68) (259)	29 June	All workers . . . . .	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 2½d. an hour for men and women other than learners, of 1d. to 2½d., according to age, for male learners, and of 1½d. to 2½d. for female learners. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over employed in enamel ware section as fusers' helpers, annealers or scalers 4s. 5½d. an hour, other men except learners 4s. 3½d.; male learners 1s. 6½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 6½d. at 20; women, other than learners 3s. 3d., female learners 1s. 7½d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 8½d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates for workers other than learners—men 4s. 5½d. an hour, women 3s. 4½d.*
Farriery, blacksmith and agricultural engineering trade	Great Britain (various localities)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 May	Male workers . . . . .	New hourly rates for a 42-hour week introduced as follows:—firemen, London and large towns 5s. 10d., rural areas 5s. 8d.; apprentices 25 per cent. of journeymen's rate during first year rising to 80 per cent. during sixth year.
Wool textile	Leicester (86)	First pay day in June	Workers employed in the lamb's wool and worsted yarn spinning industry	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by ½d. in the shilling (4½d. to 5d.) on basic wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good time-keeping bonus, include: able-bodied men 21 and over—skilled 207s. 1d. a week, unskilled 197s.; skilled able-bodied women 18 and over 135s. 1d.
Pressed felt manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in June	All workers . . . . .	Increases† of 1s. 6d. a week for men 21 and over, and of 1s. for female workers and younger male workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: men 21 and over 192s. 2d. a week, women 18 and over—felt production processes 141s. 2d., cutting and stitching 130s. 9d.
Rope, twine and net making	Northern Ireland (89) (261)	30 June	Timeworkers . . . . .	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 or over and for women 18 or over, of 1½d., 1d. or ¾d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 1½d., 1d. or ¾d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 or over—area A 4s. 2½d. to 4s. 4½d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3½d.; women 18 or over—A 2s. 10½d. to 3s. 1d., B 2s. 10½d. to 3s. 0½d.†
			Pieceworkers . . . . .	Increase in piecework basis time rates of 2d. an hour. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers—area A 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5½d. an hour, according to occupation, area B 4s. 3½d. to 4s. 4½d.; female workers—A 2s. 11½d. to 3s. 1½d., B 2s. 10½d. to 3s. 1d.†
Hosiery manufacture	Hawick (92)	Second full and complete pay week in June	All workers . . . . .	Increases† of 6s. a week (71s. 6d. to 77s. 6d.) in the flat-rate bonus for men, of 4s. (50s. to 54s.) for women, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of flat-rate bonus: journeymen 195s. 8d. a week, journeymen 134s. 2d.
Dressmaking and women's light clothing	England and Wales (111) (258)	24 June	All workers . . . . .	New general minimum time rates fixed, resulting in increases of 16s. 4d. or 18s. 1d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 or over other than late entrants, of amounts ranging from 10s. 10d. to 12s. 10d., according to area or occupation, for female workers other than learners, and of proportional amounts for male late entrants and younger workers and female learners; increases in piecework basis time rates of 19s. 6d. a week (194s. 10d. to 214s. 4d.) for male cutters and 13s. 5d. (133s. 10d. to 147s. 3d.) for female workers in the wholesale manufacturing branch of the trade, and of 17s. 9d. (177s. 1d. to 194s. 10d.) for other male workers in any branch. General minimum time rates after change: retail bespoke branch—men 21 or over after 1 year's employment in the trade 179s. 8d. a week, younger male workers 75s. 10d. at under 16 rising to 153s. 9d. at 20, women, bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands 20 or over, subject to qualification as to experience, etc., area A 128s. 10d., area B 136s. 5d., area C 140s. 9d., all other workers except learners 119s. 1d., 126s. 7d., 134s. 2d., learners 61s. 8d., 64s. 11d., 76s. 11d. in first year, 110s. 4d., 117s. 8d., 124s. 4d., 131s. 0d., 138s. 6d. in years following second year; wholesale manufacturing branch—men 21 or over, cutters with at least 4 years' experience as cutters 199s. 2d., other workers after 1 year's employment 179s. 8d., younger male workers 77s. 11d. at under 16 rising to 155s. 10d. at 20, female workers, conveyor belt machinists 140s. 9d., all other workers except learners 134s. 2d., learners 79s. in first year rising to 112s. 7d. during 6 months following second year.*
	Northern Ireland (113) (261)	25 June	Female workers employed in the retail bespoke branch	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3½d., 3d. or 3d. an hour, according to occupation and area, for workers other than learners, and of proportional amounts, according to period of employment, for learners; increases in piecework basis time rates of 3½d. or 3d. an hour. Rates after change include: workers with not less than 2 years' experience after learnership, employed as "fully qualified" bodice, skirt, gown or blouse hands—general minimum time rates, area A 3s. 2½d. an hour, area B 3s. 0½d., area C 2s. 10½d., piecework basis time rates 3s. 5d., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 1½d., other workers except learners—3s. 0½d., 2s. 10½d., 2s. 10½d., and 3s. 3½d., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 1½d.†
			All workers employed in the factory branch	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5½d. or 5d. an hour, according to occupation, for male workers 21 or over (3½d. for late entrants) with proportional increases for younger male workers, of 3½d. for female workers other than learners, and of amounts ranging from 1½d. to 3½d., according to age at commencement and period of employment, for learners; increases in piecework basis time rates of 5½d., 5d. or 5d. an hour for male workers and 3½d. for female workers, and of 3½d. (2s. 9½d. to 3s. 1d. an hour) in guaranteed time rate for certain female pieceworkers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers—cutters with not less than 5 years' experience as cutters 4s. 11½d. an hour, pressers with not less than 3 years' employment as pressers 4s. and other workers 21 or over 4s. 7d., female workers—conveyor belt machinists 3s. 2½d., other workers except learners 3s. 1d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers, cutters 5s. 3½d., pressers 5s. 0½d., other workers 4s. 7½d., female workers 3s. 4½d.†
Salt glazed ware	Great Britain (125)	Beginning of first full pay period following 27 June	All workers . . . . .	Minimum basic rates increased by 3d. an hour for men 21 and over, by 2½d. for women 20 and over, and by proportional amounts for younger workers; piecework plusage increased from 5 per cent. to 8½ per cent. Minimum basic rates after change: men 21 and over 4s. 9½d. an hour, youths and boys 2s. 5½d. at 15 rising to 4s. 2½d. at 20; women 20 and over 3s. 10d., girls 2s. 4½d. at 16 and under rising to 3s. 8d. at 19; kilnburners (including makers-up but excluding burners responsible for salting and finishing processes) and boiler firemen on continuous shift work (inclusive of differential of 4½d. an hour and shift allowance of 4½d. an hour) 44s. 2d. a shift of 8 hours; kilnburners labourers (including slack wheelers) on continuous shift work (inclusive of differential of 3d. and shift allowance of 4½d.) 43s. 2d. a shift.
Glass container manufacture	Great Britain (131)	First full pay period following 26 June	Workers other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases in basic minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum provincial rates for day workers after change: men 21 and over, general labourers 4s. 8½d. an hour, Lister or similar truck drivers 4s. 9½d., batch mixers, boilermen or stokers 4s. 10½d., sorters 4s. 10d., foundry gas makers and furnacemen 4s. 10d. or 4s. 11d., according to daily melting capacity of furnace; women 21 and over 3s. 6½d. London rates are higher by 1½d. an hour for men and by 1½d. for women.
Cement manufacture	United Kingdom (133)	27 Apr.	Maintenance craftsmen . . . . .	Increases of 5d. an hour for skilled workers, of 4d. for semi-skilled workers, and of proportional amounts for workers under 21 of which up to 3½d. and 2½d. an hour respectively may be consolidated from supplementary payments already in existence, excluding job incentives and piecework payments. Minimum rates: fitters, turners, electricians, welders and blacksmiths 7s. 1½d. an hour, boilermakers 7s. 2½d., riveters 7s. 0½d., holders-up 6s. 10½d., pipe fitters 6s. 11d., painters and bodybuilders at Beddington 7s. 1½d., blacksmiths' hammermen 6s. 6½d., electricians' mates 6s. 4d.

