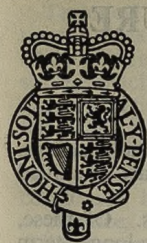


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Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on
pages

Employment

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-October was 24,031,000. This was 18,000 less than in mid-September. There were increases in manufacturing industries, the distributive trades and construction and decreases in catering and hotels and agriculture. 492-495

Unemployment

There were 463,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 11th November and 11,000 registered as temporarily stopped from work. The total of 474,000 (2.1 per cent. of all employees) was the same as at 14th October. Increases in agriculture and fishing, construction and catering and hotels were offset by decreases in manufacturing industries and in the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed. The number unemployed for more than eight weeks was 247,000—53 per cent. of the wholly unemployed. Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by 8,000; the normal monthly seasonal increase is about 19,000. 496-499

Unfilled Vacancies

There were 214,000 vacancies unfilled on 6th November, 1,000 less than on 9th October. 499

Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 19th October the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manufacturing industries was 1,953,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 46,000. 494

Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 30th November (January 1956 = 100) were, respectively, 135.7 and 143.0, compared with 134.7 and 141.7 at 31st October. 504-511

Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 12th November (January 1962 = 100) was 104.0, compared with 103.7 at 15th October. The index for the food group was 104.1, compared with 104.2 the previous month. 512

Stoppages of Work

About 63,500 workers were involved in November in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: they lost about 124,000 working days. 513

OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYEES IN METAL MANUFACTURE, ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS, VEHICLES AND METAL GOODS

In May 1963 the Ministry of Labour made the first of its new annual enquiries into the occupations of employees in manufacturing industries in Great Britain. The results are now available for metal manufacture, engineering (including marine engineering) and electrical goods, vehicles and the manufacture of metal goods. In these industries combined, out of a total of 3,912,000 workers in firms with 11 or more employees, 20 per cent. were administrative or clerical workers, 7 per cent. technical workers (including apprentices), 29 per cent. skilled operatives (including apprentices), 23 per cent. machinists or other semi-skilled workers, and 2 per cent. were engaged on transport or related duties, while the remaining 19 per cent. were employed on other, mainly unskilled, work. There were 163,000 apprentices constituting 4 per cent. of all male and female employees, but 12 per cent. of the number of male technical workers and skilled operatives. In general, the larger the firm the higher the proportion of administrative, technical and clerical and of semi-skilled workers, and the lower the proportion of skilled operatives. In making this kind of comparison variations in the degree of mechanisation and the type of product must be borne in mind.

Purpose and nature of the enquiry

The Ministry instituted this enquiry because of the urgent need for more information about the occupations of employees. The Census of Population provides comprehensive occupational analyses every ten years, but more frequent information is needed for the examination of problems of labour supply and industrial training. In particular, up-to-date analyses of the numbers of skilled workers, apprentices and others being trained, and their distribution by occupation and industry, are urgently required.

The enquiry was made under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, and covers all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing for which somewhat similar information is already collected. In the preparatory stages the British Employers' Confederation, the Engineering Employers' Federation and the National Association of British Manufacturers were consulted, and their help, together with that of the employers who completed the forms, is gratefully acknowledged. The tables now ready are for the metals group of industries. The Ministry hopes to prepare more detailed tables for these industries, together with tables for the rest of manufacturing industries (including shipbuilding and ship repairing), early in 1964.

Enquiry forms were sent to a sample of 2,800 establishments selected at random from all establishments in the metals group of industries with 11 or more employees. The sample comprised all establishments with 500 or more employees, one in five of those with 250-499 employees, one in ten of those with 100-249 employees and one in 20 of those with 11-99 employees. No enquiry forms were sent to establishments with under 11 employees. Forms were received in time for inclusion in the summary tables from 96 per cent. of the firms approached and, in total, these forms included 60 per cent. of all employees in the metals group of industries.

It was assumed that the pattern of employment in the firms rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all firms in the same size-range in the same industry. The figures on the enquiry forms were therefore grossed up on this basis*, and the Tables on pages 475 to 480 provide estimates of the total numbers of employees in all establishments in these industries with 11 or more employees. The estimates of the numbers of employees published regularly in this GAZETTE are usually shown to the nearest 100. The estimates in this article have been calculated to the nearest 10, not because this degree of accuracy is claimed for them, but only in order to provide all the information available about the relative sizes of the various occupational categories.

* The total number of employees in each size-range in each industry was already known. The aggregated figures on the enquiry forms for each occupational category in each size-range and in each industry (Minimum List Heading) were therefore multiplied by the ratio between (1) the total number of employees in the industry size-range and (2) the number of employees shown on the enquiry forms in the industry size-range. The following Table shows, for each size-range, the number of employees entered on the enquiry forms and, after grossing-up, the corresponding numbers shown in the Tables in this article.

Size of firm	Numbers of employees shown on enquiry forms completed by employers	Total numbers shown in the Tables in this article (i.e., after grossing-up)	Numbers on enquiry forms as a percentage of numbers shown on Tables
11-99	30,893	650,330	4.8
100-249	40,222	377,680	10.6
Total 11-249	71,115	1,028,010	6.9
250-499	110,749	432,850	25.6
500 and over	2,356,920	2,451,410	96.1
Total	2,538,784	3,912,270	64.9

Information has been collected under three broad headings, Part A, administrative, technical and clerical; Part B, skilled operatives; and Part C, other employees.

Part A identifies five occupational categories. Of these, research and design staff cover those undertaking longer-term research, while technical, experimental and development staff cover those undertaking shorter-term applied research and development. The term "technical workers" used in this article comprises these two categories together with draughtsmen and tracers. Sales staff, e.g., representatives, are normally included in the item for office staff not elsewhere specified.

Part B, with 24 occupational categories, covers skilled operatives, i.e., normally those who have served an apprenticeship or received other equivalent training. In a few cases, however, firms were only able to supply information according to the rate paid and therefore included in this section all those paid at skilled rates.

Part C, with six categories, is for all other employees, including the semi-skilled.

Apprentices and others being trained are shown separately but are also included in the corresponding items for total male and female employees. Separate figures for male and female apprentices were not obtained. As, however, the great majority of apprentices are males, comparisons have been made in this article and in Tables 8 and 10, between the total number of apprentices and (1) the number of male technical workers and skilled operatives and (2) the total number of male employees.

Analysis by occupation and industry Order

In Tables 1-7 on the following pages, analyses are given by 35 occupational categories. Table 1 provides an analysis for the metals group of industries as a whole (excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing), i.e., the Standard Industrial Classification Orders V—metal manufacture, VI—engineering and electrical goods (together with marine engineering from Order VII), VIII—vehicles, and IX—metal goods not elsewhere specified. Tables 2-7 give the corresponding analyses for each industry Order, together with analyses for two sub-divisions of Order VI.

In the metals group as a whole (Table 1) there were 3,912,000 employees, of whom 1,123,000 were skilled operatives and 278,000 technical workers. Machinists and other semi-skilled workers on production or maintenance numbered 891,000, administrative and clerical workers 770,000 and other workers 850,000.

Among male workers 1,100,000 were skilled operatives and they constituted over a third of all male employees. Technical workers numbered 257,000 or 8 per cent. of all male employees, and of these 95,000 were draughtsmen. Nearly half of the male employees in Part C were machinists and other semi-skilled workers. Female workers formed 22 per cent. of total employees. As was to be expected, women skilled operatives were few in number, forming less than 2 per cent. of total skilled operatives. Women and girls, however, constituted 30 per cent. of the total numbers of administrative, technical and clerical workers and also of the total employees in Part C.

Of the male skilled operatives, fitters (other than tool room fitters) formed the largest individual category. There were 182,000 on production work and these, together with the 57,000 maintenance fitters and millwrights, constituted over a fifth of all male skilled operatives. Another large group numbering 167,000 were the turners and other skilled machine tool operators. The most common skilled occupations were listed on the enquiry form, but the number that could be included was limited. There were, therefore, 158,000 male skilled operatives who could not be allocated to any of the occupations listed and who are shown as "other skilled workers". This category includes a very considerable number of foremen and chargehands. Examples of other occupations included are skilled electrical testers and skilled jewellery workers.

Technical apprentices numbered 23,000 and craft apprentices 140,000, making a total of 163,000. A large group, 42,000, were serving an apprenticeship in turning or other skilled machine tool operating. There were about 25,000 apprentice fitters (other than tool-room fitters), nearly 10,000 apprentice tool makers and tool-room fitters, 6,000 apprentice maintenance fitters and millwrights and nearly 4,500 apprentices who were receiving a general engineering training and could not be allocated to a particular craft. Operative apprentices in Part B formed nearly 13 per cent. of male skilled operatives. All apprentices together formed 12 per cent. of the combined total of male technical workers and skilled operatives, 5 per cent. of all male workers and 4 per cent. of all employees. Training other than apprenticeship was being given to 77,000 young men and women aged not more than 21, of whom about three-quarters were young men.

Analyses by industry order are given in Tables 2-7. In METAL MANUFACTURE (Table 2), of 117,000 male skilled operatives 21,000 were moulders or core makers, nearly 9,000 turners or other skilled machine tool operators, while nearly 18,000 were maintenance fitters and millwrights. ENGINEERING (including marine engineering) and ELECTRICAL GOODS (Table 3) had the highest proportion of technical workers and also the highest proportion of apprentices. The total number of apprentices in this industry was 105,000, and they represented 14 per cent. of all male technical workers and skilled operatives, compared with 12 per cent. in the metals group as a whole. Nearly 40 per cent. of all male employees were skilled operatives. Separate analyses are given for two sub-divisions of this Order; engineering (with marine engineering) in Table 4 and electrical goods in Table 5. It will be seen that in the engineering section, skilled operatives formed 44 per cent. of all male workers, compared with 30 per cent. in electrical goods. The VEHICLES industry (Table 6) also had a high proportion of male skilled operatives. They numbered 272,000 and constituted nearly 38 per cent. of all

male employees. The largest group, 57,000, were fitters (other than tool-room fitters) while inspectors, with 25,000, were another important group. In the MANUFACTURE OF OTHER METAL GOODS (Table 7) 123,000, or 37 per cent. of all male workers, were skilled operatives. In this diverse industry Order 32,000 male operatives came within the "other skilled" category while the next largest group were the sheet metal workers with nearly 14,000 skilled operatives.

Analysis by size-range of firm and by individual industries

Tables 8-11 provide analyses, mainly in percentage form, by broad occupational categories. In Tables 8 and 9 the figures for each industry Order are analysed according to size of firm. In Tables 10 and 11 analyses are given for individual industries (Minimum List Headings). In general, the larger firms had a higher proportion of administrative, technical and clerical workers, a lower proportion of skilled operatives to total male employees and a higher proportion of their male employees in the item for machinists and other semi-skilled workers. In the metals group of industries as a whole, male technical workers formed 5.1 per cent. of total male employees in firms in the size-range 11-249 and 9.8 per cent. in firms with 500 or more employees. The corresponding figures for male skilled operatives as a percentage of total male employees were 47 per cent. in firms with 11-249 employees and 31 per cent. in firms with 500 or more employees. As mentioned earlier, however, it is essential, when making comparisons of this kind, to bear in mind differences in the degree of mechanisation and type of product. The percentage of apprentices to male technical workers and skilled operatives did not differ greatly according to size of firm.

As this is to be an annual series, it will be possible to trace, year by year, changes in the proportions of workers in the various occupational categories. It will also be possible to identify these changes in different industries and in firms of different sizes within industry Orders.

OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSES OF NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN FIRMS WITH 11 OR MORE WORKERS IN THE METALS GROUP OF INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Table 1.—Metal manufacture, engineering (including marine engineering) and electrical goods, vehicles and the manufacture of metal goods

	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)		
		Full-time	Part-time		Apprentices	Others aged 21 and under being trained	
						Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
PART A.—ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS							
TOTAL	738,530	290,570	19,120	1,048,220	22,950	10,430	12,420
Managers, superintendents, works foremen	198,470	5,540	360	204,370	—	160	40
Research and design staff (excluding draughtsmen)	43,530	1,990	—	45,520	13,120	2,550	420
Technical, experimental and development staff	119,130	4,900	70	124,100	—	—	—
Draughtsmen and tracers	92,830	12,540	1,060	108,430	9,830	2,270	600
Office staff not specified above (including works office staff)	282,570	265,600	17,630	565,800	—	5,450	11,360
PART B.—SKILLED OPERATIVES (INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED)							
TOTAL	1,102,370	18,170	2,010	1,122,550	139,760	26,350	820
Production workers:							
Tool makers, tool room fitters	74,820	—	—	74,820	9,840	1,520	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (other than tool room workers)	77,540	10	—	77,550	3,180	1,760	—
Turners	86,450	140	—	86,590	42,350	1,350	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	80,200	1,420	160	81,780	2,760	—	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	181,620	1,360	100	183,080	24,790	3,340	20
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	19,220	—	—	19,220	4,160	250	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	9,830	—	—	9,830	1,060	30	—
Welders	44,620	550	210	45,380	3,240	1,160	—
Sheet metal workers (including panel beaters and coppersmiths)	50,550	20	10	50,580	5,910	2,720	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	13,800	—	—	13,800	1,940	170	—
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	16,240	1,120	80	17,440	3,180	700	—
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	17,620	50	—	17,670	2,000	800	—
Inspectors and markers-off	63,650	2,920	230	66,800	1,240	460	30
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	34,890	1,500	80	36,470	3,510	660	70
Smiths, forgemen	10,910	—	—	10,910	580	740	—
Woodworkers (machinists)	4,650	—	—	4,650	260	130	—
Woodworkers (others)	10,280	20	—	10,300	790	300	—
Other skilled workers	158,330	9,060	1,140	168,530	11,880	6,390	700
General engineering apprentices not allocated elsewhere	4,460	—	—	4,460	4,460	—	—
Maintenance workers:							
Plant and machinery:							
Maintenance fitters and millwrights	56,910	—	—	56,910	6,200	460	—
Electricians	31,420	—	—	31,420	4,590	310	—
Other skilled workers	27,540	—	—	27,540	2,010	180	—
Buildings, etc.:							
Carpenters and joiners	10,300	—	—	10,300	640	50	—
Other skilled workers	16,520	—	—	16,520	1,950	110	—
PART C.—OTHER EMPLOYEES							
TOTAL	1,210,610	431,020	99,870	1,741,500	—	20,840	5,940
Stationary engine, crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers	55,300	840	20	56,160	—	180	—
Road transport drivers	27,890	220	—	28,110	—	10	—
Machinists and other semi-skilled workers engaged on production or maintenance	583,630	263,060	44,270	890,960	—	13,210	3,530
Stores and warehouse workers	106,800	22,610	3,260	132,670	—	1,290	360
Canteen staff	2,550	22,980	8,930	34,460	—	70	60
Other employees, including labourers	434,440	121,310	43,390	599,140	—	6,080	1,990
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and C)	3,051,510	739,760	121,000	3,912,270	162,710	57,620	19,180

Table 2.—Metal manufacture

(1)	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)			
		Full-time	Part-time		Apprentices	Others aged 21 and under being trained		
						Males	Females	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
PART A.—ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS	TOTAL	86,220	30,350	1,870	118,440	1,660	2,300	1,980
Managers, superintendents, works foremen	29,730	450	—	30,200	—	50	—	—
Research and design staff (excluding draughtsmen)	3,050	250	—	3,300	1,110	900	90	—
Technical, experimental and development staff	12,090	540	20	12,650	—	—	—	—
Draughtsmen and tracers	4,650	840	120	5,610	550	120	20	—
Office staff not specified above (including works office staff)	36,700	28,270	1,710	66,680	—	1,230	1,870	—
PART B.—SKILLED OPERATIVES (INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED)	TOTAL	117,100	2,040	90	119,230	12,880	1,600	60
<i>Production workers:</i>								
Tool makers, tool room fitters	3,660	—	—	3,660	490	100	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (other than tool room workers)	1,790	—	—	1,790	20	—	—	—
Turners	5,550	—	—	5,550	2,100	110	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	3,140	—	—	3,140	70	—	—	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	3,060	280	10	3,350	490	70	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	630	—	—	630	120	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	740	—	—	740	170	—	—	—
Welders	2,640	10	—	2,650	130	90	—	—
Sheet metal workers (including panel beaters and coppersmiths)	1,460	—	—	1,460	40	200	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	3,460	—	—	3,460	530	60	—	—
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	90	—	—	90	30	—	—	—
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	2,410	130	—	2,540	30	40	—	—
Inspectors and markers-off	21,480	—	—	22,800	500	50	50	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	1,580	1,270	50	2,850	2,030	20	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Woodworkers (machinists)	110	—	—	110	—	—	—	—
Woodworkers (others)	19,910	350	30	20,290	220	140	10	—
Other skilled workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General engineering apprentices not allocated elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Maintenance workers:</i>								
Plant and machinery:								
Maintenance fitters and millwrights	17,710	—	—	17,710	2,840	70	—	—
Electricians	8,830	—	—	8,830	1,750	40	—	—
Other skilled workers	14,050	—	—	14,050	1,410	30	—	—
Buildings, etc.:								
Carpenters and joiners	1,450	—	—	1,450	180	—	—	—
Other skilled workers	3,320	—	—	3,320	270	50	—	—
PART C.—OTHER EMPLOYEES	TOTAL	292,460	21,020	6,870	320,350	—	4,500	490
Stationary engine, crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers	21,050	250	10	21,310	—	100	—	—
Road transport drivers	4,040	—	—	4,040	—	—	—	—
Machinists and other semi-skilled workers engaged on production or maintenance	107,050	10,420	900	118,370	—	1,440	330	—
Stores and warehouse workers	10,120	840	60	11,020	—	90	20	—
Canteen staff	260	3,700	910	4,870	—	—	—	—
Other employees, including labourers	149,940	5,810	4,990	160,740	—	2,860	120	—
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and C)	495,780	53,410	8,830	558,020	14,540	8,400	2,530	

Table 3.—Engineering (including marine engineering) and electrical goods. (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Minimum List Headings 331-369 and 370.2)

PART A.—ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS	TOTAL	424,710	171,400	11,690	607,800	16,050	5,010	7,140
Managers, superintendents, works foremen	103,790	3,170	200	107,160	—	40	40	—
Research and design staff (excluding draughtsmen)	26,340	1,040	—	27,380	8,520	900	220	—
Technical, experimental and development staff	73,300	2,520	30	75,850	—	—	—	—
Draughtsmen and tracers	65,540	8,270	600	74,410	7,530	1,550	450	—
Office staff not specified above (including works office staff)	155,740	156,400	10,860	323,000	—	2,430	6,430	—
PART B.—SKILLED OPERATIVES (INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED)	TOTAL	590,480	10,880	930	602,290	89,130	13,060	260
<i>Production workers:</i>								
Tool makers, tool room fitters	40,550	—	—	40,550	6,110	880	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (other than tool room workers)	41,930	10	—	41,940	1,790	690	—	—
Turners	61,540	120	—	61,660	960	—	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	56,330	1,000	120	57,450	30,860	1,820	—	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	114,580	960	80	115,620	19,940	2,240	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	15,320	—	—	15,320	3,560	180	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	5,360	—	—	5,360	710	10	—	—
Welders	27,380	140	10	27,530	2,310	780	—	—
Sheet metal workers (including panel beaters and coppersmiths)	21,850	20	10	21,880	2,840	890	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	7,640	—	—	7,640	1,220	60	—	—
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	14,510	1,120	80	15,710	2,950	680	—	—
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	50	—	—	50	810	310	30	—
Inspectors and markers-off	33,090	1,810	210	35,110	1,250	150	20	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	11,040	160	30	11,230	150	—	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	2,930	—	—	2,930	150	—	—	—
Woodworkers (machinists)	1,800	—	—	1,800	170	—	—	—
Woodworkers (others)	3,200	—	—	3,200	320	10	—	—
Other skilled workers	71,960	5,540	390	77,890	7,170	2,810	210	—
General engineering apprentices not allocated elsewhere	1,460	—	—	1,460	—	—	—	—
<i>Maintenance workers:</i>								
Plant and machinery:								
Maintenance fitters and millwrights	23,480	—	—	23,480	2,270	250	—	—
Electricians	13,950	—	—	13,950	1,910	150	—	—
Other skilled workers	8,380	—	—	8,380	350	110	—	—
Buildings, etc.:								
Carpenters and joiners	5,610	—	—	5,610	290	10	—	—
Other skilled workers	6,540	—	—	6,540	690	20	—	—
PART C.—OTHER EMPLOYEES	TOTAL	488,590	265,040	57,590	811,220	—	9,550	3,450
Stationary engine, crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers	19,730	440	10	20,180	—	10	—	—
Road transport drivers	12,840	90	—	12,930	—	—	—	—
Machinists and other semi-skilled workers engaged on production or maintenance	236,780	168,750	26,140	431,670	—	6,910	2,160	—
Stores and warehouse workers	54,380	8,500	1,040	63,920	—	860	140	—
Canteen staff	1,390	12,100	5,780	19,270	—	40	30	—
Other employees, including labourers	163,470	75,160	24,620	263,250	—	1,730	1,120	—
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and C)	1,503,780	477,320	70,210	2,021,310	105,180	27,620	10,850	

Table 4.—Engineering (including marine engineering) (Standard Industrial Classification 1958: Minimum List Headings 331-352 and 370.2)

(1)	Males	Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)			
		Full-time	Part-time		Apprentices	Others aged 21 and under being trained		
						Males	Females	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
PART A.—ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS	TOTAL	262,210	104,160	7,090	373,460	8,320	3,540	4,650
Managers, superintendents, works foremen	70,470	1,770	170	72,410	—	20	40	—
Research and design staff (excluding draughtsmen)	12,300	370	—	12,670	2,690	440	110	—
Technical, experimental and development staff	32,670	990	10	33,670	—	—	—	—
Draughtsmen and tracers	46,680	5,400	400	52,480	5,630	1,290	260	—
Office staff not specified above (including works office staff)	100,090	95,630	6,510	202,230	—	1,790	4,240	—
PART B.—SKILLED OPERATIVES (INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED)	TOTAL	447,440	6,730	450	454,620	69,540	10,140	70
<i>Production workers:</i>								
Tool makers, tool room fitters	27,830	—	—	27,830	3,860	730	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (other than tool room workers)	30,770	10	—	30,780	1,240	520	—	—
Turners	54,400	120	—	54,520	880	—	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	48,020	780	80	48,880	26,630	1,690	—	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	90,840	630	20	91,490	15,870	1,770	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	14,810	—	—	14,810	3,520	180	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	4,480	—	—	4,480	570	—	—	—
Welders	24,780	140	10	24,930	2,200	720	—	—
Sheet metal workers (including panel beaters and coppersmiths)	16,820	—	—	16,820	2,410	780	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	6,920	—	—	6,920	1,150	60	—	—
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	8,610	1,000	50	9,660	1,770	310	—	—
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
Inspectors and markers-off	21,310	1,050	20	22,380	570	220	20	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	10,050	130	30	10,210	1,190	110	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	2,800	—	—	2,800	150	50	—	—
Woodworkers (machinists)	1,420	—	—	1,420	170	—	—	—
Woodworkers (others)	2,340	—	—	2,340	300	—	—	—
Other skilled workers	41,270	2,870	240	44,380	3,390	1,730	30	—
General engineering apprentices not allocated elsewhere	590	—	—	590	—	—	—	—
<i>Maintenance workers:</i>								
Plant and machinery:								
Maintenance fitters and millwrights	16,230	—	—	16,230	1,710	210	—	—
Electricians	8,970	—	—	8,970	1,400	70	—	—
Other skilled workers	5,950	—	—	5,950	240	90	—	—
Buildings, etc.:								
Carpenters and joiners	3,960	—	—	3,960	220	—	—	—
Other skilled workers	4,240	—	—	4,240	390	20	—	—
PART C.—OTHER EMPLOYEES	TOTAL	316,410	92,650	21,060	430,120	—	6,050	1,010
Stationary engine, crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers	15,260	160	—	15,420	—	—	—	—
Road transport drivers	8,460	90	—	8,550	—	—	—	—
Machinists and other semi-skilled workers engaged on production or maintenance	148,620	63,700	7,920	220,240	—	4,260	690	—
Stores and warehouse workers	33,850	4,390	380	38,620	—	650	50	—
Canteen staff	990	7,450	3,450	11,890				

Table 6.—Vehicles

(1)	Males (2)	Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)			
		Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)		Apprentices (6)	Others aged 21 and under being trained (7)		
						Males (7)	Females (8)	
PART A.—ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS	TOTAL	162,570	51,620	1,870	216,060	4,460	1,570	2,110
Managers, superintendents, works foremen	37,520	640	—	38,160	—	70	—	—
Research and design staff (excluding draughtsmen)	12,320	550	—	12,870	3,120	330	90	—
Technical, experimental and development staff	28,520	1,640	20	30,180	—	—	—	—
Draughtsmen and tracers	19,370	1,960	50	21,380	1,340	130	120	—
Office staff not specified above (including works office staff)	64,840	46,830	1,800	113,470	—	1,040	1,900	—
PART B.—SKILLED OPERATIVES (INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED)	TOTAL	272,140	2,010	20	274,170	27,860	4,820	160
Production workers:								
Tool makers, tool room fitters	19,800	—	—	19,800	2,060	140	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (other than tool room workers)	20,570	—	—	20,570	1,000	360	—	—
Turners	14,440	20	—	14,460	7,170	110	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	15,060	70	—	15,130	—	400	—	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	56,940	120	10	57,070	3,980	680	20	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	2,470	—	—	2,470	450	20	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	1,620	—	—	1,620	50	20	—	—
Welders	8,260	200	—	8,460	270	160	—	—
Sheet metal workers (including panel beaters and coppersmiths)	13,560	—	—	13,560	1,060	550	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	2,320	—	—	2,320	160	20	—	—
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	1,320	—	—	1,320	—	—	—	—
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	17,500	50	—	17,550	1,990	800	—	—
Inspectors and markers-off	25,080	520	10	25,610	370	80	—	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	1,240	—	—	1,240	90	10	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	1,780	—	—	1,780	250	20	—	—
Woodworkers (machinists)	2,260	—	—	2,260	90	130	—	—
Woodworkers (others)	5,960	20	—	5,980	460	120	—	—
Other skilled workers	34,200	960	—	35,160	3,040	1,050	140	—
General engineering apprentices not allocated elsewhere	2,910	—	—	2,910	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers:								
Plant and machinery:								
Maintenance fitters and millwrights	9,250	—	—	9,250	510	40	—	—
Electricians	5,970	—	—	5,970	590	50	—	—
Other skilled workers	3,500	—	—	3,500	200	20	—	—
Buildings, etc.:								
Carpenters and joiners	2,190	—	—	2,190	120	10	—	—
Other skilled workers	3,940	—	—	3,940	880	30	—	—
PART C.—OTHER EMPLOYEES	TOTAL	288,810	44,210	8,330	341,350	—	2,940	570
Stationary engine, crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers	10,780	100	—	10,880	—	60	—	—
Road transport drivers	4,890	10	—	4,900	—	—	—	—
Machinists and other semi-skilled workers engaged on production or maintenance	178,550	28,580	2,660	209,790	—	2,400	410	—
Stores and warehouse workers	28,900	3,090	160	32,150	—	180	10	—
Canteen staff	610	3,940	—	5,620	—	10	—	—
Other employees, including labourers	65,080	8,490	4,440	78,010	—	290	150	—
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and C)	723,520	97,840	10,220	831,580	32,320	9,330	2,840	

Table 7.—Manufacture of metal goods

(1)	Males (2)	Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)			
		Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)		Apprentices (6)	Others aged 21 and under being trained (7)		
						Males (7)	Females (8)	
PART A.—ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS	TOTAL	65,030	37,200	3,690	105,920	780	1,550	1,190
Managers, superintendents, works foremen	27,430	1,280	140	28,850	—	—	—	—
Research and design staff (excluding draughtsmen)	1,820	150	—	1,970	370	330	20	—
Technical, experimental and development staff	5,220	200	—	5,420	410	470	10	—
Draughtsmen and tracers	5,270	1,470	290	7,030	—	750	1,160	—
Office staff not specified above (including works office staff)	25,290	34,100	3,260	62,650	—	—	—	—
PART B.—SKILLED OPERATIVES (INCLUDING PERSONS BEING TRAINED)	TOTAL	122,650	3,240	970	126,860	9,890	6,870	340
Production workers:								
Tool makers, tool room fitters	10,810	—	—	10,810	1,180	400	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (other than tool room workers)	13,250	—	—	13,250	370	710	—	—
Turners	4,920	—	—	4,920	2,220	170	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	5,670	350	40	6,060	380	350	—	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	7,040	—	—	7,040	30	40	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	800	—	—	800	30	40	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	2,110	—	—	2,110	130	—	—	—
Welders	6,340	200	200	6,740	530	30	—	—
Sheet metal workers (including panel beaters and coppersmiths)	13,680	—	—	13,680	1,970	1,080	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	380	—	—	380	30	30	—	—
Instrument makers and instrument mechanics	320	—	—	320	40	20	—	—
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	50	—	—	50	10	—	—	—
Inspectors and markers-off	3,070	460	10	3,540	30	30	—	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	1,130	20	—	1,150	140	—	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	4,620	—	—	4,620	150	650	—	—
Woodworkers (machinists)	580	—	—	580	10	170	—	—
Woodworkers (others)	1,010	—	—	1,010	1,450	2,390	—	—
Other skilled workers	32,260	2,210	720	35,190	90	—	—	—
General engineering apprentices not allocated elsewhere	90	—	—	90	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers:								
Plant and machinery:								
Maintenance fitters and millwrights	6,470	—	—	6,470	580	100	—	—
Electricians	2,670	—	—	2,670	340	70	—	—
Other skilled workers	1,610	—	—	1,610	50	20	—	—
Buildings, etc.:								
Carpenters and joiners	1,050	—	—	1,050	50	30	—	—
Other skilled workers	2,720	—	—	2,720	110	10	—	—
PART C.—OTHER EMPLOYEES	TOTAL	140,750	100,750	27,080	268,580	—	3,850	1,430
Stationary engine, crane and hoist operators and internal transport drivers	3,740	50	—	3,790	—	10	—	—
Road transport drivers	6,120	120	—	6,240	—	10	—	—
Machinists and other semi-skilled workers engaged on production or maintenance	61,250	55,310	14,570	131,130	—	2,460	630	—
Stores and warehouse workers	13,400	10,180	2,000	25,580	—	160	190	—
Canteen staff	290	3,240	1,170	4,700	—	10	10	—
Other employees, including labourers	55,950	31,850	9,340	97,140	—	1,200	600	—
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B and C)	328,430	141,190	31,740	501,360	10,670	12,270	2,960	

