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Summary of the Monthly Statistics

Full details on
pages

Employment

The estimated total number in civil employment in Great Britain in mid-July was 23,963,000. 363-366
This was 46,000 more than in mid-June. The main increases were in food, drink and tobacco,
distributive trades and catering and hotels.

Unemployment

There were 492,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on 12th August 367-369
and 10,000 registered as temporarily stopped from work; a total of 502,000 (2.2 per cent. of all
employees). Between 15th July and 12th August unemployment rose by 53,000. The main increase
was in the number of boys and girls registered as unemployed on leaving school. The number
unemployed for more than eight weeks was 258,000—52 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.
Excluding school-leavers the numbers wholly unemployed rose by 7,000; the normal monthly
seasonal increase is about 10,000.

Unfilled Vacancies

There were 220,000 vacancies unfilled on 7th August, 13,000 less than on 10th July. 370

Overtime and Short-time

In the week ended 20th July the estimated number of operatives working overtime in the manu- 365
facturing industries was 1,686,000 and the estimated number on short-time was 40,000.

Rates of Wages

The indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages at 31st August (January 374-379
1956 = 100) were, respectively, 134.4 and 141.4, compared with 134.4 (as revised) and 141.3 at
31st July.

Retail Prices

The retail prices index at 13th August (January 1962 = 100) was 103.0, compared with 103.3 at 381
16th July. The index for the food group was 102.3, compared with 103.7 the previous month.

Stoppages of Work

About 100,000 workers were involved in August in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: 382
they lost about 392,000 working days.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1962

The Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1962 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 2128), price 8s. 6d. (by post 9s.).

Presenting the Report, the Chief Inspector records that there was a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number of reported accidents in 1962. The improvement was greater than this for factories and for docks, wharves, quays and warehouses, where the numbers decreased by 2.5 and 3.5 per cent., respectively. But the number reported by the construction industries rose by 8.5 per cent. The fall in the number of fatal accidents from 675 in 1960 to 669 in 1961 was maintained in 1962 when the figure was 668. Unfortunately again, however, an improved position in factories was offset by an increase in the number of fatal accidents in the construction industries.

The Chief Inspector mentions a special survey carried out in co-operation with the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance which revealed considerable under-reporting of accidents required to be notified under section 80 of the Factories Act 1961. This does not seem to distort the main features of the picture but there were considerable variations as between the different industries, and tables showing comparisons of industries have therefore been modified.

In continuation of a series of consultations begun in 1961 with a number of industries in an effort to bring about a much more effective and extensive organisation for safety by industry, 12 more industries were approached in 1962, viz., baking, brewing, cardboard and paperbox, laundry, dry cleaning, iron and steel wire, wire rope, port transport, printing, seed crushing and provender, shipbuilding and ship repairing, and sugar confectionery industries. Commenting on the results of these consultations the Chief Inspector says: "It is encouraging that large sectors of industry already have an effective form of accident prevention organisation but unfortunately thousands of firms are still untouched by the efforts which are being made by the leading organisations in their industries. . . . The small firms particularly need to do some hard thinking about safety organisations. . . . A striking feature. . . is the increasing contrast between the best and the worst". Because of the vital need for more constructive thinking about attitudes to safety the Chief Inspector has devoted a special chapter of the Report to education in safety.

Accident Statistics

In 1962 a total of 190,158 accidents were notified to the Factory Inspectorate under section 80 of the Factories Act 1961; of these 668 were fatal. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 192,517 and 669. The number of accidents reported from factories fell from 161,655 in 1961 to 157,600 in 1962 and the number of fatalities from 368 in 1961 to 351 in 1962. The number of accidents reported from docks, wharves, quays and warehouses also fell, from 7,506 (including 37 fatalities) in 1961 to 7,220 (including 36 fatalities) in 1962. The number of reported accidents in the construction industries, i.e., building and civil engineering, rose to 25,338 (including 281 deaths) from 23,356 (including 264 deaths) in 1961.

Although the numbers of young persons employed in manufacturing industries and of boys on construction sites increased in 1962, the total number of accidents to young persons fell slightly in the year.

Accidents in Factories

The main causes of accidents in factories in 1962 are illustrated by a diagram, and a table compares the position for the years 1959 to 1962.

When compared with the year before there were in 1962 fewer accidents, including deaths, caused by machinery. The number of rail transport accidents shows a decrease of 20 per cent. since 1959. The number of non-rail transport accidents however, involving such vehicles as lorries and fork-lift trucks, in 1962 was 12 per cent. above that for 1959 and 16 of the 34 deaths involved occurred as a result of collisions with pedestrians. The Report emphasises the importance of comprehensive works traffic rules. Almost two-thirds of all factory accidents occurred in the categories—known as the Big Five—manual handling of goods and materials, falls, striking against objects, struck by falling object, and use of hand tools. The Report describes measures which have been effective in eliminating these hazards, including enforcement of tidiness and proper housekeeping, proper study and planning of the movement of materials, wider use of protective clothing, and the training and supervision of new entrants, especially of young persons.

There were 406 accidents at transmission machinery, including two deaths. These figures may be compared with 25 years ago when there were 1,366 accidents including 39 deaths. Similarly there were 163 accidents, including two deaths, at hoists and lifts, compared with 432 accidents, including 29 fatal ones, 25 years ago.

Accidents in Construction Work

Of the total of 25,338 reported accidents in construction work 19,986, including 193 fatalities, occurred in building operations and 5,352, including 88 fatalities, on works of engineering construction. More than half the fatalities and nearly 30 per cent. of all the accidents resulted from falls of persons. About 8 per cent. of all injuries were to the head, twice as great an incidence as in industry as a whole, emphasising the importance of measures to prevent falls of materials and the need for greater use of safety helmets.

Electrical Accidents

In 1962 there were 810 electrical accidents, including 36 fatalities, the majority of which occurred at normal public electricity supply voltages. Ignorance, negligence and forgetfulness contributed to 337 accidents and 17 deaths.

Dangerous Occurrences

Section 81 of the Act requires certain dangerous occurrences to be reported to the Factory Inspectorate whether they cause injury or not. In 1962 there were 1,533 such occurrences, compared with 1,363 in the previous year.

