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## Earnings and Hours in April, 1957

IN April, 1957, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual workers employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for March, 1957).

In the enquiry of April, 1957, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 2,200 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of manual workers at work in the second pay-week in April, 1957, their aggregate earnings in that week, and the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings : men, aged 21 years and over ; youths and boys under 21 years ; women, 18 years and over ; and girls under 18 years. As in the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all those at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer ; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. Where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The earnings shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in operation in April, 1957, or to be employing no operatives within the scope of the enquiry) was about 71,000, of which approximately 68,900 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of workers (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and their earnings in the week was about 7 million, and particulars of

the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of manual workers employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries and in some cases were much more and in others less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the second pay-week in April, 1957, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 326 and 327, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week and the average hourly earnings in that week are shown on pages 328 and 329.

### Weekly Earnings in April, 1957

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1957, in all the industries combined, in the manufacturing industries as a whole and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings for industry groups, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all the industries covered by the enquiry taken together have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each separate industry by the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries in April, 1957. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of workers covered by the returns received in the different industries.

The figures in the Tables which follow are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations ; they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results ; on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly ; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation. *In view of the wide variations, as between*

different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of, nor as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

#### Average Weekly Earnings in the second pay-week in April, 1957\*

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	244 7	118 2	118 11	83 1	212 2
Chemical and allied trades	249 9	109 9	124 6	84 8	215 10
Metal manufacture	271 3	119 10	131 0	84 0	253 10
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	253 5	99 11	134 6	86 2	219 9
Vehicles	258 11	95 5	140 10	87 7	233 3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	249 5	103 3	123 1	81 8	200 10
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	243 0	98 7	128 7	82 4	193 5
Textiles	225 9	104 11	126 7	93 2	163 3
Leather, leather goods and fur	219 6	102 8	119 5	76 10	168 7
Clothing	217 4	100 5	123 10	81 8	140 1
Food, drink and tobacco	221 10	99 1	118 3	80 4	175 6
Manufactures of wood and cork	224 11	102 0	128 1	81 0	195 9
Paper and printing	275 1	104 0	131 2	79 0	215 11
Other manufacturing industries	246 11	108 3	121 4	81 7	193 10
All manufacturing industries	248 11	102 2	126 3	84 4	202 3
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	233 6	125 2	124 6	82 8	226 8
Building and contracting	238 9	115 4	112 0	82 0	227 0
Gas, electricity and water	228 10	107 11	129 10	82 0	221 2
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	227 10	110 4	168 1	82 0	219 0
National and local government service	186 11	104 1	114 9	74 0	172 11
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	241 6	105 0	125 10	83 11	204 7

In computing the averages for April, 1957, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The weekly earnings of these women averaged 62s. 4d. and the hours worked averaged 21.6. Their inclusion, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown. If such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general weekly average for women of 125s. 10d. would have been altered by only 2d. (to 126s. 0d.), and among the 19 separate groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases have altered the average weekly earnings shown for women by more than 6d. The small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.

#### Weekly Hours Worked in April, 1957

The average hours worked in each individual industry in the second pay-week in April, 1957, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 328 and 329. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

\* The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the estimated total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 326 to 329, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 70s. 5d. in April, 1957, and the hours worked averaged 16.4.

‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

§ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

|| Industrial employees in national government service have, where possible, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, building, civil engineering, transport and communication, and only those employees who could not be assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "National and local government service."

¶ Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 327 and 329.

#### Average Hours worked in the second pay-week in April, 1957

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	50.1	45.1	40.9	42.6	48.0
Chemical and allied trades	48.6	44.1	42.1	42.2	47.0
Metal manufacture	48.3	43.8	41.2	42.2	47.6
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	48.7	44.6	42.4	42.9	47.3
Vehicles	46.9	43.8	42.0	41.4	46.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	48.0	44.7	41.0	42.0	45.6
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	46.3	44.1	41.0	43.0	44.5
Textiles	48.3	45.3	41.7	42.8	44.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	46.6	44.5	40.8	42.3	44.1
Clothing	44.7	43.7	40.0	41.7	41.4
Food, drink and tobacco	49.1	44.9	42.5	42.8	46.4
Manufactures of wood and cork	46.5	44.2	40.0	42.1	45.2
Paper and printing	47.0	43.9	42.1	43.0	45.3
Other manufacturing industries	48.8	45.1	41.9	42.4	46.1
All manufacturing industries	48.1	44.4	41.5	42.4	45.9
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	49.9	45.2	41.4	42.8	49.5
Building and contracting	50.0	46.7	39.6	42.8	49.6
Gas, electricity and water	48.1	44.8	39.6	42.8	47.8
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	50.7	45.8	44.8	42.8	50.0
National and local government service	45.8	43.8	40.1	41.8	44.8
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	48.5	44.9	41.5	42.4	46.6

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 328 and 329 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the second pay-week in April, 1957, ranged between 46 and 51, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 43 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44.

#### Hourly Earnings in April, 1957

The following Table shows for each of the 19 main groups of industries covered by the enquiry, for manufacturing industries as a whole, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the second pay-week in April, 1957, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 328 and 329.

#### Average Hourly Earnings in the second pay-week in April, 1957

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	58.6	31.4	34.9	23.4	53.0
Chemical and allied trades	61.7	29.9	35.5	24.1	55.1
Metal manufacture	67.4	32.8	38.2	23.9	64.0
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	62.4	26.9	38.1	24.1	55.8
Vehicles	65.2	26.1	40.2	25.4	60.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	62.4	27.7	36.0	23.3	52.9
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	63.0	26.8	37.6	23.0	52.2
Textiles	56.1	27.8	36.4	26.1	44.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	56.5	27.7	35.1	21.8	45.9
Clothing	58.3	27.6	37.2	23.5	40.6
Food, drink and tobacco	54.2	26.5	33.4	22.5	45.4
Manufactures of wood and cork	58.0	27.7	38.4	23.1	52.0
Paper and printing	70.2	28.4	37.4	22.0	57.2
Other manufacturing industries	60.7	28.8	34.7	23.1	50.5
All manufacturing industries	62.1	27.6	36.5	23.9	52.9
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	56.2	33.2	36.1	23.9	54.9
Building and contracting	57.3	29.6	33.9	23.9	54.9
Gas, electricity and water	57.1	28.9	39.3	23.9	55.5
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	53.9	28.9	45.0	23.9	52.6
National and local government service	49.0	28.5	34.3	21.2	46.3
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	59.8	28.1	36.4	23.8	52.7

† ‡ § || ¶ See corresponding footnotes in previous column.

#### Earnings and Hours in April, 1957, compared with Earlier Years

The Table below shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries at various dates between April, 1947, and April, 1957, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

Date	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers*
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1947 April	123 5	47 4	67 4	40 2	103 6 ✓
October	128 1	51 10	69 7	43 9	108 2 ✓
1948 April	134 0	57 2	72 11	48 4	114 0 ✓
October	137 11	58 9	74 6	49 5	117 4 ✓
1949 April	139 11	58 6	77 2	50 3	119 4 ✓
October	142 8	60 1	78 9	51 8	121 9 ✓
1950 April	145 9	61 5	80 6	51 10	124 1 ✓
October	150 5	63 9	82 7	53 5	128 0 ✓
1951 April	160 2	66 11	87 4	55 11	136 2 ✓
October	166 0	69 1	90 1	57 11	141 1 ✓
1952 April	173 7	71 9	92 2	57 9	147 3 ✓
October	178 6	74 11	96 4	60 9	151 11 ✓
1953 April	185 11	77 7	100 3	62 6	157 7 ✓
October	189 2	78 11	102 5	64 11	160 1 ✓
1954 April	197 8	82 0	105 3	65 10	166 6 ✓
October	204 5	85 7	108 2	69 5	171 9 ✓
1955 April	217 5	90 11	112 5	71 6	182 3 ✓
October	222 11	94 2	115 5	75 8	187 2 ✓
1956 April	235 4	100 6	119 9	78 4	197 9 ✓
October	237 11	102 4	123 2	81 4	200 8 ✓
1957 April	241 6	105 0	125 10	83 11	204 7 ✓

#### Percentage Increase since April, 1947

Date	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers*
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 October	4	10	3	9	5
1948 April	9	21	8	20	10
October	12	24	11	23	13
1949 April	13	24	15	25	15
October	16	27	17	29	18
1950 April	18	30	20	29	20
October	22	35	23	33	24
1951 April	30	41	30	39	32
October	35	46	34	44	36
1952 April	41	52	37	44	42
October	45	58	43	51	47
1953 April	51	64	49	56	52
October	53	67	52	62	55
1954 April	60	73	56	64	61
October	66	81	61	73	66
1955 April	76	92	67	78	76
October	81	99	71	88	81
1956 April	91	112	78	95	91
October	93	116	83	102	94
1957 April	96	122	87	109	98

For all workers covered by the enquiries the average level of weekly earnings rose by 98 per cent. between April, 1947, and April, 1957. During the half-year October, 1956, to April, 1957, the rise was 2 per cent. (1½ per cent. for men, 2 per cent. for women and 3 per cent. for juveniles).

The changes in average weekly earnings over the period covered by the above Table represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in standard hourly or weekly rates of wages and in rates for overtime, week-end, etc., working; (b) increases or decreases in the number of hours actually worked per week and in the proportion of such hours paid for at overtime, week-end, night-shift, etc., rates; (c) extensions of systems of payment by results and increased output by workers so paid; (d) changes in the proportions of men, youths and boys, women and girls employed in different occupations and industries; and (e) changes in the relative numbers of workers employed in different industries. The changes in average hourly earnings given in a later Table also reflect most of these factors.