\* These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 313 of this GAZETTE.  
 † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 ‡ These increases took effect under Orders made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 313 of this GAZETTE.

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

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District (see also note at beginning of table), Date from which change took effect, Classes of workers, and Particulars of change. Rows include Sawmilling, Veneer producing and plywood manufacture, Wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture, Basket making, Fence manufacture and erection, Paper making, paper coating, paper board and building boardmaking, Paper box making, Printing, Brush and broom manufacture, and Animal gut trade.

\* It has also been agreed that there will be further increases of 2½d. and 3d. an hour in conjunction with reductions in normal weekly hours from 42 to 41 and from 41 to 40 from January 1965 and January 1966, respectively.
† It has also been agreed that from the first full pay week in March 1965 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay, and an additional ½d. an hour will be paid to all adult workers.
‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
§ It has also been agreed that there will be further increases, as yet unsettled, from November 1964 and November 1965.
|| It has also been agreed that there will be further increases of 3d. an hour in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 41 from November 1964 and of 2½d. an hour from November 1965.
¶ These increases were agreed in June with retrospective effect to the date shown.
\*\* These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 273 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.
†† These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 274 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.
‡‡ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 313 of this GAZETTE.

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

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District (see also note at beginning of table), Date from which change took effect, Classes of workers, and Particulars of change. Rows include Organ building, Electrical contracting, Cold storage, Wholesale grocery and provision trade, Buffer food distribution, Slaughtering, Wholesale newspaper distribution, Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades, Retail multiple footwear trade, and Retail bespoke tailoring.

\* It has also been agreed that there will be a revision of the wages structure from 1st April 1965.
† It has also been agreed that from 4th January 1965 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 41.
‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
§ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 274 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.
|| These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 275 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.
¶ These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 313 of this GAZETTE.



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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Retail pharmacy trade	England and Wales (223)	Pay day in week commencing 8 June	All workers except pharmacists	Increases in minimum rates of amounts ranging from 37s. a week to 49s., according to age and area, for male dispensing assistants, from 36s. 9d. to 46s. 9d. for females, of 14s. to 49s. 6d. for male shop assistants and all other male workers (other than apprentices), and of 16s. to 35s. for female shop assistants; Provincial A and B rates for dispensing assistants now combined. Minimum rates after change: dispensing assistants (with not less than 3 years' continuous experience and engaged wholly or mainly in dispensing)—males, London 188s. a week at 20 rising to 245s. at 24, Provincial 182s. to 229s. 6d., females 168s. 9d. to 225s. 9d., 162s. 9d. to 210s. 6d.; shop assistants—males, London 92s. 6d. at 15 rising to 212s. 6d. at 22 or over, Provincial A 87s. 6d. to 207s. 6d., Provincial B 82s. 6d. to 202s. 6d., females 80s. to 155s., 75s. to 150s., 70s. to 145s., all other male workers 88s. 6d. to 200s. 6d., 83s. 6d. to 192s. 6d., 77s. to 184s.*
Cinematograph film production	Great Britain	30 Mar.†	Certain cine technicians (except those engaged in the production of newsreels and short films) employed in the stills dept. of film studios	Increases in minimum weekly salaries of 30s. Minimum rates after change: stills dept., printers and/or negative developers £18 s. a week, head printers and retouchers £21 4s.
	Great Britain	25 May	Workers employed in the production of specialised films	Increase on minimum rates of 5 per cent. Minimum rates after change include: live action dept., £11 16s. 7d. to £41 or £13 0s. 4d. to £45 2s. 2d. a week, according to occupation and conditions of service, cartoon and diagram dept., £9 14s. to £23 7s. 4d. or £10 13s. 8d. to £25 14s. 6d.
		First full pay week following 28 May	Workers employed in the production of cinema and television advertising films	Increase on minimum rates of 5 per cent. Minimum rates after change include: cartoon and diagram dept., £10 13s. 8d. to £25 14s. 6d. or £11 15s. 1d. to £28 5s. 11d. a week, according to occupation and conditions of service; advertising filmlet copy assembly and breaking down, £13 9s. 1d. to £21 10s. 6d., according to occupation.
	Great Britain	First pay day in June	Technicians and trainees employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus for workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £25 16s. 1d. (previously £24 11s. 6d.) a week increased† by 3s. a week (34s. to 37s.) for those 18 and over, and by 2s. (22s. 8d. to 24s. 8d.) for younger workers; workers whose normal salaries exceed £25 16s. 1d., cost-of-living bonus increased† by 3s. (9s. to 12s.).
	Great Britain	First pay day in June	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. 10d. a week (50s. to 51s. 10d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. 3d. (33s. 4d. to 34s. 7d.) for younger workers.
Catering	Belfast and District	8 June	Male workers employed by licensed vintners	Increases of 15s. a week for chargehands and qualified assistants, of 7s. 6d. for first and second year junior assistants, and of 5s. for apprentices. Rates after change: chargehands 261s. to 283s. 6d. a week, according to staff, assistants—during first year after apprenticeship 172s., during second year 185s. 6d., after 5 years (including 3 years' apprenticeship) 251s., apprentices—during first year 106s. 6d., second year 116s. 6d., third year 135s.
	Newry and Lurgan	22 June	Male assistants employed by licensed vintners	Increase of 15s. a week. Rate after change for assistants who have served 5 years' apprenticeship 200s. a week.
Funeral direction	Scotland	Week commencing 2 Mar	Male workers employed by Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.	Increase of 11s. 6d. a week. Rates after change: qualified workers 21 and over 219s. 6d. a week, non-qualified, on entering the service 209s. 6d., after 3 months 214s. 6d., after 6 months and fully qualified 219s. 6d.
		Pay day in week commencing 2 Mar.	Male workers employed by retail Co-operative Societies	Increases of 10s. a week for workers 21 and over, and of 8s. for younger workers. Rates after change: workers 21 and over 219s. 6d. a week, 20 and under 21, 185s., 19 and under 20, 174s.
Local authorities' services	Scotland (252-253)	Beginning of first full pay period commencing on or after 1 June	Certain manual workers employed in non-trading services, excluding watchmen, engineering craftsmen and apprentices, and building and civil engineering workers	Increases in plus rates of amounts ranging from 9d. to 5s. 3d. a week (of 1d., 1d. or 1½d. an hour for roadmen and water workers whilst employed as plant operators). Additional payments of 7s. a week for men and 5s. 3d. for women introduced for full-time workers on completion of 5 years' continuous service with one authority. Basic grade A rate for school janitors increased by 3s. 6d. a week (new rates 244s. 9d. or 241s. 9d. a week, according to authority); motor drivers pulling snow ploughs or trailers to receive an additional payment of 1d. an hour (previously ½d.). County of Angus and Burgh of Kirriemuir transferred from Group 2 authorities to Group 1. Revised plus rates: men other than drivers—5s. 3d. a week (previously 4s. 6d.), 8s. 9d. (7s.), 9s. (7s. 6d.), 10s. 6d. (9s.), 12s. 3d. (10s. 6d.), 14s. (11s.), 15s. 9d. (12s. 6d.), 17s. 6d. (14s.), 22s. (17s. 6d.), 26s. 3d. (21s.); drivers—12s. 3d. (10s. 6d.), 17s. 6d. (14s.), 22s. (17s. 6d.); women—8s. 9d. (7s. 3d.), 15s. 9d. (12s. 3d.); roadmen and water workers whilst employed as plant operators 1½d. to 8½d. an hour (previously 1d. to 7d.).