Table 8.—Analysis by broad occupational category, industry Order and size

Industry Order and size of firm (1)	Total male employees (2)	Males				Number† (7)	Apprentices*			
		Administrative technical and clerical (3)	Skilled operatives (4)	Other workers (5)			Operative apprentices as % of male skilled operatives (8)	All apprentices as % of male technical workers and skilled operatives (9)	All apprentices as % of total male employees (10)	
				Machinists and other semi-skilled (5)	All remaining workers (6)					
METALS GROUP OF INDUSTRIES	TOTAL	3,051,510	24.2	36.1	19.1	20.5	162,710	12.7	12.0	5.3
Over 500 employees	1,937,050	25.8	31.4	22.3	20.4	95,060	12.7	11.9	4.9	
250-499 employees	324,400	24.7	37.1	16.5	21.7	18,020	13.3	12.2	5.6	
11-249 employees	790,060	20.1	47.2	12.3	20.3	49,630	12.4	12.0	6.3	
METAL MANUFACTURE	TOTAL	495,780	17.4	23.6	21.6	37.4	14,540	11.0	10.6	2.9
Over 500 employees	342,270	18.5	19.4	23.8	38.3	9,180	11.9	11.1	2.7	
250-499 employees	54,820	15.9	27.7	19.2	37.2	1,640	10.0	9.5	3.0	
11-249 employees	98,690	14.3	36.0	15.4	34.3	3,720	9.7	10.0	3.8	
ENGINEERING (INCLUDING MARINE ENGINEERING) AND ELECTRICAL GOODS	TOTAL	1,503,780	28.2	39.3	15.7	16.7	105,180	15.1	13.9	7.0
Over 500 employees	870,100	31.1	33.7	18.4	16.8	55,690	15.1	13.7	6.4	
250-499 employees	190,190	28.9	40.4	13.6	17.2	13,960	15.9	14.4	7.3	
11-249 employees	443,490	22.5	49.7	11.4	16.5	35,530	14.9	14.1	8.0	
VEHICLES	TOTAL	723,520	22.5	37.6	24.7	15.2	32,320	10.2	9.7	4.5
Over 500 employees	609,060	23.0	35.2	26.7	15.0	26,460	10.4	9.9	4.3	
250-499 employees	33,890	24.3	37.5	20.2	18.0	1,300	9.0	8.2	3.8	
11-249 employees	80,570	17.3	55.6	11.1	16.0	4,560	9.7	9.5	5.7	
MANUFACTURE OF METAL GOODS	TOTAL	328,430	19.8	37.3	18.6	24.2	10,670	8.1	7.9	3.2
Over 500 employees	115,620	21.9	29.8	24.6	23.8	3,730	9.2	9.2	3.2	
250-499 employees	45,500	18.4	34.4	22.6	24.6	1,120	6.6	6.3	2.5	
11-249 employees	167,310	18.7	43.4	13.4	24.4	5,820	7.8	7.6	3.5	

Table 9.—Analysis by broad occupational category, industry Order and size of firm

Industry Order and size of firm (1)	Total female employees (2)	Females				Total males and females							
		Administrative technical and clerical (3)	Skilled operatives (4)	Other workers (5)		Total male and female employees (7)	Administrative technical and clerical (8)	Skilled operatives (9)	Other workers (10)		Others being trained* (11)	% of total male and female employees (13)	
				Machinists and other semi-skilled (5)	All remaining workers (6)				Machinists and other semi-skilled (10)	All remaining workers (11)			
METALS GROUP OF INDUSTRIES	TOTAL	860,760	36.0	2.3	35.7	26.0	3,912,270	26.8	28.7	22.8	21.7	76,800	2.0
Over 500 employees	514,360	37.7	1.2	35.0	26.1	2,451,410	28.3	25.1	25.0	21.6	38,160	1.6	
250-499 employees	108,450	34.1	1.9	38.1	25.9	432,850	27.1	28.3	21.9	22.8	8,010	1.9	
11-249 employees	237,950	33.1	5.1	36.0	25.8	1,028,010	23.1	37.5	17.8	21.6	30,630	3.0	
METAL MANUFACTURE	TOTAL	62,240	51.8	3.4	18.2	26.6	558,020	21.2	21.4	21.2	36.2	10,930	2.0
Over 500 employees	37,620	57.5	1.4	13.0	28.0	379,890	22.4	17.6	22.7	37.3	7,580		

e. 10. Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry

Minimum List Heading (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	MALES											
	Total male employees	Administrative, technical and clerical	Skilled operatives	Other workers		Apprentices*					Others being trained*	
				Machinists and other semi-skilled	All remaining workers	Number†	Operative apprentices as % of male skilled operatives	All apprentices as % of male technical workers & skilled ops.	All apprentices as % of total male employees	All apprentices as % of total male and female employees	Number	% of total male employees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
... (1958)	250,900	16.7	21.3	17.8	44.2	6,960	11.7	11.0	2.8	2.6	4,840	1.9
... (1958)	42,720	23.8	20.3	26.8	29.1	1,100	8.3	9.9	2.6	2.1	770	1.8
... (1958)	98,440	13.0	34.7	17.6	34.6	3,810	10.3	10.5	3.9	3.5	1,310	1.3
... (1958)	42,540	20.6	20.0	34.3	25.1	1,090	10.6	10.1	2.9	2.1	550	1.3
... (1958)	61,180	20.5	20.1	30.9	28.5	1,580	12.4	10.3	2.6	2.1	930	1.5
... (1958)	29,290	20.1	41.5	21.3	17.1	1,900	15.3	14.2	6.5	5.7	980	3.3
... (1958)	76,870	21.2	55.9	9.9	13.1	7,410	16.2	15.3	9.6	8.3	1,540	2.0
... (1958)	37,250	21.5	51.5	16.5	10.5	2,930	14.3	14.0	7.9	6.0	830	2.2
... (1958)	33,980	31.2	35.2	16.5	17.0	2,720	18.7	15.7	8.0	6.9	490	1.4
... (1958)	41,960	19.3	49.8	14.0	17.0	3,780	17.2	16.7	9.0	7.8	660	1.6
... (1958)	22,150	26.3	41.8	10.4	12.9	1,250	12.1	11.4	5.6	5.0	290	1.3
... (1958)	47,230	25.9	46.5	10.4	17.2	4,960	20.4	18.6	10.5	9.3	710	1.5
... (1958)	31,540	28.6	38.5	19.0	13.9	990	7.8	6.8	3.1	2.2	510	1.6
... (1958)	271,280	27.0	42.9	13.6	16.5	22,940	17.5	16.2	8.5	7.0	4,930	1.8
... (1958)	123,020	31.0	38.7	11.2	19.1	8,330	12.8	12.7	6.8	6.1	2,370	1.9
... (1958)	22,630	20.9	33.1	25.6	20.4	1,080	13.1	12.0	4.8	3.8	20	0.1
... (1958)	157,520	20.0	42.3	21.7	15.9	9,530	13.4	12.7	6.1	4.7	3,590	1.4
... (1958)	81,270	34.2	42.9	10.1	12.9	4,020	10.1	9.9	4.9	3.3	2,360	2.9
... (1958)	6,550	37.3	40.6	8.9	13.3	160	6.0	5.2	2.4	1.2	70	1.1
... (1958)	43,520	19.0	49.1	10.3	21.6	5,860	26.0	23.9	13.5	12.5	380	0.9
... (1958)	157,550	32.1	36.1	17.3	14.5	14,570	18.5	17.8	9.2	7.0	2,500	1.6
... (1958)	41,120	27.1	12.0	32.7	28.1	670	11.7	8.9	1.6	1.1	500	1.2
... (1958)	40,610	32.4	26.3	28.3	12.9	1,320	7.6	7.8	3.3	1.9	560	1.4
... (1958)	133,050	45.8	30.0	11.6	12.7	7,330	12.3	10.2	5.5	3.1	2,270	1.7
... (1958)	35,320	20.9	25.2	24.5	29.4	1,030	10.3	9.5	5.2	4.9	260	0.7
... (1958)	70,070	27.6	31.1	17.0	24.4	2,400	8.6	8.8	3.4	1.9	1,800	2.6
... (1958)	381,920	17.0	32.9	33.3	16.7	12,400	8.7	8.7	3.2	2.8	6,260	1.6
... (1958)	20,670	15.9	23.7	37.6	22.8	330	5.1	6.3	1.6	1.2	230	0.1
... (1958)	223,250	36.0	42.4	11.4	10.1	13,060	11.1	9.8	5.6	5.0	1,610	0.7
... (1958)	47,840	17.0	49.6	17.2	16.2	3,840	15.4	14.0	8.0	7.5	410	0.9
... (1958)	46,740	11.1	46.6	18.6	23.8	2,410	10.7	10.6	5.2	4.9	820	1.8
... (1958)	3,100	21.9	38.1	31.3	8.7	280	22.9	22.6	9.0	5.1	—	—
... (1958)	12,800	16.6	46.6	17.4	19.4	270	4.4	4.3	2.1	1.4	900	7.0
... (1958)	5,510	22.7	47.4	17.6	12.3	100	3.1	3.6	1.8	0.9	290	5.3
... (1958)	24,780	18.2	39.9	16.1	25.7	760	7.0	7.2	3.1	1.9	860	3.5
... (1958)	31,400	21.2	18.1	31.8	29.0	500	7.6	7.0	1.6	1.2	540	1.7
... (1958)	14,940	20.2	35.3	11.8	32.7	790	14.8	13.2	5.3	3.3	220	1.5
... (1958)	14,310	28.6	48.3	8.1	15.0	510	7.2	6.7	3.6	1.9	830	5.8
... (1958)	224,690	19.3	38.4	18.3	24.0	7,740	8.3	8.2	3.4	2.3	8,630	3.8

Table 11. Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry

Minimum List Heading (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	FEMALES AND TOTALS												
	Total female employees	Females				Total male and female employees	Total males and females					Number	% of total male and female employees
		Administrative, technical and clerical	Skilled operatives	Machinists and other semi-skilled	All remaining workers		Administrative, technical and clerical	Skilled operatives	Machinists and other semi-skilled	All remaining workers	Others being trained*		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Iron and steel (general)	20,530	61.5	0.2	7.1	31.2	271,430	20.1	19.7	17.0	43.2	6,260	2.3	
Steel tubes	8,450	51.0	0.6	30.5	17.9	51,170	28.3	17.1	27.4	27.2	890	1.7	
Iron castings, etc.	11,570	43.0	12.4	12.8	31.7	110,010	16.2	32.4	17.1	34.3	1,860	1.7	
Light metals	8,860	46.5	1.2	28.7	23.6	51,400	25.1	16.8	33.4	24.8	740	1.4	
Copper, brass and other base metals	12,830	48.3	3.8	25.4	22.5	74,010	25.3	17.3	30.0	27.4	1,180	1.6	
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	4,060	80.0	—	2.5	17.5	33,350	27.4	36.4	19.0	17.2	1,140	3.4	
Metal-working machine tools	11,950	61.3	3.3	17.2	18.3	88,820	26.6	48.8	10.8	13.8	1,890	2.1	
Engineers' small tools and gauges	11,250	39.7	3.8	39.6	16.8	48,500	25.8	40.5	21.8	11.9	1,050	2.2	
Industrial engines	5,430	63.7	0.7	13.4	22.1	39,410	35.7	30.5	16.1	17.7	630	1.6	
Textile machinery and accessories	6,660	47.6	2.7	33.8	15.9	48,620	23.2	43.3	16.7	16.8	780	1.6	
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	2,870	82.2	0.7	1.0	16.0	25,020	32.7	37.1	9.3	20.9	360	1.4	
Mechanical handling equipment	6,050	75.2	1.2	5.1	18.5	53,280	31.5	41.3	9.8	17.4	1,060	2.0	
Office machinery	12,630	43.0	1.1	36.2	19.7	44,170	32.7	27.8	23.9	15.6	540	1.2	
Other machinery	54,760	57.4	1.2	25.4	16.0	326,040	32.1	35.9	15.6	16.4	6,330	1.9	
Industrial plant and steelwork	14,480	74.6	0.2	6.9	18.3	137,500	35.6	34.7	10.7	19.0	3,110	2.3	
Ordnance and small arms	5,980	28.1	1.0	38.5	32.4	28,610	22.4	26.4	28.3	22.9	30	0.1	
Other mechanical engineering	43,550	34.6	1.9	46.9	16.5	201,070	23.2	33.5	27.2	16.1	4,680	2.3	
Scientific, surgical, etc., instruments	42,060	34.7	10.2	36.8	18.2	123,330	34.4	31.7	19.2	14.7	3,150	2.6	
Watches and clocks	7,050	15.7	0.3	50.8	33.2	13,600	26.1	19.7	30.6	23.6	140	1.0	
Marine engineering	3,360	75.3	0.3	12.2	12.2	46,880	23.1	45.6	10.4	20.9	570	1.2	
Electrical machinery	51,320	38.2	1.8	33.9	26.2	208,870	33.6	27.6	21.4	17.4	4,690	2.2	
Insulated wires and cables	19,500	27.0	0.4	45.3	27.4	60,620	27.1	8.3	36.8	27.9	720	1.2	
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	28,630	19.1	2.2	62.1	16.6	69,240	26.9	16.4	42.3	14.4	1,020	1.5	
Radio and other electronic apparatus	105,910	23.3	1.4	42.3	33.0	238,960	35.8	17.3	25.2	21.7	3,640	1.5	
Domestic electric appliances	21,390	24.5	0.4	41.8	33.2	56,710	22.3	15.9	31.0	30.8	290	0.5	
Other electrical goods	58,640	19.8	2.5	43.5	34.2	128,710	24.1	18.0	29.1	28.8	2,650	2.1	
Motor vehicle manufacturing	55,530	45.1	3.0	32.7	19.2	437,450	20.6	29.1	33.3	17.0	7,540	1.7	
Motor cycle, pedal cycle, etc. manufacturing	7,930	31.3	0.8	48.7	19.3	28,600	20.2	17.3	40.7	21.8	230	0.8	
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	36,790	60.8	0.8	18.8	19.6	260,040	39.5	36.5	12.5	11.5	3,010	1.2	
Locomotives and railway track equipment	3,130	55.6	—	23.6	20.8	50,970	19.3	46.6	17.6	16.4	480	0.9	
Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	2,310	52.8	—	3.9	43.3	49,050	13.0	44.4	17.9	24.7	900	1.8	
Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	2,370	27.0	—	62.4	10.5	5,470	24.1	21.6	44.8	9.5	10	0.2	
Tools and implements	6,330	32.4	4.1	27.2	36.3	19,130	21.9	32.5	20.6	25.0	990	5.2	
Cutlery	5,670	19.6	4.8	37.0	38.6	11,180	21.1	25.8	27.5	25.7	310	2.8	
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	15,060	22.2	—	38.6	39.1	39,840	19.7	24.8	24.6	30.8	880	2.2	
Wire and wire manufactures	9,080	36.4	—	30.7	30.3	40,480	24.6	14.6	31.5	29.3	710	1.8	
Cans and metal boxes	19,300	10.1	0.6	38.2	51.4	34,240	14.5	15.6	26.7	43.2	990	2.9	
Jewellery, plate and precious metals refining	12,090	23.6	5.5	45.4	25.6	26,400	26.3	28.7	25.2	19.8	1,050	4.0	
Other metal industries	105,400	24.9	2.6	42.3	30.2	330,090	21.1	27.0	26.0	25.9	10,300	3.1	

* Apprentices are also included in the numbers of skilled operatives or technical workers as appropriate. The others being trained in column (12) are also included in the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical, skilled operatives or "other workers" as appropriate. Therefore, for example, the figures in column (8) are the numbers of operative apprentices expressed as a percentage of all male skilled operatives including apprentices and others being trained.

† Includes male and female apprentices.

‡ Includes research and design staff, technical, experimental and development staff and draughtsmen and tradesmen.

DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH IN SCOTLAND AND NORTH EAST ENGLAND

Two Command Papers setting out the Government's plans for a fully co-ordinated programme of regional development in areas in particular need of economic expansion were published in November. They are "Central Scotland: a Programme for Development and Growth" (Cmd. 2188) and "The North East: a Programme for Regional Development and Growth" (Cmd. 2206) and are obtainable from the publishers, H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. each (5s. 4d. including postage).

Some of the major points covered by the Papers are summarised below.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND

Public service investment in the economic infrastructure of Central Scotland will be increased from £100m. to

THE FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY

Year ended June 1963

In order to provide as quickly as possible the latest available information about average weekly expenditure of households co-operating in the Family Expenditure Survey,* a summary of the results for the year ended June 1963 is given below. This shows separately the expenditure of the "Index" households† used to provide the basis for the annual revision of the weights of the Index of Retail Prices,‡ and of the "Pensioner" households§ excluded for this purpose. Households in which the income of the head of the household amounts to £30 a week or more in 1962 (or £35 in 1963) are also excluded from the "Index" group. As numbers of households in this higher income group are small and since the average expenditures for this group are subject to large sampling errors the expenditure figures are not shown separately in the Table which follows. They have, however, been

included in the "All households" figure shown in column (5). The average weekly expenditures are obtained from the expenditures recorded by the households concerned, and are not adjusted to take account of the under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out, chocolates, sweets and ice cream, which is a known feature of surveys of this type.

The Table is generally comparable with the corresponding one for the year ended June 1962 (see page 460 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE), but it also includes details of average weekly incomes for the different groups of households. The excess of expenditure over income for the "Pensioner" group is mainly due to the fact that some households in this group were not living solely on current income, but were drawing on savings or receiving occasional help from relatives.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 1963 OF HOUSEHOLDS GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Notes:

(1) Both individual and total expenditure figures have been independently rounded. The sums of the constituent items do not, therefore, necessarily agree exactly with the totals shown. (2) "Nil" expenditure and expenditure of less than 0.05d. are both shown as "—".

(1) Item group reference no.	(2)	(3) "Pensioner" households	(4) "Index" group of households	(5) All households in Survey
	Total number of households	279	3,088	3,549
	Average number of persons per household:	Average	Average	Average
	All persons	1.39	3.17	3.04
	Males	0.46	1.53	1.46
	Females	0.94	1.64	1.59
	Children (under 16)	0.90	0.90	0.84
	Persons 16 and under 65	0.14	2.03	1.89
	Persons 65 and over	1.25	0.24	0.31
	Persons working 	0.01	1.49	1.37
	Persons classed as "retired"¶	0.72	0.12	0.16
	Average weekly household income	s. d. 99 10-0	s. d. 414 8-0	s. d. 428 4-1
	COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average weekly expenditure)			
	Housing			
1	Households renting unfurnished accommodation:			
	All such households:			
	Number	188	1,666	1,876
	Payment for rent, rates, water and insurance of structure less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	s. d. 21 6-2	s. d. 31 10-5	s. d. 31 5-3
	Households renting unfurnished Council accommodation:			
	Number	89	891	983
	Payments	s. d. 23 7-2	s. d. 34 1-0	s. d. 33 2-4
	Households renting other unfurnished accommodation:			
	Number	99	775	893
	Payments	s. d. 19 7-8	s. d. 29 3-9	s. d. 29 6-2
2	Households renting furnished accommodation:			
	Number of households	3	96	110
	Payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	s. d. 34 11-3	s. d. 53 11-1	s. d. 56 9-4
3	Households living rent-free:			
	Number of households	17	113	135
	Payment, by these households, for rates, water or other charges less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	s. d. 1 0-8	s. d. 1 2-2	s. d. 1 3-9
4	Households living in their own dwellings:			
	All such households:			
	Number	71	1,213	1,428
	Payment for rates, water, ground rent, etc., and insurance of structure, together with the weekly equivalent of the net rateable value of these dwellings less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	s. d. 15 3-4	s. d. 25 1-8	s. d. 26 8-7
	Dwellings in process of purchase by occupier:			
	Number	6	707	796
	Payments	s. d. 16 3-2	s. d. 25 10-2	s. d. 27 4-5
	Dwellings fully owned by occupier:			
	Number	65	506	632
	Payments	s. d. 15 2-3	s. d. 24 2-0	s. d. 25 10-9
5	Net rateable value of dwellings (weekly equivalent) included in the payments shown in preceding item:			
	All owner-occupied dwellings	7 0-6	13 3-2	13 10-5
	Dwellings in process of purchase by occupier	8 7-0	13 8-6	14 4-4
	Dwellings fully owned by occupier	6 10-9	12 7-7	13 3-2
	All above households taken together:			
	All above payments, and net rateable value of owner-occupied dwellings, spread over all the households in groups 1-4 above	18 10-0	28 9-5	29 2-2
6	Expenditure, by occupiers, on repairs, maintenance and decorations, spread over all the households in above four groups	1 6-2	6 11-9	6 9-4
	TOTAL, HOUSING (Two preceding lines)	20 4-2	35 9-4	35 11-6
	Fuel, Light and Power			
7	Gas, and hire of gas appliances	3 3-3	4 10-8	4 9-5
8	Electricity, and hire of electric appliances	3 10-5	8 7-5	8 6-9
9	Coal and manufactured fuels (excluding coke)	8 0-8	8 5-1	8 7-9
10	Coke	0 1-3	0 7-2	0 7-1
11	Fuel oil, and other fuel and light	1 4-7	1 5-4	1 5-4
	TOTAL, FUEL, LIGHT AND POWER	16 8-5	24 0-1	24 0-7

* Family Expenditure Survey: Report for 1962. H.M. Stationery Office, price 15s. (15s. 7d. including postage).

† All households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of £30 a week or more in 1962 (or £35 in 1963), and (b) those described at § below.

‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for March 1962 (page 87).

§ Households in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from National Insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or National Assistance paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

|| Excluding those who normally work ten hours a week or less.

¶ Those who both described themselves as retired and were above the minimum pensionable age for National Insurance purposes.

(1) Item group reference no.	(2) COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average weekly expenditure)	(3) "Pensioner" households	(4) "Index" group of households	(5) All households in Survey
	Food			
12	Bread, rolls, etc.	s. d. 3 0-7	s. d. 3 0-7	s. d. 6 2-0
13	Flour	0 5-8	0 7-9	0 7-7
14	Biscuits, cakes, etc.	2 8-4	6 10-4	6 7-0
15	Breakfast and other cereals	0 8-2	1 8-5	1 7-6
16	Beef and veal	3 2-8	6 10-4	6 8-8
17	Mutton and lamb	2 3-0	3 7-2	3 7-0
18	Pork	0 9-6	1 9-7	1 9-1
19	Bacon and ham (uncooked)	1 8-8	3 8-7	3 7-7
20	Ham, cooked (including canned)	0 5-7	1 1-2	1 0-7
21	Poultry; other and undefined meat	2 6-8	8 6-0	8 2-6
22	Fish	1 7-7	3 0-3	3 0-2
23	"Fish and chips"	0 4-7	0 9-8	0 9-2
24	Butter	2 1-2	3 9-9	3 9-1
25	Margarine	0 4-9	1 2-0	1 1-1
26	Lard, cooking fat and other fat	0 4-7	0 10-2	0 9-8
27	Milk, fresh	4 6-7	9 1-8	8 11-0
28	Milk, fried, canned; cream, etc.	0 2-9	0 11-1	0 10-8
29	Cheese	0 11-2	1 10-4	1 10-0
30	Eggs	1 10-1	4 3-7	4 2-6
31	Potatoes	1 6-7	4 5-1	4 1-9
32	Other and undefined vegetables	2 3-8	6 4-1	6 1-7
33	Fruit	2 0-1	5 7-9	5 8-3
34	Sugar	1 2-6	2 6-7	2 5-0
35	Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.	0 7-2	0 11-0	0 11-0
36	Sweets and chocolates	0 10-8	3 1-9	3 9-9
37	Tea	2 0-7	3 4-9	3 3-3
38	Coffee	0 3-9	0 9-4	0 9-6
39	Cocoa, drinking chocolate, proprietary drinks	0 2-1	0 3-5	0 3-4
40	Soft drinks	0 6-0	2 0-6	1 11-4
41	Ice-cream	0 1-1	0 9-1	0 8-6
42	Other foods; food not defined	1 4-2	3 6-8	3 7-4
43	Meals bought away from home	0 6-5	11 8-7	11 8-1
	TOTAL, FOOD	44 1-5	113 8-4	110 9-8
	Alcoholic Drink			
44	Beer, cider, etc.	1 9-5	10 3-6	9 8-4
45	Wines, spirits, etc.	0 8-8	3 6-8	3 11-9
46	Drinks, not defined	—	0 10-0	0 10-1
	TOTAL, ALCOHOLIC DRINK	2 6-3	14 8-5	14 6-4
	Tobacco			
47	Cigarettes	3 3-9	21 8-7	20 4-8
48	Pipe tobacco	1 1-1	1 5-8	1 5-9
49	Cigars, snuff, pipes and other smokers' requisites	0 1-3	0 4-6	0 4-7
	TOTAL, TOBACCO	4 6-3	23 7-1	22 3-4
	Clothing and Footwear			
50	Men's outer clothing	1 4-6	5 2-9	5 3-7
51	Men's underclothing and hosiery	0 7-4	2 10-5	2 10-4
52	Women's outer clothing	2 4-0	6 10-9	7 2-2
53	Women's underclothing and hosiery	1 2-6	3 10-5	3 9-4
54	Boys' clothing	—	1 4-7	1 4-4
55	Girls' clothing	0 0-1	1 10-7	1 10-1
56	Infants' clothing	0 0-1	1 5-4	1 4-6
57	Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.	0 8-7	3 3-2	3 3-7
58	Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined	0 1-8	0 11-6	1 0-3
59	Footwear	1 3-4	6 10-1	6 7-0
	TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	7 8-7	34 8-7	34 7-7
	Durable Household Goods			
60	Furniture, including repairs	0 7-6	4 5-4	4 2-4
61	Floor coverings	0 4-2	2 7-8	2 5-4
62	Soft furnishings and household textiles	1 2-6	2 8-5	2 8-5
63	Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs	0 5-9	3 6-2	3 3-8
64	Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	0 6-6	4 5-5	4 5-3
64A	Appliances other than gas or electric appliances	0 0-1	0 5-4	0 5-5
65	Composite purchases of household durable goods not separately distinguished	—	—	—
66	China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc.	0 6-1	3 2-9	3 5-5
67	Fire, burglary, etc. insurance of furniture, etc.	0 1-6	0 4-9	0 5-2
	TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	3 10-6	22 9-5	22 3-5
	Other Goods			
68	Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc.	0 1-0	2 9-6	2 9-4
69	Books, magazines and periodicals	2 3-0	5 7-4	5 7-8
70	Toys and stationery goods, etc.	0 6-6	2 9-4	2 10-4
71	Medicines and surgical goods	1 2-6	2 5-7	2 4-7
72	Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc.	0 7-0	3 8-3	3 7-5
73	Optical and photographic goods	—	1 2-4	1 3-0
74	Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc.	2 2-8	4 8-3	4 6-9
75	Seeds, plants, flowers	0 3-5	1 6-9	1 8-9
76	Animals and pets	0 7-7	2 1-1	2 1-6
	TOTAL, OTHER GOODS	7 10-1	26 11-2	27 0-0
	Transport and Vehicles			
77	Net purchases of motor vehicles and accessories	—	14 0-7	12 7-4
78	Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	0 7-8	14 8-4	14 7-1
79	Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc.	0 0-1	0 8-8	0 9-0
80	Railway fares	0 0-8	2 8-6	2 8-5
81	Bus, etc. fares	1 8-0	8 1-3	7 6-0
82	Other travel and transport	0 1-2	1 7-4	1 8-2
	TOTAL, TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	2 5-9	41 11-3	39 10-2
	Services			
83	Postage, telephone, telegrams	0 9-3	2 5-4	2 7-6
84	Cinemas	0 1-3	1 3-6	1 2-7
85	Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment (excluding betting)	0 2-4	2 3-6	2 3-9
86	Radio and television, licences and rental	1 11-8	4 2-4	4 0-1
87	Domestic help, etc.	0 7-6	1 8-2	2 6-5
88	Hairstressing	0 9-8	2 11-7	2 11-9
89	Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	0 7-7	1 11-1	1 11-3
90	Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0 10-7	2 3-0	2 3-6
91	Educational and training expenses	0 0-2	0 10-5	2 0-9
92	Medical, dental and nursing fees	0 3-8	0 10-7	0 10-6
93	Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellaneous other services	1 11-6	10 8-8	11 5-6
	TOTAL, SERVICES	8 4-2	31 6-9	34 4-9
	Miscellaneous			
94	Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assignable elsewhere	0 0-1	1 6-2	1 6-0
	GRAND TOTAL, ALL ABOVE EXPENDITURE	118 6-4	371 3-2	367 4-3
	Other Payments Recorded			
95	Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds	0 2-4	30 3-7	38 7-0
96	National Insurance contributions	0 0-7	15 1-9	15 11-4
97	Mortgage and other payments for purchase or alteration of dwellings	0 4-0	13 3-1	14 11-3
98	Life assurance, contributions to pension funds	1 9-3	13 2-5	14 3-0
99	Sickness and accident insurance; subscriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies	0 1-6	0 8-7	0 9-2
100	Contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs	0 1-4	2 8-9	2 5-3
101	Purchase of savings certificates, sums deposited in savings banks, etc.	0 2-5	4 9-8	6 1-2
102	Betting, payments less winnings	0 7-5	3 3-6	2 11-8

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN 1962

The aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1962 was about 9,872,000. This number was about 10,000 less than the total at the end of 1961, and about 50,000 more than the total at the end of 1960. The total of 623 trade unions at the end of 1962 compared with 637 at the end of 1961.