As regards the first of these factors, an estimate of the effect of increases in standard rates of wages is available from the index compiled at monthly intervals measuring changes in the average level of rates of wages (see page 351 of this GAZETTE). This index covers all industries and therefore reflects changes in rates of wages in industries not represented in the statistics of average earnings given in this article, the most important of which are coal mining, railway service, agriculture and the distributive trades. It is estimated, however, that if these were omitted from the index of changes in rates of wages, the result would show that between April, 1947, and April, 1957, the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work in the industries covered by these half-yearly earnings enquiries had risen by about 69 per cent. The difference between this figure and the rise of 98 per cent. in actual weekly earnings over the same period represents the net effect of the other factors referred to in the preceding paragraph. During the year April, 1956, to April, 1957, the corresponding rise in rates of wages was 2½ per cent. compared with the rise of 3½ per cent. in actual earnings.

As regards changes in the proportions of men, youths and boys, women and girls employed in the industries covered, the averages of both weekly and hourly earnings are affected to some extent by the fact that both men and women account for a slightly higher proportion of the total employed than was the case in 1947, with a corresponding fall in the proportions represented by youths and boys and girls.

\* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

As regards working hours, the next Table shows the average weekly hours worked by the operatives covered by the half-yearly earnings enquiries from April, 1947:—

#### Average Weekly Hours Worked

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
1947 April	46.3	43.7	41.5	42.0	45.0
October	46.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.2
1948 April	46.5	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
October	46.7	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
1949 April	46.6	43.9	41.8	42.4	45.3
October	46.8	44.0	41.7	42.4	45.4
1950 April	47.0	44.2	41.9	42.5	45.6
October	47.6	44.4	42.0	42.6	46.1
1951 April	47.9	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.3
October	47.8	44.5	41.5	42.1	46.1
1952 April	47.3	44.2	40.9	41.6	45.6
October	47.7	44.4	41.8	42.7	46.1
1953 April	47.8	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.2
October	47.9	44.6	42.0	42.8	46.3
1954 April	48.3	44.7	42.0	42.7	46.5
October	48.9	44.9	41.9	42.8	46.7
1955 April	48.9	45.0	41.9	42.7	46.9
October	48.9	45.0	41.8	42.7	46.9
1956 April	48.6	45.0	41.5	42.4	46.7
October	48.5	44.9	41.5	42.5	46.6
1957 April	48.5	44.9	41.5	42.4	46.6

The next Table shows the average hourly earnings at the same dates and the percentage increases compared with April, 1947:—

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
1947 April	32.0	13.0	19.5	11.5	27.6
October	33.0	14.1	20.1	12.5	28.7
1948 April	34.6	15.6	21.0	13.7	30.2
October	35.4	16.0	21.5	14.0	31.1
1949 April	36.0	16.0	22.2	14.2	31.6
October	36.6	16.4	22.7	14.6	32.2
1950 April	37.2	16.7	23.1	14.6	32.7
October	37.9	17.2	23.6	15.0	33.3
1951 April	40.1	18.0	25.0	15.7	35.3
October	41.7	18.6	26.0	16.5	36.7
1952 April	44.0	19.5	27.0	16.7	38.8
October	44.9	20.2	27.7	17.1	39.5
1953 April	46.7	20.9	28.6	17.6	40.9
October	47.4	21.2	29.3	18.2	41.5
1954 April</					

**Manufacturing Industries Only**

For manufacturing industries only the figures were:—

**Average Weekly Earnings  
(Manufacturing Industries)**

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
Average Weekly Earnings					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1947 April	129 2	45 10	68 0	40 6	103 3
1948 April	134 5	49 8	70 2	44 1	108 4
1949 April	138 8	54 5	73 8	48 8	113 3
1950 April	143 4	57 7	74 11	49 10	116 10
1951 April	145 1	56 11	77 7	50 8	118 6
1952 April	148 1	58 4	79 3	52 0	120 10
1953 April	151 8	59 10	81 0	52 2	123 4
1954 April	156 8	62 1	83 2	53 9	127 5
1955 April	165 0	64 3	87 11	56 4	134 2
1956 April	172 1	66 10	90 7	58 4	139 10
1957 April	179 4	69 4	92 6	58 2	145 11
1947 October	184 9	73 1	96 10	61 2	150 10
1948 October	191 11	75 5	101 0	62 11	156 0
1949 October	196 7	77 1	103 2	65 4	159 4
1950 October	205 2	80 0	105 10	66 2	165 5
1951 October	212 3	83 8	108 11	69 11	170 10
1952 October	224 7	88 5	112 11	71 10	180 4
1953 October	231 1	92 0	116 0	76 2	185 9
1954 October	242 2	97 6	120 0	78 8	195 0
1955 October	245 7	99 11	123 8	81 9	198 6
1956 October	248 11	102 2	126 3	84 4	202 3

**Percentage Increase since April, 1947**

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
Percentage Increase since April, 1947					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 October	4	8	3	9	5
1948 April	7	19	8	20	10
1948 October	11	26	10	23	13
1949 April	12	24	14	25	15
1949 October	15	27	17	28	17
1950 April	17	31	19	29	19
1950 October	21	35	22	33	23
1951 April	28	40	29	39	30
1951 October	33	46	33	44	35
1952 April	39	51	36	44	41
1952 October	43	59	42	51	46
1953 April	49	65	49	55	51
1953 October	52	68	52	61	54
1954 April	59	75	56	63	60
1954 October	64	83	60	73	65
1955 April	74	93	66	77	75
1955 October	79	101	71	88	80
1956 April	87	113	76	94	89
1956 October	90	118	82	102	92
1957 April	93	123	86	108	96

**Average Weekly Hours Worked  
(Manufacturing Industries)**

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
1947 April	46.0	43.2	41.7	42.0	44.5
1948 April	46.2	43.5	41.7	42.1	44.7
1948 October	46.3	43.5	41.7	42.3	44.8
1949 April	46.5	43.7	41.6	42.3	44.9
1949 October	46.5	43.7	41.9	42.4	45.0
1950 April	46.6	43.7	41.7	42.3	45.0
1950 October	46.9	43.9	41.9	42.5	45.2
1951 April	47.5	44.1	42.0	42.7	45.7
1951 October	47.6	44.1	41.8	42.1	45.6
1952 April	47.1	43.7	40.8	41.6	45.0
1952 October	47.6	44.0	41.9	42.7	45.7
1953 April	47.6	44.0	42.0	42.7	45.7
1953 October	47.9	44.2	42.0	42.8	45.9
1954 April	48.2	44.3	42.0	42.7	46.1
1954 October	48.5	44.5	42.0	42.9	46.3
1955 April	48.6	44.5	41.8	42.7	46.3
1955 October	48.7	44.6	41.8	42.8	46.4
1956 April	48.2	44.5	41.5	42.4	46.0
1956 October	48.2	44.6	41.6	42.5	46.0
1957 April	48.1	44.4	41.5	42.4	45.9

**Average Hourly Earnings  
(Manufacturing Industries)**

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
Average Hourly Earnings					
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1947 April	33.7	12.7	19.6	11.6	27.8
1948 April	34.9	13.7	20.2	12.6	29.1
1948 October	35.9	15.0	21.2	13.8	30.3
1949 April	37.0	15.8	21.6	14.1	31.2
1949 October	37.4	15.6	22.9	14.3	31.6
1950 April	38.1	16.0	22.8	14.8	32.2
1950 October	38.8	16.4	23.2	14.7	32.7
1951 April	39.6	16.9	23.7	15.1	33.5
1951 October	41.6	17.5	25.1	15.8	35.2
1952 April	43.4	18.2	26.2	16.6	36.8
1952 October	45.7	19.0	27.2	16.8	38.9
1953 April	46.6	19.9	27.7	17.2	39.6
1953 October	48.4	20.6	28.9	17.7	41.0
1954 April	49.2	20.9	29.5	18.3	41.7
1954 October	51.1	21.7	30.2	18.6	43.1
1955 April	52.5	22.6	31.1	19.6	44.3
1955 October	55.5	23.8	32.4	20.2	46.7
1956 April	56.9	24.8	33.3	21.4	48.0
1956 October	60.3	26.3	34.7	22.3	50.9
1957 April	61.1	26.9	35.7	23.1	51.8
1957 October	62.1	27.6	36.5	23.9	52.9

\* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker.

**Average Hourly Earnings  
(Manufacturing Industries)—continued**

Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
Percentage Increase since April, 1947					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 October	4	8	3	9	5
1948 April	7	18	8	19	9
1948 October	10	24	10	22	12
1949 April	11	23	13	23	14
1949 October	13	26	16	28	16
1950 April	15	29	18	27	18
1950 October	18	33	21	30	21
1951 April	23	38	28	36	27
1951 October	29	43	34	43	32
1952 April	36	50	39	45	40
1952 October	38	57	41	48	42
1953 April	44	62	47	53	47
1953 October	46	65	51	58	50
1954 April	52	71	54	60	55
1954 October	56	78	59	69	59
1955 April	65	87	65	74	68
1955 October	69	95	70	84	73
1956 April	79	107	77	92	83
1956 October	81	112	82	99	86
1957 April	84	117	86	106	90

At April, 1957, the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 96 per cent. higher than in April, 1947; the increase in the average level of rates of wages in these industries over the same period was about 67 per cent. The corresponding increases between April, 1956, and April, 1957, were 3½ per cent. for average weekly earnings and 2½ per cent. for weekly rates of wages.

**Increases in Rates of Wages since April, 1957**

There have been increases in the rates of wages in a number of industries since April, 1957, when the enquiry into earnings was made. It is estimated that the effect of such increases known to have taken place up to and including August, 1957, has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the industries covered by the enquiry by about 3½ per cent. The more important of the increases which occurred in that period affected workers in the following industries and services: building brick manufacture and allied industries; light castings manufacture; engineering; shipbuilding and ship repairing; motor vehicle repairing trade; cotton spinning and weaving; boot and shoe manufacture; sugar confectionery and food preserving; food manufacturing industry; furniture manufacture; paper box making; general printing and bookbinding; rubber manufacture; building and civil engineering construction; water supply in England and Wales; road passenger transport; road haulage industry; dock labour; Local Authorities' services; manipulative grades employed in the Post Office; and workers paid on miscellaneous "M" rates in Government Industrial Establishments.

**Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry**

The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in agriculture, coal mining, and for dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

**Agriculture**

In agriculture, information collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland shows that for hired regular male and female workers in Great Britain the average weekly earnings were as shown in the following Table. The figures

Date	Adult Males†	Youths‡	Women and Girls
Average Weekly Earnings			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Half-yearly periods			
1947 April—1947 September	97 7	62 3	65 1½
1947 October—1948 March	104 4	67 8	70 5
1948 April—1948 September	108 7½	71 2	73 4½
1948 October—1949 March	105 1½	68 10½	72 9
1949 April—1949 September	114 9	77 0	76 6
1949 October—1950 March	110 9½	72 5½	76 6½
1950 April—1950 September	115 5½	77 10½	75 3½
1950 October—1951 March	115 7½	74 10	77 11
1951 April—1951 September	123 5½	79 5	82 2½
1951 October—1952 March	126 8	83 0	85 5
1952 April—1952 September	133 8	86 2½	86 4½
1952 October—1953 March	132 8½	84 3½	90 4
1953 April—1953 September	142 1½	88 2	92 11½
1953 October—1954 March	142 10½	88 7½	96 1
1954 April—1954 September	151 10	91 7	95 1½
1954 October—1955 March	150 2	90 5½	96 5
1955 April—1955 September	165 3	99 3	104 3
1955 October—1956 March	160 3	95 8	104 2
1956 April—1956 September	174 2	101 10	111 6
1956 October—1957 March	175 1	102 10	114 6
Yearly periods			
1947 April—1948 March	100 1½	64 1½	67 9
1948 April—1949 March	106 10½	70 0½	73 1
1949 April—1950 March	112 9½	74 8½	76 6
1950 April—1951 March	115 6½	76 4½	76 7½
1951 April—1952 March	125 0	81 2½	83 9½
1952 April—1953 March	133 2	85 3	88 4½
1953 April—1954 March	142 6	88 5	94 5½
1954 April—1955 March	150 9½	91 0	95 10
1955 April—1956 March	162 10	97 6	105 0
1956 April—1957 March	174 8	102 2	113 2

\* See footnote in the previous column.  
† 21 years and over up to March, 1956, and 20 years and over thereafter.  
‡ Under 21 years up to March, 1956, and under 20 years thereafter.

show total earnings, inclusive of all payments (overtime, piecework, bonuses, premiums, perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders, etc.), but after making deductions for time lost through sickness, etc.

The following Table shows the percentage distribution of adult male workers according to the average weekly earnings received in the year April, 1956—March, 1957, when the average earnings for all these workers were 174s. 8d. a week.

Earnings Group	Percentage of All Adult Male Workers
Less than 130s. per week	1.2
130s.—139s. 11d.	5.8
140s.—149s. 11d.	17.2
150s.—159s. 11d.	14.8
160s.—169s. 11d.	12.9
170s.—179s. 11d.	11.3
180s.—189s. 11d.	10.4
190s.—199s. 11d.	7.4
200s.—209s. 11d.	6.1
210s.—219s. 11d.	3.9
220s.—229s. 11d.	3.1
230s.—239s. 11d.	1.9
240s.—249s. 11d.	1.1
250s. and over	2.9

**Coal Mining**

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 2s. 7d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 2s. 11d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 55s. 3d. in the week ended 13th April, 1957, 292s. 9d. in the week ended 27th October, 1956, and 281s. 5d. in the week ended 28th April, 1956, the corresponding cash earnings were 53s. 10d. and 52s. 2d. respectively.

The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 305s. 1d. in the week ended 13th April, 1957, 292s. 9d. in the week ended 27th October, 1956, and 281s. 5d. in the week ended 28th April, 1956.

For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the average weekly cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind at half-yearly intervals since 1949 are set out below.

Date	Men (21 years and over)	
	Average Weekly Cash Earnings* (excluding value of allowances in kind)	Value of allowances in kind
	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended:—		
1949 19th March	180 1	8 6
1950 24th September	181 8	7 3
1950 18th March	186 10	8 8
1951 23rd September	189 6	7 10
1951 7th April		

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WORKERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE SECOND PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1957

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, nor as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the second pay-week in April, 1957				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	4,533	353	32	—	4,918	260 1	133 2	—	—	250 0
Stone Quarrying and Mining	12,711	491	32	3	13,237	234 3	123 0	—	—	229 9
Slate Quarrying and Mining	3,014	235	—	—	3,250	187 7	91 10	—	—	180 8
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	8,345	420	38	3	8,806	228 5	129 3	—	—	223 2
Other Mining and Quarrying	5,652	285	458	62	6,457	242 8	146 0	127 2	—	228 10
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	48,275	4,324	4,179	344	57,122	240 11	126 3	126 2	91 4	222 11
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	18,731	1,582	22,402	2,105	44,822	228 0	104 9	113 5	79 6	159 5
Glass (other than containers)	21,938	1,918	6,097	546	30,499	254 8	110 10	126 0	84 4	216 10
Glass Containers	15,512	1,088	3,013	179	19,792	240 7	116 5	128 6	—	215 3
Cement	10,280	286	205	5	10,776	273 7	119 0	104 4	—	266 2
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	42,765	2,237	3,295	211	48,508	245 11	118 7	126 5	94 7	231 3
Chemicals and Allied Trades										
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	14,299	315	40	2	14,656	246 8	117 1	—	—	243 6
Chemicals and Dyes	96,527	4,641	15,460	1,772	118,400	262 3	112 0	119 9	76 10	235 0
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	7,562	509	9,928	1,575	19,574	211 8	102 4	116 11	83 5	150 5
Explosives and Fireworks	29,227	1,008	9,840	958	41,033	232 7	102 2	154 1	99 6	207 5
Paint and Varnish	14,422	658	3,713	195	18,988	224 3	103 6	116 3	—	197 5
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	11,028	639	7,315	1,175	20,157	257 6	108 5	129 2	88 11	196 4
Mineral Oil Refining	19,234	710	1,198	25	21,167	252 9	112 11	131 4	—	241 0
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	15,017	556	2,154	161	17,888	233 5	111 7	117 6	—	214 3
Metal Manufacture										
Blast Furnaces‡	19,860	485	169	9	20,523	268 11	127 8	—	—	264 4
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	163,363	11,304	5,554	122	180,343	288 5	126 5	133 5	79 7	273 4
Iron Foundries	61,933	4,622	5,860	365	72,780	251 6	106 8	123 3	—	231 6
Tinplate Manufacture	10,012	896	1,094	4	12,044	229 9	133 2	121 3	—	247 11
Steel Sheet Manufacture	11,571	1,116	429	15	13,131	273 0	132 11	152 1	—	256 11
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	29,677	1,605	2,749	113	34,144	257 0	115 3	129 0	—	239 5
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	65,263	2,517	7,805	456	76,041	261 6	112 8	132 9	87 8	242 3
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	134,827	19,160	1,718	94	155,799	254 5	103 4	130 11	—	234 4
Marine Engineering	62,246	12,174	775	59	75,254	245 10	100 7	131 1	—	221 0
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	18,786	2,367	938	50	22,141	230 1	90 9	122 4	—	210 3
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	16,323	1,589	392	12	18,316	269 7	93 7	112 10	—	250 10
Machine Tools	50,272	7,680	5,682	241	63,875	273 11	104 4	131 1	82 8	240 1
Stationary Engines	17,125	1,276	1,314	28	19,743	245 3	99 0	142 4	—	228 9
Textile Machinery and Accessories	35,415	3,922	4,036	205	43,578	232 11	92 8	123 0	82 10	209 5
Ordnance and Small Arms	27,412	1,678	7,322	33	36,445	231 4	93 0	142 11	—	207 1
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	44,714	4,159	984	25	49,882	270 7	105 3	124 10	—	253 10
Constructional Engineering	317,972	37,124	39,398	1,957	396,451	253 8	100 3	135 3	84 10	226 8
Electrical Engineering	78,399	12,434	24,613	1,491	116,937	261 0	95 10	138 1	81 10	215 4
Electrical Machinery	22,391	1,201	9,872	589	34,053	263 3	106 3	133 7	80 5	217 0
Electrical Wires and Cables	19,965	1,516	12,947	791	35,219	239 1	98 7	139 5	87 9	193 0
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	27,448	3,913	29,657	1,692	62,710	266 9	96 4	132 1	87 8	174 6
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	9,487	649	11,330	1,243	22,709	239 5	100 1	135 8	96 9	175 10
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	5,830	145	2,164	25	8,164	235 9	101 2	139 2	—	228 9
Batteries and Accumulators	47,458	5,985	26,428	1,816	81,687	251 3	97 2	132 4	81 11	197 8
Other Electrical Goods										
Vehicles										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	167,084	10,804	12,791	590	191,269	295 2	108 10	154 3	97 2	274 7
Motor Repairs and Garages:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	57,211	11,234	3,043	167	71,655	202 4	83 11	122 4	—	180 1
Firms employing less than 10 workers	3,299	874	212	19	4,404	194 6	80 3	108 5	—	167 2
All firms supplying returns	60,510	12,108	3,255	186	76,059	201 11	83 7	121 5	—	179 4
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	105,251	11,335	7,645	197	124,428	273 0	105 10	139 0	—	249 3
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	61,125	3,806	16,970	693	82,594	266 7	106 0	142 10	94 0	232 4
Locomotive Manufacture§	10,426	1,679	308	6	12,419	245 1	102 10	133 2	—	223 0
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams§	20,582	2,184	498	40	23,304	255 5	103 10	119 8	—	238 0
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2,247	428	1,130	120	3,925	223 0	104 9	125 9	—	177 10
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified										
Tools and Cutlery	15,825	1,646	9,485	840	27,796	245 11	97 1	119 4	74 5	188 8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	13,320	1,260	8,801	445	23,826	240 3	106 4	128 8	82 8	189 0
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	23,738	1,757	2,732	131	28,358	260 4	111 6	122 3	—	237 0
Wire and Wire Manufactures	20,834	1,419	4,424	387	27,064	250 9	105 7	125 2	84 8	220 3
Hollow-ware	15,212	1,551	16,894	1,624	35,281	239 10	104 3	116 6	78 4	167 4
Brass Manufactures	16,014	1,732	7,817	577	26,140	240 5	100 1	124 3	81 7	192 10
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	85,427	7,955	34,846	2,870	131,098	252 1	102 6	125 2	84 10	205 7
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.										
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	28,571	3,791	12,290	948	45,600	246 4	100 9	131 2	82 11	199 10
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	3,859	555	3,022	366	7,802	235 7	96 3	142 3	87 3	182 7
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	5,803	799	4,242	526	11,150	239 2	94 7	115 5	79 5	177 0
Musical Instruments	3,158	460	651	44	4,313	235 0	92 10	133 10	—	203 0
Textiles										
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	34,076	2,578	61,538	5,346	103,538	208 6	126 4	129 4	104 10	154 1
Cotton Weaving, etc.	25,552	1,182	45,609	2,977	75,320	210 1	112 1	135 11	102 10	159 5
Total Cotton	59,628	3,760	107,147	8,323	178,858	209 2	121 10	132 2	104 2	156 4
Woolen and Worsted	57,222	3,960	63,775	7,940	132,897	228 2	111 0	127 2	99 4	168 6
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	22,175	805	7,440	791	31,211	237 10	110 10	129 11	91 6	205 2
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	11,914	537	14,712	1,867	29,030	222 9	104 9	137 4	95 10	169 1
Linen and Soft Hemp	7,780	3,015	18,511	3,847	33,153	176 4	76 1	98 7	72 10	111 10
Jute	6,285	477	7,387	708	14,857	198 2	101 2	125 2	91 8	153 8