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING JUNE

Industry	District	Date	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Brewing	London (30)	29 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.
	Kent (30)	29 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.
	South Lancashire and East Cheshire (27)	29 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (31)	29 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.
	Yorkshire (including Sheffield and Rotherham) (27)	28 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41.
	Birmingham and Wolverhampton (28)	29 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.
Burton-on-Trent (28)	29 June	All workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41, without loss of pay.	
Retail pharmacy trade	England and Wales (223)	Pay day in week commencing 8 June	All workers except pharmacists	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 44.†

\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".  
 † These increases were agreed in May with retrospective effect to the date shown.  
 ‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 § Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, chargehand cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, chargehand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.  
 ¶ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 16th JUNE 1964

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 107.4

At 16th June the official retail prices index was 107.4 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 107.0 at 12th May and with 103.9 at 18th June 1963.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for beef and some other items of food.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 16th JUNE 1964

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

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

GROUP AND SUB GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 16th JUNE 1964 (16th January 1962 = 100)
<b>I. Food:</b>	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	108
Meat and bacon	113
Fish	104
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	111
Milk, cheese and eggs	103
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	104
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	120
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	116
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	95
Other food	108
Total—Food	109.1
II. Alcoholic drink	110.0
III. Tobacco	107.2
IV. Housing	114.3
<b>V. Fuel and light:</b>	
Coal and coke	101
Other fuel and light	111
Total—Fuel and light	106.5
<b>VI. Durable household goods:</b>	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	107
Radio, television and other household appliances	97
Pottery, glassware and hardware	102
Total—Durable household goods	102.2
<b>VII. Clothing and footwear:</b>	
Men's outer clothing	106
Men's underclothing	106
Women's outer clothing	104
Women's underclothing	105
Children's clothing	103
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	103
Footwear	106
Total—Clothing and footwear	104.7
<b>VIII. Transport and vehicles:</b>	
Motoring and cycling	97
Fares	111
Total—Transport and vehicles	101.7
<b>IX. Miscellaneous goods:</b>	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	110
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	102
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	104
Total—Miscellaneous goods	104.8
<b>X. Services:</b>	
Postage and telephones	103
Entertainment	102
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	110
Total—Services	106.5
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>107.4</b>

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

(1) Items prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, and home-killed mutton and lamb) ... 106.6

(2) Items prices of which are affected by changes in import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) ... 115.4

(3) Other items ... 109.1

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Food

Increases in the average prices of beef, mutton and lamb, eggs, tomatoes, cauliflower and apples were mainly responsible for a rise of rather more than 1 per cent. in the average level of food prices as a whole. The index figure for the group rose to 109.1, compared with 107.8 in May.

Fuel and light

Mainly as a result of increases in the charges for electricity in some areas, the average level of prices and charges in this group rose by nearly one-half of 1 per cent. The group index figure was 106.5, compared with 106.1 in May.

Other groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO JUNE 1964

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

TABLE A.—17th January 1956 = 100

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

TABLE B.—16th January 1962 = 100

Month	1962	1963	1964
January	100.0	102.7	104.7
February	100.1	103.6	104.8
March	100.5	103.7	105.2
April	101.9	104.0	106.1
May	102.2	103.9	107.0
June	102.9	103.9	107.4
July	102.5	103.3	
August	101.6	103.0	
September	101.5	103.3	
October	101.4	103.7	
November	101.8	104.0	
December	102.3	104.2	

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

REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in overseas countries will be found on page 300.

# STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

## STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JUNE

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in June, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 225. In addition, 23 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during June at the establishments where these 248 stoppages occurred is estimated at 66,900. This total includes 4,000 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 62,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in June, 51,300 were directly involved and 11,600 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 156,000 working days lost during June includes 31,000 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 June 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 ..	1	77	78	5,900	10,000
Engineering ..	2	36	38	18,200	37,000
Motor vehicles ..	1	12	13	10,100	19,000
Construction ..	6	24	30	3,500	18,000
Port and inland water transport ..	2	10	12	14,200	24,000
Distributive trades ..	2	1	3	1,500	10,000
All remaining industries and services ..	9	65	74	13,500	39,000
<b>Total, June 1964 ..</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>66,900</b>	<b>156,000</b>
<b>Total, May 1964 ..</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>79,500</b>	<b>202,000</b>
<b>Total, June 1963 ..</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>55,100</b>	<b>144,000</b>

### Causes of stoppages

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

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases ..	49	17,500
—other wage disputes ..	53	8,700
Hours of work ..	3	2,000
Employment of particular classes or persons	51	11,200
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline ..	59	10,100
Trade union status ..	9	1,100
Sympathetic action ..	1	800
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>51,300</b>

## PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE

Industry, occupations§ and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
<b>MOTOR VEHICLES:—</b>						
Assembly line workers and other workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Coventry (one firm)	60	2,000	1 June	3 June	The transfer of nine workers from one department to another and the alleged lack of consultation about labour movements	Work resumed to allow talks to take place.
Finishers and other workers employed in motor vehicle building—Weybridge (one firm)	85	200	17 Feb.	July	Issue of redundancy notices to 12 workers employed in the finishing department	Work resumed pending examination of the question of redundancy in the finishing department by a joint committee under an independent chairman.
<b>CONSTRUCTION:—</b>						
Workers engaged on the construction of a power station—Widnes (one firm)	864	—	16 June	23 June	In support of a claim for the introduction of a five-day week	Work resumed on agreed terms.
<b>DOCKS:—</b>						
Dock workers—Liverpool and Birkenhead	9,600	—	10 June	15 June	Dissatisfaction with the rate for handling lightweight timber	Work resumed pending negotiations. Subsequently agreement reached on higher rates for handling lightweight timber.
<b>WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION:—</b>						
Porters employed in fruit and vegetable markets—London (five markets)	1,100	—	15 June	27 June	Claim for the introduction of a five-day, 40-hour working week to be worked from Monday to Friday	Work resumed pending negotiations to follow publication of the report of the Committee of Inquiry appointed on 8 June by the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute.

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

† Less than 50 workers 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.

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

|| At the commencement of the stoppage 350 workers at one market were involved but on 22 June the stoppage of work spread to four other markets.

### Duration of stoppages

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

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	82	11,600	9,000
2 days ..	52	14,700	22,000
3 days ..	24	4,000	17,000
4–6 days ..	37	16,300	43,000
Over 6 days ..	24	5,400	107,000
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>52,100</b>	<b>197,000</b>

## STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1964 AND 1963

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

Industry group	January to June 1964				January to June 1963			
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress		No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress		Working days lost	
		Workers involved	Working days lost		Workers involved	Working days lost		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing ..	2	600	1,000	—	—	—	—	
Coal mining ..	565	116,800	194,000	534	83,600	199,000	—	
All other mining and quarrying ..	1	400	4,000	2	—	—	—	
Food, drink and tobacco ..	11	2,700	6,000	13	2,200	3,000	—	
Chemicals, etc. ..	10	1,000	1,000	9	1,700	6,000	—	
Metal mfr. ..	46	20,300	294,000	32	3,600	12,000	—	
Engineering ..	158	71,200	194,000	89	28,600	91,000	—	
Shipbuilding and marine eng. ..	55	14,500	110,000	28	7,900	63,000	—	
Motor vehicles and cycles ..	93	80,900	277,000	65	72,300	154,000	—	
Aircraft ..	18	3,700	9,000	13	4,400	15,000	—	
Other vehicles ..	7	2,700	7,000	3	4,200	1,000	—	
Other metal goods	31	9,200	20,000	24	3,800	16,000	—	
Textiles ..	16	2,600	6,000	17	4,000	12,000	—	
Clothing and footwear ..	8	2,800	4,000	4	700	1,000	—	
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc. ..	14	2,200	6,000	7	500	1,000	—	
Timber, furniture, etc. ..	10	1,400	5,000	8	500	2,000	—	
Paper and printing ..	9	2,800	4,000	4	400	1,000	—	
Remaining manufacturing ind. ..	23	5,000	11,000	6	1,100	2,000	—	
Construction ..	122	14,000	62,000	79	7,200	31,000	—	
Gas, electricity and water ..	11	2,300	11,000	1	200	—	—	
Port and inland water transport ..	56	49,300	70,000	22	6,500	14,000	—	
All other transport ..	34	19,800	46,000	27	3,700	7,000	—	
Distributive trades	14	3,600	18,000	12	800	2,000	—	
Administrative, professional, etc. services ..	9	900	4,000	2	300	—	—	
Misc. services ..	4	200	1,000	4	200	1,000	—	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>431,000</b>	<b>1,367,000</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>238,300</b>	<b>634,000</b>		

# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

## Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

### Industrial Court Awards

During June the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 3018 to 3021\*. Awards Nos. 3018, 3020 and 3021 are summarised below. Award No. 3019 was referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959.

**Award No. 3018 (3rd June).**—Parties: Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union, and the Cornish and Devon Granite Masters' Association. **Claim:** To consider claims by the Unions for (i) a reduction in the number of categories of operatives employed and (ii) an increase in the standard rate of wages in line with those approved by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry and to apply, without exception, to all categories of workers specified in the Agreement between the Unions and the Cornish and Devon Granite Masters' Association. **Award:** As to claim (i), the Court found the claim not established and awarded accordingly. As to claim (ii) the Court awarded that the standard hourly rates of wages of the categories of workers specified in the Agreement shall be increased with effect from the beginning of the first pay week in November 1963, 1964 and 1965, respectively, by the following amounts: smiths, masons, fitters, diamond and carborundum sawyers and polishers 4d., 3d. and 2½d.; power crane drivers 3d., 2½d. and 2d.; quarrymen and frame sawyers 2d., 2d. and 1½d.; general labourers 2d., 2d. and 1d.

**Award No. 3020 (22nd June).**—Parties: Association of Scientific Workers and Cable and Wireless Limited. **Claim:** To determine the difference between the Parties regarding the salaries to be paid to certain engineering grades in Cable and Wireless Limited. **Award:** The Court awarded that with effect from 1st April 1963 the current scales of the grades concerned shall be increased by 3 per cent.

**Award No. 3021 (22nd June).**—Parties: National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees, and British Film Producers Association and the Federation of British Film Makers. **Claim:** For a reduction in the weekly working hours of all clerical grades scheduled under the B.F.P.A.—F.B.F.M./N.A.T.K.E. Clerical Staffs Agreement. **Award:** The Court found that the claim for a reduction in the weekly working hours of the clerical grades covered by the claim had not been established, and awarded accordingly.

### Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

During June four awards were issued by single arbitrators appointed under section 2(2)(b) of the Industrial Courts Act 1919.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During June the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 449\* which is summarised below.

**Award No. 449 (8th June).**—Parties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and Royal Mint. **Claim:** That, with effect from 1st January 1963, the National salary scales of Engravers in the Royal Mint shall be as follows: Chief Engraver £2,374 by £81 to £2,455 by £82(2) to £2,619 by £71 to £2,690 by £32 to £2,722; Deputy Chief Engraver £1,850 by £95(4) to £2,230 by £62 to £2,292; Engraver Grade II £1,208 by £55(7) to £1,593 by £65 to £1,658 by £92 to £1,750. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that with effect from 1st January 1963 the National salary scales of Engravers in the Royal Mint shall be as follows: Chief Engraver £1,920 by £70(3) to £2,130; Deputy Chief Engraver £1,650 by £50(4) to £1,850; Engraver Grade II £1,250 by £50(7) to £1,600; and that these salary scales shall be increased by ½ per cent. from and including 1st April 1963.

## Wages Councils Act 1959

### Notices of Proposals

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

**The Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal V.(62), dated 2nd June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal D.B.(63), dated 2nd June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and piecework basis and guaranteed time rates for female workers.

**The Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal C.W.(70), dated 12th June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

**The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).**—Proposal R.N.T.(33), dated 16th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

\*See footnote \* on page 317.

**The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland).**—Proposal R.N.T.S.(27), dated 19th June, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**The Jute Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal J.(109), dated 23rd June, for fixing revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates for male and female workers.

**The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal H.C.M.(1), dated 23rd June, for fixing general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

**The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal H.C.M.(2), dated 23rd June, for fixing holidays and holiday remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

**The Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal F.M.(105), dated 26th June, for fixing revised general minimum guaranteed and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**The Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal M.T.(55), dated 30th June, for fixing general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and 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 June the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulation Orders\*:

**The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (England and Wales) Order 1964:** S.I. 1964 No. 801, dated 2nd June and operative from 24th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 307.

**The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (Scotland) Order 1964:** S.I. 1964 No. 815, dated 4th June and operative from 24th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.—See page 309.

**The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) (Holidays) Order 1964:** S.I. 1964 No. 849, dated 11th June and operative from 26th June. This Order amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

**The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) Order 1964:** S.I. 1964 No. 880, dated 15th June and operative from 29th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 307.

**The Wages Regulation (Perambulator and Invalid Carriage) (Amendment) Order 1964:** S.I. 1964 No. 886, dated 17th June and operative from 3rd July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (Scotland) Order 1964:** S.I. 1964 No. 950, dated 24th June and operative from 27th July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Baking) (England and Wales) Order 1964:** S.I. 1964 No. 972, dated 25th June and operative from 24th July. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

### Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposal were issued during June.

### Wages Regulation Orders

During June the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

**The Brush and Broom Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1964:** S.R. & O (N.I.) 1964 No. 90, dated 16th June and operative from 23rd June. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 308.

**The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964:** S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1964 No. 88, dated 12th June and operative from 25th June. This order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the Factory Branch of the trade.—See page 307.

**The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964:** S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1964 No. 89, dated 12th June and operative from 25th June. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers in the Retail Branch of the trade.—See page 307.

**The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964:** S.R. & O (N.I.) 1964 No. 95, dated 19th June and operative from 30th June. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 307.

## 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 on the following pages.

### Decision No. R(U) 10/64 (8th January 1964)

#### Compensation for loss of remuneration—payment in excess of what an employer is legally liable to pay

The claimant was entitled to one week's notice of termination of employment. His employers terminated the employment without notice, in lieu of which they paid him a sum equivalent to two weeks' wages. Held, following Decision R(U) 37/53, that the claimant had received compensation for the loss of remuneration in respect of only the first week after the termination of his employment. Paragraph 12 of Decision R(U) 4/56 was not intended to qualify what had been said about compensation in Decision R(U) 37/53; namely that compensation referred to in regulation 6(1)(d) of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Regulations is limited to compensation which an employer is legally bound to pay and does not include a gratuitous payment.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

1. My decision is that the claimant was rightly paid unemployment benefit for 4th and 5th April 1963.

2. On Friday 22nd March 1963 the claimant's employment as a clerk was terminated by his employers without notice. It is agreed that he was entitled to one week's notice and no more; this would have expired on Friday 29th March. His employers however paid

\* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the series numbered: "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(F)"—decisions on family allowances; Series "R(D)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. They are obtainable separately, or collectively in an Index and Digest of Commissioners' Decisions (see page 105 of the March 1964 issue of this GAZETTE), from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 317 or through any bookseller. These and other numbered decisions are also available for inspection at offices of the Commissioner in London, Edinburgh and Cardiff (see page 250 of the June 1964 issue of this GAZETTE).

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him £17 3s. 6d., which was equivalent to the wages which he would have earned if he had remained in their employment down to Friday 5th April. The claimant's employers regarded the £17 3s. 6d. as two weeks' pay in lieu of notice, the claimant did not and does not dissent from that view, and there is no evidence that it represented anything else.

3. The question for decision is the effect of this payment on the claimant's right to unemployment benefit for any date before 6th April in the light of regulation 6(1)(d) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] as amended in 1954.

4. The insurance officer referred to the local tribunal the question whether unemployment benefit was payable from 23rd March to 5th April (both days included). The local tribunal decided that it must be disallowed for the period from 23rd to 29th March. They recorded their grounds as follows: "Only one week's wages was for loss of earnings claimant was entitled to have under his contract; the remainder of the sum was gratuitous. R(U) 37/53 and R(U) 4/56 considered."

5. The insurance officer now concerned with the case appeals with a view to obtaining guidance owing to the difficulty which, he says, has been found in reconciling the two decisions referred to by the tribunal. As a result however of some further observations by the claimant it has now been ascertained that in fact he never claimed unemployment benefit before 4th April. He did claim it for 4th and 5th April. As a result of the tribunal's decision he was paid benefit for those two days. In these circumstances the insurance officer now submits that the claimant was not entitled to benefit for those two days, but he rightly admits that in any event there are no grounds for requiring repayment of the benefit.

6. Regulation 6(1)(d) provides that:—"A day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if it is a day in respect of which a person, notwithstanding that his employment has terminated, continues to receive wages or receives, by way of compensation for the loss of the remuneration which he would have received for that day if the employment had not been terminated, payment of an amount which exceeds the amount arrived at by deducting the standard daily rate of unemployment benefit from two-thirds of the remuneration lost in respect of that day."