The statistics given in this article have been compiled by the Ministry of Labour from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland in respect of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—which are known to include in their objects that of negotiating with employers with a view to regulating the wages and working conditions of their members. The figures cover the total membership (including members serving with H.M. Forces and members in branches overseas) of all such organisations known to the Ministry to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. They do not include members of organisations which have their head offices outside the United Kingdom.

All figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information.

Number of trade unions

The total of 623 trade unions at the end of 1962 (which included 23 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland) showed a reduction of 14 compared with 1961. Eleven unions were merged in other unions or otherwise ceased to function, and six unions amalgamated to form three new unions.

Aggregate membership of trade unions

At the end of 1962 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 9,872,000, compared with 9,882,000 at the end of 1961, a decrease of 0.1 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1962 was 7,851,000, a decrease of 45,000 or 0.6 per cent. as compared with the previous year; and the number of females was 2,021,000, an increase of 35,000 or 1.8 per cent.

The total membership at the end of 1962 included 45,000 members in branches in the Irish Republic and 85,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership in the United Kingdom and with H.M. Forces was thus about 9,742,000. Of this total, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 209,000.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are, therefore, counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of the duplication is not known but it is believed to be relatively insignificant.

Size of trade unions

In the Table in the next column the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1962.

At the end of 1962 there were 338 unions with fewer than 1,000 members each, including 280 with under 500 members each. These 338 smaller unions together accounted for under one per cent. of the total membership of all the unions. In contrast, the 18 largest unions, each with 100,000 or more members, together accounted for two-thirds of the total membership of all unions.

Number of members	Number of unions	Total membership*	Percentage of	
			Total no. of all unions	Total membership of all unions
Under 500	280	46,000	44.9	0.5
500 and under 1,000	58	41,000	9.3	0.4
1,000 and under 2,500	100	165,000	16.1	1.7
2,500 and under 5,000	56	188,000	9.0	1.9
5,000 and under 10,000	30	200,000	4.8	2.0
10,000 and under 15,000	23	277,000	3.7	2.8
15,000 and under 25,000	22	410,000	3.5	4.2
25,000 and under 50,000	18	637,000	2.9	6.4
50,000 and under 100,000	18	1,213,000	2.9	12.3
100,000 and under 250,000	10	1,609,000	1.6	16.3
250,000 and more	8	5,085,000	1.3	51.5
Totals	623	9,872,000	100.0	100.0

Industrial distribution of membership

In the Table which follows some information is given regarding the industrial distribution of trade union membership at the end of 1962, with comparative figures for a year earlier. The memberships of the individual unions have been grouped as far as possible in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification†.

Many unions have some membership spread over a number of industries and, for the purpose of these statistics, the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. In the case of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and two smaller unions, it would be unrealistic to assign the widely dispersed membership to any single industry group, and all the members have therefore been included in the group "General labour organisations". Conversely, the memberships in certain industry groups exclude numbers of workers who are members of general labour organisations. It should be noted that national and local government employees in specific industrial employment are usually members of the appropriate craft or industrial unions and have therefore been included in groups other than the National and Local government service groups. The figures of trade union membership in the National government service group also exclude the majority of Post Office employees, who are classified in the "Other transport and communication" group.

The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not exact, as estimates have been made in respect of some trade unions which were unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females among their members. Although female membership accounts for little more than one-fifth of the membership of trade unions taken as a whole, female membership greatly exceeds male membership in certain groups, notably in Cotton, flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving; Clothing other than footwear; Educational services and some of the professional services, notably the medical services.

As previously stated the total membership was some 10,000 less than in 1961. The main changes were decreases in Coal mining (–24,700), Railways (–13,200), Cotton, flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving (–12,500) and Educational services (–10,600). These decreases were partly offset by increases in Local government service (+23,100) and All other professional and scientific services (+15,300).

Industry group†	Membership at end of 1962‡			Membership at end of 1961‡		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
General labour organisations	1,813,250	342,890	2,156,140	1,817,230	331,760	2,148,990
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	125,670	8,250	133,920	132,240	8,250	140,490
Coal mining	674,560	30,190	704,750	700,170	29,310	729,480
All other mining and quarrying§	3,720	460	4,180	4,430	430	4,870
Food, drink and tobacco	38,580	23,500	62,080	38,020	21,710	59,730
Chemicals and allied industries§	9,260	6,800	16,060	10,130	6,930	17,060
Metal manufacture, engineering and electrical goods, shipbuilding and marine engineering, vehicles and metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,921,700	128,220	2,049,920	1,925,550	119,310	2,044,860
Cotton, flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving	42,420	87,990	130,410	44,900	98,020	142,920
All other textile industries	71,480	69,670	141,150	71,540	68,540	140,080
Leather, leather goods and fur	10,890	4,160	15,050	11,370	3,830	15,200
Clothing other than footwear	24,710	98,160	122,870	25,080	97,830	122,910
Footwear	43,900	38,860	82,760	45,280	39,880	85,160
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	12,210	12,520	24,730	12,070	13,060	25,130
Timber, furniture, etc.	92,640	11,200	103,840	96,390	11,710	108,100
Paper, printing and publishing	278,460	79,280	357,740	276,840	82,130	358,970
Other manufacturing industries§	5,290	1,410	6,700	5,180	1,490	6,670
Construction	465,780	1,350	467,130	466,910	1,550	468,460
Gas, electricity and water§	38,620	3,270	41,890	37,990	3,370	41,360
Railways	423,770	27,960	451,730	436,920	27,970	464,890
Other transport and communication§	406,480	61,350	467,830	412,660	62,550	475,210
Distributive trades	233,780	170,960	404,740	234,970	165,090	400,070
Insurance, banking and finance	136,270	59,950	196,220	133,980	54,680	188,660
Educational services	189,630	227,080	416,720	190,210	237,080	427,280
All other professional and scientific services	108,640	141,180	249,820	102,420	132,130	234,550
Cinemas, theatres, radio, sport, betting, etc.	71,960	22,690	94,640	69,000	22,240	91,240
All other miscellaneous services	2,450	600	3,050	2,360	540	2,910
National government service	254,360	134,060	388,420	251,590	130,990	382,570
Local government service	350,530	227,080	577,610	341,070	213,400	554,470
Totals	7,850,980	2,021,080	9,872,070	7,896,500	1,985,760	9,882,260

* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 members with the result that the sum of the constituent items does not agree with the total shown.

† Standard Industrial Classification, 2nd Revised Edition, 1958. H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. (3s. 4d. including postage).

‡ The memberships have been rounded to the nearest ten members. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

§ A large proportion of the trade union members who are employed in these industry groups are members of general labour organisations and are included under that group of unions.

Totals for 1952–1962

The following Table gives the number of trade unions and their aggregate membership at the end of each of the past 11 years. It shows that while over the last ten years, trade union membership has increased by nearly 3 per cent., the number of separate unions has declined by nearly 14 per cent.

Year	Number of unions at end of year	Membership at end of year*			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (–) on membership of previous year
		Males	Females	Total	
1952	723	7,797	1,792	9,588	(+0.6)
1953	721	7,749	1,779	9,528	–0.6
1954	707	7,753	1,808	9,561	+0.3
1955	698	7,868	1,863	9,731	+1.8
1956	678	7,866	1,902	9,768	+0.4
1957	678	7,929	1,889	9,818	+0.5
1958	668	7,783	1,844	9,627	–1.9
1959	661	7,749	1,862	9,611	–0.2
1960	657	7,877	1,945	9,822	+2.2
1961	637	7,896	1,986	9,882	+0.6
1962	623	7,851	2,021	9,872	–0.1

Federations of trade unions

At the end of 1962 there were 43 federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom, the same number as in 1961. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand many trade unions or branches of trade unions are affiliated to more than one federation.

Directory of Employers' Associations and Trade Unions

The latest edition of the "Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc." was published in November 1960 and lists of amendments have since been issued regularly.

Membership, etc., of registered trade unions

The annual Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies† includes a section relating to the membership and finances of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1940. The report includes a summary which covers the period 1952–1962 and, for the years 1961 and 1962, shows an analysis of registered unions of employees by industry groups.

In the Table below a summary of the figures relating to registered unions of employees is given for the year 1962, together with comparative figures for the years 1961 and 1952. It should be noted that the figures given in this Table relate only to registered trade unions in Great Britain, whereas the figures given earlier in this article relate to the United Kingdom and include both registered and unregistered trade unions.

	1962	1961	1952
Number of unions on register	388	393	406
Number of members	8,531,935	8,545,254	8,377,379
Income:—	£	£	£
From members	29,226,000	27,004,000	17,193,000
From other sources	4,357,000	3,906,000	2,258,000
Expenditure:—			
Working expenses	16,981,000	15,870,000	9,913,000
Unemployment, etc. benefit	309,000	178,000	358,000
Dispute benefit	697,000	539,000	351,000
Sick and accident benefit	1,915,000	1,684,000	1,111,000
Death benefit	950,000	924,000	656,000
Superannuation benefit	2,813,000	2,774,000	2,039,000
Other benefits	1,505,000	1,428,000	907,000
From political fund	606,000	605,000	357,000
Other outgoings	2,109,000	2,078,000	1,235,000
Funds at end of year	100,839,000	95,134,000	67,607,000

* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1962, Part 4, Trade Unions. H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d. including postage).

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THE WORK OF THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Year ended 30th September 1963

Introduction

An advisory and employment service for school leavers and other boys and girls under the age of 18 is provided throughout Great Britain by the Youth Employment Service. The Service is run in most areas by local education authorities and grant-aided by the Minister; elsewhere it is provided direct by the Ministry of Labour. The Central Youth Employment Executive with members representing the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Education and the Scottish Education Department is responsible to the Minister of Labour for the central administration and inspection of the Service.

Vocational guidance

During the year more than 708,000 boys and girls were given individual vocational guidance by Youth Employment Officers who, as part of their duties, visited schools to give talks and interviews. An increasing number of selective schools, as well as most secondary modern schools, are making use of the Service.

Careers Advisory Officers also visited schools in the Channel Islands and tours were made overseas to give advice to the children of Service-men in Germany and in the Near, Middle and Far East.

Exchange of information with the vocational guidance services in other countries continued during the year. In May 1963 the Executive helped to organise a two-weeks' Seminar in London on "Starting Work and Vocational Guidance" which was arranged on behalf of the Council of Europe jointly by the Ministries of Education and Labour. Representatives of 18 countries attended.

Placing

Over 238,000 school leavers were placed in their first employment by the Youth Employment Service during the year. Unemployment among young people increased during the winter of 1962-63 and was particularly high in the Northern Region, Merseyside and some parts of Scotland and Wales. The situation improved everywhere in the latter part of the period under review. Although the total number of school leavers was slightly larger than in 1962, they entered employment at much the same rate as in that year except in the difficult areas already mentioned. In those areas at mid-September 1963 unemployment among young people was still higher than a year previously.

In the summer of 1963 the Executive issued a leaflet which was distributed to employers by Youth Employment Officers explaining the significance of the forthcoming changes in school leaving dates. One effect of these changes is that in future the number of young people leaving school at Christmas is likely to be much reduced.

Training Allowances Scheme

Young persons unable to obtain suitable training or other progressive employment in their home areas may be eligible for financial assistance under the Training Allowances Scheme to obtain such employment away from home. During the year a total of 1911 young people received help under the Scheme. A survey made in July 1963 showed that over a third of those drawing allowances were transferring from one part of Scotland to another.

Review of progress

To keep in touch with young persons after they had started work and to give any further guidance necessary, Youth Employment Officers invited boys and girls to write to them or to attend "open evenings". During the year nearly 214,500 responded and the progress of another 162,000 was reviewed in other ways. Arrangements also exist for reporting the progress of former pupils to heads of Service schools overseas about a year after their first vocational guidance interview.

Inspection and staffing of the Service

To ensure that a common minimum standard of efficiency is reached in all parts of the country, Central Youth Employment Executive inspectors, accompanied by H.M. Inspectors of Schools, periodically visited Youth Employment Offices and schools to report on the state of the Service in those areas. In the year ended 30th September 1963, 49 report inspections were carried out and a number of informal "follow-up" visits were made. During their visits inspectors gave advice and guidance to Youth Employment Officers on particular aspects of the Service, drew attention to ideas and practices which had proved successful in other areas, and discussed common problems with Directors of Education, head teachers and careers staffs.

At 1st April 1963 there were 1,453 Youth Employment Officer posts in the Service, 1,248 in local education authorities and 205 in the Ministry. This is 68 more than in April 1962—53 more in local education authorities and 15 more in the Ministry.

National Youth Employment Council

The National Youth Employment Council met four times under the chairmanship of the Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E. The Council devoted particular attention to the employment situation amongst young people and to training prospects for boys and girls. The Council submitted detailed comments to the Minister on the Command Paper on "Industrial Training: Government Proposals" (see page 457 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE). Among other subjects considered during the year were the training of Youth Employment Officers, the arrangements for inspecting the Service, the development of closer links between the Youth Employment Service and further education and the publication of booklets on various careers for school leavers. The Council also

received reports from the Advisory Committees for Scotland and Wales, which met regularly during the year under the chairmanship of Mr. R. J. Elles, O.B.E. (Scottish Committee) and Professor C. E. Gittins, M.A. (Welsh Committee).

Training of Youth Employment Officers

The provision of pre-entry and in-service training courses for Youth Employment Officers was increased in the period under review.

A new one-year course for prospective entrants to the Service was started at the Manchester College of Commerce in the autumn of 1962. This is additional to the similar courses provided since 1948 by the Kent Education Committee at Lamorbey Park, Sidcup. The two courses now available can together take at least 80 full-time students a year. This is double the number of places previously available for pre-entry training.

In March 1963 the facilities at Lamorbey Park were used by the Kent Education Committee to provide a short advanced course for experienced Youth Employment Officers in the London and home counties area.

In September 1963, as in previous years, the Central Youth Employment Executive ran a four-weeks' course for 48 newly appointed Youth Employment Officers—24 from the Ministry and 24 from local education authorities—at Birkbeck College, London, in collaboration with the Department of Occupational Psychology in the College.

Throughout the year a number of shorter courses were arranged, some by the Executive and some by local education authorities. There was a substantial increase in the quantity of training provided by the Executive which during the year amounted in all to nearly 400 trainee weeks, compared with an average of just over 250 weeks in previous years. For the first time for many years the Executive's programme included a short residential refresher course for experienced officers. Some of the basic courses, which previously lasted for one week, were extended to two weeks to provide increased opportunities for practical instruction in vocational guidance techniques.

The Executive was represented at all meetings during the year of the Youth Employment Service Training Board which keeps under review and advises on arrangements for training and recruitment for the Youth Employment Service.

Careers information

A "Choice of Careers" series of booklets, which includes over 100 titles, costing from 6d. to 2s. 6d. each, is prepared and regularly revised by the Executive. During the year two new and 31 revised booklets were published. The "Careers Guide", also prepared by the Executive, contains articles on professional and technical careers for school leavers. In November 1962 two new editions of the Guide, one bound at 7s. 6d. and one looseleaf at 15s. 0d., were published, quickly sold out and reprinted. A number of careers publications issued by industry, commerce, the professions and Government Departments were also approved and distributed to schools through the Service. In addition, the Executive periodically issued free to all secondary schools and Youth Employment Officers, Careers Bulletins and supplements containing articles on a wide variety of subjects relating to careers, and lists of films recommended for use in vocational guidance.

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION: REPORT FOR 1962

Courses of industrial rehabilitation are provided by the Ministry of Labour at 17 Industrial Rehabilitation Units (I.R.U.s.). The location of these Units, their capacity and the financial arrangements for the support of the entrants and their dependants during the course are described in the final paragraphs of this article.

The courses are intended for men and women of any employable age who, on completion of medical treatment or after long unemployment, need special help in adapting themselves mentally and physically to re-employment or in choosing the most suitable job. Admissions are made weekly; there is no set syllabus and courses are planned to meet the individual need; they usually last about eight weeks and never more than twelve. The courses are planned and controlled by a Case Conference made up of a rehabilitation officer in charge of the Unit, a part-time doctor, an occupational psychologist, a social worker, a technical man in charge of the workshops and a disablement resettlement officer. In each Unit there are seven workshop sections including machine operating, bench engineering, wood work, assembly and other light work, commercial and clerical work and gardening combined with heavier work such as concreting. The supervisors in charge of the workshops are craftsmen selected for their personal qualities. The medical officer is assisted by a remedial gymnast and a nurse, and a consultant psychiatrist visits the Unit regularly to give special advice.

An outstanding feature of the I.R.U. system is that rehabilitation is carried out under industrial conditions closely akin to those which the men and women are likely to encounter when they re-enter industry. All the Unit activities are planned with the dual object of restoring the person's mental and physical condition and giving him an opportunity to show what abilities or latent skills he may possess. Vocational assessment is an essential and continuing aspect of the course: a person working on normal production work (sub-contracted from local firms or Government Departments), with an increasing requirement to reach normal tempo and observe normal industrial conditions, will show whether he has the stamina and temperament required for a particular job as well as the necessary manual dexterity or intellectual ability.

Increased occupancy of the Units

During 1962, 11,914 people (including 1,317 women) were admitted to the Units—an increase of 1,190 over the number (10,724) admitted in 1961. As 1962 was the first complete year of full operation of the Unit most recently opened—at Aintree—some increase was to be expected. This new Unit, welcomed and well supported in the area, contributed 684 to the 1962 admissions—a figure high in the averages for 100-place Units and a notable achievement in so short a time. After taking account of the 198 admissions which Aintree contributed to the 1961 total, there still remains an increase of 604 admissions into the other Units. This is reassuring, for it confirms that the increase in the average occupancy rate to 86.1 per cent. in 1962, as compared with 81 per cent. in 1961, has been achieved by increasing the numbers given the benefit of a course rather than by a reduction in turnover obtained by lengthening courses. In fact the average length of course during 1962 showed a slight reduction (7.8 weeks as compared with 8 weeks in the previous year).

The increase in the average occupancy of the nominal 1,900 places provided by the Units was the result of deliberate efforts, described in last year's report (see page 463 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE). After mentioning the reasons why it is impracticable to expect 100 per cent. occupancy, the report discussed some developments which seemed to justify encouraging Units to try to improve even on the 85 per cent. occupancy which in recent years had been considered to be the optimum. If this could be done without impairing the service offered by the Units it would not only reduce the waiting time for admission but also, by increasing the busy populous atmosphere of the workshops, improve their rehabilitative value.

There was a possibility that in order to achieve greater occupancy the Units might lower their standards of selection unduly with a consequent rise in the rate of premature terminations, and possibly a fall in the numbers placed or recommended for training. As shown below, premature terminations among 1962 entrants were, in fact, lower than usual. There has been a decline in the percentage placed, but this is more likely to be attributable to the general contraction in employment opportunities during the placing period. (See *Results of courses*)

Sources of recruitment

Of the 11,914 persons admitted during 1962, 8,267 (69.4 per cent.) were recommended by persons or authorities outside the Ministry—mainly by hospitals, general practitioners and other members of the medical profession but also including nearly 5 per cent. recommended by employers, trade unions and voluntary organisations; 3,647 persons were recommended directly by the Employment Exchanges and included 701 (5.9 per cent.) persons recently discharged from medical treatment, 2,397 (20.1 per cent.) disabled persons registered as unemployed and 549 (4.6 per cent.) persons without apparent disability but experiencing exceptional difficulty in obtaining or keeping employment.

The Table below analyses the admissions during 1962 to show the proportion in each of several broad medical groups, the number who completed their courses and the proportion of these who were placed in employment or accepted for a course of vocational training within three months of leaving the Unit.

As in previous years two-thirds of all the entrants have been suffering from (a) injuries to the head, trunk, limbs and spine, or (b) heart, circulatory and chest diseases (including respiratory tuberculosis) or (c) some form of mental disorder. The main changes in the last decade have been in the two categories,

Disability group	Number of entrants during period	Number of entrants in each group as a percentage of all entrants	Number of entrants who completed the course	Resettlement position within three months of completion of course		
				Percentage of col. (4) placed in employment	Percentage of col. (4) accepted for training	Total placed or accepted for training col. (5) & col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
No obvious disability	189	1.6	161	46.6	13.0	59.6
Amputations	295	2.5	263	38.8	25.1	63.9
Arthritis and rheumatism	365	3.1	330	37.9	17.6	55.5
Diseases of:—						
Digestive system	398	3.3	308	41.2	22.7	63.9
Heart and circulatory system	1,047	8.8	920	41.1	16.6	57.7
Respiratory system (other than T.B.)	830	7.0	688	37.9	17.6	55.5
Eye and ear defects	386	3.2	336	45.5	18.5	64.0
Injuries of head and trunk	255	2.1	218	44.0	18.3	62.3
Injuries, diseases and deformities of:—						
Lower limb	833	7.0	721	41.3	23.0	64.3
Upper limb	530	4.4	469	44.6	23.4	68.0
Spine (including paraplegia)	1,003	8.4	844	39.7	23.6	63.3
Psychoneurosis	1,541	12.9	1,252	45.3	18.0	63.3
Psychosis	1,019	8.6	779	43.1	9.1	52.2
Mental subnormality	299	2.5	264	45.4	2.7	48.1
Epilepsy	524	4.4	435	42.1	13.1	55.2
Other organic nervous diseases	808	6.8	721	35.6	12.2	47.8
Respiratory T.B.	681	5.7	579	36.4	22.3	58.7
T.B., other forms	119	1.0	107	38.3	25.2	63.5
Other diseases	690	5.8	600	38.8	22.7	61.5
Left before medically examined	102	0.9	—	—	—	—
All disability groups	11,914	100.0	9,995	41.1	18.1	59.2

(89046)

respiratory tuberculosis and mental disability. Mental disorders now account for about 24 per cent. of the admissions, and respiratory tuberculosis, which was around this figure in 1955, has shown a continuous decline—to no more than 5.7 per cent. in 1962.

Results of courses

For various reasons, mainly medical, about one in every six entrants fails to complete the full course; during 1962 the rate of premature terminations was 16.1 per cent., as compared with 17.4 per cent. in 1961. The proportion of those completing their courses who are placed in employment or sent for training within three months is normally between 65 and 75 per cent. The rate for 1962 entrants was 59.2 per cent.; this compares with 68.1 per cent. for the previous year and is the lowest figure for a full year since comparable records were kept. The persons covered by these statistics would be seeking employment from the end of February 1962 to mid-June 1963 during which period there was a general increase in the unemployment rate, which in some areas reached an exceptionally high level.

Letters of enquiry about subsequent progress are sent out, after about six months, to all persons who complete courses. Information now available about the progress of entrants during 1961 who completed their courses shows that 7,351 (83 per cent.) replied to the enquiry. Of these, 4,717 (64.2 per cent.) were in employment or had been sent for training, and a further 1,024 (13.9 per cent.) had had some employment since leaving the Units although they were not working at the time of reply.

Publicity for the Industrial Rehabilitation Service

All applications, whatever the source of recommendation, are made through the Disablement Resettlement Officer (D.R.O.) of the local Employment Exchange. The D.R.O. himself makes the recommendation only when he sees, among the people who come to register at his Exchange, someone who needs the kind of help the I.R.U. can give. It will be seen from the recruitment figures given above that 30.6 per cent. of recommendations for persons admitted to the Units in 1962 came from this source. Possibly many wasted months for these people might have been avoided if the need for help of this kind had been recognised at an earlier stage. With this in mind the Ministry has been intensifying its direct approach to the medical profession and to industry.

In the majority of cases it will be a doctor who will be in touch with a person at the stage in which he would most benefit from a course, and new leaflets* distributed widely to hospitals and general practitioners have pointed out that without their doctor's advice many people in need of this service would not know that it was available. A similar leaflet† addressed to industry invites employers, trade unions and others in touch with industrial, commercial or professional workers to seek the help of an Industrial Rehabilitation Unit for anyone who, for reasons of health, has difficulty in continuing or resuming employment. It points out that a course may shorten the period between accident or illness and return to work, and provide guidance on suitable employment if a change of job is necessary; also that a course can help an employee who appears to be on the verge of a breakdown, or an older worker who needs advice on a change of job and help in preparing for it. These leaflets may be obtained on application to any local or regional office of the Ministry.

The Units

The Units are situated as shown below: two of them (Egham and Hillington) have a capacity of 200 places and the rest 100 places:—

Aintree (Liverpool)	Hillington (Glasgow)
Birmingham	Hull
Bristol	Leeds
Cardiff	Leicester
Coventry	Long Eaton (Derbyshire)
Denton (Manchester)	Perivale (Middlesex)
Egham (Surrey)	Sheffield
Felling-on-Tyne	Waddon (Croydon, Surrey)
Granton (Edinburgh)	

The Unit at Egham is wholly residential and Granton and Leicester have residential places for men. For those attending non-residential Units who are unable to travel from home daily, lodgings are found and lodgings allowances paid. All persons attending the Units are paid tax-free maintenance allowances (including payments for dependants) and, where necessary, daily travelling expenses also. They cease to draw National Insurance sickness, injury or unemployment benefits, but they may continue to draw any war pension or National Insurance disablement pension to which they are entitled. National Insurance contributions are not payable while attending an Industrial Rehabilitation Unit; instead a contribution is credited for each week of attendance.

Industrial rehabilitation of the blind

The Ministry of Labour contributes towards the cost of courses of industrial rehabilitation for the blind provided by the Royal National Institute for the Blind at the Queen Elizabeth Homes of Recovery for the newly blind, Torquay, and by the Edinburgh and South East of Scotland Society for the Welfare and Teaching of the Blind at Alwyn House, Ceres, Fife. During 1962, 285 men and women completed courses at these centres and 31 terminated their courses prematurely.

* R.H.L. 1. (D) 1963. *Industrial Rehabilitation. Some facts of interest to the medical profession.* (With a supplement describing the results obtained with people suffering from different types of disability.)

† R.H.L. 1. (E) 1963. *Industrial Rehabilitation. Some facts of interest to industry.*

CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT ACT 1963: COMMENCEMENT ORDER

On 27th November 1963 the Minister of Labour made the Contracts of Employment Act 1963 (Commencement) Order 1963*, appointing 6th July 1964 as the date on which all the provisions of the Contracts of Employment Act 1963 shall come into force.

The Act received the Royal Assent on 31st July and, as reported in the August issue of this GAZETTE, has two main purposes. It gives rights to minimum periods of notice to terminate employment and requires employers to give their employees written particulars of the main terms of employment. It applies to an employee who normally works for his employer for 21 hours or more a week.

The effect of the Order is that from 6th July next year employees in general in Britain working more than 21 hours a week will, for the first time, be entitled by law to:—

(a) A specified period of notice according to the length of continuous service with their firm;

(b) A written statement telling them what the main terms of their employment are.

The periods of notice set out in the Act are:—

- at least one week after 26 weeks' service
- at least two weeks after 2 years' service
- at least four weeks after 5 years' service

A worker will, in return, have to give his employer at least one week's notice when he wants to leave, if he has been working for him for 26 weeks or more. When the Act takes effect the length of time a worker has already been with his firm will count towards determining the minimum period of notice on each side. Where a contract provides for a longer period of notice than the statutory period this will not be altered by the Act.

In the written statement which an employer has to give his workers he must state the date work started, the rate and period of pay, hours of work, provision for holidays and holiday pay, for sickness and sick pay, and for pension, the period of notice, and, in the case of a fixed term contract, the date of its expiry. These particulars must be provided within 13 weeks of the employee starting work (for existing employees within 13 weeks of 6th July next). The statement may refer to existing documents, such as a

* S.I. 1963 No. 1916 (c. 18), obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. (6d. including postage).

INQUIRY INTO COMPLAINT OF NATIONAL UNION OF BANK EMPLOYEES TO I.L.O.