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.

§ Excluding railway workshops.

Table I.—Numbers of Workers Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in April, 1957—continued

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the second pay-week in April, 1957				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
Textiles—continued						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rope, Twine and Net	2,985	579	5,502	747	9,813	212 3	92 11	110 5	80 11	138 2
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	20,292	1,694	48,646	9,325	79,957	283 10	107 7	136 0	98 2	168 6
Lace	3,141	276	3,648	344	7,409	211 7	102 9	108 11	84 4	151 1
Carpets	9,192	1,099	17,554	2,410	20,244	241 10	99 7	137 5	90 7	178 9
Narrow Fabrics	3,762	276	8,804	1,066	13,908	212 0	99 4	115 5	84 10	138 11
Made-up Textiles	2,992	452	10,126	1,937	15,507	197 0	93 5	104 6	72 9	118 0
Textile Finishing, etc.	42,233	2,894	15,437	1,841	62,405	227 7	111 8	118 11	86 1	191 2
Other Textile Industries	9,580	591	4,593	296	15,060	231 1	118 1	116 7	95 8	189 1
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	18,699	1,606	3,995	380	24,680	218 3	107 11	119 6	82 4	193 0
Fur Goods	3,192	506	7,390	1,216	12,304	207 0	91 11	115 6	75 10	134 4
Fur	2,017	134								

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE SECOND PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1957

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, nor as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the second pay-week in April, 1957, by the workers covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the second pay-week in April, 1957, of the workers covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)	48.1	44.2	—	—	47.7	64.9	36.2	—	—	62.9
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	48.1	44.2	—	—	47.7	64.9	36.2	—	—	62.9
Stone Quarrying and Mining	51.4	47.3	—	—	51.2	54.7	31.2	—	—	53.8
Slate Quarrying and Mining	42.5	42.4	—	—	42.5	53.0	26.0	—	—	51.0
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	30.9	45.8	—	—	30.9	53.9	33.9	—	—	52.9
Other Mining and Quarrying	47.0	43.6	41.8	—	46.4	62.0	40.2	36.5	—	59.2
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal	49.8	44.6	41.3	42.1	48.7	58.1	34.0	36.7	26.0	54.9
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	49.8	44.6	41.3	42.1	48.7	58.1	34.0	36.7	26.0	54.9
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	48.0	44.9	40.3	42.4	43.8	57.0	28.0	33.8	22.5	43.7
Glass (other than containers)	48.1	44.2	41.4	42.6	46.4	63.5	30.1	36.5	23.8	56.1
Glass Containers	49.7	44.4	44.1	—	48.5	58.1	31.5	35.0	—	53.3
Cement	56.4	46.4	42.7	—	55.9	58.2	30.8	29.3	—	57.1
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	51.0	46.6	41.4	43.9	50.1	57.9	30.5	36.6	25.9	55.4
Chemicals and Allied Trades	48.5	45.7	—	—	48.4	61.0	30.7	—	—	60.4
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	48.9	44.1	42.1	42.0	47.7	64.4	30.5	34.1	22.0	59.1
Chemicals and Dyes	46.5	42.7	41.4	41.5	43.4	54.6	28.8	33.9	24.1	41.6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	47.3	43.4	43.6	43.4	46.2	59.0	28.2	42.4	27.5	53.9
Explosives and Fireworks	48.3	44.6	42.4	—	47.0	55.7	27.8	32.9	—	50.4
Paint and Varnish	49.6	44.5	42.3	42.9	46.4	62.3	29.2	36.6	24.9	50.8
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	48.5	44.8	43.0	—	48.1	62.5	30.2	36.7	—	60.1
Mineral Oil Refining	49.4	44.1	41.4	—	48.2	56.7	30.4	34.1	—	53.3
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	49.4	44.1	41.4	—	48.2	56.7	30.4	34.1	—	53.3
Metal Manufacture	47.3	44.8	—	—	47.2	68.2	34.2	—	—	67.2
Blast Furnaces†	49.4	44.3	41.4	—	48.8	70.1	34.2	38.7	—	67.2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	47.2	43.7	40.4	41.2	46.4	63.9	29.3	38.1	23.2	59.9
Iron Foundries	42.9	41.6	40.5	—	42.6	76.3	38.4	35.9	—	69.8
Tinplate Manufacture	48.5	41.0	42.3	—	47.8	67.5	37.1	43.1	—	64.5
Steel Sheet Manufacture	48.5	41.0	42.3	—	47.8	67.5	37.1	43.1	—	64.5
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	48.6	43.3	41.3	—	47.7	63.5	31.9	37.5	—	60.2
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	47.8	43.7	41.8	43.2	47.0	65.6	30.9	38.1	24.4	61.9
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	49.0	45.0	43.5	—	48.5	62.3	27.6	36.1	—	58.0
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	49.3	44.6	41.0	—	48.4	59.8	27.1	38.4	—	54.8
Marine Engineering	47.8	44.8	41.4	—	47.2	57.8	24.3	35.5	—	53.5
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	52.7	42.4	42.0	—	51.6	61.4	26.3	32.2	—	58.3
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	48.3	44.6	41.8	43.2	47.2	68.1	28.1	37.6	23.0	61.0
Machine Tools	45.7	41.8	42.9	—	45.3	64.4	28.4	39.8	—	60.6
Stationary Engines	47.3	44.7	41.6	42.6	46.5	59.1	24.9	35.5	23.3	54.0
Textile Machinery and Accessories	51.3	45.6	42.5	—	45.1	60.6	26.0	39.8	—	55.1
Ordnance and Small Arms	47.3	44.6	42.1	—	47.0	63.3	27.7	35.2	—	60.2
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	48.8	44.6	42.1	42.9	47.7	62.4	27.0	38.6	23.7	57.0
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	49.6	44.3	42.7	43.0	47.5	63.1	26.0	38.8	22.8	54.4
Electrical Machinery	51.5	45.5	42.9	43.0	48.6	61.3	28.0	37.4	22.4	53.6
Electrical Wires and Cables	46.6	43.2	42.6	43.5	44.9	61.6	27.4	39.3	24.2	51.6
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	47.3	44.6	42.5	42.7	44.8	60.1	25.9	37.3	24.6	46.7
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	47.2	44.7	42.5	43.0	44.6	60.9	26.9	38.3	27.0	47.3
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	46.9	44.1	41.5	—	45.3	68.0	—	40.2	—	60.6
Batteries and Accumulators	47.7	44.6	42.2	42.5	45.5	63.2	26.1	37.6	23.1	52.1
Other Electrical Goods	47.7	44.6	42.2	42.5	45.5	63.2	26.1	37.6	23.1	52.1
Vehicles	46.1	43.1	42.0	42.1	45.7	76.8	30.3	44.1	27.7	72.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	46.1	43.1	42.0	42.1	45.7	76.8	30.3	44.1	27.7	72.1
Motor Repairs and Garages:	46.1	43.1	42.0	42.1	45.7	76.8	30.3	44.1	27.7	72.1
Firms employing 10 or more workers	46.4	44.1	42.1	—	45.6	52.7	22.8	34.9	—	47.4
Firms employing less than 10 workers	46.7	44.1	42.0	—	45.6	50.3	21.8	32.2	—	44.0
All firms supplying returns	48.1	43.7	42.9	—	47.3	68.1	29.1	38.9	—	63.2
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	47.1	43.8	41.8	41.2	45.8	67.9	29.0	41.0	27.4	60.9
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	48.8	43.6	42.3	—	48.0	60.3	28.3	37.8	—	55.8
Locomotive Manufacture§	48.1	44.8	39.9	—	47.6	63.7	27.8	36.0	—	60.0
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams§	46.9	44.6	40.5	—	44.7	57.1	28.2	37.3	—	47.7
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	47.4	44.6	40.2	42.1	44.6	62.3	26.1	35.6	21.2	50.8
Tools and Cutlery	48.4	44.8	41.8	42.0	45.7	59.6	28.5	36.9	23.6	49.6
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	48.2	44.6	40.0	—	47.1	64.8	30.0	36.7	—	60.4
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	49.1	45.0	41.7	43.3	47.6	61.3	28.2	36.0	23.5	55.5
Wire and Wire Manufactures	48.5	44.5	41.6	41.6	44.7	59.3	28.1	33.6	22.6	44.9
Hollow-ware	47.2	44.3	40.2	41.4	44.8	61.1	27.1	37.1	23.6	51.7
Brass Manufactures	47.8	44.7	40.9	42.2	45.6	63.3	27.5	36.7	24.1	54.1
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	47.8	44.7	40.9	42.2	45.6	63.3	27.5	36.7	24.1	54.1
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	46.7	44.3	41.3	43.0	45.0	63.3	27.3	38.1	23.1	53.3
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	44.8	42.6	42.7	43.5	43.8	63.1	27.1	40.0	24.1	50.0
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	45.6	42.9	39.6	42.7	43.1	62.9	26.5	35.0	22.3	49.3
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	46.5	45.6	41.0	—	45.6	60.6	24.4	39.2	—	53.4
Musical Instruments	46.5	45.6	41.0	—	45.6	60.6	24.4	39.2	—	53.4
Textiles	48.5	45.5	42.1	42.5	44.3	51.6	33.3	36.9	29.6	41.7
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	46.3	44.8	42.6	43.3	43.9	54.4	30.0	38.3	28.5	43.6
Cotton Weaving, etc.	47.5	45.3	42.5	42.7	44.1	52.8	32.3	37.5	29.3	42.5
Total Cotton	47.5	45.3	42.5	42.7	44.1	52.8	32.3	37.5	29.3	42.5
Woolen and Worsted	45.2	42.6	42.7	42.0	44.4	63.1	31.2	36.5	26.1	55.5
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	46.5	44.9	41.6	42.2	43.7	57.5	28.0	39.6	27.3	46.4
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	47.2	45.0	42.9	43.3	44.1	44.8	20.3	27.6	20.2	30.4
Linen and Soft Hemp	47.4	45.9	42.3	43.0	44.6	50.2	26.4	35.5	25.6	41.3