7. It is agreed that in this case the claimant was entitled to one week's notice to determine his employment. In legal terms this means that it was an express or implied term of his contract of employment that it should not be determined without that notice. Strictly speaking, therefore, when the employers determined it without notice they were committing a breach of contract for which the claimant would have been entitled to claim damages against them. And the £17 3s. 6d. which they paid to the claimant was not "wages" within the meaning of regulation 6(1)(d) or indeed for any purpose. The question is whether it or part of it was compensation of the kind referred to in the regulation.

8. Where a contract of employment is terminable upon notice and the length of the notice is not provided for by some other means such as express agreement or custom, the law frequently implies that the notice shall be reasonable. The length of it depends upon the circumstances. Longer notice is often required where the remuneration or status of the employee is high (see many examples given in Halsbury's Laws of England, Third Edition, volume 25 at pages 489 and 490). And it frequently happens, especially in cases of highly paid employment, that there are discussions between the employers and the employee as to the terms on which he shall leave, and as a result of a compromise a sum is paid, and it may be very difficult to determine how it is made up.

9. In Decision R(U) 37/53 it was held that compensation referred to in the regulation is limited to compensation which the employer was legally bound to pay and does not include a gratuitous payment.

10. In Decision R(U) 4/56 a Tribunal consisting of the Commissioner and two Deputy Commissioners were dealing with the case of a highly paid employee, who had been entitled to a salary of £4,000 per annum and a special expenses allowance of £250 per annum together with travelling and other expenses. There was no express agreement as to the duration of the contract, and the Commissioners were satisfied that the claimant was entitled to reasonable notice. The employers terminated the service by giving a month's notice and offering further to pay a sum of £3,000 in lieu of further notice. The claimant attempted to persuade them to pay more but eventually accepted the offer of £3,000. The local tribunal held that only £2,000 out of the £3,000 represented compensation for loss of remuneration, and accordingly they limited the period of disallowment to six months. The Tribunal of Commissioners on the other hand held that the whole £3,000 represented compensation for loss of remuneration and accordingly they held that the disallowment covered nine months. This being the basis of the decision, in my judgment there is nothing in it which is inconsistent with Decision R(U) 37/53. It is clear that the Tribunal of Commissioners thought that a further nine months' notice, which the £3,000 represented, was reasonable notice to which the claimant was entitled.

11. In paragraph 12 of Decision R(U) 4/56 however, the Commissioners went on to say "Even if it were clear (as the local tribunal thought) that the claimant would not be entitled to more than three to six months' notice the fact that the Board had over-estimated the amount they were legally liable to pay would be irrelevant for the plain meaning of the documents is that the sum of £3,000 was offered and accepted in lieu of further notice and as a settlement of all the claimant's legal rights against the Board (except in respect of superannuation). With this exception the claimant's only legal claim against the Board was for salary by way of damages for insufficient notice."

12. It is to this paragraph that the insurance officer now concerned with the case refers as creating difficulty.

13. In Decision R(U) 37/53 a construction of regulation 6(1)(d) was adopted which is highly favourable to claimants. It had been preceded by Decision C.U.5/53 (not reported). It has since been followed in many unreported and reported decisions; see Decisions R(U) 9/57, R(U) 10/58 and R(U) 5/60. Since it was given regulation 6(1)(d) has been amended once, and regulation 6 has been amended many times, but the Legislature has not thought it right to alter the wording so as to reverse Decision R(U) 37/53. I have no doubt that it is my duty to follow it.

14. I think that Decision R(U) 37/53 applies particularly to the simpler classes of case. The simplest of all is where a man who is entitled to one week's notice is paid a sum equivalent to one week's wages in lieu of notice. He is disentitled under the regulation to benefit for the one week. An almost equally simple type of case is the present case, where the claimant is entitled to one week's notice and is paid a sum equivalent to two weeks' wages. Applying Decision R(U) 37/53, he is disentitled for one week, but regulation 6(1)(d) does not prevent him from receiving benefit for the second week.

15. The view expressed in paragraph 12 of Decision R(U) 4/56 was not necessary to the decision. It was based upon an assumption which the Tribunal of Commissioners clearly did not accept, namely that the claimant would not be entitled to more than three to six months' notice. The opinion expressed is therefore technically *obiter dictum*. It is inconsistent with Decision R(U) 37/53. I should think it right to follow the latter. But I think that in truth paragraph 12 may be directed to a different and much more complicated situation.

16. The relationship between an employer and an employee is contractual. If one of them wishes to put an end to the contract of employment, they are entitled as a general rule to make any bargain that they please, and those who are responsible for administering unemployment benefit have no control over the bargain that they make. For example, the employee may be entitled to certain notice, but it may be mutually agreed that he will be given and accept longer or shorter notice or no notice at all. I think that this may create extremely difficult problems for those whose duty it is to award or disallow a claim for unemployment benefit. No such question arises in this case and I express no opinion on it. It is not necessary in this appeal to consider the converse position where the man entitled to two weeks' notice receives only one week's wages in lieu of notice. But I think that paragraph 12 of Decision R(U) 4/56 may well have been directed to some such situation and was not intended in any way to qualify what had been said in Decision R(U) 37/53.

17. This case was confused by the misunderstanding as to the days in respect of which the claimant had claimed. Since the local tribunal were misled as to the facts, there are no grounds for criticising their decision. In substance they were right for the reasons which they gave, because they did not disallow the claim for 4th and 5th April, which are now known to be the only days

which were ever in issue. As to those days, I cannot accept the submission of the insurance officer now concerned with the case that the claimant was disentitled to benefit in respect of them by reason of regulation 6(1)(d).

18. The insurance officer's appeal is dismissed.

### Decision No. R(U) 7/64 (18th November 1963)

#### Due care and diligence to avoid overpayment—person acting for the beneficiary

An increase of benefit for the claimant's wife was held to have been overpaid, having been awarded in ignorance of the fact that her earnings were materially understated when the increase was claimed. The claimant was unable to read and write, and his wife had filled in and signed the claim forms. The claimant reported the true facts to the employment exchange as soon as he knew of them. The local tribunal decided that repayment of benefit was not required because due care and diligence had been proved. Held that repayment was required. Section 9(1) of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1961 provides for repayment of benefit overpaid unless the beneficiary, "and any person acting for him," has throughout used due care and diligence to avoid overpayment. The claimant's wife was a person acting for him and she had not used due care and diligence.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

1. My decision is that during the periods mentioned in paragraph 3 below, the claimant was not entitled to an increase of unemployment benefit for his wife; that the decisions by which such an increase was awarded to him may be reviewed; and that the claimant must be required to repay to the National Insurance Fund the amount of £27 14s. 2d. overpaid to him by way of an increase of benefit for his wife.