Lord Cameron's Report

A Report by Lord Cameron on the results of his Inquiry, at the request of the then Minister of Labour (Mr. John Hare) into a Complaint made by the National Union of Bank Employees to the Freedom of Association Committee of the International Labour Organisation, has been published as a Command Paper.† The Complaint concerned the situation in four British banks which the Union said constituted a breach of International Labour Convention No. 98 on the right of workers to organise and take part in collective bargaining, which the Government has ratified. The Union was, it complained, being prevented by the banking employers from "exercising its proper and normal function as a trade union in the British banking industry" because of the existence of staff associations in the major banks. In particular it was claimed that the staff associations in four banks (The District, Martins, The National Provincial and Yorkshire Banks) were being supported by the banks concerned for the purposes of domination, and that this was a breach of I.L.O. Convention No. 98 which states (Article 2):—

"In particular, acts which are designed to promote the establishment of workers' organisations under the domination of employers or employers' organisations, or to support workers' organisations by financial or other means, with the object of placing such organisations under the control of employers or employers' organisations, shall be deemed to constitute acts of interference within the meaning of this Article".

Failure to establish breach of Convention

At the beginning of his Report Lord Cameron comments that the Complaint "was not drafted with a sense of responsibility commensurate with the gravity of the charges which it prefers", and after a detailed examination of the allegations goes on to say that those which were relevant in time (i.e., subsequent to the ratification of the Convention) were for the most part either not proved or shown to be seriously exaggerated or misrepresented. He concludes that, in his view, N.U.B.E. has failed to establish any breach of Article 2 of the Convention. The real basis of the general charge of "hostility" which the Union made against the banks was that they refused to recognise the Union whereas they recognise their own staff associations. He found no evidence that the four banks interfered with their staff associations and did not consider that the facilities which the associations receive bring them under the domination or control of the banks.

Improving relations

In the concluding section of his Report, in which he puts forward suggestions for improving relations in the banking industry as a whole, Lord Cameron states that there is great room for improve-

ment in the relations of all parties principally concerned. He points out that the Inquiry has created an opportunity for securing a permanent improvement in relations in the banking industry which may not readily recur.

After reviewing the attitudes both of N.U.B.E. and of the staff associations in recent years towards the setting up of national negotiating machinery, Lord Cameron points out that N.U.B.E.'s membership must obviously include a large proportion of responsible men and women of moderate views. Similarly, the staff associations command the support of large numbers of employees in banking who are as independent-minded and responsible as the majority of N.U.B.E. members. He accordingly suggests that a fresh look at the realities of the situation should lead responsibly-minded men, both in N.U.B.E. and in the staff associations, to recognise and accept that both bodies are honourable and representative organisations.

As a first step, Lord Cameron suggests that the parties should approach the Ministry of Labour in order to examine with their help the extent and methods by which N.U.B.E. representations on matters affecting the interests of their members in the four banks named in the Complaint could be conveyed to the managements of those banks orally as well as in writing, but without prejudice to the recognition enjoyed by the staff associations. If arrangements could be made for the four banks to receive oral representations from N.U.B.E. consideration might then be given (possibly with the assistance of the Ministry of Labour) to the question whether some agreement could be reached both on the definition of "national" or "general" matters affecting the banking industry (such as pay scales) and upon machinery for joint consultation for settling such matters. He envisaged that N.U.B.E. and certain staff associations would form the employees' side of such machinery, and a group or committee of banks would form the employers' side.

Lord Cameron makes clear that his suggestion is not confined to the four banks named in the Complaint. He considers that agreement on the lines of his proposal should not be postponed until every bank or staff association subscribes to it. He recognises that, if a satisfactory form of agreement on general issues were reached, this would inevitably affect the scope of existing agreements between the banks and the staff associations. He points out, however, that many important matters would still be governed by such agreements and that the staff associations would continue to have a valuable sphere of activity in that field.

Lord Cameron expresses the view that even a limited measure of agreement requires both goodwill on all sides and a willingness to abandon claims for exclusive recognition, and he emphasises that, in putting forward his suggestions, he is not seeking to dictate the course which should be taken, but is acting in the hope that some useful action may emerge from the Inquiry to end unhappy disagreements and rivalries.

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STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION

No. 7—December 1963

The December issue of this quarterly bulletin is now available. Prepared by the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with other Government Departments, principally the Board of Trade and the Central Statistical Office, the object of the series is to supply in a comprehensive and convenient form up-to-date factual information which will assist those engaged in negotiation or arbitration to examine the particular cases before them in relation to the wider implications of the decisions to be made. The tables cover wage rates, earnings (including salary earnings), hours of work and other conditions of employment, manpower, prices, production, profits and other relevant subjects.

The results of the first (January 1963) enquiry conducted by the Ministry of Labour into the average weekly and hourly earnings of, and hours worked by, adult male manual workers in specified occupations in the engineering and other metal-using industries were published in No. 5 (June) issue. The present issue contains the results of the second enquiry, held in June, which covers, additionally, the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, and chemical manufacture. The tables give figures for Great Britain as a whole and for Scotland, Wales and the seven English Regions separately. The presentation of statistics comparing the number of wholly unemployed adults, by occupation and by region, with the number of unfilled vacancies in those occupations, has been improved, enabling an easier visual assessment of the relationship between the two sets of figures in terms of the geographical distribution of both.

For the convenience of readers a complete list of tables published in issues Nos. 1-6 which do not appear in this issue, is given in an Appendix. Obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, the price of the publication is 15s. (15s. 8d. including postage).

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Safety in Construction Work : Scaffolding

Every year scores of men are killed and thousands injured in scaffold and ladder accidents. Many of these accidents would be prevented if a few simple precautions were observed during the construction and use of scaffolding, and if ladders were sound and firmly secured. This is the theme of a booklet, No. 6 D in the Safety, Health and Welfare New Series, recently issued by the Ministry of Labour and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. (2s. 4d. including postage).

A simple table reproduced as a frontispiece to the booklet analyses, by cause, the reported accidents due to falls from scaffolding or ladders over the last three years. It shows that although there has been a slight decrease in the number of fatalities during this period, the number of accidents under each of the four main headings has increased each year and that the total has risen from 2,583 (including 62 fatalities) in 1960 to 3,136 (including 55 fatalities) in 1962.

The main body of the booklet describes precautions which should be taken. It deals chiefly with standard metal scaffolding and with single section builders' ladders, but the principles laid down apply equally to any type of gear. Moreover, the advice given is relevant to scaffolds and to means of access regardless of whether they are on building or civil engineering sites.

The booklet is liberally illustrated with diagrams showing right and wrong practices, and there are special chapters on the erection of scaffolding, subsequent inspections and alterations, special types of scaffold, ladders, gangways and ramps, and gin wheels.

In the introduction it is pointed out that the booklet does not interpret the law, but the guidance it gives is based on the legal requirements. Everyone concerned with construction work should know what these requirements are, and where they are to be found.

Safety in Roofing Work

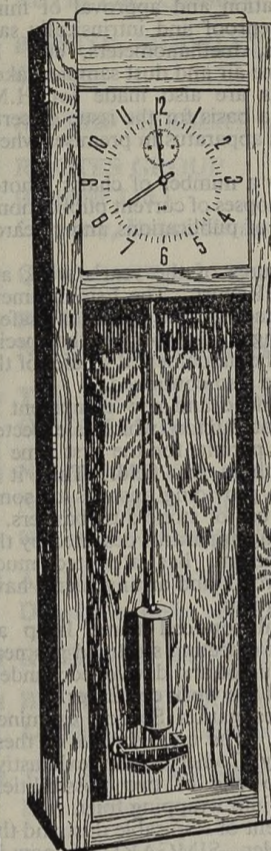
Last year 12 construction workers were killed, and 280 seriously injured in accidents involving falls from roofs of buildings. Advice on the ways in which these occurrences can be prevented is given in a revised edition of the booklet "Safety in Construction Work: Roofing", No. 6B in the Safety, Health and Welfare New Series, prepared by the Ministry of Labour and obtainable from the publishers, H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. (1s. 3d. including postage).

Evidence from these accidents, the booklet points out, shows that serious injury is usually caused by falls from the eaves or gutter level, and not by falls down the roof slope, which are checked at this level. Methods to prevent this type of accident are described and illustrated by diagrams and include the use of a barrier on the roof slope at the eaves, or of a working platform with guard rails and toe-boards just below the eaves.

Advice is given about the correct construction and securing of ladders for use on sloping roofs, the safe use of scaffold boards, staging and poles, and on the prevention of falls through fragile roofing materials, for example, asbestos cement sheets.

The need for care and forethought to be applied to large or small jobs as well as a thorough observance of all the regulations is emphasised. A common cause of many of the accidents on small jobs, it is stated, is failure to use sufficient plant.

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Safety in Mines Research 1962

The 41st Annual Report on Safety in Mines Research has recently been issued by the Safety in Mines Research Establishment of the Ministry of Power. It is obtainable from the publishers, H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. (5s. 5d. including postage).

Detailed accounts of the work in progress during 1962 at the Safety in Mines Research Establishment are contained in the various sections of the Report concerned with explosives and blasting devices, explosion hazard, fire hazard, investigation of mining incidents, rescue apparatus, dust measurement and the pneumoconiosis hazard, engineering and metallurgical research and examination of mine equipment. A further section describes the testing services and facilities provided by the Establishment. These services form a basis for the official certification and approval of mine explosives and blasting devices, flameproof and intrinsically safe electrical apparatus, portable lamps, methanometers, etc. In addition to the routine analyses of mine air and dust samples taken by H.M. Inspectors of Mines, tests are also made for H.M. Inspectorate, Ministry of Labour, as a basis for the issue of certificates of safety in respect of electrical apparatus in premises where the Factories Act applies.

The Report, which is illustrated by a number of charts, photographs and diagrams, also contains synopses of current publications, a list of references and an Appendix of publications and research reports of the Establishment itself.

Some of the more interesting features of the year's work are mentioned in the introduction to the Report. The Establishment has spent much effort on developing means of assessing the safety of new explosives now being increasingly used to meet the special hazards of millisecond delay firing. The fundamental studies of the ignition of methane by explosives have also continued.

Work on coal-dust explosion continued and new equipment in the form of a large explosion gallery at Buxton, which is expected to be in operation by mid-1964, will permit, for the first time in this country, major full-scale research in this field. This, it is hoped, will be of particular value in providing answers to some practical questions in relation to the use of stone-dust barriers.

SIMBAL, the liquid-oxygen breathing apparatus designed by the Safety in Mines Research Establishment, has attracted much attention, both in this country and abroad, and arrangements have been made for its commercial development.

In substitution for the traditional top-feed flame lamp an alternative pattern of lamp capable of detecting stratified gas near the roofs of mine roadways has been studied and developed: underground trials have been promising and the work continues.

During the year the Incident Investigation Section examined scientific aspects of 13 mine incidents. The most serious of these was the explosion at Hapton Valley Colliery. An exhaustive examination narrowed the source to one of two possibilities: shotfiring, or friction involving aluminium wrapping foils.

Progress was made in the measurement of respirable dust and the Establishment's gravimetric dust sampler—SIMGARD—is now in prototype form: should trials in the new form be successful the instrument will be ready for large-scale use. On the basis of the study of the scattering and absorption of light by dust particles, a laboratory instrument has also been devised to measure the surface area of the samples given by SIMGARD or any similar instrument. Thus, for appropriate dust clouds, one sample can yield all the necessary information, readily and accurately.

The Engineering and Metallurgical Sections studied the fatigue strengths of components, particularly those of haulage and winding gear. They found a wide variation in fatigue strengths among components rated for the same working load; in some cases the fatigue strengths were marginal despite a generous factor of safety on the steady load rating. There is need for reviewing the basis of specification for components where fatigue strength is important. Bearing in mind the role played by small cracks in the initiation of fatigue failure, it is important to ensure that the fullest use is made of methods of crack detection where such failure could have serious consequences.

During 1962, staff of the Establishment took part in various conferences, committees and working parties of the European Coal and Steel Community. The work covered the general programme of safety in mines research (France); winding ropes and guides

(Germany); silicosis (Italy); dust control in mines (Luxembourg); fires and underground combustion, and co-ordination of rescue organisations (Luxembourg); and the theoretical basis of experiments on fires in deep shafts (Luxembourg). They also took part in international meetings on research and development management (Belgium); wire-ropes fatigue (Belgium); standardization of explosives testing (Belgium); standards for safety helmets (France); airborne dust (France); intrinsic safety (France); pneumoconiosis (Germany); electromagnetic scattering (United States of America); and combustion (U.S.A.). In addition, visits were made to the laboratories of various foreign colleagues and many foreign visitors were received at Sheffield and Buxton.

Accidents to Railway Servants during 1962

The Report of the Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways on the accidents which occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during the year 1962 has been presented to the Minister of Transport and is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s. 6d. (7s including postage). It is based on returns made by the British Transport Commission, including the London Transport Executive, and certain Railway Undertakings which were not taken over by the Commission on 1st January 1948.

There has been no change in recent years, either before or after the nationalisation of the railways, in the basis for the reporting of accidents and all the statistics contained in the Report are comparable; figures relating to the 1940 to 1945 averages have been omitted from the relevant tables and appendices because a modified form of reporting was then in force and consequently the number of reportable accidents was reduced. For railway servants, only those accidents which cause absence from ordinary work for more than three days are required to be reported. Personal injuries are classified as "serious" or "slight", the former being defined as "amputation of limbs, a fracture or dislocation, internal injuries, loss of an eye, burns or scalds and any other injury of a similar serious character likely to cause protracted disablement". Any person so severely injured as to die after an accident, but before the date of the Report, is included as a fatality.

A heartening feature of the year's review was the marked decrease in the number of casualties to railway staff. The number killed during 1962 was 118 compared with 167 in 1961, 145 in 1960 and an annual average of 157 during the period 1956 to 1960. The numbers injured totalled 12,021 in 1962, 14,066 in 1961 and 14,328 in 1960 compared with an annual average of 14,861 during the period 1956 to 1960. Of the injuries in 1962, 1,150 were of a serious nature and 10,871 slight.

Reported accidents are classified in three main groups: (1) train accidents (i.e., to trains or rolling stock on or affecting a passenger railway) and failures of rolling stock, track and structures; (2) movement accidents (i.e., those connected with the movement of railway vehicles, exclusive of train accidents); and (3) non-movement accidents (i.e., those on railway premises not connected with the movement of any railway vehicle. The term "railway premises" does not include factories, workshops, the covered sheds in motive power depots, garages, buildings used exclusively for warehousing goods, hotels or similar premises, in respect of which accidents are reportable to the Factory Inspectorate.) The total of 118 railway servants who were killed in accidents during 1962 included two killed in train accidents, 103 in movement accidents and 13 in non-movement accidents. Of those seriously injured, 24 sustained their injuries in train accidents, 438 in movement accidents and 688 in non-movement accidents. The corresponding figures for slight injuries were 52, 1,139 and 9,680 respectively.

Detailed figures relating to all railway accidents occurring in 1962 are given in the Report, which also contains brief summaries of the nine train accidents which were the subject of inquiries.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

157th Session of the Governing Body

The 157th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 12th to 15th November 1963, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Calderon Puig (Government Member, Mexico). The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. G. C. H. Slater, C.B.E., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour. Sir George Pollock, Q.C., Director, British Employers' Confederation and Mr. H. Collison, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers, attended as members representing, respectively, employers and workers.

The following paragraphs indicate the main subjects discussed by the Governing Body.

Agenda for the 49th (1965) Session of the International Labour Conference

The Governing Body fixed the agenda for the 49th (1965) Session of the International Labour Conference. It will include

the usual three standing items i.e., the report of the Director-General, financial and budgetary questions, and information and reports on the application of Conventions and Recommendations. It will also include the second discussion on Women Workers in a Changing World and the Employment of Young Persons in Underground Work in Mines which are among the subjects to be discussed at the 48th (1964) Session of the International Labour Conference. The Governing Body decided to add two new items:—

(1) Agrarian reform.

(2) The role of co-operatives in economic and social development in developing countries.

It also decided that consideration should be given to the provision in the 1965 Budget for a preparatory technical conference on Accommodation in Fishing Vessels.

South Africa

The Governing Body decided to appoint a small committee to examine, from the point of view of the International Labour Organisation, the question of the South African Government's policy of *apartheid*. The task of the committee, which is composed of a Chairman and 12 members (four from the Government group, four from the Employers' group and four from the Workers' group), will be to submit to the next session of the Governing Body proposals for consideration by the International Labour Conference opening in June 1964. The committee will consider what contribution the I.L.O. can make "to the complete elimination of *apartheid*" and suggest what action should be taken "to secure the observance of the principles of the I.L.O. Constitution and to protect human dignity".

The Governing Body decided to advance the date of its next session so that it might have sufficient time to consider the committee's report and to enable an amendment to the Constitution to be tabled at the 48th (1964) Session of the International Labour Conference. The 158th Session of the Governing Body will now be held from 13th to 17th February 1964.

Amendment of Article 35 of the Constitution

The Governing Body decided to submit to the 48th (1964) Session of the Conference proposals to amend Article 19 of the Constitution and to delete Article 35. At present Article 35 enables a metropolitan Power to apply I.L.O. instruments to its non-metropolitan territories. The effect of the suggested new paragraphs would be to require all countries to accept the provisions of conventions which they had ratified "so far as practicable in respect of all territories for whose international relations they are responsible".

Proposed International Centre for Advanced Training in Turin

The Director-General made a statement to the Governing Body to the effect that he had been making efforts to obtain sufficient contributions from Member States and from other sources to enable the Centre to open on 1st July 1964.

Industrial and Analogous Committees

The Governing Body agreed that in 1965 there should be meetings of the Metal Trades Committee, a tripartite technical meeting for hotels, restaurants and similar establishments, and, if possible, a meeting of the Petroleum Committee. It seemed unlikely, however, because of the incidence of other major meetings in 1965, that the Petroleum Committee would be able to meet.

Future meetings

The 48th (1964) Session of the International Labour Conference had been planned to open on 3rd June. But, because the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will be meeting at the Palais des Nations in Geneva until 15th June, the Governing Body decided that the opening of the International Labour Conference should be postponed to 17th June. This made necessary the re-arrangement of the dates of several of the meetings to be held in 1964.

Other matters

The Governing Body adopted several reports submitted to it by its own committees, notably the report of the Committee on Freedom of Association which contained a number of recommendations concerning alleged violations of trade union rights, and the report of the Financial and Administrative Committee.

Preparatory Technical Conference on Employment Policy

A Preparatory Technical Conference on Employment Policy was held in Geneva by the International Labour Organisation from 30th September to 16th October. It was attended by tripartite delegations, representing Governments, employers and workers, from 44 countries, and 14 other countries sent representatives or observers. The United Kingdom Delegation was composed of Mr. J. L. Edwards and Mr. G. Foggon, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Government delegate and adviser); Mr. W. M. Larke and Mr. C. C. D. Miller (Employers' delegate and adviser); and the late Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E. and Mr. J. Attard Kingswell (Workers' delegate and adviser).

The Preparatory Technical Conference adopted conclusions under the following main headings: general objectives and principles of employment, general and selective measures of employment policy, employment problems associated with economic under-development, international action, and action by employers and workers and their organisations. These conclusions (which include a draft International Labour Convention and a draft Recommendation on the objectives and principles of employment policy) will come before the 48th Session of the International Labour Conference, in June-July 1964, for final consideration and decision.

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ACCIDENT AND OTHER STATISTICS

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Employment in Great Britain in October

The Table below and the Table on the next page show the changes in employment in Great Britain between September and October 1963, and in comparable recent periods.

The employment figures for all dates after June 1962 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-1963.

TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

The Table below gives changes in the total working population between mid-September and mid-October 1963, together with figures for recent months, for mid-October 1962 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: OCTOBER 1963

Industry or Service	(Thousands)									
	End-June 1959	End-June 1960	End-June 1961	Mid-June 1962	Mid-Oct.* 1962	Mid-June* 1963	Mid-Aug.* 1963	Mid-Sept.* 1963	Mid-Oct.* 1963	Change Sept.-Oct. 1963
Agriculture and fishing	999	983	948	920	915	900	908	911	897	- 14
Mining and quarrying	826	761	731	712	703	685	680	678	675	- 3
Food, drink and tobacco	818	821	832	828	846	826	851	848	848	...
Chemicals and allied industries	520	531	532	518	517	508	510	509	509	...
Metal manufacture	576	619	631	596	594	583	583	589	589	+ 2
Engineering and electrical goods	1,938	2,058	2,147	2,182	2,185	2,137	2,139	2,149	2,159	+ 10
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	264	252	241	236	226	209	210	208	209	+ 1
Vehicles	869	919	898	883	876	870	868	872	874	+ 2
Metal goods	519	556	569	560	562	556	560	563	563	+ 3
Textiles	851	845	842	806	803	792	795	798	798	+ 3
Clothing and footwear	565	582	585	581	582	565	561	564	564	...
Other manufactures	1,557	1,628	1,651	1,662	1,677	1,647	1,658	1,668	1,676	+ 8
Total in manufacturing industries	8,477	8,811	8,928	8,852	8,868	8,693	8,728	8,760	8,789	+ 29
Construction	1,523	1,567	1,617	1,653	1,659	1,663	1,670	1,677	1,683	+ 6
Gas, electricity and water	374	370	379	387	392	397	398	400	403	+ 3
Transport and communication	1,672	1,662	1,683	1,688	1,682	1,658	1,662	1,661	1,656	- 5
Distributive trades	3,209	3,284	3,312	3,367	3,388	3,350	3,381	3,385	3,397	+ 12
Financial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services	4,874	4,947	5,060	5,227	5,210	5,273	5,292	5,265	5,217	- 48
National government service	505	502	511	520	524	535	532	530	530	...
Local government service	738	741	756	772	776	776	780	782	784	+ 2
Total in civil employment	23,197	23,628	23,925	24,098	24,117	23,930	24,031	24,049	24,031	- 18
Males	15,308	15,526	15,682	15,769	15,749	15,631	15,677	15,666	15,655	- 11
Females	7,889	8,102	8,243	8,329	8,368	8,299	8,354	8,383	8,376	- 7
Wholly unemployed	379	290	251	372	467	461	492	468	462	- 6
Males	275	210	184	278	346	346	362	347	342	- 5
Females	104	80	67	94	121	115	130	121	120	- 1
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	565	518	474	442	438	427	424	424	426	+ 2
Males	550	503	459	425	420	410	407	407	409	+ 2
Females	15	15	15	17	18	17	17	17	17	...
Total working population	24,145	24,436	24,650	24,912	25,022	24,818	24,947	24,941	24,919	- 22
Males	16,137	16,239	16,325	16,472	16,515	16,387	16,446	16,420	16,406	- 14
Females	8,008	8,197	8,325	8,440	8,507	8,431	8,501	8,521	8,513	- 8

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision in the light of information to be derived from the mid-1963 count of National Insurance cards. Preliminary results of the total count indicate that the total number in civil employment at mid-1963 and for subsequent months was about 0.7 per cent. greater than the published provisional estimates, and that the final estimates of the total in employment in June 1963 will probably not differ appreciably from the total of 24,098,000 in June 1962. The broad picture of changes in employment during recent months will, however, not be affected. The extent to which the provisional estimates for the various industry groups will be revised cannot yet be estimated.

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

(Thousands)

Industry	October 1962*			August 1963*			September 1963*			October 1963*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining, etc.	617.3	18.1	635.4	593.4	18.1	611.5	592.0	18.1	610.1	588.8	18.1	606.9
Coal mining	464.8	366.1	830.9	476.0	359.9	835.9	468.9	363.9	832.8	466.8	366.5	833.3
Food, drink and tobacco	34.0	8.8	42.8	34.2	8.9	43.1	34.1	8.9	43.0	34.0	8.8	42.8
Grain milling	88.5	61.5	150.0	93.0	63.7	156.7	92.8	63.5	156.3	92.4	63.6	156.0
Bread and flour confectionery	19.1	41.3	60.4	18.7	37.3	56.0	18.7	40.3	59.0	18.7	40.4	59.1
Biscuits	39.7	38.1	77.8	41.3	38.7	80.0	40.2	38.0	78.2	39.7	38.3	78.0
Meat and fish products	22.1	10.7	32.8	23.6	11.5	35.1	22.2	10.8	33.0	21.3	10.3	31.6
Milk products	14.5	4.4	18.9	12.6	3.9	16.5	12.8	3.9	16.7	12.2	4.1	18.3
Sugar	40.9	63.4	104.3	40.1	60.2	100.3	40.4	61.8	102.2	40.5	63.5	104.0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	31.8	50.8	82.6	35.2	49.7	84.9	33.1	50.6	83.7	32.5	52.3	84.8
Fruit and vegetable products	16.2	4.2	20.4	15.8	4.0	19.8	15.8	4.0	19.8	15.8	4.1	19.9
Animal and poultry foods	23.2	18.4	41.6	23.7	17.0	40.7	23.2	17.3	40.5	23.3	17.3	40.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	79.2	20.0	99.2	79.8	19.7	99.5	78.9	19.6	98.5	78.7	19.4	98.1
Brewing and malting	38.3	21.9	60.2	40.4	21.9	62.3	39.4	21.7	61.1	38.5	21.3	59.8
Other drink industries	17.3	22.6	39.9	17.6	23.4	41.0	17.3	23.5	40.8	17.2	23.1	40.3
Tobacco	373.4	141.9	515.3	368.5	139.3	507.8	368.2	139.2	507.4	367.8	139.1	506.9
Chemicals and allied industries	16.4	0.5	16.9	16.1	0.5	16.6	16.1	0.5	16.6	16.1	0.5	16.6
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	27.4	4.1	31.5	26.7	4.0	30.7	26.8	4.0	30.8	26.7	4.0	30.7
Mineral oil refining	6.8	2.3	9.1	6.8	2.3	9.1	6.8	2.3	9.1	6.8	2.3	9.1
Lubricating oils and greases	169.2	44.1	213.3	165.5	43.8	209.3	163.3	43.4	208.7	164.6	43.3	208.1
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	32.9	42.1	75.0	33.8	42.0	75.8	33.6	42.2	75.8	33.4	42.1	76.1
Explosives and fireworks	19.4	9.9	29.3	18.1	9.0	27.1	18.1	8.9	27.0	17.9	8.7	26.6
Paint and printing ink	33.8	13.9	47.7	33.5	13.7	47.2	33.4	13.7	47.1	33.3	13.7	47.0
Vegetable and animal oils, fats, soap, etc.	30.4	14.4	44.8	30.1	14.0	44.1	30.1	13.9	44.0	30.0	13.8	43.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	28.3	5.7	34.0	29.1	5.4	34.5	29.3	5.5	34.8	29.6	5.6	35.2
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	8.8	4.9	13.7	8.8	4.9	13.7	8.7	4.8	13.5	8.8	4.9	13.7
Metal manufacture	520.0	73.8	593.8	510.8	71.6	582.4	513.6	72.0	585.6	515.7	72.0	587.7
Iron and steel (general)	24.5	28.0	52.5	23.4	27.5	50.9	23.5	27.7	51.2	23.6	27.8	51.4
Steel tubes	46.7	8.9	55.6	44.8	8.4	53.2	44.9	8.4	53.3	44.8	8.2	53.0
Iron castings, etc.	106.0	14.0	120.0	104.3	13.8	118.1	104.7	13.9	118.6	105.4	14.0	119.4
Light metals	44.0	10.8	54.8	43.4	10.7	54.1	43.8	10.8	54.6	43.9	10.8	54.7
Copper, brass and other base metals	67.6	15.6	83.2	66.2	15.3	81.5	66.7	15.4	82.1	67.0	15.5	82.5
Engineering and electrical goods	1,581.8	576.7	2,158.5	1,543.2	570.1	2,113.3	1,546.2	577.3	2,123.5	1,548.2	584.5	2,132.7
Agricultural machinery (exc. tractors)	31.1	4.7	35.8	32.3	4.7	37.0	32.4	4.7	37.1	32.5	4.7	37.2
Metal-working machine tools	82.2	14.3	96.5	77.9	13.9	91.8	77.6	13.9	91.5	77.2	13.9	91.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	43.0	13.4	56.4	40.1	12.5	52.6	40.2	12.5	52.7	40.3	12.6	52.9
Industrial engines	34.5	6.2	40.7	33.4	6.0	39.4	32.7	5.8	38.5	32.7	5.8	38.5
Textile machinery and accessories	45.3	7.8	53.1	43.6	7.5	51.1	43.6	7.6	51.2	43.6	7.6	51.2
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	22.6	3.3	25.9	22.6	3.3	25.9	22.8	3.3	26.1	22.9	3.3	26.2
Mechanical handling equipment	50.1	7.7	57.8	47.3	7.5	54.8	47.1	7.5	54.6	46.8	7.5	54.3
Office machinery	43.6	18.4	62.0	40.5	16.4	56.9	40.4	16.4	56.8	40.1	16.5	56.6
Other machinery	285.5	62.0	347.5	279.2	60.4	339.6	279.9	61.0	340.9	280.2	61.5	341.7
Industrial plant and steelwork	136.3	17.4	153.7	128.2	16.4	144.6	128.6	16.4	145.0	128.6	16.4	145.0
Ordnance and small arms	23.6	6.1	29.7	23.1								

Unemployment at 11th November 1963

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 11th November 1963 were:—

	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly unemployed*	325,912	18,547	105,488	13,179	463,126
Temporarily stopped†	8,643	282	2,152	170	11,247
Total	334,555	18,829	107,640	13,349	474,373
Change since 14th October	+6,227	-4,811	+2,641	-4,054	+3

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1963 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8 to 10), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 11th November was 456,143 consisting of 339,916 males and 116,227 females.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1953 to 1963

The following Table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom from 1953 to 1962, and the numbers registered in each month of 1963.