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.

§ Excluding railway workshops.

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Second Pay-Week in April, 1957—continued

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the second pay-week in April, 1957, by the workers covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the second pay-week in April, 1957, of the workers covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Textiles—continued	48.3	45.6	39.8	41.8	45.4	48.3	45.6	39.8	41.8	45.4
Rope, Twine and Net	50.9	45.0	42.0	42.4	44.9	50.0	24.8	31.5	22.9	36.9
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	45.3	44.6	40.7	42.7	42.2	75.2	28.9	40.1	27.6	47.9
Lace	46.1	44.7	39.2	43.4	42.5	55.1	27.6	33.3	23.3	42.7
Carpets	47.8	44.6	42.6	43.3	45.1	60.7	26.8	38.7	25.1	47.6
Narrow Fabrics	47.5	46.0	41.3	43.1	43.2	53.6	25.9	33.5	23.6	38.6
Made-up Textiles	47.3	43.8	39.6	41.0	41.4	50.0	25.6	31.7	21.3	34.2
Textile Finishing, etc.	50.6	46.4	42.1	43.3	48.1	54.0	28.9	33.9	23.9	47.7
Other Textile Industries	48.3	45.6	39.8	41.8	45.4	57.4	31.1	35.2	27.5	50.0
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	47.1	44.8	41.5	43.0	46.0	55.6	28.9	34.6	23.0	50.3
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	47.1	44.8	41.5	43.0	46.0	55.6	28.9	34.6	23.0	50.3
Leather Goods	45.1	44.0	40.7	42.5	42.1	55.1	25.1	34.1	21.4	38.3
Fur	46.4	—	40.1	—	43.2	63.3	—	40.5	—	51.7
Clothing	45.4	43.6	40.4	42.4	41.7	60.3	27.0	37.5	23.8	40.6
Tailoring:	45.4	43.6	40.4	42.4	41.7	60.3	27.0	37.5	23.8	40.6
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	45.4	43.6	40.4	42.4	41.7	60.3	27.0			

### SUMMARY OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 336 to 353.

#### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during July by 17,000 (+12,000 males and +5,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,036,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 7,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 2,000 and other industries and services an increase of 8,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 19,000 from 23,962,000 to 23,981,000.

#### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 230,081 to 258,502 between 15th July and 12th August, 1957, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 14,225 to 7,125. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 14,131 among males and 7,190 among females.

#### Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100) remained unchanged in August at 111. The changes

in rates of wages reported to the Department during August resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £314,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,066,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the cotton industry, licensed non-residential establishments, the iron and steel industry, furniture manufacture, boot and shoe manufacture and sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving.

#### Retail Prices

At 13th August, 1957, the retail prices index was 106 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 107 at 16th July.

The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes, sugar and bacon. These reductions were partly offset by higher prices for eggs and coal.

#### Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during August in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 50,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 207,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 212, and, in addition, 21 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

### INDEX OF NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

An official index of wage rates has been in existence since 1880 and particulars of the various series have been published in either the monthly issues of this GAZETTE, the Abstracts of Labour Statistics or the Monthly Digest of Statistics. It is hoped to incorporate these in an article to be published in a future issue of this GAZETTE. The index of wage rates measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages, i.e., the rates for a full week's work, in the principal industries and services, and consequently shows no change when normal weekly hours are changed without any alteration in weekly rates of pay. A second index may be calculated showing the changes in normal weekly hours of work and movements in this index taken in conjunction with those of the index of rates of wages enable a study of the movements in hourly rates of wages to be made.

#### Construction of the Index of Normal Weekly Hours

The construction of the index of normal weekly hours, which is intended to measure the average movement from month to month in the level of normal weekly hours of work in the principal industries and services, is on similar lines to that of the official index of rates of wages. The normal weekly hours used in the calculations are those in respect of which the rates used in the calculation of the index of rates of wages are payable and are as laid down in voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, in arbitration awards or in Wages Regulation Orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act. In the case of individual industries the normal hours of the different occupations are combined in the same proportions as the corresponding rates in the wage rates index. Generally for day workers the normal weekly hours are exclusive of meal times but those for shift workers usually include an allowance for meal times. Information on normal hours of work is now published annually in a volume entitled "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1957, page 200, regarding the latest edition which relates to hours as at 1st April, 1957).

The normal weekly hours for the separate industries are combined together for the purpose of producing an index for all industries and services by the use of "weights" approximately proportional to the estimated number of manual wage-earners in each of the selected industries at the base date. In the calculation of these weights the same principles have been used as for the weights for the index of rates of wages (see page 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957).

**Historical.** In the first series, which covers the period from December, 1920, to June, 1934 (see Table below), the weighted averages of the normal weekly hours of manual workers in 69 of the principal industries and services have been calculated by the use of weights roughly proportionate to the numbers of workpeople employed in each industry in 1924 and the resulting figures have been expressed as percentages of the average for 1924.

#### Base—average of 1924 = 100

Date (end-December)	Index
1920 .. .. .	99.5
1921 .. .. .	99.5
1922 .. .. .	99.8
1923 .. .. .	99.8
1924 .. .. .	100.0
1925 .. .. .	99.8
1926 .. .. .	101.0
1927 .. .. .	101.0
1928 .. .. .	101.0
1929 .. .. .	100.5
1930 .. .. .	100.6
1931 .. .. .	100.8
1932 .. .. .	100.8
1933 .. .. .	100.8
1934 (end-June)	100.7

#### Base—1st September, 1939 = 100

Date (end-December)	Index
1934 (end-June)	100.6
1934 .. .. .	100.6
1935 .. .. .	100.5
1936 .. .. .	100.4
1937 .. .. .	100.1
1938 .. .. .	100.0
1939 .. .. .	100.0
1940 .. .. .	100.0
1941 .. .. .	100.0
1942 .. .. .	100.0
1943 .. .. .	100.0
1944 .. .. .	100.0
1945 .. .. .	100.0
1946 .. .. .	98.2
1947 (end-June)	94.8

In the third series, which covers the period June, 1947, to January, 1956, and corresponds to the index of rates of wages based on June, 1947 = 100 (see page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948, for a description of this index and a list of the industries selected as representative), the weights are proportional to the numbers employed in 1946. In this series there are separate indices for men, women and all workers in all industries and services and in manufacturing industries only, whilst the distributive and catering trades and entertainment industries are included for the first time. The base date, June, 1947, occurs during the period when the movement to reduce the length of the normal working week referred to above was in progress and for this reason the calculations have been taken back to December, 1945, a date prior to the commencement of the movement which, as will be seen from the following Tables, resulted in a general reduction of approximately 6 per cent.

#### Base—30th June, 1947 = 100

##### All industries and services

Date (end-December)	Index		
	All workers	Men	Women
1945 .. .. .	104.3	104.4	103.8
1946 .. .. .	102.9	103.5	101.3
1947 .. .. .	98.6	98.7	98.6
1948 .. .. .	98.4	98.3	98.4
1949 .. .. .	98.2	98.1	98.2
1950 .. .. .	98.2	98.1	98.2
1951 .. .. .	98.2	98.1	98.2
1952 .. .. .	98.1	98.1	98.2
1953 .. .. .	98.1	98.1	98.2
1954 .. .. .	98.0	98.0	98.1
1955 .. .. .	98.0	98.0	98.0
1956 (end-January)	98.0	98.0	98.0

### Base—30th June, 1947 = 100

#### Manufacturing industries only

Date (end-December)	Index		
	All workers	Men	Women
1945 .. .. .	105.0	105.0	105.1
1946 .. .. .	103.4	104.1	102.0
1947 .. .. .	99.0	99.0	98.7
1948 .. .. .	98.8	98.9	98.7
1949 .. .. .	98.7	98.8	98.5 (+)
1950 .. .. .	98.8	98.8	98.5 (+)
1951 .. .. .	98.8	98.8	98.5 (+)
1952 .. .. .	98.6	98.6	98.5 (+)
1953 .. .. .	98.6	98.6	98.5 (+)
1954 .. .. .	98.6	98.6	98.5 (-)
1955 .. .. .	98.5 (+)	98.6	98.4
1956 (end-January)	98.5 (+)	98.6	98.4

**Current Index.** A new series of index numbers of normal weekly hours, which corresponds to the new index of rates of wages based on January, 1956 = 100 (see page 50 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957, for a description of this index and a list of the industries selected as representative), has been started from January, 1956. The weights used are approximately proportional to the numbers employed in October, 1955.