2. At the time to which this appeal relates a man was entitled to an increase of unemployment benefit for his wife for any period during which he was residing with her, provided that she was not engaged in any gainful occupation from which her weekly earnings exceeded 40s. See section 24(1) of the National Insurance Act 1946 as amended by section 3 of the National Insurance Act 1957.

3. The claimant was in receipt of unemployment benefit, together with an increase of benefit for his wife, during 1961 for the following periods (all days included), that is to say, from 8th to 21st August; from 28th August to 4th September; and from 20th September to 25th October. In 1962 he was again in receipt of unemployment benefit, together with an increase for his wife, from 30th April to 30th May; from 11th to 30th June; and from 9th to 21st July.

4. The first claim for an increase of benefit relevant to those periods was made on 16th August 1961, in respect of a period beginning on 8th August, when it was stated that the claimant's wife was earning £2 a week. A further claim, giving similar information, was made on 3rd May 1962 and was renewed on 12th June, and again on 9th July 1962. It subsequently transpired however that the claimant's wife, who was employed as a cleaner at a club, had had an increase of wages on 16th June 1961 and that at all material times after that date her weekly earnings had exceeded 40s. a week.

5. The matter was further investigated and in the result the decisions by which the claimant had been awarded an increase of unemployment benefit for his wife were reviewed by the insurance officer under regulation 18(1)(a) of the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations 1948 on the ground

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that those decisions had been given in ignorance of the material fact that the claimant's wife was in receipt of earnings in excess of 40s. a week. I am satisfied that those decisions were properly reviewed and that the insurance officer's decision that the claimant was not entitled to an increase of benefit for the periods mentioned above was correct.

6. On appeal the local tribunal, before whom the claimant attended, found that the claimant was unable to read and write, that the claim forms (which I assume means the forms on which the increase of benefit was claimed) were filled in and completed and signed by the claimant's wife, the contents of the forms not being wholly known to the claimant, and that he reported the fact of his wife's increase in wages to the local employment exchange as soon as he knew of it. On those findings the tribunal decided as follows: "Overpayment of benefit proved (£29 1s. 4d.) but repayment not required as due care and diligence proved to our satisfaction in this particular case." The grounds for that decision were recorded as follows: "We accept claimant's evidence."

7. The local tribunal had the advantage of seeing the claimant and hearing his evidence and I see no reason for not accepting their findings of fact; nor have I any doubt that in deciding not to require repayment of the amounts overpaid the tribunal were rightly influenced by the fact that the claimant is illiterate. But, in coming to that decision, they failed to give full effect to the provisions of section 9(1) of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1961 by which it is provided that where benefit is (or has before the coming into force of the section been) paid in pursuance of a decision which is revised on a review, the decision given on review shall require repayment to the fund of any benefit overpaid, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the person or tribunal determining the review that in the obtaining and receipt of the benefit the beneficiary, "and any person acting for him", has throughout used due care and diligence to avoid overpayment.

8. It is, in my opinion, clear from the tribunal's finding of fact that the claim forms were filled in and completed and signed by the claimant's wife, that she was a "person acting for him" within the meaning of section 9(1), and it is not therefore sufficient merely to be satisfied that the claimant had throughout used due care and diligence to avoid overpayment. It is necessary also to be satisfied that his wife used due care and diligence to avoid overpayment and, although it is no doubt understandable that the claimant himself may not have been aware of the amount his wife was earning, she must have known that she was earning more than £2 a week when she completed the claim forms. In those circumstances I find it impossible to be satisfied that it can be said that in the obtaining and receipt of an increase of unemployment benefit for his wife any person acting for the claimant used due care and diligence to avoid overpayment.

9. I therefore have no alternative but to require repayment to the fund of the amount overpaid to the claimant by way of such an increase which, the insurance officer now concerned with the case points out, was a total amount of £27 14s. 2d., and not the amount calculated by the local insurance officer, since it has now been ascertained that an amount of £1 7s. 2d. was repaid to the National Assistance Board.

10. Subject to that small reduction in the amount of the repayment which must be required the insurance officer's appeal must be allowed.

#### Decision No. R(U) 12/64 (29th January 1964)

Normal course of working—exclusion of day of claim from period examined when applying the "50 per cent. test"

The claimant was unemployed on a Saturday. In the year preceding that day he had worked on 23 out of 47 Saturdays, not counting days such as holidays. Held, on applying the "50 per cent. test", that the day of claim was a day on which in the normal course the claimant would not work. The Commissioner explains that in the formulation of that test in Decision R(U) 14/59 the words "the year ending with the day in question" mean "the year ending at the beginning of the day in question", thus excluding the day of claim from the period which falls to be examined.

#### Decision of the Commissioner

1. My decision is that the claimant is not entitled to unemployment benefit for Saturday 5th January 1963.

2. Everyone concerned with this appeal should be grateful to the claimant for setting out his arguments so politely, clearly, briefly and ingeniously. Having considered everything that he has said, however, I am afraid that his contentions cannot prevail.

3. It is now agreed that Saturday 22nd December 1962 was not a day of holiday for the claimant, and that, if irrelevant days such as days of holiday are omitted from the calculation, the claimant during the relevant period of a year had worked on 23 out of 47 Saturdays. He argues that, as on Saturdays he works only in the mornings and for 4½ hours, he falls short of 50 per cent. of the total possible working periods by only 2 hours and 7½ minutes, and he bases his appeal on the shortness of what he describes as "this unusual amount of time".

4. The only disputed question is whether Saturday was "a day on which in the normal course" he "would not work"; see section 4(1) of the National Insurance Act 1957. In judging what the normal course was for a person, in the absence of any better test, the claimant's record of days actually worked during a period of a year is examined, in accordance with paragraph 16 of Decision R(U) 14/59. There the Commissioner said—"In my opinion if it is established that during the year ending with the day in question (or such other period as may provide a more suitable test in the particular case) a claimant has worked on less than 50 per cent. of the days of the week in question (excluding any day of incapacity for work or holiday and days on which he was unemployed because his employment had been terminated) that day should be held to be one on which in the normal course the claimant would not work. If the claimant has worked on as much as 50 per cent. of such days it should (in my view) be held that it has not been proved that in the normal course he would not have worked on the day in question".

5. It is clear from that and other decisions and the calculations made in them that by "the year ending with the day in question" the Commissioner meant "the year ending at the beginning of the day in question". If it were otherwise the effect must always be unfavourable to a claimant, since the day claimed for always is a day on which he was unemployed. Applying that test, therefore, if the days worked and the days not worked were equal in number, I should have no difficulty in finding in favour of the claimant, but in my judgment it cannot be held that 23 is as much as 50 per cent. of 47, and this fact cannot be altered by examining the number of minutes during which the claimant worked on the relevant day when he did work. I cannot think it was the intention of the Legislature that such details should be gone into when deciding what was "in the normal course" for a person.