	Great Britain					United Kingdom total
	Wholly unemployed*		Temporarily stopped†		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200
1958	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900
1959	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100
1960	248,200	97,500	11,600	3,100	360,400	392,800
1961	226,300	85,800	23,300	5,300	340,700	376,800
1962	321,900	110,000	23,000	8,300	463,200	499,900
1963—						
14th Jan.	486,974	142,054	174,967	11,104	815,099	861,047
11th Feb.	517,915	142,758	204,029	13,661	878,363	932,946
11th Mar.	496,339	139,746	54,816	11,239	702,140	747,324
8th Apr.	430,556	139,816	26,880	7,367	604,619	644,753
13th May	385,884	132,398	26,635	8,706	553,623	592,448
10th June	345,666	115,036	14,226	4,785	479,713	516,135
15th July	327,885	108,104	9,282	3,955	449,224	484,939
12th Aug.	361,969	129,566	7,036	3,443	502,016	537,445
9th Sept.	347,440	120,568	11,787	5,821	485,616	520,297
14th Oct.	341,693	120,045	10,275	2,357	474,373	506,754
11th Nov.	344,459	118,667	8,925	2,322	474,373	507,962

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 11th November 1963 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	37,648	3,891	11,731	2,792	56,062
Over 1, up to 2	23,263	2,382	8,841	1,786	36,272
Up to 2	60,911	6,273	20,572	4,578	92,334
Over 2, up to 3	17,997	1,611	7,372	1,223	28,203
Over 3, up to 4	14,590	1,099	6,486	831	23,006
Over 4, up to 5	13,469	934	6,208	742	21,353
Over 2, up to 5	46,056	3,644	20,066	2,796	72,562
Over 5, up to 8	33,085	2,044	14,250	1,670	51,049
Over 8	185,860	6,586	50,600	4,135	247,181
Total	325,912	18,547	105,488	13,179	463,126

The rate of unemployment at 11th November was 2.1 per cent. This was the same percentage as at 14th October.

At 11th November 57,264 married women were registered as unemployed.

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 11th November 1963.

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	53,402	2,284	14,355	1,341	71,382	233	4	151	22	410	55,923	15,869
Eastern and Southern	24,717	1,169	7,232	1,028	34,146	231	3	42	4	280	26,120	8,306	34,426
South Western	17,985	733	6,434	862	26,014	173	3	52	3	235	18,898	7,351	26,249
Midlands	32,487	1,368	10,294	1,019	45,168	2,685	74	499	30	3,288	36,614	11,842	48,456
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	24,707	1,192	7,023	1,262	34,184	772	23	199	33	1,027	26,694	8,517	35,211
North Western	53,865	3,229	17,705	1,895	76,694	685	12	674	21	1,392	57,791	20,295	78,086
Northern	38,845	3,971	12,227	2,292	57,335	787	21	142	18	968	43,624	14,679	58,303
Scotland	60,412	3,318	23,442	2,079	89,251	2,898	136	367	38	3,439	66,764	25,926	92,690
Wales	19,492	1,283	6,776	1,401	28,952	179	2	26	1	208	20,956	8,204	29,160
Great Britain	325,912	18,547	105,488	13,179	463,126	8,643	282	2,152	170	11,247	353,384	120,989	474,373
Northern Ireland	22,270	758	9,089	491	32,608	360	33	475	113	981	23,421	10,168	33,589
United Kingdom	348,182	19,305	114,577	13,670	495,734	9,003	315	2,627	283	12,228	376,805	131,157	507,962

Region	Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed*											Wholly unemployed excluding "school-leavers"		
	Percentage rate of unemployment†			Males									Females	
	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks				Over 2 weeks					Total	Change since 14th October
				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	1.6	0.7	1.2	14,420	9,248	6,289	25,729	5,269	3,850	2,204	4,373	70,909	+ 1,678	
Eastern and Southern	1.6	0.9	1.4	6,156	4,128	3,022	12,580	2,266	1,889	1,315	2,790	33,824	+ 837	
South Western	2.2	1.7	2.0	4,314	3,003	2,306	9,095	1,664	1,788	1,424	2,420	25,835	+ 2,128	
Midlands	1.6	0.9	1.4	6,687	4,840	3,198	19,130	2,358	2,151	1,517	5,287	44,520	+ 1,091	
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	1.9	1.1	1.6	5,725	3,918	2,639	13,617	1,946	1,508	1,114	3,717	33,552	+ 845	
North Western	3.1	1.8	2.6	10,380	7,880	5,873	32,961	4,121	3,492	2,338	9,649	75,616	- 252	
Northern	4.9	3.6	4.5	6,585	5,292	3,980	26,959	2,405	2,740	2,203	7,171	55,287	+ 2,083	
Scotland	4.8	3.3	4.2	9,460	8,279	5,558	40,433	3,836	4,057	2,668	14,960	88,277	+ 1,573	
Wales	3.1	2.8	3.0	3,457	3,112	2,264	11,942	1,285	1,387	1,137	4,368	28,323	+ 531	
Great Britain	2.4	1.5	2.1	67,184	49,700	35,129	192,446	25,150	22,862	15,920	54,735	456,143	+ 8,332	
Northern Ireland	7.5	5.6	6.8	3,770	6,412	12,846	1,163	2,864	5,553	—	—	—	—	

* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 498.
† 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 11th November 1963 and the percentage rates of unemployment.

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

	Numbers of persons on Registers at 11th November 1963					Percentage rate of unemployment*	Numbers of persons on Registers at 11th November 1963					Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)		Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	

Principal Towns (by Region)						Development Districts (by Region)—continued									
London and South Eastern	Greater London	39,989	10,579	2,348	52,916	301	1.1	South Western—continued	Newquay and Perranporth	281	196	45	522	1	6.8
	Brighton and Hove	2,421	681	122	3,224	8	3.4		Penzance, St. Ives and St. Mary's	736	255	73	1,064	23	7.9
	Chatham	939	376	158	1,473	—	2.0	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	Bridlington	482	63	19	564	92	6.3
Eastern and Southern	Bedford	435	99	45	579	—	1.3	North Western	Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton-in-Furness	594	671	129	1,394	14	4.2
	†Bournemouth	2,015	610	94	2,719	7	2.7		Merseyside and Prescott	21,363	6,602	2,642	30,607	192	4.9
	Cambridge	332	67	7	406	1	0.6		Ulverston	116	73	9	198	3	3.0
	Ipswich	630	240	45	915	17	1.4		Widnes	479	383	81	943	3	4.4
	Luton	549	97	26	672	84	0.9	Northern	Aspathria, Cockermouth, Maryport and Workington	735	459	209	1,403	5	4.9
	†Norwich	1,698	333	79	2,110	12	2.5		Billingham, Middlesbrough, Redcar, South Bank and Stockton and Thornaby	5,460	1,740	1,134	8,334	162	4.8
	Oxford	347	77	44	468	—	0.9		Bishop Auckland, Crook and Shildon	1,472	282	181	1,935	8	6.3
	†Portsmouth	2,412	925	248	3,585	2	2.5		Blyth	424	95	90	609	17	4.7
	†Reading	452	160	42	654	—	0.9		Chester-le-Street, Birtley and Houghton-le-Spring	1,259	326	389	1,974	25	5.1
	†Slough	496	115	36	647	—	0.6		Consett	351	147	99	597	5	3.0
	†Southampton	2,242	555	144	2,941	—	2.1		Darlington	891	348	74	1,313	13	2.6
	Southend-on-Sea	1,076	242	54	1,372	10	2.5		Durham	710	38	104	852	1	3.1
	Watford	368	113	37	518	4	0.8		Guisborough	102	19	—	121	5	5.1
South Western	†Bristol	2,892	643	186	3,721	6	1.5		Hartlepool	2,109	718	183	3,010	79	5.9
	Exeter	619	184	26	829	—	1.8		Haswell and Horden	587	229	231	1,047	15	5.8
	Gloucester	619	329	103	1,051	5	1.8		Loftus	144	44	—	188	8	4.5
	†Plymouth	1,620	665	107	2,392	14									

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: NOVEMBER 1963

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 11th November 1963, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (1958). Figures are shown for each

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

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	12,564	1,732	2,618	158	15,182	1,890	17,072	18,253	2,031	20,284
Agriculture and horticulture	9,324	1,691	2,399	156	9,563	1,847	11,410	12,321	1,985	14,306
Fishing	2,768	12	2,379	1	5,147	13	5,160	5,427	15	5,442
Mining and quarrying	8,508	199	86	1	8,594	200	8,794	8,742	204	8,946
Coal mining	7,542	153	3	1	7,545	154	7,699	7,545	154	7,699
Food, drink and tobacco	9,711	6,325	21	60	9,732	6,385	16,117	10,438	7,263	17,701
Bread and flour confectionery	2,134	741	5	4	2,139	745	2,884	2,306	814	3,120
Other food industries* (211, 213-229)	5,008	4,441	13	47	5,021	4,488	9,509	5,420	4,832	10,252
Drink industries* (231, 239)	2,152	928	2	9	2,154	937	3,091	2,246	968	3,214
Tobacco	417	215	1	—	418	215	633	466	649	1,115
Chemicals and allied industries	5,518	1,845	15	36	5,533	1,881	7,414	5,628	1,911	7,539
Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.* (261-263)	1,101	85	—	—	1,101	85	1,186	1,106	87	1,193
Chemicals and dyes	2,569	453	14	4	2,583	457	3,040	2,647	470	3,117
Metal manufacture	8,146	898	1,210	75	9,356	973	10,329	9,428	977	10,405
Iron and steel* (311-313)	6,718	593	1,196	59	7,914	652	8,566	7,973	654	8,627
Engineering and electrical goods	18,040	6,383	985	171	19,025	6,554	25,579	19,696	6,851	26,547
Mechanical engineering* (331-352)	12,925	2,739	900	146	13,825	2,885	16,710	14,251	3,012	17,263
Radio and other electronic apparatus	1,455	1,301	6	6	1,461	1,307	2,768	1,579	1,367	2,946
Domestic electric appliances	806	510	2	1	808	511	1,319	835	543	1,378
Other electrical industries* (361-363, 369)	2,854	1,833	77	18	2,931	1,851	4,782	3,031	1,929	4,960
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	14,458	298	202	2	14,660	300	14,960	15,809	317	16,126
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	13,343	221	198	2	13,541	223	13,764	14,493	240	14,733
Vehicles	5,993	1,015	1,674	100	7,667	1,115	8,782	7,797	1,153	8,950
Motor vehicle manufacturing	2,235	493	739	59	2,974	552	3,526	3,023	558	3,581
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle, pedal cycle mfg.	402	115	112	29	514	144	658	522	144	666
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	1,594	311	804	12	2,398	323	2,721	2,461	348	2,809
Locomotives, railway carriages, etc.* (384, 385)	1,649	63	18	—	1,667	63	1,730	1,673	63	1,736
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	6,373	2,449	292	148	6,665	2,597	9,262	6,803	2,638	9,441
Textiles	6,520	5,317	627	613	7,147	5,930	13,077	8,006	7,149	15,225
Spinning, doubling, cotton, flax, man-made fibres	1,310	897	32	98	1,342	995	2,337	1,663	1,465	3,128
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	732	931	47	257	1,767	1,188	1,967	1,015	1,602	2,617
Woollen and worsted	1,541	1,091	86	63	1,627	1,154	2,781	1,659	1,196	2,855
Jute	486	136	—	1	486	137	623	490	140	630
Hosiery and other knitted goods	377	656	337	109	714	765	1,479	754	879	1,633
Textile finishing	779	379	119	60	898	439	1,337	990	527	1,517
Leather, leather goods and fur	715	341	2	16	717	357	1,074	732	379	1,111
Clothing and footwear	1,968	4,612	148	227	2,116	4,839	6,955	2,254	6,046	8,300
Footwear	517	476	11	26	528	502	1,030	535	536	1,071
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	4,826	1,082	113	228	4,939	1,310	6,249	5,137	1,345	6,482
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	1,516	186	15	8	1,531	194	1,725	1,623	202	1,825
Pottery	749	377	95	216	844	593	1,437	854	604	1,458
Glass	1,122	375	1	—	1,123	375	1,498	1,133	386	1,519
Timber, furniture, etc.	3,821	649	85	20	3,906	669	4,575	4,080	700	4,780
Timber	1,429	134	4	—	1,433	134	1,567	1,508	140	1,648
Furniture and upholstery	1,279	198	28	11	1,307	209	1,516	1,359	225	1,584
Paper, printing and publishing	2,979	2,192	11	7	2,990	2,199	5,189	3,117	2,337	5,454
Paper, board, cartons, etc.* (481-483)	1,438	1,221	—	4	1,438	1,225	2,663	1,474	1,300	2,774
Printing, publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	1,541	971	11	3	1,552	974	2,526	1,643	1,037	2,680
Other manufacturing industries	3,519	1,952	78	4	3,597	1,956	5,553	3,682	2,051	5,733
Rubber	1,452	461	60	1	1,512	462	1,974	1,541	494	2,035
Plastics moulding and fabricating	871	425	2	—	873	425	1,298	877	429	1,306
Total, all manufacturing industries	92,587	35,358	5,463	1,707	98,050	37,065	135,115	102,607	41,487	144,094
Construction	64,568	645	115	—	64,683	645	65,328	71,764	703	72,467
Gas, electricity and water	3,378	212	16	1	3,394	213	3,607	3,585	226	3,811
Transport and communication	28,266	2,472	274	14	28,540	2,486	31,026	30,277	2,562	32,839
Railways	4,811	348	8	—	4,819	348	5,167	4,926	350	5,276
Road passenger transport	3,034	795	26	4	3,060	799	3,859	3,351	816	4,167
Road haulage contracting	3,833	157	12	1	3,845	158	4,003	3,999	160	4,159
Sea transport	8,171	124	125	3	8,296	127	8,423	8,725	130	8,855
Port and inland water transport	2,629	41	86	—	2,715	41	2,756	3,227	41	3,268
Postal services and telecommunications	3,507	552	2	6	3,509	558	4,067	3,719	596	4,315
Distributive trades	34,069	19,538	115	183	34,184	19,721	53,905	36,145	21,290	57,435
Insurance, banking and finance	5,584	1,225	6	4	5,590	1,229	6,819	5,733	1,310	7,043
Professional and scientific services	5,918	6,964	19	24	5,937	6,988	12,925	6,177	7,668	13,845
Miscellaneous services	36,002	27,100	146	217	36,148	27,317	63,465	37,776	29,166	66,942
Entertainment, sport, betting* (881-883)	7,935	2,645	45	65	7,980	2,710	10,690	8,330	2,781	11,111
Catering, hotels, etc.	15,875	15,146	28	49	15,903	15,195	31,098	16,543	15,942	32,485
Motor repairers, distributors, garages, etc.	4,537	859	26	1	4,563	860	5,423	4,809	928	5,737
Public administration	21,928	3,380	67	13	21,995	3,393	25,388	22,971	3,683	26,654
National government service	8,930	1,883	3	3	8,934	1,886	10,820	9,385	2,079	11,464
Local government service	12,998	1,497	63	10	13,061	1,507	14,568	13,586	1,604	15,190
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,640	138	—	—	1,640	138	1,778	1,711	165	1,876
Other persons not classified by industry	29,447	19,704	—	—	29,447	19,704	49,151	31,064	20,662	51,726
Aged 18 and over	24,904	17,264	—	—	24,904	17,264	42,168	26,345	18,120	44,465
Aged under 18	4,543	2,440	—	—	4,543	2,440	6,983	4,719	2,542	7,261
GRAND TOTAL†	344,459	118,667	8,925	2,322	353,384	120,989	474,373	376,805	131,157	507,962

* 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 (7,459 males and 296 females in Great Britain and 7,934 males and 324 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 9th October and 6th November 1963, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

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

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

The Table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 6th November 1963 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 6th November 1963. A Regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the Table.

	Five weeks ended 9th October 1963		Four weeks ended 6th November 1963		Total number of placings 6th Dec. 1962 to 6th Nov. 1963 (48 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	Placings	Vacancies unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	92,177	81,415	74,635	80,460	830,997
Boys under 18	29,663	24,484	16,986	25,601	222,192
Women aged 18 and over	54,115	78,602	42,131	76,731	444,086
Girls under 18	21,345	30,745	12,899	31,604	200,708
Total	197,300	215,246	146,651	214,396	1,697,983

Industry group	Placings during four weeks ended 6th November 1963					Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 6th November 1963				
	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	2,333	665	2,195	106	5,299	1,241	1,417	325	230	3,213
Mining and quarrying	454	163	41	12	670	2,190	829	28	20	3,067
Coal mining	264	149	23	6	442	1,910	800	11	6	2,727
Food, drink and tobacco	2,329	556	3,773	590	7,248	1,063	473	2,426	1,091	5,053
Chemicals and allied industries	1,323	237	692	232	2,484	981	303	949	469	2,702
Metal manufacture	2,664	405	367	94	3,530	1,966	537	410	268	3,181
Engineering and electrical goods	7,820	1,600	4,235	869	14,524	10,370	2,526	6,328	2,082	21,306
Engineering, including scientific instruments, etc.	5,480	1,122	1,556	419	8,577	6,832	1,806	2,093	841	11,572
Electrical goods and machinery	2,340	478	2,679	450	5,947	3,538	720	4,235	1,241	9,734
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3,453	130	94	23	3,700	1,027	103	33	18	1,181
Vehicles	2,897	253								

Statistics of Local Unemployment: Grouping of Employment Exchange Areas

Column 1 of the Table on page 497 of this GAZETTE shows for some of the principal towns the number of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 11th November 1963 and the relevant percentage rates of unemployment.

In areas where two or more Employment Exchanges have been grouped to enable the calculation of a percentage rate (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1960, page 134), only the main town has been named and has been identified by a dagger(†). Details of Employment Exchanges included in each group are given below.

Eastern and Southern

Bournemouth including Christchurch and Poole.
Norwich including Loddon, Acle and Wroxham.
Portsmouth including Fareham, Gosport and Havant.
Reading including Henley-on-Thames.
Slough including Maidenhead and Windsor.
Southampton including Eastleigh, Hythe and Woolston.

South Western

Bristol including Avonmouth, Kingswood and Westbury-on-Trym.
Plymouth including Devonport and Saltash.

Midlands

Birmingham including Aston, Handsworth, Selly Oak, Small Heath and Washwood Heath.
Chesterfield including Clay Cross, Eckington and Staveley.
Derby including Castle Donington.
Mansfield including Shirebrook.
Nottingham including Arnold, Basford and Bulwell, Beeston, Hucknall and Netherfield.
Stoke-on-Trent including Burslem, Hanley and Longton.

Yorkshire and Lincolnshire

Barnsley including Hoyland, Royston and Wombwell.
Bradford including Shipley.
Hull including Hessle.
Leeds including Hosforth and Stanningley.
Sheffield including Attercliffe and Woodhouse.

North Western

Manchester including Levenshulme, Newton Heath, Openshaw, Stretford, Withington and Wythenshawe.
Salford including Eccles and Swinton.
Oldham and Chadderton including Failsworth, Royton and Shaw.

Northern

Carlisle including Brampton.

Scotland

Edinburgh including Dalkeith, Leith, Loanhead and Portobello.

Wales

Cardiff including Barry, Bute Docks, Llantwit Major and Penarth.
Newport including Newport Docks.
Swansea including Morriston and Swansea Docks.

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 16th April 1963 (the last date on which a count was taken) was 653,362, compared with 659,605 at 15th October 1962.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 11th November 1963 was 59,563, of whom 51,863 were males and 7,700 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment ..	46,483	6,958	53,441
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions* ..	5,380	742	6,122
Total ..	51,863	7,700	59,563

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 6th November 1963 was 5,598, including 4,496 men, 884 women and 218 young persons. In addition there were 78 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the Tables on pages 496 to 498.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 4th November 1963.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons admitted to courses during period ..	885	101	986
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period ..	1,555	200	1,755
Number of persons who completed courses during period ..	757	84	841

Up to 4th November 1963, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 152,922, including 4,355 blind persons.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in October

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in October 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.

Pending changes in Divisional organisation, from July 1963 until the end of this year, Northumberland and Cumberland are shown separately and the North Western Division is shown as Lancs. and North Wales.

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 26th Oct. 1963	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 28th Sept. 1963	4 weeks ended 27th Oct. 1962
Northumberland ..	29,800	Nil	— 1,500
Cumberland ..	3,700	Nil	— Nil
Durham ..	73,500	— 500	— 6,400
Yorkshire ..	111,600	— 600	— 3,500
Lancs. & North Wales ..	36,300	— 400	— 3,200
East Midlands ..	87,900	— 300	— 2,000
West Midlands ..	38,400	— 100	— 1,700
South Western ..	77,900	— 500	— 2,500
South Eastern ..	5,200	Nil	— 200
England and Wales ..	464,300	— 2,400	— 21,000
Scotland ..	54,900	— 400	— 7,100
Great Britain ..	519,200	— 2,800	— 28,100

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 October about 1,600 persons were recruited to, and about 4,400 persons left, National Coal Board mines: the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,800 compared with a net decrease of 2,000 during the five weeks of the previous month.

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

Absence Percentage (N.C.B. Mines)

	October 1963	September 1963	October 1962
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary ..	7.28	7.75	7.82
Involuntary ..	10.56	10.24	9.09
All workers:			
Voluntary ..	5.56	5.90	5.92
Involuntary ..	10.47	10.11	9.12

The output per man-shift of face-workers at National Coal Board mines was 99.48 cwt. in October, compared with 96.66 cwt. in the previous month and 93.17 cwt. in October 1962. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 33.67 cwt. in October; for September 1963 and October 1962 it was 32.62 and 32.00 cwt., respectively.

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 19th November 1963, and the corresponding figures for 15th October 1963 and 20th November 1962. 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	(Thousands)					
	Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial injury		
	19th Nov. 1963	15th Oct. 1963	20th Nov. 1962	19th Nov. 1963	15th Oct. 1963	20th Nov. 1962
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex ..	87.4	86.9	85.1	3.3	3.3	3.3
Remainder ..	74.6	74.5	72.6	3.4	3.5	3.2
Eastern ..	72.2	46.9	45.7	2.5	2.3	2.3
Southern ..	36.4	35.7	35.0	1.7	1.8	1.7
South Western ..	54.4	53.5	52.8	2.6	2.5	2.4
Midland ..	81.3	82.0	78.1	4.8	4.9	4.4
North Midland ..	57.5	57.7	54.7	5.6	5.9	5.1
East and West Ridings ..	88.2	88.4	83.0	9.3	9.8	8.0
North Western ..	160.6	160.3	151.8	8.6	8.5	7.3
Northern ..	72.1	71.7	66.7	8.2	8.1	7.0
Scotland ..	124.4	120.8	119.5	9.4	9.5	8.8
Wales ..	71.0	70.9	66.7	8.4	8.9	7.0
Total, Great Britain ..	955.1	949.3	911.1	67.8	69.0	60.4

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 19th November 1963 represented 4.7 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th November 1963, according to the type of employment permitted.*

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours† ..	45,304	1,860	5,457	52,621
Double day shifts‡ ..	20,157	1,162	1,979	23,298
Long spells ..	9,910	394	1,308	11,612
Night shifts ..	3,836	785	—	4,621
Part-time work§ ..	6,477	—	—	6,477
Saturday afternoon work ..	1,774	22	56	1,852
Sunday work ..	2,002	120	43	2,165
Miscellaneous ..	3,880	84	27	3,991
Total ..	93,340	4,427	8,870	106,637

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

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

‡ Includes 2,952 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following Table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in November 1963 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.

	October 1963	November 1963
Places under the Factories Act ..	51	42
Mines and quarries* ..	22	27
Seamen ..	4	5
Railway service ..	9	12

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for November 1963. 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	October 1963	November 1963
Textile and connected processes ..	1	1
Clay, pottery, cement, etc. ..	1	—
Metal extraction, refining and conversion ..	—	—
Metal casting ..	2	2
Metal rolling, drawing, extrusion and forging ..	1	1
Miscellaneous metal processes ..	2	2
Shipbuilding and repairing ..	3	3
Constructional engineering, boiler making ..	—	—
Locomotive and railway equipment ..	1	1
Non-rail vehicles and aircraft ..	1	1
Other machine and metal manufacture and repair ..	2	2
Electrical engineering ..	1	1
Woodworking processes ..	1	1
Miscellaneous chemical manufacture, paint, oil refining, soap ..	—	—
Coal gas, coke ovens, patent fuel ..	1	1
Wearing apparel ..	—	—
Paper and printing ..	2	2
Milling ..	—	—
Food ..	—	—
Drink ..	1	1
Electricity generation ..	—	—
Rubber ..	—	—
Other factory processes ..	2	2

Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factories Act 1961

Building operations ..	10
Works of engineering construction ..	6
Docks and warehouses ..	4
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ..	42

Mines and quarries*	Railway service			
Coal mines:	Brakemen and goods guards ..	2		
Underground ..	20	Engine drivers and motormen ..	1	
Surface ..	7	Firemen ..	—	
Other stratified mines ..	—	Labourers ..	—	
Miscellaneous mines ..	—	Mechanics ..	—	
Quarries ..	—	Passenger guards ..	—	
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES ..	27	Permanent-way men ..	5	
		Porters ..	1	
		Shunters ..	—	
Seamen	Trading vessels ..	2	Other grades ..	2
Fishing vessels ..	3	Contractors' servants ..	1	
TOTAL, SEAMEN ..	5	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ..	12	

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases and deaths in Great Britain reported during November 1963 under the Factories Act 1961 are shown below. The figures are provisional.

I. Cases	II. Deaths		
Lead poisoning ..	3	Anthrax ..	1
Compressed air illness ..	11	Benzene poisoning ..	1
Anthrax ..	4	Epitheliomatous ulceration ..	1
Epitheliomatous ulceration ..	6		
Chromic ulceration ..	14		
Mercurial poisoning ..	1		
TOTAL, CASES ..	39	TOTAL, DEATHS ..	3

* For mines and quarries weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 26th October 1963 and the 5 weeks ended 30th November 1963.

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 3,156,200 in April, compared with 3,157,500 (revised figure) in the previous month and 3,069,500 in April 1962. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in October is estimated at 21,758, compared with 26,575 in September and 33,952 in October 1962.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during September was 24,792, compared with 24,185 in the previous month and 34,469 in September 1962. The average daily number of partially unemployed persons in September was 10,651.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 19th October was 6,576,000, compared with 6,565,000 at 21st September and 6,326,000 at 20th October 1962. Persons wholly unemployed at 19th October are estimated at 265,000 or 3.9 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 250,000 or 3.7 per cent. at 21st September and 283,000 or 4.3 per cent. at 20th October 1962.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of August the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 9,100 or 1.2 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 1.1 per cent. at the end of July. The comparable figure at the end of August 1962 was 1.2 per cent.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of October was 114,238, of whom 21,252 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 110,240 and 20,232 at the beginning of the previous month and 147,955 and 17,193 at the beginning of October 1962.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of October was 105,105, compared with 96,016 at the end of the previous month and 92,914 at the end of October 1962. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 9,230, 8,491 and 9,070.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 19th October was 39,238, compared with 37,279 at 21st September and 37,973 at 20th October 1962.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of October was 25,415; this figure included 814 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of September the respective figures were 24,975 and 864, and at the end of October 1962 they were 28,653 and 821.

NEW ZEALAND

The latest figures available from the Department of Labour give an estimate of the total labour force in April 1963 as 938,900, compared with 917,400 in October 1962 and 919,000 in April 1962. Latest figures on unemployment show that 1,001 persons were unemployed in August, compared with 1,237 in July and 1,528 in August 1962.

SOUTH AFRICA

Figures published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show the index of employment in May as 118.1 (1953-54 = 100), compared with 118.3 in the previous month and 115.5 in May 1962. The number of persons registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed is shown as 22,191 in May compared with 21,623 in April and 32,561 in May 1962.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 79,033 at the end of June, compared with 88,010 at the end of the previous month and 80,835 at the end of June 1962.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that at the middle of October the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 18,142, compared with 16,643 in September and

19,287 in October 1962. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for October numbered 12,664 or 0.9 per cent. of all members, compared with 0.8 per cent. in the previous month and 1.0 per cent. in October 1962.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of October who were wholly unemployed was 194 or 0.1 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 171 or 0.1 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 324 or 0.2 per thousand at the end of October 1962.