Safety Activities in Industry

An account is given of safety activities in the aluminium, cement, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, rubber, and die-casting industries. Referring to activities in individual works the Report draws attention to the value of periodic internal inspections by members of the staff, for instance, by the safety officer or by a small team of foremen. While they are not intended to relieve line management of their responsibilities in safety, such inspections frequently reveal hazards and unsafe practices which had escaped the notice of those immediately concerned. To be effective, however, there must be adequate machinery for follow-up action and support from top management.

Developments affecting the Construction and Shipbuilding Industries and Foundries

Preliminary drafts of the Construction (Working Places) Regulations and of the Construction (Health and Welfare) Regulations were circulated for consideration by interested organisations. The former deals in detail with scaffolding, work on sloping surfaces and means of access; and both Regulations extend the requirements of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations 1948 to works of engineering construction.

In connection with the coming into force of Regulations 5 and 6 of the Construction (General Provisions) Regulations 1961, an account is given of progress in the appointment and training of safety supervisors and of other developments in the construction industries.

The Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Regulations 1960 came into full operation in October 1962. The requirements for the fencing of dry docks etc., have necessitated, says the Report, some considerable effort and expense, and the progress achieved reflects credit on the industry as a whole. The use of safety nets and the advantages of, and questions of safety arising from, prefabrication in the shipbuilding industry are discussed.

The Non-ferrous Metals (Melting and Founding) Regulations 1962 were made on 30th July 1962. They implement many of the recommendations contained in the First Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Safety, Health and Welfare Conditions in Non-ferrous Foundries which was published in 1957. The Report notes the development of an original melting technique devised by two members of the Sub-Committee of the Joint Standing Committee. This melting technique, which is now known as rapid or high-speed melting, reduces fume and controls heat from non-ferrous melting processes.

Technical Developments

An account is given of technical developments and their effects on safety. These include the use of elastic media such as air and nitrogen in the pressure testing of vessels, the fencing of die-casting machines, true inching devices, guarding of paper-cutting guillotines by means of photo-electric devices, guarding of garment presses, automatic lubrication of wire ropes, use of oxygen in steel production, the prevention of explosions in large coal pulverising mills, the reduction of fire risks in the upholstery industry, and sterilisation by ionising radiations.

Quantitative Assessment of Toxic and Flammable Atmospheres

The publication in 1960 of "Toxic Substances in Factory Atmospheres" (see page 150 of the April 1960 issue of this GAZETTE) has produced a greatly increased demand for air sampling and testing in factories. This is primarily the responsibility of the factory occupier, who can seek the help of the various industrial hygiene services available. The Chemical Branch of the Inspectorate, however, has carried out considerable field and laboratory work on suitable methods of estimation in air of certain toxic substances and tests for the presence of flammable gases or vapours; this work is described in the Report.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

An outline is given of the principal provisions of the Act which became law in 1963 and also information on the enforcing authorities for different classes of premises and provisions. The Act makes H.M. Factory Inspectorate responsible for enforcing all or most of its provisions in offices in factories, in railway premises and in premises occupied by local, police and fire authorities or the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. The Inspectorate will also have certain responsibilities in relation to premises owned or occupied by the Crown.

Safety Education

A chapter of the Report is devoted to safety education, and covers both safety training in schools and colleges and safety training in industry. It stresses that safety education can best be taught by inculcating safe habits and safe methods of work in the context of practical activity, whether in the factory, at home or at school. "Education in safety cannot begin too early in life," says the Report, "and the schools can play a valuable role in helping to promote safe habits of work and action. These are especially important in subjects such as science, homecraft, physical education and practical subjects where skills which may form the basis of a

* Safety, Health and Welfare. New Series. No. 8. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. (1s. 3d. including postage).

working life are being acquired." The important part to be played by the universities, colleges of advanced technology, technical colleges and other establishments of further education is also stressed.

The Report places the main responsibility for safety training on industry, particularly training of young persons, among whom accidents at machinery constitute a much higher proportion of the total accidents than they do for adults. The training given on dangerous machines is too often perfunctory and inadequate, even where it is required by law; several examples are quoted. The importance of training or re-training workers other than the young, particularly immigrants with limited or no knowledge of the language, married women returning to industry after their families have grown up and workers moving from declining to expanding industries, is also underlined.

The role of foremen and supervisors and of management in safety training is referred to. Training in safety can only adequately be given on the job if the foremen and supervisors themselves have been sufficiently trained. Management itself, however, must supply the will-power, drive and enthusiasm without which an effective safety training programme cannot be achieved.

Administration and Staffing

Prosecutions instituted by the Inspectorate for breaches of the Factories Act 1961 or Regulations involved 1,695 informations being laid against 812 different firms or persons; 1,603 convictions were obtained.

In December the authorised cadre of the Inspectorate was 477, and there were 447 Inspectors in post. This was an increase of 21 compared with the year before, but the special efforts made throughout 1962 to fill the additional 34 posts mentioned in the last Annual Report are being continued in 1963.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES ON INDUSTRIAL HEALTH IN 1962

The Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on Industrial Health for the year 1962 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 2129), price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage).

As in past years, the Report contains three chapters: the first reviews some of the main events of the year; the second gives details of the incidence of industrial disease, poisoning and gassing and of a number of cases which presented unusual features of medical or general interest; and the third discusses the notification of industrial diseases as required by section 82 of the Factories Act 1961.

Review of the Year

The health and welfare provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, which correspond broadly with those in the Factories Act, are described.

The Docks (Training in First-aid) Regulations 1962 were made. They bring the requirements for the training of persons in charge of first-aid boxes substantially into line with those laid down for factories.

A preliminary draft of the Lead Processes (Medical Examinations) Regulations was circulated in November to interested organisations and their comments were invited. These Regulations, when made law, would require a haemoglobin estimation of the blood as part of the periodic medical examination of workers employed on certain lead processes as a means of detecting lead poisoning at an early stage.

Work on the preparation of a revised draft of the Unsealed Radioactive Substances Regulations continued in the light of comments received on the preliminary draft published in 1961 and in consultation with the principal users.