6. I can well understand the claimant's disappointment, but I am sure that he will see that the line has to be drawn somewhere, and it must be the same line for everybody, and there must therefore be cases which fall narrowly on one side of the line or the other.

7. For these reasons the claimant's appeal must be dismissed.

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

*The Wages Regulation (Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing) (England and Wales) Order 1964* (S.I. 1964/801; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 2nd June; *The Wages Regulation (Retail Bespoke Tailoring) (Scotland) Order 1964* (S.I. 1964/815; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 4th June; *The Wages Regulation (Flax and Hemp) (Holidays) Order 1964* (S.I. 1964/849; 8d. (11d.)), made on 11th June; *The Wages Regulation (Hollow-ware) Order 1964* (S.I. 1964/880; 8d. (11d.)), made on 15th June; *The Wages Regulation (Perambulator and Invalid Carriages) (Amendment) Order 1964* (S.I. 1964/886; 5d. (8d.)), made on 17th June; *The Wages Regulation (Retail Food) (Scotland) Order 1964* (S.I. 1964/950; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 24th June; *The Wages Regulation (Baking) (England and Wales) Order 1964* (S.I. 1964/972; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 25th June. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act 1959.—See page 313.

*The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) Provisional Regulations 1964* (S.I. 1964/823 (S.54); 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.)), made on 2nd June by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Education (Scotland) Act 1962. These Regulations, operative from 16th June, prescribe the scales of salary to be paid to teachers employed whole time in the period 16th June 1964 to 31st March 1966.

*The Trade Union (Amalgamations, etc.) Act 1964 (Commencement) Order 1964* (S.I. 1964/879; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made under the Trade Union (Amalgamations, etc.) Act 1964; *The Trade Union Regulations 1964* (S.I. 1964/879; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made under the Trade Union Act 1871 and the Trade Union (Amalgamations, etc.) Act 1964. These Instruments were both made by the Minister of Labour on 15th June.—See page 282.

*The Construction (Notice of Accident, etc.) Order 1964* (S.I. 1964/888; 8d. (11d.)), made on 17th June by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961. This Order, operative from 24th June, prescribes the form of written notice required to be sent to the factory inspector for the district of an accident or dangerous occurrence in the course of building operations or works of engineering construction. The prescribed form (F. 43B) is in substitution for that prescribed for such cases by Order of the Minister of Labour dated 8th February 1962, and is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. (5d.).

*The Industrial Training (Wool Industry Board) Order 1964* (S.I. 1964/907; 8d. (11d.)), made on 22nd June; *The Industrial Training (Iron and Steel Board) Order 1964* (S.I. 1964/949; 5d. (8d.)), made on 24th June. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Industrial Training Act 1964.—See page 283.

*The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (Exemption No. 1) Order 1964* (S.I. 1964/964; 3d. (6d.)); *The Washing Facilities Regulations 1964* (S.I. 1964/965; 8d. (11d.)); *The Sanitary Conveniences Regulations 1964* (S.I. 1964/966; 8d. (11d.)); *The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises First Aid Order 1964* (S.I. 1964/970; 5d. (8d.)); *The Prescribed Dangerous Machines Order 1964* (S.I. 1964/971; 3d. (6d.)); *The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (Commencement No. 2) Order 1964* (S.I. 1964/1045 (C.13); 3d. (6d.)). With the exception of the last Order, made on 7th July, the Instruments were made on 25th June. All were made by the Minister of Labour under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.—See page 283.

*The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964* (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1964/88; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 12th June; *The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964* (S.R. & O. 1964/89; 8d., (11d.)), made on 12th June; *The Brush and Broom Wages Regulation Order (Northern Ireland) 1964* (S.R. & O. 1964/90; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 16th June; *The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 1964* (S.R. & O. 1964/95; 8d. (11d.)), made on 19th June. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.—See page 313.

\* See footnote \* on next page.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

*Careers.—Choice of Careers*. No. 15. *Management in the Hotel and Catering Industry*. 4th Edition, March 1964. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.); No. 93. *Insurance*. 2nd Edition, April 1964. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.); No. 108. *Medicine and Surgery*. 2nd Edition, 1964. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.); No. 115. *Photography and Cinematography*. March 1964. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.). Ministry of Labour.

*Industrial Directory.—Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., 1960*. Amendment No. 17. Ministry of Labour. Obtainable by annual subscription only (12s. 6d. including postage).—See the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1960, page 424.

*National Assistance.—Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December 1963*. Cmnd. 2386. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 11d.).—See page 282.

*National Insurance.—National Insurance Acts 1946 to 1964. Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended 31st March 1963*. H.C. 236. Price 8d. (11d.); *National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts 1946 to 1964. Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended 31st March 1963*. H.C. 237. Price 8d. (11d.).—See page 284; *National Insurance Acts 1946 to 1964. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with section 41(3) of the National Insurance Act 1946 on the question of Time Limits for Claiming Sickness Benefit*. Cmnd. 2400. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.); *National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1946. Report by the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council in accordance with section 61 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1946 on the question whether Farmer's Lung should be prescribed under the Act*. Cmnd. 2403. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.); *Index to Commissioners' Decisions*. Amendment No. 76, March 1964. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Obtainable by annual subscription only (7s. for 12 issues, including postage); *Report on an Enquiry into the Incidence of Incapacity for Work*. Part I. *Scope and Characteristics of Employers' Sick Pay Schemes*. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Price 11s. 6d. (12s. 4d.).—See page 285.

*Postmen.—Committee on the Pay of Postmen. Report*. 11th June 1964. H.M. Treasury and the Post Office. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.).

*Training.—Problems of Progress in Industry*. No. 15. *Training the Adult Worker*. March 1964. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).

\* 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 in the next column or through any bookseller.

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Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Watford 28500.)

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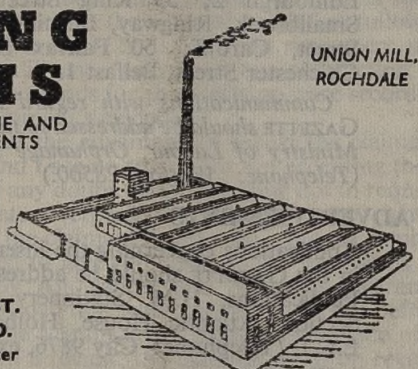
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