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 57,603,000 in August, compared with 57,437,000 (revised figure) in July and 56,329,000 in August 1962. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in August was 12,679,000, compared with 12,579,000 (revised figure) in July and 12,624,000 in August 1962. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of September was about 3,516,000 or 4.8 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 3,857,000 or 5.2 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 3,512,000 or 4.9 per cent. at the middle of September 1962.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index base year*	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					Nil	+4
Finland...	1957	July 1963	{ All items Food	120 120	-1	+4
France (Paris) ..	1956-57	Sept. 1963	{ All items Food	151.9 151.8	+1.2 +1.8	+9.9 +10.9
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958	Oct. 1963	{ All items Food	112.1 110.1	+0.8 +1.3	+3.6 +3.8
Italy (large towns)	1938*	Aug. 1963	{ All items Food	81.02 86.97	+0.21 +0.24	+6.14 +5.95
Luxembourg ..	1948	Oct. 1963	{ All items Food	138.72 143.58	-0.68 -1.46	+5.23 +6.11
Netherlands ..	1959-60‡	Sept. 1963	{ All items Food	107 109	+3 +5	‡ ‡
Norway ..	1959	Sept. 1963	{ All items Food	110.5 108	-0.3 -1	+0.7 -3
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	Sept. 1963	{ All items Food	118.0 116.1	-0.1 -0.4	+1.2 +1.9
Spain ..	1958	Aug. 1963	{ All items Food	128.7 131.1	+1.3 +0.9	+11.1 +12.2
Switzerland ..	1939	Oct. 1963	{ All items Food	203.6 219.9	+0.8 +0.8	+7.5 +8.9
Other countries						
Canada ..	1949	Oct. 1963	{ All items Food	133.6 130.4	+0.2 -0.9	+2.1 +3.2
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952	Aug. 1963	{ All items Food	108.4 101.95	-0.9 -1.69	+2.2 +1.24
India (all-India)	1949	Aug. 1963	{ All items Food	136 137	+1 Nil	+3 +3
Israel ..	1959	Apr. 1963	{ All items Food	123.8 113.7	+0.5 Nil	+8.3 +7.5
New Zealand ..	1955*	Sept. 1963	{ All items Food	1233 1134	+98 +178	+23 +24
Rhodesia, Northern	1962	Sept. 1963	{ All items Food	101.9 99.2	-0.1 -0.7	+0.9 -0.1
Rhodesia, Southern	1962	Sept. 1963	{ All items Food	101.4 100.5	-0.2 -0.4	+0.6 -0.4
South Africa (9 urban areas)	1958	July 1963	{ All items Food	106.4 104.4	+0.2 +0.5	+0.7 +0.6
United States ..	1957-59	Sept. 1963	{ All items Food	107.1 105.4	Nil -0.6	+1.0 +0.6

* Index base is 100 except for Italy (1) and New Zealand (1000).
† 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.
‡ Provisional.
§ Except British Road Services, sea transport, postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport.
¶ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
‡ Earnings of employees paid monthly have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers showing the changes in earnings between January and October 1963 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 7 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 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*

January 1963 = 100

Industry group	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963
Manufacturing industries									
Food, drink and tobacco ..	100.2	102.7	103.6	105.3	107.3	105.7	104.3	103.3	103.4
Chemicals and allied industries ..	99.4	101.2	103.3	106.0	106.5	105.1	103.6	105.7	106.2
Metal manufacture ..	102.4	104.0	103.0	105.3	105.9	107.2	106.4	108.0	109.0
Engineering and electrical goods ..	100.4	102.1	100.4	104.5	104.5	104.5	102.8	103.6	104.8
Shipbuilding and ship repairing ..	99.8	99.4	102.2	103.5	107.2	105.7	101.1	103.8	104.8
Marine engineering ..	99.6	101.3	98.5	102.8	104.9	103.7	104.1	105.1	107.5
Vehicles ..	101.8	104.3	100.0	105.2	105.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	106.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	101.3	103.8	101.6	105.3	106.6	108.5	105.9	106.9	108.3
Textiles ..	100.9	103.0	99.3	104.1	105.4	106.9	104.4	104.4	106.5
Leather, leather goods and fur ..	100.8	103.2	102.9	106.0	109.8	107.5	106.1	106.7	107.0
Clothing and footwear ..	100.8	102.6	102.5	105.1	105.6	108.4	105.0	105.7	107.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. ..	102.4	106.0	106.3	109.6	115.5	109.3	108.3	110.6	112.3
Timber, furniture, etc. ..	103.3	107.7	111.8	107.7	111.0	112.0	110.3	114.1	114.3
Paper and paper products ..	99.6	104.2	102.4	106.5	111.2	106.9	103.8	105.6	105.9
Printing and publishing ..	101.2	103.0	106.3	108.4	107.8	106.1	104.4	106.5	107.1
Other manufacturing industries ..	101.2	104.0	102.8	108.4	109.2	109.4	107.4	107.8	108.1
All manufacturing industries ..	101.0	103.2	101.9	105.5	106.6	106.3	104.6	105.5	106.7
Other industries and services									
Agriculture ..	98.0	100.4	105.6	105.7	106.3	107.7	107.3	114.4†	111.5‡
Mining and quarrying ..	102.6	103.1	102.8	105.9	103.9	103.5	105.9	105.6	106.0
Construction ..	105.0	112.0	110.5	115.6	115.3	117.5	112.1	110.3	110.8
Gas, electricity and water ..	99.0	99.9	99.3	101.8	101.7	103.4	100.6	101.2	101.2
Transport and communications§	99.7	100.4	101.0	104.5	105.8	105.3	104.4	104.7	104.4
Miscellaneous services¶	100.8	103.7	105.6	107.0	109.6	106.4	104.6	104.8	104.9
All industries and services covered ..	101.3	103.8	103.0	106.6	107.4	107.3	105.6	106.0†	106.8

Employees paid monthly*

Industry group	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963	Oct. 1963
Manufacturing industries									
Food, drink and tobacco ..	98.3	107.5	99.3	98.8	104.3	100.5	98.5	99.5	98.9
Chemicals and allied industries ..	113.0	98.8	97.1	96.9	103.5	99.0	97.8	98.1	98.3
Metal manufacture ..	103.2	107.6	99.7	100.9	101.3	102.5	101.7	100.9	101.9
Engineering and electrical goods ..	100.0	102.7	100.9	101.8	102.2	101.1	100.3	100.1	101.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing ..	104.6	106.0	101.3	102.0	110.1	101.9	101.5	104.1	104.3
Marine engineering ..	101.7	100.5	97.4	99.5	102.8	99.1	98.5	98.1	98.7
Vehicles ..	101.8	102.7	101.4	102.2	102.8	102.4	102.9	101.6	101.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	105.9	103.5	99.0	98.7	104.3	102.2	101.6	100.1	99.0
Textiles ..	102.1	104.1	101.5	101.2	102.3	102.8	100.3	100.9	102.2
Leather, leather goods and fur ..	99.5	113.3	103.9	104.6	108.6	104.0	105.1	104.7	108.6
Clothing and footwear ..	102.9	108.9	96.9	97.5	97.9	99.1	96.1	95.2	96.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. ..	101.3	101.4	98.7	98.9	111.7	100.7	99.2	98.1	98.5
Timber, furniture, etc. ..	93.8	102.1	95.8	98.6	99.1	98.8	96.1	101.0	97.1
Paper and paper products ..	102.7	104.0	99.7	102.5	101.2	98.6	97.5	97.9	99.3
Printing and publishing ..	101.7	105.4	98.4	102.2	102.3	99.8	100.0	97.7	98.5
Other manufacturing industries ..	101.5	106.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.3	99.1	99.1	99.8
All manufacturing industries ..	102.9	103.4	99.6	100.1	102.8	100.8	99.8	99.6	100.1
Other industries and services									
Agriculture ..	100.3	99.8	99.3	101.6	102.8	103.9	103.9	103.8	102.5
Mining and quarrying ..	99.0	103.1	103.9	105.0	103.2	102.5	101.8	100.3	100.3
Construction ..	100.4	101.3	102.9	105.5	103.3	103.4	103.3	102.6	102.6
Gas, electricity and water ..	101.4	105.0	102.9	104.2	104.9	103.6	104.8	102.6	104.1
Transport and communications§	95.9	104.1	101.6	101.0	103.6	101.7	100.8	104.4	100.0
All industries and services covered ..	102.0	103.3	100.4	101.1	103.0	101.4	100.6	100.3	100.6

All employees¶

Industry group	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 1963	May 1963	June 1963	July 1963	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1963
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WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

INDICES FOR 30th NOVEMBER 1963
(31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 30th November 1963 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
1963 Oct.	134.7	95.0	141.7	131.9	95.0	138.9
1963 Nov.	135.7	94.9	143.0	132.5	95.0	139.5

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
1962 October ..	130.4	131.8	137.0	130.9
November ..	131.1	132.8	138.2	131.7
December ..	131.3	133.3	138.7	132.0
1963 January ..	131.6	133.6	139.0	132.3
February ..	131.9	133.7	139.3	132.5
March ..	132.2	134.0	139.5	132.8
April ..	133.1	134.4	140.5	133.7
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	136.1	141.3	134.6
October ..	134.0	136.4	141.3	134.7
November ..	135.0	137.6	142.8	135.7

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
1962 October ..	129.0	131.1	135.9	129.6
November ..	129.2	131.1	136.1	129.8
December ..	129.4	131.4	136.4	130.1
1963 January ..	129.6	131.6	136.5	130.3
February ..	129.7	131.6	136.6	130.3
March ..	129.9	132.1	136.9	130.6
April ..	130.3	132.6	137.4	131.0
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	134.0	138.4	132.0
October ..	131.1	133.9	138.3	131.9
November ..	131.4	135.4	139.4	132.5

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	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1962 October ..	131	130	133	126	128	126	127	134	132
November ..	136	130	134	126	129	126	127	134	132
December ..	137	130	136	128	129	126	127	134	132
1963 January ..	138	130	137	128	129	126	127	134	132
February ..	138	131	137	128	129	127	127	134	133
March ..	138	131	137	128	129	127	127	134	133
April ..	138	136	137	128	129	127	127	134	133
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	129	129	133	141	140

Date	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
1959	118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119	118
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
1962 October ..	136	134	130	135	126	130	133	136	133
November ..	136	134	130	135	126	132	136	136	133
December ..	136	134	130	135	126	132	138	136	133
1963 January ..	136	136	130	135	127	134	138	136	133
February ..	136	136	130	137	130	134	138	136	133
March ..	136	137	136	137	130	134	138	138	133
April ..	137	137	136	137	132	135	138	139	135
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 ..	138	137	136	137	134	135	139	140	137
September ..	139	137	136	137	134	135	139	143	137
October ..	138	137	136	137	134	135	139	143	139
November ..	138	137	136	142	134	135	139	143	141

* 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
1962 October ..	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
November ..	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
December ..	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
1963 January ..	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
February ..	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
March ..	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
April ..	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1
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	95.0	94.8	94.9

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
1962 October ..	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
November ..	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
December ..	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
1963 January ..	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
February ..	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
March ..	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
April ..	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.1
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	95.1
September ..	95.1	94.7	94.9	95.0
October ..	95.1	94.7	94.9	95.0
November ..	95.1	94.7	94.9	95.0

Index of Hourly Rates of Wages

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

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

Hourly Rates of Wages

VI.—All Industries and Services

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1962 October ..	137.1	138.7	144.1	137.7
November ..	137.9	139.8	145.4	138.5
December ..	138.1	140.2	145.9	138.8
1963 January ..	138.4	140.6	146.2	139.1
February ..	138.8	140.6	146.5	139.4
March ..	139.0	141.0	146.7	139.7
April ..	140.0	141.4	147.8	140.6
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 ..	141.0	143.3	148.7	141.7
October ..	141.0	143		

Movements in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Major settlements reported during November

Four long-term agreements were notified during the month. The settlement for domestic and ancillary grades in the Health Services was similar to that recently concluded for local authorities' manual workers in England and Wales, increases of 7s. a week for men and of 5s. 10d. for women becoming payable from November 1963, 1964 and 1965, respectively, and for workers with more than five years' service, additional increases of 7s. a week for men and of 5s. 3d. for women from April 1964. Workers in the furniture manufacturing and associated industries are to have their normal weekly hours of work reduced by one hour and their supplementary cost-of-living allowance increased by 3d. an hour in April 1964 and again in June 1966. The present arrangements for cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments based on movements in the official index of retail prices are to continue during the period covered by the agreement. A two-year agreement in the footwear manufacturing industry provides for increases for timeworkers of 5s. a week for men and of 7s. for women, with appropriate percentage additions to piece rates, with effect from March 1964, and for normal weekly hours of work to be reduced from 42½ to 41½, without loss of pay, from March 1965; future adjustments under the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements are to take place at half-yearly intervals instead of monthly. In the cast stone and concrete products industry, there are to be increases of 3½d., 2½d. and 3d. an hour in April 1964, 1965 and 1966, respectively.

Under the terms of an agreement made between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions on 26th November, skilled workers received increases of 10s. 6d. a week, semi-skilled 10s. and unskilled 9s. 6d. from 2nd December. The settlement was subsequently referred to the National Incomes Commission for examination.

Other agreements notified during November included Vauxhall Motors (increases in hourly rates of 5d., 4½d. or 4d., and normal weekly hours of work reduced from 41½ to 40, January 1964), heavy steel manufacture (increases of varying amounts ranging from 7s. to 9s. 4d. a week, 3rd November), petroleum distribution (increases of amounts ranging from 9s. to 12s. 6d. a week for men and from 6s. 6d. to 8s. for women, 25th November), trawler fishing (increase of 1s. a day for men on articles, 25th November), wallpaper manufacture (increase of 3½ per cent., with retrospective effect to 1st October) and the home grown timber industry (increases of 2½d. an hour for men and of 2½d. for women, 2nd December).

Increases in statutory minimum rates of 6s. a week for men and of 4s. 3d. for women and an average reduction of one hour in normal weekly hours of work, with effect from 6th January 1964, have been proposed by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board.

The principal cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments notified during November included general printing (increases of 5s. 6d. a week for men and of 4s. 3d. for women, operative from the first pay day in January), furniture manufacture and associated industries (increase of ½d. an hour, with effect from the first full pay-week in January) and footwear manufacture (increase of 5s. a week from the first pay day in January).

The settlements, statutory wages regulation orders and cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments made during the month have operative dates from 1st January 1963 to February 1967 and it is estimated that their implementation will add £1,580,000 to the basic full-time weekly rates of wages of 3,455,000 workers and will reduce the normal weekly hours of work of 210,000 workers by an average of 1½ hours. (Increases for approximately 52,000 workers amounting to £24,000 are already included in the Table in the adjoining column.)*

Changes coming into operation during November

Details have already been given of the November settlements affecting the petroleum distributive industry and trawler fishing, which came into operation within the month. The November changes in the construction group of industries were the direct or indirect outcome of three major settlements concluded during the preceding twelve months, under which civil engineering construction workers and building operatives in England and Wales received increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen and of 2d. for labourers, and building operatives in Scotland received increases of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen and of 3d. for labourers in conjunction with the introduction of a 40-hour week.

Other industries affected by changes during November as the

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES COMING INTO OPERATION DURING NOVEMBER

(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 1963," 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
Freestone and sandstone quarrying	Yorkshire (8)	First full pay week commencing on or after 4 Nov.	Male workers	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen and machinemen, and of proportional amounts for labourers and young learners. Rates after change for workers 21 and over: craftsmen, grade 1, 5s. 9½d. an hour, 2, 5s. 8d., 3, 5s. 6½d., labourers 4s. 9½d., ordinary machinemen (after 4 years' service) 5s. 9½d., kerb machinemen (after 1 year's service) 5s. 8½d.; young learners—1s. 5½d. at 15 rising to 5s. 1d. at 20.

* 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.

result of settlements or statutory wages regulation orders made at earlier dates included agriculture in England and Wales (increases of 7s. or 7s. 6d. a week for men and of varying amounts for other workers and normal weekly hours of work reduced from 46 to 45), licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants (increases of varying amounts, according to occupation), wholesale mantle and costume making and ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (general increase of 2½d. an hour, irrespective of current earnings, and minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates adjusted by increases of 4d. an hour), motor vehicle manufacture (increases of 3½d. or 4½d. an hour for hourly-paid workers employed by the Ford Motor Company), biscuit manufacture (increases of 7s. a week for men and of 6s. for women) and forestry (average normal weekly hours of work reduced from 43 to 42).

The industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale increases during the month were metal manufacture and mining and quarrying.

Estimates of the effect of the changes coming into operation during November indicate that 2,200,000 workers received increases of £1,025,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and 525,000 workers had their normal weekly hours of work reduced by an average of 1½ hours.* Of the total increase of £1,025,000 about £628,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreements, £225,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £170,000 from direct negotiations between employers and trade unions, and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

Analysis of changes during the period January–November

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	512,000	£ 172,300	428,000	428,500
Mining and quarrying	328,000	171,700	1,000	1,600
Food, drink and tobacco	321,000	124,500	79,500	141,700
Chemicals and allied industries	197,500	92,700	—	—
Metal manufacture	155,000	12,900	—	—
Engineering and electrical goods	95,000	83,000	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	50,000	50,000	—	—
Vehicles	71,000	43,500	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	77,500	30,400	—	—
Textiles	439,500	145,400	7,500	3,900
Leather, leather goods and fur	52,500	25,200	—	—
Clothing and footwear	188,000	120,100	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	185,000	112,600	1,000	1,600
Timber, furniture, etc.	172,000	34,200	6,500	11,100
Paper, printing and publishing	390,000	92,200	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	130,000	52,900	4,500	4,500
Construction	1,368,000	879,300	95,000	190,000
Gas, electricity and water	254,500	140,500	—	—
Transport and communication	646,500	283,200	—	—
Distributive trades	319,000	141,800	43,500	49,100
Public administration and professional services	804,500	420,400	—	—
Miscellaneous services	742,500	355,000	4,500	5,100
Total	7,499,000	3,583,800	671,000	837,100

Included in the above Table are about 560,000 workers who had both wage increases and reductions in normal weekly hours of work. In addition, 95,000 workers had wage-rate increases and decreases of equal amount.

In the corresponding months of 1962, about 12,215,000 workers had a net increase of approximately £4,925,000 in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages and approximately 1,330,000 workers had an aggregate reduction of about 2,170,000 hours in their normal weekly hours of work.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Agriculture	England and Wales (1) (256)	18 Nov.	Workers other than craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 7s. a week for men 20 and over, of 5s. or 8s., according to area, for women 20 and over, and of varying amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Minimum rates after change: male workers 87s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 190s. at 20 and over; female workers, Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely and Yorkshire 76s. at 15 rising to 139s. 6d. at 20 and over, other counties 78s. to 142s. 6d.*
			Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for male craftsmen 20 and over, of 5s. 6d. or 9s., according to area, for female craftsmen 20 and over, and of varying amounts for younger craftsmen and apprentices, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Minimum rates after change: craftsmen who have served an approved 3-year contract of apprenticeship beginning on or after 1st May 1961—males 18 and under 19, 152s.; a week, 19 and under 20, 177s. 6d., 20 and over 209s.; females, Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely and Yorkshire 143s., 149s., 153s. 6d., other counties 146s. 6d., 152s. 6d., 157s.; apprentices—males 67s. at 15 rising to 169s. 6d. at 20 and over, females 57s. 6d. or 59s. at 15 rising to 121s. or 123s. 6d. at 20 and over.*
Trawler fishing	Great Britain	25 Nov.	Trawler fishermen (except skippers and mates)	Increase of 1s. in the daily rates of pay for ratings, with proportional increases for juniors, for all days on articles.
Limestone quarrying	Portland (10)	4 Nov.	Male workers	Increases of 4d. an hour for quarrymen, and of 2d. for labourers. Rates after change: quarrymen—dayworkers (working individually) 6s. an hour, dayworkers (working collectively in piecework quarry) 6s. 1d., pieceworkers' minimum 6s. 1d.; other dayworkers and labourers 5s. 3½d.†
	West Cumberland (10)	25 Nov.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased by 0.143d. an hour (1s. 6.142d. to 1s. 6.285d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.072d. (9.071d. to 9.143d.) for boys under 18.
Freestone quarrying	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham (8)	4 Nov.	Male workers	Increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 2d. for labourers. Rates after change: masons, grade A districts 6s. 1d. an hour, A1, 6s. 0½d., A3, 5s. 11½d., stone planing machinemen 6s. 0½d., 6s., 5s. 11½d., quarrymen and grindstone turners 6s., 5s. 11½d., 5s. 10½d., carborundum sawyers 5s. 10d., 5s. 9½d., 5s. 8½d., cranemen 5s. 9d., 5s. 8½d., 5s. 7½d., labourers 4s. 10½d., 4s. 9½d., 4s. 8½d.†
Ironstone mining	Cleveland (14)	2 Nov.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 4.2d. to 10s. 4.9d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.4d. (5s. 2.1d. to 5s. 2.5d.) for boys under 18.
		30 Nov.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.9d. a shift (10s. 4.9d. to 10s. 5.8d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0.4d. (5s. 2.5d. to 5s. 2.9d.) for boys under 18.
Iron-ore mining	Cumberland (14)	25 Nov.	Male workers	Cost-of-living net addition to wages increased by 1d. a shift (10s. 6d. to 10s. 7d.) for workers 18 and over, and by ½d. (5s. 3d. to 5s. 3½d.) for boys under 18.
Ironstone mining and quarrying	North Lincolnshire	3 Nov.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 4.18d. to 10s. 4.88d.) for men, by 0.53d. (7s. 9.13d. to 7s. 9.66d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d. (5s. 2.09d. to 5s. 2.44d.) for boys under 18.
Iron ore and ironstone mining and quarrying	Midland area	3 Nov.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.73d. a shift (10s. 3.97d. to 10s. 4.7d.) for men, by 0.54d. (7s. 8.99d. to 7s. 9.53d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.36d. (5s. 1.99d. to 5s. 2.35d.) for boys under 18.
Flour milling	Great Britain (16)	4 Nov.	Female mill operatives 18 and over	Increases of 3s. a week for women packing small bags, and of 7s. for other women operatives. Rates after change: women packing small bags, class A mills 146s. a week, class B 142s. 6d.; other women operatives 155s., 150s.
			Biscuit manufacture	Great Britain (23)
Fish curing and fish processing	Grimsby	Pay week commencing 16 Sept.	All workers	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. a week for male workers 20 and over, of 5s. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 20 and over—filleters and splitters 214s. a week, others 188s.; female workers 20 and over—filleters, splitters and washers 140s., others 133s.
			Explosives manufacture	Great Britain
Coke, pig iron, iron and steel manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scotland† (44) (45)	3 Nov.	Workers employed at Government Industrial Establishments where "X" wages apply, except skilled maintenance mechanics	Implementation of the first stage of the revised wages structure. Rates after change for timeworkers: London 234s. a week, Provinces 229s.‡
			Skilled maintenance mechanics	Implementation of the second stage of the revised wages structure and further increases resulting from half-yearly wages review. Rates after change include: male timeworkers 21 and over—London, "M" rate (for unskilled workers) 205s. a week, "B" rate (basic rate for semi-skilled workers paid a grade lead) 205s., Provinces 198s., 199s.; female timeworkers 21 and over—London 166s. 9d., 167s. 1d., Provinces 161s. 2d., 161s. 6d.‡
Iron and steel manufacture	Staffs., Ches., Tees-side, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow (45)	4 Nov.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Implementation of the second stage of the revised wages structure and further increases resulting from half-yearly wages review. Rates after change for timeworkers: London 248s. a week, Provinces 241s.‡
			Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0.7d. a shift (10s. 4.18d. to 10s. 4.88d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.53d. (7s. 9.13d. to 7s. 9.66d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.35d. (5s. 2.09d. to 5s. 2.44d.) for those under 18.

* These increases took effect under Orders made under the Agricultural Wages Act. See pages 488 and 515 of this GAZETTE and also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

† It has also been agreed that from November 1964 and November 1965 there will be further increases of 3d. and 2½d. an hour for craftsmen and of 2d. and 1d. for labourers, respectively.

‡ From 2nd November 1964 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 41.

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

|| These increases were agreed in November with retrospective effect to the dates shown. The agreement also provides that a further instalment will be paid with effect from the pay week containing 1st April 1964, and subsequent changes will be determined at half-yearly intervals by reference to the general level of wages in certain specified industries.

¶ Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

** Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during November—*continued*

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Iron and steel manufacture (continued)	South Wales and Monmouthshire* (45)	4 Aug.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	For semi-skilled and unskilled workers, 34s. 11d. a week of cost-of-living bonus consolidated into minimum base rates, and datum figure increased from 50 to 82·3 points.
		3 Nov.	do.	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 0·65d. a shift (3s. 8·77d. to 3s. 9·42d.) for men and women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for those under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	4 Nov.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·7d. a shift (10s. 4·18d. to 10s. 4·88d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·53d. (7s. 9·13d. to 7s. 9·66d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·35d. (5s. 2·09d. to 5s. 2·44d.) for those under 18.
Engineering	South-West Wales, including Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot, Neath and Milford Haven (50)	Beginning of pay week which included 4 Nov.	Male workers	Increases for timeworkers of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2½d. for semi-skilled intermediate grades, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juveniles; the increases to be paid to payment-by-results workers for actual clock hours worked, with appropriate overtime gains, and to task workers for the standard normal working hours of the establishment for the week in question on fulfilment of a completed task. Plain timework rates after change for adult workers include: craftsmen 235s. 4½d. a week, labourers 191s. 7½d.
	Sheffield and Rotherham	4 Nov.	Building trade operatives employed in engineering establishments and steel works	Increases in the existing "all-in" rate of 4d. an hour (14s. a week) for adult craftsmen, of 2d. (7s.) for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 255s. a week, skilled bricklayers', masons', slaters', and plasterers' labourers and navvies 218s. 5d.†
Patent glazing	England and Wales	4 Nov.	Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work	Increases of 4d. an hour for glaziers, and of 2d. for assistants. Rates after change: London (within 15-miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district—patent glaziers 6s. 2½d. an hour, assistants 5s. 5d., grade A districts 6s. 1d., 5s. 3½d.†‡
	Scotland	4 Nov.	do.	Increases of 3½d. an hour (5s. 9d. to 6s. 0½d.) for glaziers, and of 3d. (5s. 1½d. to 5s. 4½d.) for assistants.§
Motor vehicle manufacture	Great Britain	2 Nov.	Hourly-paid operatives employed by the Ford Motor Co., Ltd.	Increases of 4½d. an hour for skilled and semi-skilled adult male workers, and of 3½d. for unskilled and for adult female workers. Rates after change: skilled men 8s. 5d. an hour, semi-skilled 7s. 9d., unskilled 6s. 8½d.; women 6s. 1½d.
Wool textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	4 Nov.	Building trade operatives	Increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 2d. for labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen 6s. 1d. an hour, labourers 5s. 3½d.†
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	Working week for which wages are paid during period 28 Oct. to 2 Nov.	Electricians	Increases of 14s. a week of 42 hours (259s. to 273s.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (97)	First full working week commencing on or after 4 Nov.	Building trade craftsmen	Increase of 4d. an hour (5s. 9d. to 6s. 1d.).
Waterproof garment manufacture	Lancashire and Cheshire (107)	Second pay day in Nov.	All workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 7½ per cent. for adult male workers, and of 10 per cent. for other workers; increase of 7½ or 10 per cent. (17½ to 25 or 27½ per cent.), according to whether on single or double texture, on the minimum price list (1956) for pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 and over who have completed 3 years' apprenticeship as makers, machinists and passers 206s. 7d. a week; female workers 21 and over who have completed 3 years' apprenticeship or service—makers, machinists, buttonhole machinists, passers, finishers, button machinists, bar-tackers, markers, folders, eyeletters and studders 137s. 9d.
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring	Great Britain (106)	18 Nov. or beginning of first pay period following that date	All workers	General increase of 2½d. an hour, irrespective of current earnings, with proportional amounts for learners and late entrants; minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates adjusted by increases of 4d. an hour (amounts ranging from 2d. to 4d. for learners and late entrants). General minimum time rates after change: male workers with not less than 3 years' (previously 4 years') experience after 18, measure cutters London district 4s. 11½d. an hour, other districts 4s. 9½d.; workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18, cutters, trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen 4s. 9½d., 4s. 7½d. (making heavy cotton clothing, all districts 4s. 7½d.), fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers, all districts 4s. 7½d., under-pressers and plain machinists 4s. 4½d., warehousemen 4s. 6d., packers 4s. 5d.; porters 21 or over 4s. 3d.; learners 2s. 0½d. at under 16 rising to 4s. 2d. at 21 or over; female workers, conveyor belt machinists 3s. 5d., cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 3s. 3½d. at under 19, 3s. 4d. at 19 and under 20, and 3s. 4½d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 3s. 3½d., learners 1s. 10½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 10d. in third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3½d. (measure cutters, London, and warehousemen 3½d.) per hour above the adult general minimum time rates; female workers 3s. 6½d., 3s. 7½d. or 3s. 7½d., according to age or occupation.¶
Wholesale mantle and costume making	Great Britain (109)	18 Nov. or beginning of first pay period following that date	All workers	General increase of 2½d. an hour, irrespective of current earnings, with proportional amounts for learners and late entrants; minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates adjusted by increases of 4d. an hour (amounts ranging from 2d. to 4d. for learners and late entrants). General minimum time rates after change: male workers with not less than 3 years' (previously 4 years') experience after 18, measure cutters 4s. 9½d. an hour; workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18, cutters, trimmers, knife cutters, knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers 4s. 7½d., under-pressers and plain machinists 4s. 4½d., warehousemen 4s. 6d., packers 4s. 5d.; learners 2s. 0½d. at under 16 rising to 4s. 2d. at 21 or over; female workers, conveyor belt machinists 3s. 5d., cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 3s. 3½d. at under 19, 3s. 4d. at 19 and under 20, and 3s. 4½d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 3s. 3½d.; learners 1s. 10½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 10d. in third year; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3½d. (warehousemen 3½d.) an hour above the adult general minimum time rates; female workers 3s. 6½d., 3s. 7½d. or 3s. 7½d., according to age or occupation.¶

* Agreements between the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and the trade union concerned.

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

‡ It has also been agreed that from November 1964 and November 1965 there will be further increases of 3d. and 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 2d. and 1d. for labourers, respectively.

§ Under an agreement between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Plumbing Trades Union, these workers are paid Building Trade rates but work to Engineering conditions.