A second preliminary draft of the Mercury Processes Regulations was issued to interested organisations. The Regulations include requirements for the prevention of exposure of workers to mercury or mercurial compounds and the periodic medical examination of workers engaged in defined mercury processes.

A first draft of Hair and Wool Regulations, for the protection of workers engaged in handling or processing of certain types of wool and hair which carry an anthrax risk, was circulated to the wool textile industry for comments. A first draft of revised regulations for the protection of workers handling hides and skins from designated areas was also circulated. Both Codes of Regulations were intended to implement certain recommendations for additional precautions contained in the Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Anthrax (see page 396 of the November 1959 issue of this GAZETTE). In the light of comments received, second preliminary drafts were in course of preparation at the end of the year.

The Ministry gave assistance to the Wilson Committee on the Problem of Noise which has considered, among many other problems, the effect of industrial noise on workers. A booklet on the subject entitled "Noise and the Worker" was prepared and subsequently published in July 1963 (see page 273 of the July issue of this GAZETTE). A research project concerned with the effects of occupational noise on workers' hearing was launched in January 1962: it is being financially sponsored by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and carried out jointly by the

* Safety, Health and Welfare. New Series. No. 25. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d. including postage).

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National Physical Laboratory and the Wernher Research Unit on Deafness of the Medical Research Council, with the Ministry of Labour assisting in arranging the programme of visits to selected factories. The project is expected to last at least three years.

Two Group Industrial Health Services were established with financial aid from the Nuffield Foundation, viz., the Rochdale Industrial Health Service Ltd., and the Dundee and District Occupational Health Service. The Ministry published for the guidance of factory occupiers a booklet entitled "Organisation of Industrial Health Services" (see page 419 of the November 1962 issue of this GAZETTE).

"Dust Control in Potteries" is the title of the First Report of the Joint Standing Committee for the Pottery Industry which was appointed by the Minister of Labour to advise him on all aspects of health, safety and welfare in the industry. The Report which was published in September 1963 (see page 358) states that pneumoconiosis is now the principal health hazard in the pottery industry, and contains recommendations for dust control. Further general information and advice on protective measures against industrial dermatitis, which continues to be one of the principal causes of disablement from industrial disease, was published in the booklet "Industrial Dermatitis: Precautionary Measures" (see page 387 of the October 1962 issue of this GAZETTE).

Appointed Factory Doctors carried out 505,325 examinations of young persons for certificates of fitness for employment. The

* Safety, Health and Welfare. New Series. H.M. Stationery Office. Price in brackets includes postage.
No. 21 (Organisation of Industrial Health Services). 2s. (2s.4d.).
No. 18 (Industrial Dermatitis: Precautionary Measures). 1s. 3d. (1s.6d.).

SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Revised scales of salaries of teachers in primary and secondary schools and in establishments for further education, other than Colleges of Advanced Technology, have been announced by the Minister of Education to operate in England and Wales from 1st April 1963.†

The scale previously in operation for two-year trained teachers has been abolished as the normal course of training is now of three years' duration. The revised scale for non-graduate teachers, men and women, with three years' training, in primary and secondary schools, is a minimum of £630 a year rising to a maximum of £1,250. Compared with the three-year trained scale previously applicable the revised scale is £30 a year higher at the minimum and £50 higher at the maximum which is reached after 15 instead of 16 completed years of service. For teachers with 13 or 14 years' service the increase is £110 a year bringing their salaries up to £1,160 and £1,220 a year, respectively. Former two-year trained teachers are being assimilated on the revised scale at one point below that corresponding directly to their years of service, subject to their not receiving less than the minimum. Compared with the scale formerly applicable (£570 to £1,170) these teachers receive an increase of £60 at the minimum and £80 at the maximum. Higher scales are prescribed for teachers with longer periods of study/training, graduates and good honours graduates. These higher scales have been constructed by adding to the minimum and the maximum of the three-year trained non-graduate scale (a) one, two or three increments for teachers who have completed four, five, six or more years approved full-time study/training; (b) £100 for graduates or holders of certain other equivalent qualifications; (c) a further £120 (previously £100) for graduates who hold a good honours degree or a higher degree.

The revised salary scales for unqualified assistant teachers and supplementary teachers and for temporary and occasional teachers provide in all cases for increases over the previous scales.

Qualified head teachers and deputy head teachers continue to receive the salaries payable to them as qualified teachers, together

† The Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) Order 1963, S.I. 1963, No. 1234; The Remuneration of Teachers (Further Education) Order, 1963, S.I. 1963, No. 1233. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. each (1s. 3d. including postage).

reasons for refusal of certificates in 1,529 cases, which represent 0.3 per cent. of all examinations, are set out in a table. There were 20,178 certificates issued subject to conditions, and 4,100 provisional certificates were issued in cases where additional time or further information was necessary before a certificate could be issued. Appointed Factory Doctors also carried out 368,491 statutory periodic examinations of workpeople employed in certain processes and 76,135 voluntary examinations not required by regulations: details are given in a table.

Industrial Diseases: Poisoning and Gassing

As in previous years, this chapter discusses the incidence of notifiable industrial diseases and reportable gassing accidents, and gives details of cases which deserve special mention. Reports of certain other conditions, not reportable under the Factories Act, which have affected factory workers and which are of sufficient medical or general interest, are also included.

In the review of the work of the pathological laboratory of the Medical Inspectorate, an account is given of laboratory tests and field trials of the copper sulphate flotation method of estimating the haemoglobin content of blood, which assisted the preparation of the draft Lead Processes (Medical Examinations) Regulations. Details are given of the results of urine tests carried out as part of a survey into the health of workers in the seed dressing and associated industries using organic compounds of mercury. The findings indicate the need for strict control of dust and fumes when these compounds are used. The pathological laboratory also carried out blood examinations of workers exposed to benzene (benzol), to toluene or to commercial grades of toluol containing a variable but sometimes considerable benzene fraction. The results are recorded.