The following Table shows the weights allocated to the various industry groups scaled to a total of 10,000. These weights will remain constant throughout the lifetime of the new index.

Standard Industrial Classification Order	Industry Group	Weight
I	Agriculture, forestry, fishing .. .. .	524
II	Mining and quarrying .. .. .	536
III	Treatment of non-ferrous mining products other than coal .. .. .	207
IV	Chemicals and allied trades .. .. .	241
V to IX	Metal manufacture; engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods; vehicles; metal goods not elsewhere specified; precision instruments, jewellery, etc. .. .. .	2,493
X	Textiles .. .. .	589
XI	Leather, leather goods and fur .. .. .	44
XII	Clothing .. .. .	376
XIII	Food, drink and tobacco .. .. .	485
XIV	Manufactures of wood and cork .. .. .	178
XV	Paper and printing .. .. .	290
XVI	Other manufacturing industries .. .. .	148
XVII	Building and contracting .. .. .	864
XVIII	Gas, electricity and water .. .. .	186
XIX	Transport and communication .. .. .	869
XX	Distributive trades .. .. .	1,006
XXI	Public administration .. .. .	347
XXII	Professional services .. .. .	124
XXIII	Miscellaneous services .. .. .	493
XXIV		
	Total—All industries .. .. .	10,000
	Total—Manufacturing industries only (Orders III to XVI) .. .. .	5,051

Since the base date there has been very little alteration in normal working hours, as will be seen from the following Tables.

#### Base—31st January, 1956 = 100

##### All industries and services

Date	Index		
	All workers	Men	Women
1956, December .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957, August .. .. .	99.9	99.9	99.9

#### Base—31st January, 1956 = 100

##### Manufacturing industries only

Date	Index		
	All workers	Men	Women
1956, December .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957, August .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0

Although the coverage of the various series is not the same, this does not seriously impair the validity of linking the series to obtain a measure on a somewhat broad basis of the movement in normal weekly hours since 1920. For example, the figure for any date between June, 1934, and June, 1947, based on the average of 1924 = 100, is the index figure for that date based on September, 1939 = 100 multiplied by  $\frac{100.7}{100.6}$ .

The calculation is  $94.8 \times \frac{100.7}{100.6} = 94.9$  for June, 1947. Similarly, the all workers' figure for any date between June, 1947, and January, 1956, on the same basis, is the index figure for the corresponding date based on June, 1947 = 100 multiplied by  $\frac{94.9}{100}$ .

The calculation is  $98.0 \times \frac{94.9}{100} = 93.0$  for January, 1956.

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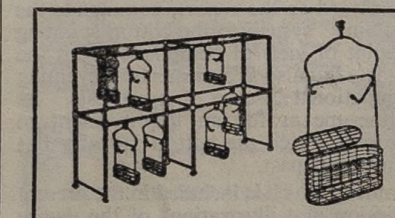


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## EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1957

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the first quarter of 1957 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the deep mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to opencast working and mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. In the first quarter of 1957 licensed mines produced about 1.3 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

### Earnings in the First Quarter of 1957

	Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Average Earnings (All Ages):					
(i) Per Man-shift worked:—					
At the Face .. .. .	69	4 5	3	4 4	72 8 9
All Underground .. .. .	58	6 9	3	0 6	61 7 5
Surface .. .. .	40	5 0	2	8 8	43 1 8
All Workers .. .. .	54	8 5	2	11 8	57 8 3
(ii) Per Wage-earner per week:—					
At the Face .. .. .	339	4	16	5	355 9
All Underground .. .. .	307	11	16	0	323 11
Surface .. .. .	237	0	16	1	253 1
All Workers .. .. .	294	1	16	0	310 1

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 53s. 0.8d. in the Forest of Dean and 53s. 7.0d. in Somerset to 62s. 8.9d. in Kent and 63s. 0.9d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 280s. 2d. in Shropshire and 290s. 6d. in Cumberland to 345s. 5d. in South Derbyshire and 345s. 11d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers 21 years of age and over in Great Britain during the first quarter of 1957 amounted to 60s. 3d. per man-shift worked and 325s. 6d. per week.

## CONDITIONS OF WORK IN COTTON MILLS

The Third Interim Report of the Joint Advisory Committee of the Cotton Industry has recently been presented to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories and published, under the title "Dust in Card Rooms", by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. including postage). The Committee was appointed in 1944 to enquire into and report on practical methods of improving conditions of employment in cotton mills, and immediately set up a Sub-Committee to study the problem of dust in card rooms.

In the Committee's second interim report, published in 1952, the exhaust system for carding engines devised by the British Cotton Industry Research Association at the Shirley Institute was favourably mentioned and arrangements were made to give the system a trial on a commercial scale (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1952, page 127). Since then the work of the Sub-Committee has been concentrated on the improvement and testing of that device, so as to produce an efficient system for extracting dust from the main dust producing points on carding engines as near as possible to the point of origin. Extensive tests, including dust estimations, have been made under laboratory conditions at the Shirley Institute and on a full-scale installation in a mill under normal working conditions. As a result of these tests the Joint Advisory Committee have been able to recommend that the exhaust system, known as the Shirley "Pressure Point" system, in its present form offers a practicable method of implementing the requirements of Section 47 of the Factories Act, 1937, relating to the removal of dust or fumes from work rooms.

H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories has accepted the Committee's recommendation and, in a foreword to the report, commends the use of the Shirley "Pressure Point" system to the cotton spinning industry not only from the point of view of compliance with the requirements of the Factories Acts but also as a means of preventing as far as practicable the occupational disease of byssinosis. Its installation should provide the means for an improvement in working conditions in card rooms which the cotton industry has been anxious to effect for many years past.

The report of the Sub-Committee, which is included in the present Report, contains a full description and illustrations of the device and details of the results of the tests made to check its efficiency. In describing the application of the principle on which the device is designed the Sub-Committee say that a close study of the action of the carding engine has shown that it is possible to collect, at the source, most of the dust which would otherwise be liberated into the card room atmosphere, and also to make use of the action of the card itself to carry the dust to points from which it can easily be removed, thus assisting in the extraction of the dust. The carding engine consists essentially of three rapidly rotating cylinders which, in addition to their main functions, act as fans and carry

round considerable amounts of air. As a result, zones of high and low air pressure are formed in the card, and air escaping into the atmosphere from the high pressure zones carries dust with it and is responsible for most of the dust in the card room. The Shirley Pressure Point system is designed to relieve the high pressure zones by means of reflector sheets which concentrate relief at the required points and overcome the need to exhaust air at a great volume. The air is exhausted from (a) the region around the junction of the card and doffer cylinder, (b) above the taker-in, and (c) between the flats.

## PAMPHLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC.

Articles published in the issue of this GAZETTE for May (page 162) and earlier issues described briefly the contents of pamphlets on employment, training, etc., issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Government Departments. Below are notes on further pamphlets, copies of which can be obtained from local offices of the Ministry unless otherwise indicated.

Two pamphlets about the services provided by the Technical and Scientific Register have recently been revised. The pamphlets are entitled "A Nation-wide Service for Employers of Scientists and Technologists" (P.L.358. Revised May, 1957) and "A Service for Scientists and Technologists" (P.L.359. Revised May, 1957). They describe briefly the scope of the Technical and Scientific Register and its method of work, the service offered to employers and to members of the professions covered by the Register and the qualifications for enrolment on the Register. Some information is also given about the Professional and Executive Register and the Nursing Appointments Service.

A revised edition of the pamphlet entitled "A Career as H.M. Inspector of Factories" (P.L.241. Revised July, 1957) has been issued. It contains a brief survey of the scope of the work of the Factory Inspectorate and describes the duties of an Inspector of Factories, the qualifications required and method of entry into the Inspectorate, and the conditions of service and prospects of promotion. The pamphlet also sets out the salary scales, by grades, at July, 1957. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the Technical and Scientific Register, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Almack House, 26-28 King Street, London, S.W.1.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE, ETC.

### National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957

The National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957,\* received the Royal Assent on 17th July. The Act provides, from the appointed day, for the National Health Service elements in the national insurance contribution to be increased; for the amounts so increased to be established as separate national health service contributions; for consequential adjustments to be made in the rates of national insurance contributions; and for the national health service contributions to be collected in conjunction with the national insurance contributions. The Act applies, from the appointed day, to all persons who pay, or are liable to pay, national insurance contributions. On 26th July the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland made the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957 (Appointed Day) Order, 1957. This Order appoints 2nd September, 1957, as the appointed day for the purposes of the Act.

Under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946, payments to the National Health Service have always been included in the national insurance stamps. These payments were equivalent to 10d. out of each total weekly national insurance contribution for insured men aged 18 or over, 8d. for insured women aged 18 or over and 6d. for each insured boy or girl under 18 years of age. In the case of employed persons, 1½d. out of each of these sums was regarded administratively as constituting the employer's share of the payment towards the cost of the National Health Service. In accordance with the provisions of the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957, these payments, as from the appointed day, i.e., 2nd September, 1957, will be increased to the equivalent of 1s. 8d. for insured men aged 18 or over, 1s. 4d. for insured women aged 18 or over and 1s. 0d. for each insured boy or girl under 18 years of age. These revised equivalents will be paid with the national insurance contribution in one combined stamp and will increase the weekly rate of contributions payable by employed persons by 8d. for men aged 18 or over, by 6d. for women aged 18 or over and by 4d. for boys and girls under 18 years of age; the contributions payable by employers will be increased by 2d. a week for each employee. For self-employed and non-employed persons the weekly rate of contributions payable will be increased by 10d. for men aged 18 or over, by 8d. for women aged 18 or over and by 6d. for boys and girls under 18 years of age. The new contributions will yield £80 millions a year, compared with £40 millions previously, and will cover about one-ninth of the cost of the National Health Service which is estimated at about £690 millions in 1957; in 1949 the cost was about £450 millions.