¶ These increases were agreed between the Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

Changes in Rates of Wages Coming into Operation during November—*continued*

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Hat and cap making and millinery	Northern Ireland . . (259)	19 Nov.	All workers other than female workers in the retail branch	Increase in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 1d. an hour. General minimum time rates after change: male workers in specified occupations 4s. 1d. an hour, other male workers 1s. 7½d. at under 16 rising to 3s. 7½d. at 21 and over, late entrants at or over 19, 2s. 8d. during first 6 months of employment and 2s. 10d. during second 6 months, female workers other than learners 2s. 8½d., learners (except those who enter the trade at or over 18) 1s. 5½d. during first 6 months rising to 2s. 3½d. during third year; piecework basis time rates, male workers in specified occupations 4s. 4d., other male workers (all ages) 3s. 11d., female workers 2s. 11d.*
			Female workers in the retail branch	Increase in general minimum time rates of 1d. an hour. General minimum time rates after change: workers 21 and over with not less than 2 years' experience after completion of learnership, area A 2s. 8½d. an hour, area B 2s. 8d., workers under 21 or those 21 and over who have less than 2 years' experience after completion of learnership and outworkers 2s. 7½d., 2s. 7d., learners 1s. 5½d. (both areas) during first 6 months rising to 2s. 3½d. or 2s. 2½d. during third year.*
Glove manufacture	England and Wales (116)	First pay day following 1 Nov.	Workers employed in the leather and fabric dress glove and industrial glove section	Increases in minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for men 20 and over, of 1½d. for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; male pieceworkers to be paid 2½d. an hour on clocked time in addition to their earnings, and female pieceworkers to receive an increase of 3 per cent. on existing schedules (piecework basis time rates to be 22½ per cent. above minimum time rates). Rates after change include: minimum time rates—men 20 and over, class A 4s. 10d. an hour, class B 4s. 4½d., women 20 and over, A 3s. 1½d., B 2s. 11½d.; piecework basis time rates—men A 5s. 8d., B 5s. 1½d., plus 2½d. an hour on clocked time, women A 3s. 9½d., B 3s. 7½d.
Glass processing	Great Britain (130)	6 Nov.	Workers employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Increases in basic rates of 2d. an hour for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers, apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, for men 20 and over: group 1, London area (within a 2½-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 6s. 8½d. an hour, Provincial area 6s. 6½d.; group 2, bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers and specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives, 1st grade (complete process) and colour sprayers (being required to mix) 6s. 3½d., 6s. 1½d., silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller process) 6s. 0½d., 5s. 10½d., embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 5s. 11½d., 5s. 9½d., silverers' assistants, other than cleaners-up 5s. 10½d., 5s. 8½d.; group 3, leaded light cementers and packers 5s. 7½d., 5s. 5½d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 5s. 6½d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 5s. 4½d.
Monumental masonry	England and Wales	4 Nov.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 2d. for labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen—London and Merseyside 6s. 2½d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 1d.; chargehand labourers 5s. 8½d., 5s. 7d., labourers 5s. 5½d., 5s. 3½d.††
	Aberdeen	4 Nov.	Male workers employed in the monumental section of the granite industry	New basic rates agreed, consequent upon the reduction of normal weekly hours without loss of pay, as follows:—craftsmen—masons 6s. 3d. an hour, polishers 6s. 2d., leading sawmen 6s.; labourers 5s. 4d.
Mastic asphalt manufacture	Great Britain	4 Nov.	Workers other than craftsmen and transport workers	Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: London 5s. 5d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 3½d.††
Limestone masonry	Portland	4 Nov.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 2d. for labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen 6s. 1d. an hour, labourers 5s. 3½d.††
Sawmilling	Manchester and district (138)	4 Nov.	Workers employed in sawmills and steam joinery shops	Increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for male labourers and female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers and girls; increase of 7s. 4d. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include: woodcutting machinists 6s. 1d. an hour, timber yard labourers 5s. 3½d., slingers 5s. 5½d., power-driven crane drivers 5s. 6½d., fork lift truck drivers—carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. 5s. 4½d., 30 cwt. and over 5s. 7½d., female labourers 19 and over 4s. 7½d., lorry drivers 238s. 4d. to 255s. 10d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 18 and over 241s. 10d.†‡
Wallpaper manufacture	England (150-151)	1 Oct.¶	All workers	Increase of 3½ per cent. in provincial hourly rates (for unskilled males the previous rate of 4s. 3½d. was raised to 4s. 5d. before applying the 3½ per cent. increase). Rates after change in the Provinces: male workers 21 and over—skilled 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4½d. an hour, according to occupation, semi-skilled 4s. 10d. to 5s. 7d., unskilled 4s. 6½d.; female workers 18 and over—skilled 4s. 1d. or 4s. 5½d., semi-skilled 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 10½d., unskilled 3s. 5d. or 3s. 8d.¶¶
Linoleum and felt base manufacture	Great Britain	26 Aug.¶	Print block, roller and stamp cutters	Increases of 14s. 2d. a week for skilled craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for semi-skilled workers and apprentices. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 247s. 11d. a week, semi-skilled workers 196s. 3d., apprentices 96s. at 16 rising to 186s. at 20.
Building	England and Wales (166-167)	4 Nov.	Building operatives	Increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers, women and girls; the working rule specifying scales of extra payment to workmen engaged on work involving discomfort, inconvenience or risk, has been revised. Rates after change include: men—London (within 15-miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsmen 6s. 2½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5d., grade A districts 6s. 1d., 5s. 3½d.; women—on craft processes (after 6 months' probation) 5s. 2½d., on other than craft processes 4s. 6d.††
			Watchmen	Increase of 1s. a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 33s. a shift (day or night), other districts 31s. 9d.
	England and Wales (167)	4 Nov.	Road haulage workers	Increase of 14s. 8d. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers, London 257s. 2d. to 276s. 2d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 1 districts 253s. 8d. to 271s. 2d., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 262s. 2d., 257s. 2d., tractor drivers, London only, 275s. 2d.††
	Scotland (168-169)	4 Nov.	Building operatives	Increases of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 3d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for women operatives, apprentices and young male labourers in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours. Rates after change include: men—craftsmen 6s. 9½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 4½d.; women—on craft operations (after 6 months' probation) 5s. 4½d., on other than craft operations 4s. 10½d.§
			Watchmen	Increase of 2s. a shift (29s. 9d. to 31s. 9d.) day or night.
Building and civil engineering construction	England and Wales (248)	4 Nov.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 6s. 2½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5d., grade A districts 6s. 1d., 5s. 3½d.†††

* These increases took effect under Orders made under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 515 of this GAZETTE.

† It has also been agreed that from November 1964 and November 1965 there will be further increases of 3d. and 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 2d. and 1d. for labourers, respectively.

‡ From 2nd November 1964 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 41.

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

¶ It has also been agreed that from November 1964 and November 1965 there will be further increases of 3d. and 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. and 1d. for male labourers and female workers 19 and over, and of 7s. 4d. and 3s. 8d. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates, respectively.

¶¶ These increases were agreed in November with retrospective effect to the date shown.

¶¶¶ The rates are to remain in operation until October 1964.

†† It has also been agreed that from November 1964 and November 1965 there will be further increases of 11s. and 9s. 2d. a week, respectively.

††† From 6th April 1964 there will be an increase of 2d. an hour (7s. a week) for men with at least 5 years' continuous service in a local authority.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Building and civil engineering construction (continued)	Scotland (251)	4 Nov.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increases of 3½d. an hour for craftsmen, of 3d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 6s. 0½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 4½d.
Civil engineering construction	Great Britain (170-171)	4 Nov.	Male workers other than watchmen	Increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London super grade and Liverpool grade 6s. 2½d. an hour, class 1 districts 6s. 1d.; navvies and labourers—London super grade 5s. 5d., class 1 districts 5s. 3½d.*†
			Watchmen	Increase of 1s. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 33s. a shift (day or night), class 1 districts 31s. 9d.
Demolition	England and Wales (169)	4 Nov.	Male workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: London and Liverpool districts 5s. 5d. an hour, grade A districts 5s. 3½d.*‡
	Scotland (169)	4 Nov.	Male workers	Increases of 3d. an hour (5s. 1½d. to 5s. 4½d.) for workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours.§
Mastic asphalt laying	Great Britain (175)	4 Nov.	Male workers	Increases of 4d. an hour for chargehands and spreaders, of 3d. for mixermen and potmen, of 2d. for classified labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: chargehands, London area and Merseyside 6s. 9½d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 8d., spreaders 6s. 3½d., 6s. 2d., mixermen 5s. 9½d., 5s. 8½d., potmen 5s. 8½d., 5s. 7½d., classified labourers 5s. 5½d., 5s. 4½d.¶
Glazing	England and Wales	4 Nov.	Glaziers and wall liners	Increases in standard rates of wages of 4d. an hour for glaziers and wall liners, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: glaziers and wall liners, London and South Eastern areas (within 30 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 6s. 2½d. an hour, Hants., Dorset and Isle of Wight, Manchester, Midlands, North Eastern, Yorkshire and West of England and South Wales 6s. 1d.*‡
Painting	Scotland	4 Nov.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 3½d. an hour (5s. 9d. to 6s. 0½d.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours.§
Refractory setting and repair	Great Britain	4 Nov.	Firebrick bricklayers and masons, and labourers employed by refractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2d. for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Basic rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsmen 6s. 2½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5d., grade A districts 6s. 1d., 5s. 3½d.*‡
Terrazzo and mosaic laying	England and Wales	4 Nov.	Layers, polishers and apprentices	Increases of 4d. an hour for layers and polishers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: layers, London and Mersey districts 6s. 3½d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 2d., polishers—dry 6s. 1½d., 6s., wet and hand 6s. 0½d., 5s. 11d.*‡
Tile fixing	London	4 Nov.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 4d. an hour (6s. 0½d. to 6s. 4½d.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.*‡
Gas supply	Great Britain	4 Nov.	Bricklayers and masons when engaged on firebrick work	Increase of 4d. an hour. Rates after change: new construction, London 6s. 8½d. an hour, Provincial zone A 6s. 7d., Provincial zone B 6s. 6d.; repair work, 6s. 10½d., 6s. 9d., 6s. 8d.; chimney work, according to height, 6s. 8½d. to 7s. 1½d., 6s. 7d. to 7s., 6s. 6d. to 6s. 11d.*
Post Office	United Kingdom (200)	1 Jan.¶	Telegraphists	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week on the maximum of the national pay scale, and of varying amounts for those over 16 at lower points on the scale. Maximum national rate after change 280s. a week.
			Overseas telegraph operators	Increases of £60 a year on the maximum of the national pay scales for those in class I and of 10s. 6d. a week for those over 17 in class II. Maximum national rates after change: class I £986 a year, class II 280s. a week.
Petroleum distribution	United Kingdom (206-207)	25 Nov.	All workers	Increases in basic rates of 9s. to 12s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and area, for men 21 and over, of 6s. 6d. to 8s. for women 21 and over, of 4s. to 7s. 6d., according to age and area, for youths and boys, and of 3s. 6d. to 6s. for girls. Minimum adult rates after change: men, Provinces—senior airfield operators 312s. 9d. a week, assistant senior airfield operators 304s. 9d., airfield operators 298s., plus 13s. 9d. a week for all operators employed at London Airport (Heathrow); tester mechanics 286s. 9d., drivers of vehicles of 3,000 gallons carrying capacity and over 249s. 9d., of over 1,500 g.c.c. but less than 3,000, 242s. 6d., of 1,500 g.c.c. and under 235s., adult mates 210s., operatives, group 1, 279s., 2, 255s. 6d., 3, 241s. 3d., 4, 225s. 6d., 5, 210s., watchmen/operators 236s. 6d., watchmen "A" 216s. 9d., day gatekeepers and watchmen 213s. 3d.; women—operatives 1, 192s. 9d., 2, 180s. 9d., 3, 166s. 6d., canteen chargewomen 172s. 6d., canteen attendants 160s. 6d. (plus 5s. a week in London in each case).
Coal and coke distribution	London region (224)	First pay week commencing after 1 Nov.	Transport and other workers	Increase of 22s. 6d. a week (217s. 6d. to 240s.) for drivers of mechanical vehicles, horse carmen, trolley men and loaders after 1 year's continuous service, in the over-riding minimum wage to which earnings derived from tonnage rates and output bonus are subject.
Iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap	Great Britain (224)	Pay day in week beginning 14 Oct.	All workers	Increases in minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum hourly rates after change for men 21 and over: London Metropolitan Police district 4s. 8d., other areas 4s. 6½d.; burner-cutters 4s. 10½d., 4s. 9d., lorry drivers 5s., 4s. 10½d.
Licensed non-residential establishments	Great Britain	17 Nov.	Managers, manageresses, relief managers and manageresses, club stewards and stewardesses	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 18s. for managers, of 11s. for club stewards, of 15s. for manageresses, of 9s. for stewardesses, where the employer does not provide accommodation, and of 13s., 7s., 10s. and 5s., respectively, where the employer provides accommodation; increases of 18s. for relief managers and 15s. for relief manageresses where the employer provides accommodation or not. Minimum rates after change: where the employer does not provide accommodation—managers 237s. to 357s. a week, according to category, manageresses 200s. 6d. to 296s. 6d., club stewards 209s. 6d. to 339s. 6d., stewardesses 176s. 6d. to 280s. 6d.; where the employer provides accommodation the weekly rate is 45s. a week less (previously 40s.) for managers and manageresses, 43s. less (previously 39s.) for club stewards, and 42s. 6d. less (previously 38s. 6d.) for stewardesses; relief managers 219s. 6d., relief manageresses 181s., whether accommodation is provided or not.**

* It has also been agreed that from November 1964 and November 1965 there will be further increases of 3d. and 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 2d. and 1d. for labourers, respectively.

† Normal weekly hours during the months March to October will be reduced from 44 to 43 in March 1964 (reducing average weekly hours from 42½ to 42) and from 43 to 41½ in March 1965 (42 to 41). The plus rates paid to semi-skilled men have been reviewed and the revised rates will be payable from March 1964.

‡ From 2nd November 1964 normal weekly hours will be reduced from 42 to 41.

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

¶ It has also been agreed that from November 1964 and November 1965 there will be further increases of 3d. and 2½d. for chargehands and spreaders, of 2½d. and 1½d. for mixermen and potmen, and of 2d. and 1d. for classified labourers, respectively.

‡ These increases were authorised in November with retrospective effect to the date shown.

** These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 471 of the November issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry	District (see also note at beginning of table)	Date from which change took effect	Classes of workers	Particulars of change
Licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants	Great Britain (234-235) (257)	11 Nov.	All workers	Increases of varying amounts according to classification. Minimum rates of remuneration for workers other than "agreement" service workers* include: where no lodging or meals are supplied—male workers 21 or over, public barmen area A 183s. 6d. a week, head barmen 193s. 6d., chefs or head cooks 244s. 6d., chefs de cuisine 324s. 6d., clerks or receptionists 204s. 6d., head clerks or receptionists 224s. 6d., cloakroom and toilet attendants 153s. 6d., cooks 214s. 6d., assistant cooks 193s. 6d., lift attendants 183s. 6d., stillroom men 188s. 6d., house, basement, cellar, store or kitchen porters 183s. 6d., hall or floor porters or boots 153s. 6d., night porters 168s. 6d., platemen, pantrymen or crockery attendants 183s. 6d., salad hands 193s. 6d., service dispensers 188s. 6d., telephone operators 188s. 6d., waiters 163s. 6d., head waiters 203s. 6d., second head waiters 183s. 6d., other workers (not specified) 183s. 6d.; female workers 21 or over, railway refreshment establishment attendants 154s. 6d., barmaids 149s. 6d., head barmaids 160s. 6d., dining-room and restaurant cashiers, linen and sewing maids 147s. 6d., chambermaids 130s. 6d., head cooks 193s. 6d., cleaners, housemaids, kitchen, scullery or vegetable maids, staff maids or attendants 140s., clerks or receptionists 163s. 6d., head clerks or receptionists 183s. 6d., cloakroom and toilet attendants 117s. 6d., cooks 171s., assistant cooks 152s. 6d., lift attendants 140s., stillroom maids 145s., plate and pantrywomen or crockery attendants 140s., salad hands 152s. 6d., service dispensers 145s., telephone operators 150s., waitresses 130s., head waitresses 145s., second head waitresses 140s., other workers (not specified) 140s. The rates for workers in areas B and C are 2s. and 5s. less, respectively, than those in area A.†
Government industrial establishments	Coventry (242-243)	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Oct.‡	Workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates	Increases of 3s. a week for men 21 and over, of 2s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly time rates after change for adult workers: men 201s., women 168s. 4d.
Local authorities' services	England and Wales (247)	4 Nov.	Ambulance employees	Allowance paid to ambulance drivers and attendants required to undertake stand-by duty away from the depot increased by 3s. (5s. to 8s.) for a period not exceeding 8 hours.
	England and Wales (233)	7 Oct.	Female employees in civic restaurants	Increases of 2½d., 2½d. or 2½d. an hour, according to area. Rates after change for workers 18 and over: helpers or general assistants, London 3s. 0½d. an hour, Zone A 2s. 11½d., Zone B 2s. 10½d., assistant cooks 3s. 3½d., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 0½d., cooks 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4½d.
Local government service	England and Wales (252-253)	2 Sept.§	County council roadmen	Increase of 7s. a week for adult male workers with appropriate percentage increases for young labourers and apprentices. Basic A1 minimum rates after change: London area 220s. 7d. a week, Zone A 209s. 7d., Zone B 206s. 7d.‡
Health services	Great Britain	4 Nov.	Building trade craftsmen and labourers employed in hospitals, etc.	Increases of 4d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 2d. for labourers. Rates after change: London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool, craftsmen 6s. 2½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 5d., grade A districts and Scotland 6s. 1d., 5s. 3½d.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING NOVEMBER

Agriculture	England and Wales (1) (256)	18 Nov.	All workers, except women in Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely and Yorkshire.	Normal weekly hours reduced from 46 to 45.¶
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	4 Nov.	Forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission	Normal weekly hours in England and Wales reduced from an average of 43 to 42 throughout the year, and in Scotland from an average of 43 to 42 (39 hours a week from the first Monday in November to the first Sunday in February and 43 hours a week for the remainder of the year) without loss of pay.
Monumental masonry	Aberdeen	4 Nov.	Male workers employed in the monumental section of the granite industry	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.¶
Building	Scotland (168-169)	4 Nov.	Building operatives	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.¶
Demolition	Scotland (169)	4 Nov.	Male workers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.¶
Painting	Scotland	4 Nov.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40.¶

* The rates for "agreement" service workers are lower than those of "non-agreement" service workers by 39s. 6d. (previously 33s.) for men 21 or over and by 30s. (25s.) for women 21 or over (22s. 6d. (17s. 6d.) for chambermaids); the employer undertakes to make up gratuities in any week in which they fall short of these amounts.

† These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 471 of the November issue of this GAZETTE. Lower rates are prescribed where workers are supplied with meals, full board and lodging.

‡ These increases were agreed in November with retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ These increases were agreed in October with retrospective effect to the date shown. It has also been agreed that from September 1964 and September 1965 there will be further increases of 7s. a week, respectively; in addition from 6th April 1964 there will be an increase of 7s. a week for full-time employees with at least 5 years' continuous service in a local authority.

¶ This change took effect under Orders made under the Agricultural Wages Act. See pages 488 and 515 of this GAZETTE.

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

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK 1st April 1963

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case. Price 21s. By post 21s. 10d.

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INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 12th NOVEMBER 1963

ALL ITEMS (16th January 1962 = 100) ... 104.0

At 12th November 1963 the official retail prices index was 104.0 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 103.7 at 15th October. The corresponding figure for 13th November 1962 was 101.8. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to seasonal increases in the average prices of household coal and coke.

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 15th January 1963 taken as 100, using the weights given on page 100 of the March issue of this GAZETTE which are derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys made in 1959-62, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1963. The index numbers in this series are then linked back to 16th January 1962 by multiplying each by the corresponding index for 15th January 1963 on the base 16th January 1962 = 100 and dividing the result by 100.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 12th NOVEMBER 1963

(Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 12th November 1963 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 12th NOVEMBER 1963 (16th January 1962 = 100)
I. Food:	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	104
Meat and bacon	105
Fish	101
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	111
Milk, cheese and eggs	109
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	103
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	119
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	92
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	84
Other food	104
Total—Food	104.1
II. Alcoholic drink	103.2
III. Tobacco	100.0
IV. Housing	110.1
V. Fuel and light:	
Coal and coke	110
Other fuel and light	109
Total—Fuel and light	109.5
VI. Durable household goods:	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	104
Radio, television and other household appliances	96
Pottery, glassware and hardware	101
Total—Durable household goods	100.4
VII. Clothing and footwear:	
Men's outer clothing	105
Men's underclothing	105
Women's outer clothing	103
Women's underclothing	104
Children's clothing	102
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	102
Footwear	106
Total—Clothing and footwear	103.8
VIII. Transport and vehicles:	
Motoring and cycling	97
Fares	109
Total—Transport and vehicles	100.7
IX. Miscellaneous goods:	
Books, newspapers and periodicals	107
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc.	100
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	103
Total—Miscellaneous goods	102.7
X. Services:	
Postage and telephones	103
Entertainment	102
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	108
Total—Services	105.2
ALL ITEMS	104.0

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Food

Reductions in the average prices of sugar, tomatoes and brussels sprouts were partly offset by increases in the average prices of bacon, eggs and fresh fruit. The average level of prices of the food group as a whole fell slightly and the group index was 104.1, compared with 104.2 in October.

For those items of food the prices of which are affected by seasonal variations (viz., fresh milk, eggs, potatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and pears, fish and home killed mutton and lamb) the index was 97.6, compared with 97.8 in the previous month; for items of food the prices of which are affected considerably by changes in import prices (viz., bacon, cooked ham, butter, cheese and chilled beef) the index was 113.3, compared with 112.0 in the previous month; while the index for all other items of food was 105.3, compared with 105.6 in October.

Fuel and light

Mainly as a result of seasonal increases in the average prices of household coal and coke, the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by rather less than 4½ per cent. to 109.5, compared with 104.9 in October.

Services

Mainly as the result of rises in the average levels of charges for admission to dance halls and for other services such as hairdressing, laundering and watch repairing, the index for the services group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 105.2, compared with 104.9 in October.

Other groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO NOVEMBER 1963

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	110	110	111	112	112	112
1961	112	112	113	113	114	115	115	116	116	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
January	100.0	102.7
February	100.1	103.6
March	100.5	103.7
April	101.9	104.0
May	102.2	103.9
June	102.9	103.9
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	—

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 is given on page 502.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN NOVEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in November, which came to the notice of the Ministry, was 185. In addition, 30 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during November at the establishments where these 215 stoppages occurred is estimated at 63,500. This total includes 10,000 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 53,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in November, 40,600 were directly involved and 12,900 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 124,000 working days lost during November includes 26,000 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 November 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	7	66	73	8,900	15,000
Metal manufacture	1	12	13	3,000	5,000
Engineering	9	22	31	13,400	32,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2	13	15	4,000	12,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	—	14	14	11,600	27,000
All remaining industries and services	11	58	69	22,700	33,000
Total, November 1963	30	185	215	63,500	124,000
Total, October 1963	26	232	258	81,000	184,000
Total, November 1962	30	147	177	40,000	135,000

Causes of stoppages

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

Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	51	11,800
—other wage disputes	32	3,200
Hours of labour	2	800
Employment of particular classes or persons	40	14,800
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	54	9,500
Trade union status	5	400
Sympathetic action	1	†
Total	185	40,600

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER

Industry, occupations [¶] and locality	Approximate number of workers involved		Date when stoppage		Cause or object	Remarks
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
MOTOR VEHICLES AND CYCLES:— Mechanical maintenance men and other workers employed in motor vehicle manufacture—Oxford (one firm)	200	7,300	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	To support a claim by mechanical maintenance men employed in the tool room for a wage increase similar to that recently given to electrical maintenance workers	Work resumed.
All trades employed in cycle manufacture—Nottingham (one firm)	4,000	—	27 Nov.	28 Nov.	The discharge, on the grounds of redundancy, of full-time male workers before the discharge of part-time female workers	Work resumed.

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ A stoppage of work in August by building trades workers affected the construction and timber industry groups. It has, however, been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries.

§ 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.

¶ Nearly all the engineering and shipbuilding workers involved in a national stoppage on 5th February 1962 were again involved on 5th March 1962. They have, therefore, been counted twice in the total for all industries and for each industry group affected. In the period under review the net number of individuals for all industries was approximately 2,400,000.

‡ 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.

Duration of stoppages

The following Table classifies stoppages ending in November 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	65	12,500	13,000
2 days	51	11,600	27,000
3 days	26	2,300	6,000
4-6 days	27	6,800	30,000
Over 6 days	16	4,300	33,000
Total	185	37,500	108,000

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1963 AND 1962

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 eleven months of 1963 and 1962:—

Industry group	January to November 1963		January to November 1962			
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress		No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress	
		Workers involved	Working days lost		Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1	†	3	100	†	
Coal mining	935	146,800	311,000	1,163	150,400	
All other mining and quarrying	6	400	†	2	100	
Food, drink and tobacco	24	5,000	9,000	21	6,100	
Chemicals, etc.	19	4,200	16,000	15	9,900	
Metal mfrs.	63	13,500	54,000	84	279,900	
Engineering	195	69,100	201,000	203	2,047,400	
Shipbuilding and marine eng.	64	15,500	99,000	76	321,700	
Motor vehicles and cycles	118	128,500	266,000	114	507,200	
Aircraft	31	12,800	57,000	32	269,700	
Other vehicles	10	5,700	10,000	22	116,200	
Other metal goods	48	9,400	32,000	51	211,300	
Textiles	33	6,400	21,000	31	9,200	
Clothing and footwear	8	1,200	2,000	14	3,100	
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	16	2,100	6,000	15	11,800	
Timber, furniture, etc.	11	6,000	28,000	15	4,400	
Paper and printing	9	1,200	4,000	10	8,800	
Remaining manufacturing inds.	19	4,600	10,000	34	44,400	
Construction	158	69,700	352,000	312	54,900	
Gas, electricity and water	4	1,000	2,000	7	1,700	
Port and inland water transport	73	24,400	37,000	64	49,800	
All other transport	48	9,300	24,000	66	255,300	
Distributive trades	23	2,200	24,000	30	11,000	
Administrative, professional, etc. services	10	2,900	4,000	12	9,000	
Misc. services	12	500	2,000	27	16,200	
Total	1,937‡	542,200	1,572,000	2,377§	4,399,800	

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Industrial Courts Act 1919 and Conciliation Act 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During November the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2994 to 2997.* Awards Nos. 2995 and 2996 are summarised below. Awards Nos. 2994 and 2997 were referred to the Court under section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959.

Award No. 2995 (14th November).—Parties: Royal London Staff Association and Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Limited. **Claim:** (1) That all 10 per cent. commissioned rate Tables be increased to 12½ per cent.; (2) that Industrial Branch procurator fees be 20 times on Weekly Tables and 4 months on Monthly Tables, Weeks and Months as collected to be *pro rata*; (3) that an annual bonus be distributed in proportion to the Agents' Industrial Branch earnings. **Award:** The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2996 (21st November).—Parties: The Variety Artistes' Federation and Granada T.V. Network Ltd. **Claim:** To determine whether the professional ballroom dancers appearing in the Granada T.V. Network Limited programme series "Let's Dance", should come within the terms of the Agreement dated 1st March 1962 between that Company and the Variety Artistes' Federation. **Award:** The Court found and so awarded that the professional ballroom dancers concerned in the claim did not, in relation to the programme "Let's Dance", come within the terms of the 1962 Agreement.

Single Arbitrators and Boards of Arbitration

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

Appointments under the Conciliation Act 1896

An independent chairman was appointed under section 2(1)(b) of the Conciliation Act 1896 to preside over a meeting of the Appeals Committee of the Joint Industrial Council for the Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade (England and Wales), to consider two appeals against dismissal.

Agreement was reached on one appeal. In the absence of agreement on the other the chairman, acting with powers of arbitration given under section 2(1)(d) of the Act, issued an award.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During November the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 444 and 445*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 444 (15th November).—Parties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and Ministry of Aviation. **Claim:** That with effect from 1st April 1962 the salary scales (National rates) of the Signals Officers Class should be:—Senior Signals Officer £2,363 to £2,688 (4 incremental stages), Signals Officer £1,714 to £2,228 (8 incremental stages) and Assistant Signals Officer £885 (age 21) to £1,637. (The actual incremental progressions were specified.) **Award:** The Tribunal awarded with effect from 1st April 1962 that the salary scale (National rates) of the Assistant Signals Officer shall be: Age 21 £735, age 22 £774, age 23 £811, age 24 £892, age 25 £973, age 26 £1,006, age 27 £1,038, age 28 £1,071, age 29 £1,103, age 30 £1,136, age 31 £1,179, age 32 £1,230, age 33 £1,280, age 34 £1,330, and then £1,380 by £60 to £1,440 by £50(3) to £1,590; the existing salary scales of the Senior Signals Officer and Signals Officer remain unchanged.

* 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 on page 518 or through any bookseller.