In 1962 there were 432 notified and accepted cases of industrial disease or poisoning, compared with 502 in 1961 and 569 in 1960. Included in the figure of 432 are 80 cases of lead poisoning, 183 cases of epitheliomatous ulceration, 130 of chrome ulceration, 14 of compressed air illness, nine of anthrax, seven of aniline poisoning, three of mercurial poisoning and three of chronic benzene poisoning. There were 13 fatalities; nine due to anthrax, and the remaining four to arsenical poisoning, chronic benzene poisoning, toxic anaemia and compressed air illness, respectively.

There were 281 reportable gassing accidents, including 18 fatalities. Carbon monoxide was the cause of 102 of the accidents, including 12 fatalities, and chlorine caused 45 accidents.

The Early Notification of Industrial Disease

This chapter emphasises the importance of early notification to the Factory Inspectorate of cases of industrial poisoning or disease so that timely action can be taken where there is a danger of recurrence. "Medical practitioners need not, and indeed should not, wait until diagnosis is confirmed," says the Report. It describes, with illustrations, the methods available in clinical pathology for the detection of early symptoms of disease, and gives information about the more common symptoms of notifiable diseases and some examples of difficulties in differential diagnosis.

with a head/deputy head teacher's allowance. Head teachers now receive allowances of £180 for small schools to a maximum of £1,770 for the larger schools (previous range £165 to £1,670). The corresponding allowances for deputy head teachers range from £110 to £780 (previously £100 to £735). Additional payments are also made for (a) teachers holding graded posts, ranging from £110 to £250 (previously £100 to £230) and (b) headships of departments, ranging from £180 to £590 (previously £165 to £545).

In establishments for further education, other than Colleges of Advanced Technology, the revised salary scales are as follows:—

The scales for assistant lecturers grade A and grade B are constructed in a similar manner to those for qualified teachers in primary or secondary schools. The revised scales for assistant lecturers grade A, and the increases they provide, are the same as those shown for qualified teachers. The lowest scale for non-graduate assistant lecturer grade B is £830 to £1,450 (previously £800 to £1,380 in the case of a three-year trained assistant lecturer and £770 to £1,350 where a teacher had less than three years' study/training). The additional allowances which may be paid to assistant lecturers grade B have been increased from £140 to £150 a year. Lecturers receive £1,670 to £1,895 (previously £1,600 to £1,800); senior lecturers, £1,895 to £2,115 (previously £1,800 to £2,000); and principal lecturers £2,115 to £2,310 (previously £2,000 to £2,180). Salary scales for heads of departments have also been increased.

The limits of the allowances paid to heads of departments appointed as vice-principals are increased from not less than £150 or more than £350, to not less than £165 or more than £380. The special provisions relating to the payment, in certain circumstances, of a higher maximum or a higher scale continue to apply in the case of principal and senior lecturers and heads of departments Grade VI. In addition an allowance may now be paid to teachers who undertake the duties and responsibilities of the vice-principal in his/her absence or pending the appointment of a new vice-principal. The salary scales for principals have been increased by amounts ranging from £100 on a salary not exceeding £1,999 a year, to £200 on a salary of £3,000 or over a year.

Teachers serving in a defined "London area" continue to receive additional payments of £45 or £60 a year, according to age or service.

ADVISORY SERVICES FOR WORKSHOPS FOR THE BLIND

The Minister of Labour has announced that Mr. William E. Luke has accepted his invitation to be chairman of the central advisory corporation for workshops for the blind, which is to be set up to assist in the development of these workshops on up-to-date lines.

The decision to set up the central advisory corporation was announced by the Minister in a written answer to a question in the House of Commons on 31st July. The need for such an advisory body had formed one of the main recommendations of the Working Party on Workshops for the Blind whose report was published last November (see page 456 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE).

The corporation will provide an advisory service for the 67 workshops on all aspects of their activities and will develop a central marketing organisation to sell their products and buy raw materials for them. The main theme of the report of the Working Party was the need for the workshops to move away from their traditional reliance on handicrafts into more modern and mechanised types of production. A few have already started to do so and the work of the corporation will be one of the key factors in encouraging this trend of development.

EXPANSION IN THE DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

A new brochure "Room to Expand" has recently been prepared by the Board of Trade and the Central Office of Information and can be obtained free of charge from the Board of Trade in London or from any of the Board's Regional Offices and Offices for Scotland and Wales.

The publication gives a comprehensive description of the advantages for industrialists and others of setting up in the development districts or in Northern Ireland. It contains separate sections which include maps and photographs of each of these areas and a description of the services and amenities of all kinds which are available. Also described are the various forms of Government financial and other assistance available to companies which provide additional jobs by establishing new projects or expanding in these areas of high unemployment.

The publication of "Room to Expand" is part of the Government's efforts to make known more widely to industrialists the many advantages of establishing projects in the development districts. This brochure will be supplemented by a new edition of the Board of Trade's booklet "Expanding Industry"—also obtainable

free of charge—which describes in more detail the various forms of assistance under the Local Employment Act of 1960 and the additional benefits now available under the 1963 Act (see page 311 of the August issue of this GAZETTE).

Since the additional benefits available to industry in the development districts were announced by the Government during the Budget Debate there has been a large increase in the volume of enquiries received by the Board of Trade from companies attracted by the greatly improved financial assistance available in these areas. Over 600 applications were received between the Budget announcement and mid-August for the various forms of assistance available under the Local Employment Acts.

Several companies have recently announced plans to set up major projects in these areas of high unemployment and all these have said that the assistance to be provided by the Board of Trade has been a major factor in their decisions to establish themselves in the development districts.

STATISTICS ON INCOMES, PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION

No. 6—September 1963

The September 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.

In this issue are the results of the April 1963 enquiry, conducted by the Ministry of Labour, into the weekly earnings and working hours of manual workers in the manufacturing industries and a number of other industries and services in the United Kingdom. The data include regional figures of average earnings of adult male workers which are analysed in greater industrial detail than in the summary tables on page 351 of this GAZETTE. Obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, the price of the publication, from the current issue, is 15s. (15s. 8d. including postage).