The new combined weekly rates of national insurance and national health service contributions are given in the Table in the first column on the next page.

\* 5 & 6 Eliz. 2. Ch. 34. H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (11d. including postage).

Class of Insured Person	Weekly Rate of Contribution from 2nd September, 1957		
	Payable by Insured Person	Payable by Employer	Total
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Class 1</b>			
Employed Persons:			
Men aged 18 or over .. .. .	7 5	6 2	13 7
Women aged 18 or over .. .. .	6 0	5 1	11 1
Boys under 18 .. .. .	4 3	3 8	7 11
Girls under 18 .. .. .	3 7	3 0	6 7
<b>Class 2</b>			
Self-Employed Persons:			
Men aged 18 or over .. .. .	9 3	—	9 3
Women aged 18 or over .. .. .	7 10	—	7 10
Boys under 18 .. .. .	5 4	—	5 4
Girls under 18 .. .. .	4 9	—	4 9
<b>Class 3</b>			
Non-Employed Persons:			
Men aged 18 or over .. .. .	7 4	—	7 4
Women aged 18 or over .. .. .	5 10	—	5 10
Boys under 18 .. .. .	4 3	—	4 3
Girls under 18 .. .. .	3 7	—	3 7

The rates for employed persons (Class 1) shown above include the industrial injury contribution. A leaflet, N.I.94, has been issued setting out the new rates of contributions, including those for special groups of employed persons, and giving further information. Copies of the leaflet can be obtained from local offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service or the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and from all Post Offices.

### National Insurance Widows' Benefits

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957. These Regulations would enable the special retirement pension provisions for the widows of late entrants into insurance to continue to apply in the new circumstances of the National Insurance Act, 1957.

On account of urgency the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, on 30th July made the National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Provisional Regulations, 1957, which are identical with the draft Regulations. They came into operation on 5th August. Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 1346) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

### Pay Days for Retirement Pension

On 30th July the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, and jointly with the Postmaster General, made the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 244) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 247 (Session 1956-57).

The Regulations now made came into operation on 2nd September. They reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft except that a regulation has been added providing for the consequential revocation of part of regulation 23 of the National Insurance (General Transitional) Regulations, 1948. (The added regulation was not required to be submitted in draft to the Committee.) The Regulations provide that in cases arising after 31st December, 1957, but subject to certain exceptions, retirement pensions will be payable on Mondays. Provision is also made to place a limit upon the time in which home confinement grant may be paid. In addition, the Regulations prescribe the requirements as to the notice of retirement, and prescribe the period before which a person shall not be treated as having retired from regular employment, which provisions are consequent upon changes introduced by the National Insurance Act, 1957.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 1357) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price, respectively, 3d. and 4d. net each (5d. and 6d. including postage).

### National Insurance Position of Women whose Marriages have been Annulled

On 1st August the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made the National Insurance (Annulled Marriages) Regulations, 1957. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 244) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 253 (Session 1956-57).

The Regulations now made reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft. They came into operation on 2nd September and provide that for certain purposes voidable marriages which have been annulled shall be treated as valid marriages which have been terminated by divorce.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1957 No. 1392) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price, respectively, 3d. and 4d. net each (5d. and 6d. including postage).

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## EDUCATION IN 1956

The Report of the Ministry of Education for the year 1956 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmnd. 223), price 8s. 6d. net (8s. 11d. including postage).

In his introduction to the Report the Minister says that the main tasks of the Ministry during 1956 continued to be the provision of teachers and schools to match the growing number of children, and the development of technical education. Other important developments during the year included the introduction in October of new salary scales and a new superannuation scheme for teachers, and the special measures taken to secure a better distribution of the teaching force.

The number of pupils on the registers of maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (other than nursery and special schools) in England and Wales in January, 1956, was 6,649,000, an increase during 1955 of 133,000, compared with increases of 140,000 in 1954 and of 170,000 in 1953. In the primary schools a decline of 112,000 in the number of infant pupils was more than offset by an increase of 115,000 in the number of juniors. There was, therefore, a small increase in 1955 in the number of pupils in primary schools instead of a small decrease as had been anticipated. The same general trends were expected to continue during 1956 with the prospect that the first substantial decline in the numbers of infants and juniors in the primary schools would show itself in 1957. The number of senior pupils increased in 1955 by 130,000. This was a larger increase than had been expected and was due solely to a rise in the number of pupils who stayed on at school beyond the age of compulsory attendance. There has, the Report says, been a marked increase in the last few years in the number of pupils staying on at school to the age of 17 or over. In January, 1956, the number of such pupils in maintained and assisted schools and in direct-grant schools and independent schools recognised as efficient represented 8.5 per cent. of the age group, compared with 6.4 per cent. in January, 1951.

The number of schools completed or brought into use before completion in the year ended 1st October, 1956, was 515. During the year a total of 225,380 additional school places were provided, including 104,785 at primary and 120,595 at secondary schools. New schools under construction at 1st October, 1956, totalled 963 and it was expected that, on completion, these would provide a further 96,690 primary and 288,260 secondary school places, representing about 8,500 fewer primary and 34,500 more secondary school places than the corresponding figures for 1st October, 1955. Details are given in the Report of the numbers of new school places in the various types of schools provided for in the plans of education authorities for 1956-57, together with comparable figures for some earlier years.

Figures in the Report show the number of full-time teachers employed in maintained and assisted schools (other than special schools) in January of each year from 1952 to 1956, together with estimates for January, 1957. In 1955 the number of teachers rose by 6,500, from 241,300 in January, 1955, to 247,800 in January, 1956. Although the net increase during 1955 was smaller than in 1954, the Report says that by the staffing standards obtaining in January, 1955, it was substantially above the number of teachers needed for the additional children and some improvement in the staffing standards was therefore possible. A further increase of about 7,000 teachers was estimated during 1956, bringing the estimated number of teachers in January, 1957, to 254,800, including 95,100 men and 159,700 women. The number of classes for junior pupils (*i.e.*, those under the age of eleven) again increased in 1955, but there was a decrease in the number of over-size classes. For senior pupils, however, there were increases in the total number of senior classes and also in the number of classes with more than 30 pupils. The proportion of pupils in maintained and assisted schools who in January, 1956, were being taught in over-size classes (*i.e.*, those exceeding the regulation maxima of 40 for junior classes and 30 for senior classes) was 43.5 per cent., compared with 44.7 per cent. in January, 1955. An examination of the figures relating to the supply of teachers and size of classes shows a substantial improvement in primary schools but some deterioration in secondary schools, which are now feeling the impact of the large post-war age groups.

Considerable attention was given during 1956 to the problem of the distribution of teachers. On the advice of the National Advisory Council on the Training and Supply of Teachers it was decided to discontinue the scheme prescribing a maximum establishment of certain categories of women teachers for each local education authority. Education authorities who had little difficulty in attracting teachers were asked to exercise with restraint their freedom of recruitment, and all education authorities were urged to intensify their efforts to enlist and make the maximum use of the services of married women returning to teaching after a break in

service, of teachers over pensionable age and of part-time teachers. In addition, and to assist those areas where recruitment was most difficult, each local education authority was provided with a guide, based on a national calculation, to its share, as at January, 1958, of the increasing total force of teachers.

The number of teachers in maintained primary and secondary schools known to have degrees in mathematics and science continued to rise slowly during the year but the increase was not sufficient to keep pace with demand. Acute difficulties continued to be experienced in filling vacant posts, particularly those in girls' schools. In March, 1956, the number of graduate mathematics and science teachers was 11,728, an increase of 310 compared with the figure a year earlier. The corresponding net increases in the years 1952-53, 1953-54, and 1954-55 were 355, 349 and 218, respectively. In order to cope with the great increase expected in the number of pupils in secondary schools during the next five years and at the same time to maintain the standards of science teaching, the rate of increase, the Report says, will need to be about 500 a year higher than it has been recently. The scheme, introduced in 1956, of indefinite deferment of national service to first and second class honours graduates in mathematics and science who took up posts in schools where advanced science courses were provided (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1955, page 276) was of great assistance to the schools and should prove helpful in filling this gap. It became more clearly recognised during 1956 that the basis of sound mathematical teaching and the proper approach to science must be laid in the primary schools. Steps were therefore taken during the year to improve the number and quality of teachers equipped to teach mathematics by improving the balance of the training college curriculum in the direction of mathematics and science, to encourage an increase in the number of students choosing these subjects as their main course of study and to stimulate the provision of, and recruitment to, supplementary one-year courses.

In a review of further education in 1956 the Report refers to the Government's plan to improve and extend the facilities for technical education in a five-year programme of development contained in Cmd. 9703 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1956, page 93). In England and Wales the initial objectives of the plan were to increase from 9,500 to about 15,000 the annual output of students from advanced courses at technical colleges and, as part of a proportionate increase at the lower levels, to double the number of 355,000 young persons released by their employers during 1954-55 for part-time day courses. Some of the measures taken to implement the proposals are described in the Report. Steps were taken to develop sandwich courses and by the end of 1956 the number of such courses had increased from 100 to 154. The number of technical state scholarships for the academic year 1956-57 was raised from 120 to 150 and those authorities who had not already done so were asked to make, for the same year, maintenance grants at the appropriate university rates to students at technical colleges taking full-time courses either for degrees or equivalent qualifications. In order to increase the number of courses at the advanced level eight colleges were provisionally designated by the Minister to be colleges of advanced technology concentrating entirely on advanced work at the technological level. The expansion of technical education on the scale planned calls for an adequate supply of teachers of high quality and a special joint committee of the National Advisory Councils on Education for Industry and Commerce and on the Training and Supply of Teachers was appointed to examine the supply and training of teachers for technical colleges. In 1956 the number of courses in advanced technology at technical colleges recognised for 75 per cent. grant increased from 616 at 25 colleges to 684 at 26 colleges. There was also an increase in the number of short courses provided for scientists and technologists employed in industry. Full-time courses of this type reported to the Ministry numbered 101 in 1956, compared with 83 in 1955. The National Council for Technological Awards, which was constituted at the end of 1955, began its task of creating new awards and determining the conditions on which they should be granted. For the time being the Council decided to grant a first award only, a Diploma in Technology, the courses for which would be equivalent in standard to honours degree courses at a British university. The conditions laid down by the Council for recognition of these courses are stringent. They require, *inter alia*, that students should have attained a specified educational standard, that the courses should be either full-time for at least three years or sandwich courses for not less than four years, that the staff should be of high quality, and that the leaders of each branch of study should have either degrees and substantial academic experience or suitable academic qualifications supported by substantial industrial experience or both. Reference is made in the Report to the progress in 1956 of the national colleges for horology and instrument technology, foundry, rubber technology, heating and ventilating, leather, and food technology, at all of which for the second year in succession there was an increase in the number

of full-time students. Building projects to the value of about £5 millions were completed at establishments of further education during the year ended 1st October, 1956, raising the post-war total to more than £26 millions. The number of students taking courses of further education in 1955-56 included about 67,000 full-time students, 434,000 part-time day students and 2,007,000 evening students. The number of young workers released by their employers during working hours to attend part-time day courses increased from 355,000 in the 1954-55 session to 380,000 in 1955-56.