Award No. 445 (21st November).—Parties: Customs and Excise Preventive Staff Association and Commissioners of Customs and Excise. **Claim:** That as from a date or dates to be determined by the Government, the National scales of pay of the Chief Preventive Officer, Preventive Officer and Assistant Preventive Officer shall be:—Chief Preventive Officer: £1,460 by £45 to £1,550 by £30 to £1,580; Preventive Officer: £1,000 by £35 to £1,175 by £30 to £1,235 by £35 to £1,270; Assistant Preventive Officer: £715 by £40 to £755 by £35 to £1,000. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that as from a date or dates to be determined by the Government the National scales of pay shall be as follows:—Chief Preventive Officer: £1,315 by £45(3) to £1,450; Preventive Officer: £905 by £30(8) to £1,145; Assistant Preventive Officer: £577 to £874 with eight incremental stages (this scale remains unchanged).

The Tribunal noted the intention of the Commissioners regarding their proposed implementation of the Award and the application of the Central Pay increases effective from 1st April 1962 and 1st April 1963.

Wages Councils Act 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.H. (101), dated 1st November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers and reducing from 43 to 42½ the number of hours to be worked per week before overtime is payable.

Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal M.T.(53), dated 5th November, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S.B.(56), dated 8th November, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.N.T.(31), dated 19th November, for amending the provisions relating to overtime.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.M.(73), dated 22nd November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal D.(133), dated 26th November, for fixing revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During November the Minister of Labour made no Wages Regulation Orders.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945

Notices of Proposals

During November notice of intention to submit Wages Regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was issued by the following Wages Councils:—

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.92), dated 1st November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N.83), dated 29th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N.84), dated 29th November, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963: (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1963 No. 205), dated 11th November and operative on 19th November. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers other than female workers employed in the Retail Branch of the trade.—See page 509.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 4) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963: (S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1963 No. 206), dated 11th November and operative on 19th November. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for female workers employed in the Retail Branch of the trade.—See page 509.

Agricultural Wages Act 1948

Orders Nos. 1963 A.W.B. No. 4 to No. 6 were made on 23rd October by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect from 18th November 1963, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales and reducing the number of hours in the standard working week.—See page 488.

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 below.

Decision No. R(U) 4/63 (18th February 1963)

Whether unemployed—gratuitous payment made by employers during period of stand-off

Some factory workers were stood off for a few days because of a breakdown of plant. The employers were under no obligation to make any payment to them but, in response to representations by an official of their trade union, agreed to pay them a sum which was equal in amount to half wages for the period of stand-off. The arrangement related only to this particular occasion and was not to be regarded as a precedent. The agreement to make a payment did not impose any obligation on the men to be at the disposal of the employers during the stand-off or to return to work when it ended. Held that benefit was payable. The payment was not wages, although its amount was fixed by reference to wages. Nor was it a retaining fee. It was an act of grace with no obligations attached.

Decision of the Commissioner

1. My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 11th May 1962 and 15th May 1962 is allowed.

2. The claimant is a charge hand in a linoleum factory. A breakdown occurred in some of the factory plant, with the result that repairs had to be made, and meantime a calendar was out of action. On 10th May 1962, the employers issued a notice in the following terms. "Notice. Due to the fact that the jacket on No. 5 calendar has to be changed immediately, the calendar will be off until 6 a.m. on Tuesday morning. It is regretted, therefore, that there will be no work available for No. 5 calendar and No. 3 Banbury Squads from 6 a.m. Friday, 11th May until 6 a.m. Tuesday 15th May 1962. Employees should report to the labour exchange and claim benefit on Monday 14th May 1962. . . ."

3. An official of the union to which many of the affected employees belonged approached the management in order to obtain, if possible, a mitigation of the hardship which the lay-off would cause to his members. The management agreed that workers who had been stood off would be paid a sum equal to half wages for the stand-off period. This sum was to be paid along with the wages earned, on the next pay-day. No express conditions were attached to the

* See footnote * on page 518.

† Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(F)"—decisions on family allowances; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 518.

payment. The arrangement was made only in relation to the stand-off in question, which was expected to be of short duration, and it was not to be regarded as a precedent.

4. The claimant was one of a number of workpeople affected by the stand-off. He was idle on Friday 11th May and on Tuesday 15th May as a result of the stand-off. (No question arises in the present appeal as to the Saturday or the Monday, to which different considerations apply.) The claimant resumed work on the Tuesday night shift, but this counts as employment on the Wednesday, and not on the Tuesday. He received the payment referred to in paragraph 3 above, in respect of the days of stand-off.

5. The claimant (among others) was disallowed unemployment benefit in respect of the days of stand-off on the ground that "for that period the claimant continued to receive wages." He appealed, unsuccessfully, to the local tribunal. His association then appealed to the Commissioner, and the appeal was heard orally. Evidence as to the arrangement referred to in paragraph 3 above was given by the official who had negotiated the arrangement.

6. The ground of disallowance is that provided by regulation 6(1)(d) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] as amended. The directly relevant part of that regulation is in the following terms:—"6.—(1) For the purposes of unemployment . . . benefit— . . . (d) 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 . . ."

7. The representative of the insurance officer who attended the oral hearing did not seek to support the disallowance on the basis of regulation 6(1)(d). I agree that regulation 6(1)(d) does not apply in the circumstances of the present case: for two reasons, namely (1) that the employment had not been terminated in the sense contemplated by the regulation, and (2) that the payment was not, in my judgment, truly a payment of wages, although its amount was fixed by reference to wages. The nature of the payment will be discussed further below.

8. It was suggested on behalf of the insurance officer that, since the claimant's employment had not been terminated in the sense contemplated by regulation 6(1)(d), he could not be regarded as "unemployed" and that his claim must therefore be disallowed under the general provisions of section 11 of the Act or more specifically under regulation 6(1)(a); which provides that "a day shall not be treated as a day of interruption of employment if it is a day in respect of which a person fails to prove . . . that he is unemployed . . . and available for employment . . .". This is not necessarily so, although a sentence in an early decision—C.U. 28/48 (reported) at paragraph 9—referred to by the insurance officer's representative, appears to support this. That sentence must be read in its context. The Commissioner was there dealing with a person in receipt of a retaining fee. The payment in the present case cannot in my view be regarded as a retaining fee.

9. It is necessary to come to a conclusion as to the nature of the payment in the present case. It was essentially gratuitous, for the employers were under no obligation to make it. I am satisfied, moreover, that no counter obligations were imposed as a condition of payment. The workpeople affected were not required to be at the disposal of the employers on the days in question. They were free, if they wished, to seek other employment. They were not, by reason of the payment, put under obligation to return to work after the stand-off. According to the trade union official concerned, it was not specifically stipulated that only those workpeople who returned should get the payment. No doubt, in view of the shortness of the stoppage, it was assumed that virtually all would in fact return. In view of the fact that payment was to be made along with the earned wages on the next pay-day, it was probably an implied condition of payment that the employee should in fact return; but even if this was an implied condition, it does not follow in the least that the employees were put under any obligation to return. There is no evidence that the agreement to pay imposed any obligation on the workpeople either during the stand-off or at the end of the stand-off. No doubt, in agreeing to make the payment, the management were influenced to some extent by the desire to maintain good industrial relations. But the payment was none the less an act of grace, with no obligations attached.

10. Reference was made, in the course of the argument, to Decision R(U) 8/54, which related to a ship's musician who was paid half wages between voyages. In the circumstances of that case, he was held not to be unemployed between voyages. That decision was based on regulation 6(1)(a), and not on regulation 6(1)(d); but the fact that the payment was conditional on the claimant undertaking a continuing obligation was, I have no doubt, a very material factor in leading the Commissioner to his conclusion. That factor is not present in the present case.

11. I think the association's representative was right when he said that, but for the payment in question, there would have been no doubt as to the claimant's right to receive unemployment benefit. This is in accordance with what was said in Decision R(U) 11/60, at paragraph 5, where the Commissioner speaking of a factory worker whose employment was temporarily suspended owing to a shortage of orders, said—"In such a case the contract of service between employer and employee is not terminated but employment is suspended and it is understood by both sides that it will be resumed as soon as trade permits. In that case unemployment benefit is commonly paid during the period of suspension."

12. Taking the view, as I do, that the payment in the present case represented an act of grace by the employer, involving no obligation on the part of the employees, I see no reason why its receipt should deprive the claimant of unemployment benefit for the days in question to which I understand he is admittedly otherwise entitled. I hold that the days in question were days of unemployment in the case of the claimant, and that he is entitled to receive unemployment benefit in respect of them.

13. The appeal of the claimant's association is allowed.

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Decision No. R(U) 5/63 (19th February 1963)

Adjudication—review of decisions awarding benefit

Information was brought to the notice of the insurance officer which suggested that benefit had wrongly been awarded to the claimant for the period from 3rd October 1960 to 28th February 1961. The insurance officer then referred to the local tribunal the questions "whether unemployment benefit is payable for the period 3.10.60 to 28.2.61" and "whether in obtaining and receiving benefit the claimant has throughout used due care and diligence to avoid overpayment." The full text of the tribunal's decision was— "Claim disallowed. Unemployment benefit is not payable from 3.10.60 to 28.2.61." The tribunal had found as a fact that the claimant had not used due care and diligence to avoid overpayment.

Held that the local tribunal's decision was a nullity because it did not conform with the requirements of section 9(1) of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1961: in view of their findings of fact the tribunal should have required repayment of the benefit overpaid. The terms of the reference to the local tribunal were also erroneous. The successive questions which should have been referred were whether the decisions which had awarded benefit might be reviewed; if so, whether they should be revised; if they were revised so as to make any of the benefit not payable, what was the amount of overpayment and were the tribunal satisfied that in the obtaining and receipt of the benefit the beneficiary, and any person acting for him, had throughout used due care and diligence to avoid overpayment. Unless they were so satisfied the tribunal's decision should expressly require repayment of the sum overpaid.

Decision of the Commissioner

1. My decision is that the decision of the local tribunal dated 5th October 1962 is a nullity.

2. The claimant was awarded unemployment benefit from 3rd October 1960 to 28th February 1961. Subsequently there came to the knowledge of the local insurance officer information which tended to suggest that during that period the claimant had been following a gainful occupation in such circumstances that he could not be said to be unemployed. The local insurance officer thereupon referred to the local tribunal for their decision the question "whether unemployment benefit is payable for the period 3.10.60 to 28.2.61 because (a) claimant was following an occupation from which his earnings were more than 6s. 8d. on the daily average. (b) was following an occupation and was not available for full time employment, (c) and was following an occupation which was not consistent with the full time employment for which he was available and whether in obtaining and receiving benefit the claimant has throughout used due care and diligence to avoid overpayment." I shall comment upon these terms of reference later in this decision.

3. On 5th October 1962 the local tribunal considered the case. The tribunal made three findings of fact which precisely corresponded with, and gave an affirmative answer to, the three questions submitted to them, with a negative answer on the subsidiary question of due care and diligence. Under "Full text of unanimous decision" the tribunal recorded—"Claim disallowed. Unemployment benefit is not payable from 3.10.60 to 28.2.61".

4. On 18th December 1962 the insurance officer appealed to the Commissioner against the decision of the local tribunal. In her written submission the insurance officer pointed out that although the local tribunal found that the claimant did not use due care and diligence to avoid overpayment, they did not record any decision regarding the overpayment, or whether repayment was required; and she submitted that the case should be remitted to the local tribunal "to decide whether the decisions, awarding unemployment benefit for the period at issue, should be revised to make the benefit not payable and, if so, the amount of the resulting overpayment and whether repayment of that amount is required."

5. Thereupon, the claimant intimated an appeal to the Commissioner, challenging the tribunal's findings in fact.

6. Section 9(1) of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act 1961 provides as follows:—"9.—(1) Where benefit is (or has before the coming into force of this section been) paid in pursuance of a decision which is reversed or varied on appeal, or is revised on a review, then, except as provided by this subsection, the decision given on the appeal or review shall require repayment to the Fund of any benefit paid in pursuance of the original decision to the extent to which it—(a) would not have been payable if the decision on the appeal or review had been given in the first instance; and (b) is not directed to be treated as paid on account of the benefit awarded by the decision on appeal or review, or to be treated as having been properly paid; but a decision given on appeal or review shall not require repayment of benefit paid in pursuance of the original decision in any case where it is shown to the satisfaction of the person or tribunal determining the appeal or 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."

The terms of the subsection are peremptory. If, therefore, the original decisions awarding benefit for the period in question were being revised to make the benefit not payable, it was the duty of the tribunal not merely to consider (as they did) the question of the claimant's due care and diligence, but having done so, and being unsatisfied of his due care and diligence, to make a decision expressly requiring repayment of the sum overpaid. The decision arrived at and recorded by the tribunal does not exhaust the question which they had to try, and does not conform to the requirements of section 9(1) above quoted. It falls, therefore, to be set aside.

7. It seems to me, however, that the case "went off the rails" at an earlier stage, namely at the stage where the insurance officer made his reference to the tribunal. The terms of reference were, in my view, erroneous. The position was that by a decision or series of decisions of the insurance officer, the claimant had been awarded unemployment benefit. These decisions were final, subject to appeal or review. So long as no appeal was taken against these decisions, and they were not reviewed, the statutory authorities had no power to pronounce a decision inconsistent with them. The local tribunal should not have been invited to do so. The insurance officer could not appeal against these decisions, which were in favour of the claimant, and for obvious reasons the claimant did not seek to appeal against them. The only alternative within the framework of the Act was to seek a review. It was open to the local tribunal, on a reference from the insurance officer, to review these decisions, provided that the conditions laid down in regulation 18(1) of the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1144] as amended, were satisfied. (These conditions are set out in the regulation under the alternative heads (a), (b) and (c)). The terms of reference by the insurance officer should therefore, in the first place, have been whether the decisions of the insurance officer awarding unemployment benefit for the period in question might be reviewed. An affirmative answer to this question could competently be given by the tribunal if the conditions under head (a), (b) or (c) of regulation 18(1) above cited were satisfied. In the event of an affirmative answer to the first question, a second question would arise, namely whether on review the original decisions should be revised (i.e., altered); and if so, to what effect, and on what grounds. In the event of the original decisions being revised so as to make the benefit—or any part of it—not payable, the amount of overpayment would have to be ascertained, and a third question would arise, namely whether the tribunal were satisfied that in the obtaining and receipt of the benefit the beneficiary, and any person acting for him, had throughout used due care and diligence to avoid overpayment. And unless the tribunal were satisfied that this is so, their decision should expressly require repayment.

8. The decision of the local tribunal of 5th October 1962 being set aside, the case will have to be reheard. I think it is plainly desirable that it should be reheard at tribunal level, *de novo*, by a local tribunal consisting of chairman and members other than those concerned in the earlier decision. The insurance officer will no doubt reframe his terms of reference so as to focus properly the questions which the tribunal are required to determine. The claimant in his written observations does not oppose the insurance officer's submission that the case be sent back to the tribunal; and he will have a full opportunity of putting forward his case to the tribunal, unprejudiced by anything which may have happened in the earlier proceedings. In making their decision, the tribunal will no doubt observe the provisions of section 9(1) already cited, if their conclusions are such that that subsection applies.

9. To the extent indicated, the appeal of the insurance officer is allowed.

Decision No. R(U) 6/63 (13th May 1963)

Share fisherman—whether claimant continued to be master of a fishing vessel after it was laid up for sale

The claimant had been master and part-owner of a fishing vessel which had engaged in great-line fishing on a share basis. Because it had become increasingly difficult to muster a crew the owners laid up the vessel for sale and the claimant took employment elsewhere. It was amply proved that when the vessel was laid up there was no intention whatever that there should be a succeeding fishing trip. The claimant continued to be part-owner of the vessel until it was sold five months later. Held that, in these circumstances, the master and members of the crew ceased to be master and members of the crew, within the meaning of regulation 14B(2) of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, at the conclusion of the last fishing trip. The same decision would not necessarily be reached in other cases unless it were clearly proved that all intention of further fishing with the vessel had definitely ceased. Being no longer the master or a member of the crew, the claimant was not required to satisfy regulation 14B(2). Decision R(U) 5/56 distinguished.

Decision of the Commissioner

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

2. The claimant was master and part-owner of a fishing vessel (the "D.R.") engaged in great-line fishing on a share basis. It was found increasingly difficult to muster a crew for the vessel, and in August 1962 matters came to such a pass that the owners resolved to sell the vessel. The vessel was duly laid up on 27th August 1962, and the claimant sought other employment. He obtained some employment as a deckhand on another fishing vessel, but there were days when this employment was interrupted. On 3rd December 1962 he obtained an appointment as an assistant fishery officer. On 25th January 1963 the vessel was sold, and the claimant thereupon ceased to be part-owner of her.

3. Unemployment benefit was claimed for certain days in September, October and November 1962 upon which the claimant found himself idle. The local insurance officer took the view that the claimant was a share fisherman, and master of a fishing vessel

(the "D.R.") of which the master was part owner: and hence that he was a person who was required to satisfy the additional condition (in relation to title to unemployment benefit) contained in regulation 14B(2) of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467] as amended. On the information before him the local insurance officer decided that this additional condition was not satisfied in relation to certain of the days in question, and he disallowed the claim accordingly in respect of these days.

4. Regulation 14B(2) above cited provides as follows. "Where such a share fisherman is a master or member of the crew of a fishing vessel of which either the master or any member of the crew is the owner or part owner, he must, in addition to satisfying the additional condition contained in the preceding paragraph, also prove that there was no work on or in connection with the fishing vessel available for him on that day for the reason—(a) that on account of the state of the weather the fishing vessel could not reasonably have put to sea with a view to fishing; or (b) that the fishing vessel was undergoing repairs or maintenance, not being repairs or maintenance to which paragraph (3) of this regulation relates; or (c) that there was an absence of fish from any waters in which the fishing vessel could reasonably be expected to operate; or (d) that any other good cause necessitated abstinence from fishing."

5. The claimant appealed to the local tribunal who heard his appeal on 20th November 1962. The tribunal allowed the appeal, on the view that the additional condition contained in regulation 14B(2)—in particular branch (d) thereof—was satisfied, in respect that the virtual impossibility of obtaining a crew constituted a good cause necessitating abstinence from fishing. The insurance officer appealed. I ordered an oral hearing of the appeal, as I was anxious to obtain further information as to the circumstances of the case, and to hear argument thereon. The appeal was heard on 2nd May 1963, the claimant being in attendance and represented by a solicitor. At the same time I heard another appeal at the instance of the insurance officer, dealing with the case of a claimant who had been a member of the crew of the fishing vessel "D.R." and also part-owner to the extent of 1/4th. (His case is dealt with in the decision on Commissioner's file C.S.U. 51/63.)

6. In the light of further evidence adduced at the hearing, it was not seriously challenged that the difficulty of obtaining a crew had been sufficiently proved, so as to amount to a "good cause necessitating abstinence from fishing" in terms of branch (d) of the regulation 14B(2). In this respect the case is quite different from that dealt with in Decision R(U) 5/56. In that case there was no evidence of any compelling reason—such as inability to muster a crew—which made it impossible to carry on fishing or which led to the decision to sell. It was in effect conceded, therefore, that unemployment benefit was payable in respect of the days in question. I agree with this view of the evidence; and this is sufficient for disposal of the appeal, which falls to be dismissed.

7. There is, however, another question which arises, and which logically should arise and be dealt with at an earlier stage of the argument. That is whether, in the circumstances, regulation 14B(2) applies at all.

8. It is to be observed in the first place that regulation 14B(2) imposes a disability on those persons to whom it applies, by imposing an additional condition of qualification for unemployment benefit.

9. In order, however, that regulation 14B(2) should apply, a number of factors must co-exist. In the first place, the claimant must be a share fisherman. "Share fisherman" is specifically defined in regulation 1(2) of the same Regulations (as amended), and the terms of the definition show that a person may continue to be regarded as a share fisherman for the purpose of the Regulations for some considerable time after he has ceased actively to be engaged as such. This is reinforced by the provisions of regulation 14B(4) which indicate how a person who would otherwise be regarded as still being a share fisherman may escape the necessity of satisfying regulation 14B(2) by showing that he has in effect given up that occupation or adopted another occupation. In the second place, in order that regulation 14B(2) should apply, the claimant must be master or member of the crew of a fishing vessel of a particular kind: namely one of which either the master or any member of the crew (although not necessarily the claimant himself) is the owner or part-owner. Although it happens in the present case that the claimant was both master and part-owner, it must be remembered in construing the regulation that these are two entirely separate matters. The master, or a member of the crew, is not always a part-owner, and a part-owner need not be either master or member of the crew. In the present case it is clear that the claimant continued to be part-owner of the fishing vessel "D.R." after she was laid up for sale. In my opinion, however, a serious question arises as to whether, and for how long, the claimant continued to be master of that vessel in the sense of the regulation, after she was laid up. A similar question arises, in the other appeal (dealt with on file C.S.U. 51/63) as to whether, and for how long, those who had been members of the crew continued to be "members of the crew" in the sense of the regulation, after the vessel was laid up. These are different, and entirely separate, questions from the question whether these claimants continued to be share fishermen.

10. There is a curious lack of authority, and of specific information, on the point. In *Mair v. Wood*, 1948 S.C. 83 (and doubtless in other judicial decisions), a share-fishing trip has been regarded as a form of "joint adventure" by owners and crew. In the law relating to unemployment insurance, share fishermen occupy a plainly anomalous position. In the present case, neither the master nor the members of the crew had any written engagement or contract or agreement specifying the terms or duration of their service. What happened in practice was that a crew was recruited (including part-owners and others), and their engagement (although never reduced to writing) appears to have been for the duration of the particular fishing trip to be undertaken. Such trips normally

lasted for about 18 to 21 days, settlement being made at the end of the trip. I have no doubt that the master and crew engaged (albeit verbally or tacitly) for the trip remained master and members of crew (within the meaning of the regulation) for the duration of the trip, and that as matter of common law their obligation as master and crew ended when the trip ended. I think it may well be, nevertheless, that the master and members of the crew would normally remain master and members of the crew (within the meaning of the regulation) after one trip had ended, if the tacit agreement was that they should continue as master and members of crew on the succeeding trip. Such tacit agreement appears to be common practice in this type of fishing. A special feature of the present case, however, is that it is amply proved that when the fishing vessel "D.R." was laid up on 27th August 1962 there was no intention whatever that there should be a succeeding trip. The owners had in fact resolved to go out of business so far as fishing with that vessel was concerned. In these circumstances, I am of opinion that the master and members of the crew ceased to be master and members of the crew, within the meaning of regulation 14B(2), at the conclusion of the last fishing trip. I reach this conclusion on the evidence in this particular case. The same conclusion would not necessarily be arrived at in relation to other types of fishing venture, where the arrangements may be different. Nor would it necessarily be arrived at in other cases relating to the same type of fishing, unless it were clearly proved that all intention of further fishing with the vessel had definitely ceased. (In Decision R(U) 5/56, to which reference was made in the course of argument, it was accepted as a fact, and undisputed, that the master of the vessel there in question remained master notwithstanding that the vessel had been laid up for sale.)

11. In the circumstances of the present case, I am of opinion that at the relevant time the claimant had ceased to be master of the fishing vessel "D.R." within the meaning of regulation 14B(2), and accordingly it was not required of him that he should satisfy the additional condition prescribed by that regulation. In any event, however, assuming that he was required to satisfy that additional condition, I am satisfied that he did so: in particular in respect of branch (d) thereof. He is therefore not disentitled to benefit by virtue of the regulation in question.

12. The appeal of the insurance officer is not allowed.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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Accidents.—(1) *Accidents at factories, docks, building operations and works of engineering construction: how they happen and how to prevent them.* No. 57, October 1963. Ministry of Labour. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.); (2) *Railway Accidents. Report to the Minister of Transport on the Accidents that Occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during the Year 1962.* Ministry of Transport. Price 6s. 6d. (7s.).—See page 490.

Bank Employees.—*Report of the Inquiry by the Honourable Lord Cameron, D.S.C., Q.C., into the Complaint made by the National Union of Bank Employees on 12th March 1962 to the Committee on Freedom of Association of the International Labour Organisation.* Cmnd. 2202. Price 10s. (10s. 7d.).—See page 488.

Development Districts.—(1) *Central Scotland. A Programme for Development and Growth.* Cmnd. 2188. Price 5s. (5s. 4d.); (2) *The North East. A Programme for Regional Development and Growth.* Cmnd. 2206. Price 5s. (5s. 4d.).—See page 481.

Education.—*Craft Courses for Building, Engineering and Allied Industries. An Extract from the Report of the Secretary of State for Scotland on Education in Scotland in 1962 (Cmnd. 1975).* Scottish Education Department. Price 1s. (1s. 3d.).

Friendly Societies.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1962. Part 4. Trade Unions.* Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.).

Incomes Policy.—*Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production.* No. 7, December 1963. Ministry of Labour. Price 15s. (15s. 8d.).—See page 489.

Safety, Health and Welfare.—*Safety, Health and Welfare. New Series.* No. 6B. *Safety in Construction Work: Roofing.* Price 1s. (1s. 3d.); No. 6D. *Safety in Construction Work: Scaffolding.* October 1963. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.). Ministry of Labour.—See page 489.

Safety in Mines.—*Safety in Mines Research, 1962. 41st Annual Report.* Ministry of Power. Price 5s. (5s. 5d.).—See page 490.

Standard Industrial Classification.—*Standard Industrial Classification. 2nd Revised Edition, 1958.* (Consolidated Edition 1963 (Incorporating Amendment No. 1)). Central Statistical Office. Price 3s. (3s. 4d.).—See page 12 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

NOTE.—The following revised subscription rates, with effect from 1st January 1964, have been notified:—

Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc., Amendments. 12s. 6d. annually.

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The Contracts of Employment Act 1963 (Commencement) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1916 (C.18); 3d. (6d.)), made on 27th November by the Minister of Labour under the Contracts of Employment Act 1963.—See page 488.

The Reports of Appointed Factory Doctors Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1917; 8d. (11d.)), made on 26th November by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Act 1961. This Order, operative from 1st January 1964, prescribes the form of report required to be made by appointed factory doctors under the Factories Act 1961 for the year 1963 and the time at which the report is to be made.

The Baking and Sausage Making (Christmas and New Year) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963/1962; 3d. (6d.)), made on 4th December by the Minister of Labour under section 117 of the Factories Act 1961. This Order, by granting exemption for the days in question from the provisions of the Factories Act 1961, relating to employment on Saturday afternoon and Sunday, enabled women to be employed in factories in England and Wales on the afternoons of Saturdays, 21st and 28th December and on Sundays, 22nd and 29th December in the manufacture of meat pies, sausages or cooked meats, or in the pre-packing of bacon, and on Sundays, 15th and 22nd December, in the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery (including fruit pies but not biscuits). The Order also enabled women in factories in Scotland to be employed on the afternoons of Saturdays, 21st and 28th December and on Sundays, 22nd and 29th December in the manufacture of meat pies, sausages or cooked meats, or in the pre-packing of bacon.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1963/205; 5d. (8d.)); *The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 4) Order (Northern Ireland) 1963* (S.R. & O. 1963/206; 5d. (8d.)). These Orders were made on 11th November by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) 1945.—See page 515.

The Institutions of Further Education (Salaries and Allowances) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963 (S.R. & O. 1963/209; 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)), made on 15th November by the Ministry of Education under the Education Acts (Northern Ireland) 1947 to 1962. These Regulations, operative from 1st April 1963, revise the scales of salaries and allowances for teachers in institutions of further education.

* 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 below 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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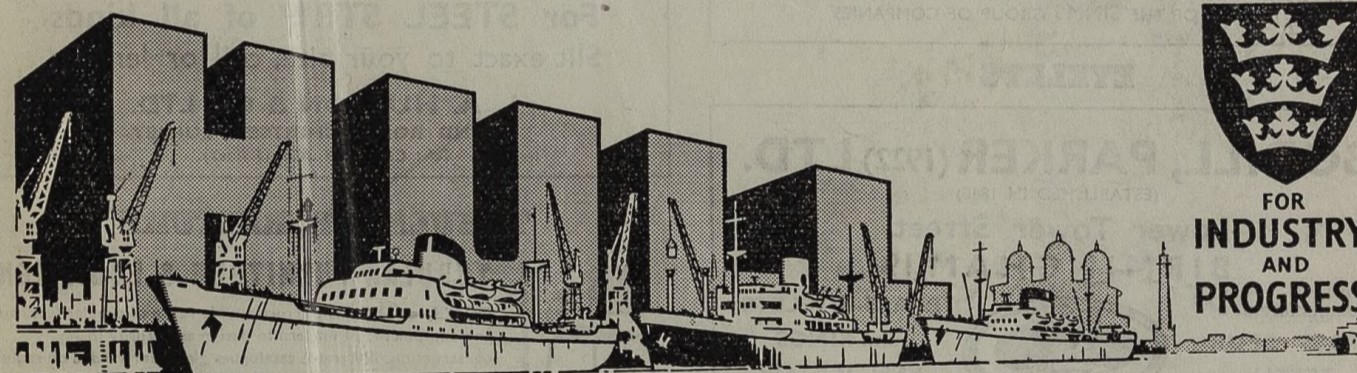
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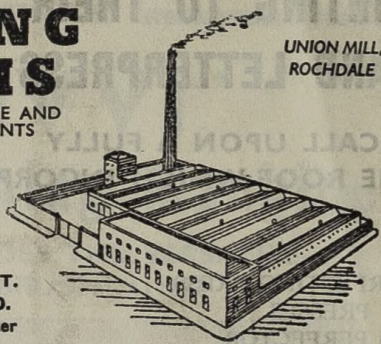
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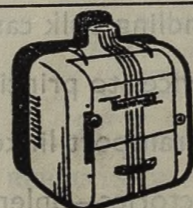
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