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Table with 13 columns: Industry, Mid-July 1962* (Males, Females, Total), Mid-May 1963* (Males, Females, Total), Mid-June 1963* (Males, Females, Total), Mid-July 1963* (Males, Females, Total). Rows include Mining, Food, drink and tobacco, Chemicals and allied industries, Metal manufacture, Engineering and electrical goods, Shipbuilding and marine engineering, Vehicles, Metal goods not elsewhere specified, Textiles, Leather, leather goods and fur, Clothing and footwear, Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc., Timber, furniture, etc., and Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures.

* 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.

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Table with 13 columns: Industry, Mid-July 1962* (Males, Females, Total), Mid-May 1963* (Males, Females, Total), Mid-June 1963* (Males, Females, Total), Mid-July 1963* (Males, Females, Total). Rows include Paper, printing and publishing, Other manufacturing industries, Total, all manufacturing industries, Construction, Gas, electricity and water, Transport and communication, Distributive trades, Miscellaneous services, and Repair of boots and shoes.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JULY 1963

The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries† in the week ended 20th July 1963. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures relate to Great Britain.

Table with 10 columns: Industry, Estimated total number of operatives, Estimated number of operatives, excluding maintenance workers, on overtime (Number, Percentage of all operatives, Hours of overtime worked), Estimated number of operatives on short-time (Total on short-time, Total as percentage of all operatives, Hours lost). Rows include Food, drink and tobacco, Chemicals and allied industries, Metal manufacture, Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering), Vehicles, Metal goods not elsewhere specified, Textiles, Leather, leather goods and fur, Clothing and footwear, Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc., Timber, furniture, etc., Paper, printing and publishing, and Other manufacturing industries.

* 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. † Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

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 12th August 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.

Table with columns: Principal Towns (By Region), Development Districts (By Region), Men 18 and over, Women 18 and over, Boys and Girls under 18, Total, Temporarily stopped (inc. in total), Percentage rate of unemployment.

Table with columns: Development Districts (By Region)—continued, Men 18 and over, Women 18 and over, Boys and Girls under 18, Total, Temporarily stopped (inc. in total), Percentage rate of unemployment.

* Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1962. † Figures include those for certain adjacent Employment Exchange areas details of which were given on page 475 of the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: AUGUST 1963

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 12th August 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, S.1(A), Ministry of Labour, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

Table with columns: Industry, Wholly unemployed (including casuals), Temporarily stopped, Total, United Kingdom (all classes). Sub-columns for Males and Females.

* 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 (4,336 males and 250 females in Great Britain and 4,790 males and 269 females in the United Kingdom).

OFFICES, SHOPS and RAILWAY PREMISES Act, 1963

By
H. SAMUELS, O.B.E., M.A.
Barrister-at-Law

In preparing the notes for this annotation the author of *Factory Law* and other well-known works on industrial law has drawn fully on his long experience of the operation of the Factories legislation upon which many provisions of the new Act are based.

This is a work which will prove to be invaluable to anyone who is called upon to administer, or who is subject to the operation of, this complex Act.

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

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

	July 1963	August 1963
Places under the Factories Act	58	63
Mines and quarries*	21	24
Seamen	5†	7
Railway service	9	10

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for August 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		
Textile and connected processes	2
Clay, pottery, cement, etc.	5
Metal extraction, refining and conversion	3
Metal casting	3
Metal rolling, drawing, extrusion and forging	1
Miscellaneous metal processes	1
Shipbuilding and repairing	2
Constructional engineering, boiler making	—
Locomotive and railway equipment	—
Non-rail vehicles and aircraft	2
Other machine and metal manufacture and repair	3
Electrical engineering	2
Woodworking processes	2
Miscellaneous chemical manufacture, paint, oil refining, soap	6
Coal gas, coke ovens, patent fuel	—
Wearing apparel	—
Paper and printing	—
Milling	—
Food	3
Drink	—
Electricity generation	1
Rubber	—
Other factory processes	—

Works and Places under s.s. 125 and 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Building operations	19
Works of engineering construction	6
Docks and warehouses	2
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	63

Mines and quarries	Railway service	
Coal mines:	Brakemen and goods guards	—
Underground	Engine drivers and motormen	4
Surface	Firemen	—
Other stratified mines	Labourers	1
Miscellaneous mines	Mechanics	—
Quarries	Passenger guards	—
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	Permanent-way men	3
	Porters	—
	Shunters	—
	Other grades	2
Seamen	Contractors' servants	—
Trading vessels		6
Fishing vessels		1
TOTAL, SEAMEN	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	10

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases		II. Deaths	
Lead poisoning 8	Nil	
Aniline poisoning 1		
Compressed Air illness 1		
Epitheliomatous ulceration 6		
Chrome ulceration 4		
TOTAL, CASES 20		

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 27th July 1963 and the 5 weeks ended 31st August 1963.
† Includes 3 deaths in one vessel sunk as a result of a collision.

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 12th August 1963 was 57,105, of whom 49,407 were males and 7,698 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	44,247	6,983	51,230
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	5,160	715	5,875
Total	49,407	7,698	57,105

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 7th August 1963 was 4,714, including 3,813 men, 752 women and 149 young persons. In addition there were 61 placings of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

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 July is estimated at 37,174, compared with 38,188 in June and 45,453 in July 1962.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during June was 26,622, compared with 31,083 in the previous month and 36,644 in June 1962. The average daily number of partially unemployed persons in June was 12,906.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 20th July was 6,742,000, compared with 6,535,000 at 22nd June and 6,569,000 at 21st July 1962. Persons wholly unemployed at 20th July are estimated at 293,000 or 4·2 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 304,000 or 4·4 per cent. at 22nd June and 308,000 or 4·5 per cent. at 21st July 1962.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of May the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 9,700 or 1·3 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 2·9 per cent. at the end of April and 1·1 per cent. at the end of May 1962.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of July was 119,974, of whom 19,210 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 141,513 and 20,870 at the beginning of the previous month and 82,533 and 19,693 at the beginning of July 1962.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of July was 97,457, compared with 102,550 at the end of the previous month and 84,874 at the end of July 1962. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 8,654, 9,533 and 9,065.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 27th July was 37,662, compared with 40,982 at 22nd June and 35,746 at 28th July 1962.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of July was 26,808; this figure included 1,441 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of June the respective figures were 22,356 and 1,651, and at the end of July 1962 they were 28,151 and 1,494.

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 1,053 persons were unemployed in May, compared with 879 in April and 1,274 in May 1962.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges shows that at the middle of June the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 14,637, compared with 19,395 in May and 16,280 in June 1962. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for June numbered 10,563, or 0·7 per cent. of all members, compared with 1·1 per cent. in the previous month and 0·8 per cent. in June 1962.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of July who were wholly unemployed was 148 or 0·1 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 185 or 0·1 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 177 or 0·1 per thousand at the end of July 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 56,802,000 in June, compared with 56,222,000 (revised figure) in May and 55,777,000 in June 1962. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in May was 12,387,000 compared with 12,319,000 in April and 12,372,000 in May 1962. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of July was about 4,322,000 or 5·7 per cent. of the civilian labour force, compared with 4,846,000 or 6·4 per cent. at the middle of the previous month and 4,018,000 or 5·5 per cent. at the middle of July 1962.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Index Base 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						
Belgium	1953	May 1963	{ All Items	114·10	-0·32	+0·49
France (Paris)	1956-57	July 1963	{ All Items	149·3	+0·9	+8·2
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958	July 1963	{ All Items	111·6	-0·6	+1·3
Luxembourg	1948	June 1963	{ All Items	133·08	-4·15	-0·83
Norway	1959	May 1963	{ All Items	110·8	-1·3	+3·3
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948-49	June 1963	{ All Items	117·2	-0·8	+1·9
Spain	1958	Apr. 1963	{ All Items	127·7	-0·1	+11·9
Switzerland	1939	July 1963	{ All Items	132·7	-0·4	+16·1
Other Countries						
Canada	1949	July 1963	{ All Items	133·5	+0·7	+2·5
India (All-India)	1949	May 1963	{ All Items	132	+2	+3
Japan	1960	Apr. 1963	{ All Items	120·2	+0·9	+10·3
Rhodesia, Northern	1962	June 1963	{ All Items	101·8	+0·1	+0·9
Rhodesia, Southern	1962	June 1963	{ All Items	101·9	+0·4	+0·4
United States	1957-59	June 1963	{ All Items	106·6	+0·4	+1·5

* Index base is 100 in all cases.
† 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.

*These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the Tables on pages 367 to 369.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK
Weekly Rates of Wages, Normal Weekly Hours and Hourly Rates of Wages

INDICES FOR 31st AUGUST 1963 (31st JANUARY 1956 = 100)

At 31st August 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:—

Table with columns for Date, All Industries and Services (Weekly Rates, Normal Weekly Hours, Hourly Rates), and Manufacturing Industries only (Weekly Rates, Normal Weekly Hours, Hourly Rates). Rows for 1963 July and 1963 Aug.

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

Index of Weekly Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January 1956 taken as 100. The 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.

Weekly Rates of Wages

I.—All Industries and Services

Table showing weekly rates of wages for men, women, juveniles, and all workers from 1956 to 1963 August for all industries and services.

II.—Manufacturing Industries only

Table showing weekly rates of wages for men, women, juveniles, and all workers from 1956 to 1963 August for manufacturing industries only.

III.—Industry Groups (all workers)

Table showing indices for various industry groups including Agriculture, Mining, Food, Chemicals, Textiles, Leather, Clothing, Bricks, etc., from 1956 to 1963 August.

Table showing indices for various industry groups including Timber, Paper, Other manufacturing, Construction, Gas, Transport, Distributive trades, Professional services, and Miscellaneous services, from 1956 to 1963 August.

* 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

Table showing normal weekly hours for men, women, juveniles, and all workers from 1956 to 1963 August for all industries and services.

V.—Manufacturing Industries only

Table showing normal weekly hours for men, women, juveniles, and all workers from 1956 to 1963 August for manufacturing industries only.

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

Table showing hourly rates of wages for men, women, juveniles, and all workers from 1956 to 1963 August for all industries and services.

VII.—Manufacturing Industries only

Table showing hourly rates of wages for men, women, juveniles, and all workers from 1956 to 1963 August for manufacturing industries only.

General

The figures given in Tables I to VII are on the basis of 31st January 1956 = 100, and relate to the end of the month. Figures for months prior to July 1962 were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

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

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

The figures in these series may be linked with those in the previous series (30th June 1947 = 100) to give a measure on a broad basis of the movement since June 1947. The appropriate figure should be multiplied by one of the linking factors given in the paragraph headed "General" on page 5 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1960.

If comparisons are made between one group and another in Table III it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates

of wages in the months immediately prior to the base date (31st January 1956) and that having regard to considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders there is no common pattern for the calculations of the indices for individual industries.

Comparison between Earnings and Rates of Wages

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April 1956 to April 1963 were given in an article on pages 302 to 309 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. The average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April 1956 and April 1963 in the industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 36.7 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 25.9 per cent. during the same period in the level of weekly rates of wages in the same industries, whilst the average increase in actual hourly earnings was 42.0 per cent. as compared with an average increase of 32.7 per cent. in hourly rates of wages. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were 35.4 per cent. for weekly earnings, 24.7 per cent. for weekly rates of wages, 41.3 per cent. for hourly earnings and 31.2 per cent. for hourly rates of wages.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Asbestos Textile Manufacture	Great Britain (100)	12 Aug.	All workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: day workers (Rochdale and Hindley Green, North and South Blocks), men 21 and over 4s. 7-25d. an hour, women 18 and over 3s. 4-125d.; pieceworkers (Hindley Green, North Block) 4s. 5-5d., 3s. 2-625d.
Coir Mat and Matting Manufacture	Great Britain	Pay day in week ending 31 Aug.	All workers	Increases in day work rates of 4d. an hour for male workers 20 and over, of 3d. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increases in piecework rates of 4½d. an hour for male workers, and of 3½d. for female workers. Rates after change: day workers—males 2s. an hour at 15 rising to 4s. 4d. at 20 and over, females 2s. at 15 rising to 2s. 11d. at 18 and over; pieceworkers—males 4s. 9½d., females 3s. 2½d.
Leather Goods, Saddlery and Harness Manufacture	Great Britain (105)	Beginning of first full pay period on or after 22 July	All workers	Increases of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: skilled male workers 21 and over, London (Metropolitan Police area) 4s. 7d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 6d., skilled female workers 20 and over 3s. 3½d., 3s. 3d., younger male workers 2s. 11d. or 2s. 1½d. at 16 or under rising to 4s. 1½d. or 4s. 1½d. at 20½ and under 21, younger female workers 1s. 9½d. or 1s. 8½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 0½d. or 2s. 11½d. at 19½ and under 20; adult male saddlery and harness makers 4s. 8d.
Glass Processing	Great Britain (130)	7 Aug.	Workers employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Increases* of 1½d. an hour for men 20 and over in groups 1 and 2, of 1d. for men 20 and over in group 3, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers, apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, for men 20 and over: group 1, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 6s. 6½d. an hour, Provincial area 6s. 4½d.; 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. 1½d., 5s. 11½d., silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller process) 5s. 10½d., 5s. 8½d., embossers, assistants and sandblasters' assistants 5s. 9½d., 5s. 7½d., silverers' assistants, other than cleaners-up 5s. 8½d., 5s. 6½d.; group 3, leaded light cementers and packers 5s. 5½d., 5s. 3½d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 5s. 4½d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 5s. 2½d.
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products	England and Wales (134)	Beginning of first full pay week commencing on or after 19 Aug.	All workers	Increases in minimum basic rates of 2½d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles; night rate allowance increased from time-and-one-fifth to time-and-a-quarter. Minimum basic rates after change: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 9d. an hour, outside London 4s. 8d.
Ready Mixed Concrete	Great Britain (133)	1 July	All workers	Increase of 10s. 6d. a week for workers other than motor drivers; reclassification of vehicles on 2, 3 or 4 axle basis, resulting in increases of varying amounts for motor drivers. Minimum weekly rates after change: drivers of mixing or agitating trucks—4 axles or more, London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) 227s. 6d., Provinces 224s., 3 axles 224s., 220s. 6d., 2 axles 220s. 6d., 217s.; drivers of non-agitating or mixing trucks—4 axles or more 220s. 6d., 217s., 3 axles 217s., 213s. 6d., 2 axles 213s. 6d., 210s.; batching operators 227s. 6d., 224s., drivers of dumpers, loading shovels or cranes 213s. 6d., 210s., labourers 203s., 199s. 6d.
Sawmilling	England and Wales (138)	Beginning of first full pay period following 31 July	Male and female labourers employed in handling timber after its initial piling in sawmill yards	Increases in district minimum rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 21 and over, grade 1 areas 5s. an hour, grade 2 areas 4s. 11d., women 19 and over 3s. 6½d.
	Northern Ireland . . . (139)	20 May	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Increase of 2d. an hour (5s. 6½d. to 5s. 8½d.).
	Widnes (138)	5 Aug.	Sawmill labourers and timber yard workers	Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: sawmill labourers 4s. 9½d. an hour, timber yard workers 4s. 11½d.
Veneer and Plywood Manufacture	England and Wales (142)	First pay day after 5 Aug.	All workers	Increases in basic rates of 2½d. an hour for male workers 20 and over, of 2d. for female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Basic rates after change include: London district—male workers 20 and over, approved inspectors grade 1, timeworkers 5s. 5½d. an hour, workers paid under payment-by-results or bonus schemes 5s. 3½d., machinists 5s. 4½d. or 5s. 0½d., according to occupation, 5s. 2d., 4s. 10½d., labourers 4s. 10d., 4s. 8½d., female workers 19 and over, first 3 months 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5d., thereafter 3s. 7½d., 3s. 6d. Provincial rates are 1d. an hour less.
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	England, Wales and Northern Ireland (143)	First pay day following 5 Aug.	All workers	Increases in national minimum rates of 3d. or 2½d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, of 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. National minimum rates after change include: male sawyers and woodcutting machinists 21 and over 5s. 5d. an hour; box and packing case makers, printing, branding, hand-holding, dowelling and nailing machinists, men 5s. 3½d., women 21 and over 3s. 8½d., labourers 4s. 8½d., 3s. 6d. In certain districts, including London, higher minimum rates are observed, based on local agreement.
Gas Supply	Great Britain (177)	30 June†	Maintenance craftsmen (including paviors, plasterers and slaters, and bricklayers and masons except when on fire-brick work)	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Standard rates after change include: skilled craftsmen—Metropolitan area 6s. 5d. an hour, Provincial Zone A 6s. 2d., Provincial Zone B 6s. 1d.; holders-up 6s. 3d., 6s., 5s. 11d., hammermen (blacksmiths' strikers) 6s. 0½d., 5s. 9½d., 5s. 8½d., pipefitters 5s. 10½d., 5s. 7½d., 5s. 6½d., retort pipefitters 5s. 10½d., 5s. 7½d., 5s. 6½d., drillers (machine), foundry trimmers, furnacemen (foundry) 5s. 9½d., 5s. 6½d., 5s. 5½d.†
Road Passenger Transport (London Transport Board)	London and the adjacent country zones (186-187)	31 July†	Drivers	London scarcity allowance granted to drivers as follows:—central buses 6s. a week, single deck service coaches 5s. 6d., country buses 5s. Rates after change: central buses, commencing rate 242s. 6d. a week, after 6 months 247s. 6d., after 1 year 252s. 6d. (maximum); country buses 229s., 234s., 239s.; single deck coaches, commencing rate 242s. 6d., after 1 year 249s. (maximum).
Road Haulage Contracting (British Road Services)	Great Britain (191)	19 Aug.	Engineering maintenance and repair grades	Increases for adult grades of 9s. a week for skilled workers, of 8s. for semi-skilled, and of 7s. 6d. for unskilled; interim bonus of 3s. 6d. a week consolidated into basic rates. Provincial rates after change include: skilled workers 226s. 10d. a week, semi-skilled, grade 1, 208s. 2d., grade 2, 200s. 10d., unskilled 189s. 8d. In London, rates are 5s. 6d. a week higher than those quoted.
Civil Air Transport	United Kingdom . . (199)	23 June	Certain surface transport and goods handling grades	Additional amounts paid to loaders designated to drive vehicles for loading and unloading aircraft within the airports increased by 1½d. an hour (2½d. to 4d.) for those on fork lift trucks, by 1d. (2d. to 3d.) for those on vehicles with hydraulic or mechanical lifting devices, and by 1d. (1d. to 2d.) for all others.
Post Office	United Kingdom . . (201)	1 July†	Engineering, motor transport, supplies and factories rank-and-file grades	Increase in national rates and scales of pay of 3½ per cent. National rates after change for adult workers in engineering grades: labourers 207s. a week, technicians—class IIB 220s. 6d. to 257s., class IIA 239s. to 276s., class I 316s. 6d.; technical officers £684 a year to £973.

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 † These increases were agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 ‡ The agreement, which also provides for increases of 2½d. an hour from 5th July 1964 and 4th July 1965, may be reviewed should the official index of retail prices fluctuate five points or more and maintain that level for three consecutive months.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	5 Aug.	Electricians, craft grades, general grades, etc.	Increase of 5 per cent. Minimum rates after change include: studio standard agreement—craft grades £15 19s. 8d. a week, semi-skilled £15 0s. 2d., general grades (labouring, etc.) £13 19s. 10d., other grades (unclassified, e.g., crane operators (manual), property makers, etc.) £15 10s. 9d., sculptors and modellers £19 2s. 6d. to £22 8s. 11d., according to grade (chargehands 9d. an hour above craft rate, supervising chargehands by day or night (where employed) 1s. 6d. an hour above), assistant heads of departments £18 4s. to £23 15s. 6d., according to occupation and classification of studio; chief or supervising projectionists (where employed) £20 17s., first projectionists £17 13s. 3d., second £15 10s. 9d.; general grades agreement—transport workers, gardeners, storemen, cleaners, etc. £12 14s. 1d. to £18 4s. 10d., according to occupation, female cleaners £12 0s. 10d.; canteen employees agreement—male workers £10 7s. 7d. to £18 12s. 1d., according to occupation and classification of studio, female workers £10 2s. 11d. to £18 12s. 1d. (part-time workers, male and female, £5 18s. 5d.); make-up artistes, hairdressers and wardrobe staffs £13 18s. 1d. to £32 17s. 8d., according to occupation.
Industrial and Staff Canteens	Great Britain (232) (257)	5 Aug.	Male workers	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 12s. a week for canteen supervisors, managers or stewards, head cooks and cooks, of 11s. for assistant cooks, of 10s. for porters and other workers 21 or over, of 7s. 6d. to 12s., according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentice cooks, and of 4s. to 8s. 6d., according to age, for other young workers. Minimum weekly remuneration after change where the employer supplies the worker with neither full board nor lodging but with such meals as are available whilst on duty: London area (City of London and Metropolitan Police District), head cooks 204s. 6d. a week, cooks 191s. 6d., assistant cooks 171s. 6d., porters 21 or over 154s. 6d., canteen supervisors, managers or stewards, grade A 199s. 6d., B 209s. 6d., C 219s. 6d., D 229s. 6d., apprentice cooks 80s. 6d. in first year of apprenticeship rising to 158s. in fifth year, other workers 60s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 154s. 6d. at 21 or over. Rates in other areas are 2s. 6d. a week less in each case.*
			Female workers	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 9s. a week for canteen supervisors, managers or stewards, head cooks and cooks, of 8s. for assistant cooks, cashiers and canteen attendants, and of 4s. 6d., 5s. or 6s. 6d., according to age, for all workers under 18. Minimum weekly remuneration after change where the employer supplies the worker with neither full board nor lodging but with such meals as are available whilst on duty: London area (City of London and Metropolitan Police District), head cooks 149s. 6d. a week, cooks 134s. 6d., assistant cooks 120s. 6d., cashiers 116s., canteen attendants 112s., canteen supervisors, managers or stewards, grade X 139s., A 147s., B 157s., C 167s., D 177s., other workers 61s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 90s. 6d. at 17 and under 18. Rates in other areas are 2s. 6d. a week less in each case.*
Fire Services (Local Authorities' Fire Brigades)	Great Britain (255)	1 Aug.	Sub-officers and other ranks . .	Increase of 3 per cent. giving amounts ranging from £20 a year to £30, according to grade and length of service, for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for men 21 and over: firemen—first year of service, Provinces £645 a year, Metropolitan Police District (excluding the administrative County of London) £695, London £730, second year £680, £730, £755, third year £705, £755, £780, fourth year £730, £780, £805, fifth year £755, £805, £830, sixth year £785, £835, £860, seventh year £810, £860, £885, eighth year £835, £885, £910, ninth year £860, £910, £937; leading firemen £895, £945, £972; sub-officers—first year of service £930, £980, £1,007, second year £970, £1,020, £1,047, third year £1,005, £1,055, £1,082.
Local Authorities' Services	Scotland (251)	1 July†	Engineering craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 2½d. an hour for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—group 1 authorities 6s. 0½d. an hour, group 2, 5s. 11½d.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK COMING INTO OPERATION DURING AUGUST

Industry	District	Date	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change
Baking	England and Wales (20)	11 Aug.	All workers covered by national agreement for master bakers	Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42, without loss of pay.‡

* These increases took effect under an Order made under the Wages Councils Act. See page 298 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.
 † These increases were agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 ‡ This change was the result of an agreement between the National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers.

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1st April 1963

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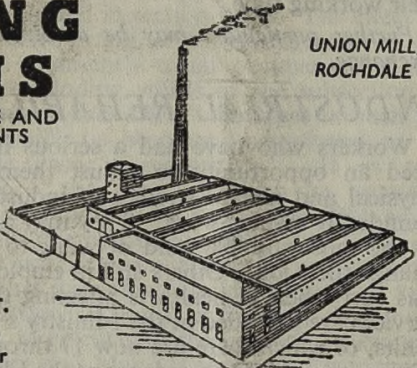
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