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Work Stoppages in the United States in 1956

An article published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the May issue of *Monthly Labor Review* analyses work stoppages due to industrial disputes in the United States of America during 1956. All known work stoppages were included in the analysis if they involved six or more workers and continued for at least one full day or shift. The figures relating to numbers of workers involved and of man-days lost include all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in the stoppages. Workers made idle at other establishments or in other industries as a result of material or service shortages are excluded.

The analysis shows that the numbers of work stoppages and of workers involved were lower in 1956 than in 1955, and were also lower than in most other post-war years. The number of man-days lost, however, was higher in 1956 than in any year since 1952. The decrease in the number of work stoppages is attributed in part to the existence of long-term contracts negotiated in some industries in 1955, resulting in a decline in the volume of collective bargaining during 1956. Labour and management were in fairly close agreement in their assessment of the economic outlook in 1956 and both sides of industry were frequently willing to accept long-term contracts, although the question of the precise duration of the contract was a significant issue in some major work stoppages.

The number of work stoppages which began in 1956 was 3,825, compared with 4,320 in 1955. Workers directly involved in stoppages which began in 1956 totalled about 1,900,000; in 1955 the corresponding figure was 2,650,000. The loss of working time in 1956 from all stoppages in progress during the year was 33,100,000 man-days, compared with 28,200,000 man-days in 1955. The total time lost in 1956 represented about 0.29 per cent. of the total estimated working time in all United States industries during the year, compared with 0.26 per cent. in 1955. On an average the duration of work stoppages which ended in 1956 was 18.9 calendar days, a figure slightly higher than that of 18.5 in 1955.

As in most recent years, disputes over wages, hours and supplementary benefits were the principal cause of work stoppages in 1956. These disputes caused 1,821, or almost one-half, of the total number of work stoppages which began in the year. They involved nearly 67 per cent. of the total number of workers directly affected by stoppages which began in the year and accounted for about 74 per cent. of the total number of man-days lost. An additional issue in many of these disputes was the duration of the contract. Other disputes concerned with wages, hours and supplementary benefits, but involving also questions of union status, were responsible for a further 15 per cent. of the total time lost. Disputes over working conditions other than those mentioned above were responsible for about 6 per cent. of the time lost, and disputes arising from union organisation or other union matters for about 5 per cent.

In 1956 there were twelve major stoppages of work involving 10,000 or more workers, compared with 26 in 1955. These major stoppages directly affected 758,000 workers, or about 40 per cent. of the total number of workers involved in all work stoppages. They also accounted for the loss of 19,600,000 man-days, representing 59 per cent. of the total time lost during the year. The largest stoppage in terms of workers involved and of time lost occurred in the nation-wide stoppage in the basic steel industry. This stoppage, which lasted 36 days, together with a further stoppage in the steel industry lasting 98 days, involved about one-quarter of the workers directly affected by work stoppages and accounted for two-fifths of the total time lost during the year. Other major stoppages occurred in the construction industry, in longshoring, and in meat-packing and in the manufacture of aircraft, aluminium, glass containers, agricultural implements, and rubber tyres and tubes. The average duration of major work stoppages which ended in 1956 was 50 calendar days, although seven of them ended in less than one month and one, in the aircraft industry, lasted for 112 days.

In most industry groups in 1956 there were decreases, compared with 1955, in the number of work stoppages and also in the numbers of workers involved and of man-days lost. The most significant exception to this general trend occurred in the primary metal industries group, the only group in which time lost in 1956 because of work stoppages exceeded one per cent. of total working time. The number of man-days lost in the primary metal industries group in 1956 totalled 12,700,000. About 90 per cent. of this loss was caused by the two major stoppages in the steel industry. In the stone, clay and glass products industry group the time lost, amounting to 994,000 man-days, was the highest figure recorded for the group since 1946. The major stoppage in the glass container industry which lasted a month, together with a stoppage lasting for 56 days and involving several thousand brick and clay workers, accounted for almost one-half of the total time lost in the industry group. There was also an increase in the time lost during the year in the petroleum and coal products industry group, mainly as the result of several comparatively small but lengthy work stoppages and one brief stoppage involving several thousand workers. In the mining industry group the time lost in 1956 amounted to 1,320,000 man-days, which figure, although higher than that for

Other sections of the Report deal with the school health service; the recruitment and training of teachers; salaries and superannuation; the educational building programme; university awards; education in Wales and Monmouthshire; information and external relations; and the work of the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Science Museum. Part II of the Report contains statistics of public education in England and Wales for the year 1955-56. Appendices to the Report contain a list of Statutory Instruments made by the Minister during 1956 and other relevant information.

1955, remained below that for most other post-war years. The time lost through stoppages of work in the paper and allied products industry group was 233,000 man-days, an increase compared with the figure for 1955, despite a decrease in the number of work stoppages. In the transportation equipment group the number of man-days lost was 1,800,000, which, with the exception of that for 1954, was the lowest figure recorded in the past ten years. There were no major work stoppages in the textile and leather products groups in 1956 and the numbers of workers involved and of man-days lost fell sharply below the figures for 1955. In the lumber and wood products groups the time lost in 1956 (82,400 man-days) was the lowest in the past decade, and in the furniture and fixtures group the number of man-days lost (245,000) was 15 per cent. lower than in 1955. For the second consecutive year there was a sharp decline in the time lost in the trade group, and in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities group the time lost was the lowest recorded since 1944. The numbers of man-days lost in these industry groups were 558,000 and 1,170,000 respectively.

### Work Injuries in the United States in 1956

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor have published, in the April issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, an article giving preliminary estimates of work injuries in the United States in 1956. The estimates relate to "disabling work injuries", which are defined so as to include temporary as well as permanent incapacity for work if the incapacity lasts for at least the length of one working day after the day of injury. The term "injury" includes occupational disease. Work injuries to proprietors, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers, as well as employees in all industries, except domestic service, are included.

The Bureau estimate that the number of persons who suffered disabling work injuries, including those who died from their injuries, in 1956 was about 1,990,000. This figure was two per cent. higher than the final estimate of 1,950,000 for 1955. Total employment, however, increased somewhat more during 1956 than did the volume of injuries and there was, therefore, a slight net improvement in the injury record.

Of the total number of persons injured in 1956, about 14,300 died as a result of their injuries. This figure showed an increase of 100 compared with the previous year and was the third lowest figure for fatalities since estimates were first compiled in 1936. About 81,700 persons suffered injuries resulting in some permanent disability, and, of these, about 1,500 were completely incapacitated for any further gainful employment. In the remaining 1,894,000 cases, the injuries were temporary, causing incapacity for work for one day or more. The average duration of disability in these cases was 18 days.

It is estimated that approximately 40 million man-days were lost during 1956 as a result of these disabling work injuries. When allowance is made for the loss of future production resulting from the deaths and permanent disabilities, the total economic time loss amounted to about 195 million man-days.

The numbers of disabling work injuries increased in 1956 in five of the eight industry groups for which estimates were prepared. These were contract construction, manufacturing, transportation, trade, and the finance, service, government and miscellaneous group of industries. The greatest increase, from 400,000 in 1955 to 429,000 in 1956, was in the finance, service, government and miscellaneous group. The increase was attributable largely to higher levels of employment, particularly in State and local government, and in finance, insurance, real estate, and service industries. The volume of injuries arising from State and local government activities, however, increased more than did employment. In the trade group of industries the number of work injuries in 1956 was 370,000, compared with 360,000 in 1955. This increase was in about the same proportion as was the increase in employment in the group. In the transportation group injuries increased in number from 170,000 in 1955 to 175,000 in 1956, partly as a result of increased employment in trucking, warehousing and air transport. The number of injuries to railway workers was higher in 1956 than in 1955 despite a slight decrease in employment. In contract construction the number of injuries rose from 220,000 in 1955 to 225,000 in 1956, but the increase in injuries was much smaller than the increase in employment, indicating a net decrease in the injury rate. There was an increase from 418,000 in 1955 to 420,000 in 1956 in the number of work injuries in the manufacturing industries. Preliminary reports, however, indicate that the low injury rate of the two preceding years was maintained in 1956. The number of work injuries in mining was estimated at 54,000 in 1956, the same as the final figure for 1955, despite increases in employment in most of the mining industries. There was a slight decrease in the number of injuries in the public utilities group, although employment increased during the year. In agriculture both the number of work injuries and the number employed declined, but injuries declined less than did employment.

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## Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-July, 1956	End-May, 1957	End-June, 1957	End-July, 1957	End-July, 1956	End-May, 1957	End-June, 1957	End-July, 1957	End-July, 1956	End-May, 1957	End-June, 1957	End-July, 1957
<b>Manufactures of Wood and Cork</b>	225.7	221.4	220.4	219.8	61.8	60.9	60.7	60.6	287.5	282.3	281.1	280.4
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	80.9	78.8	79.0	78.8	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.0	92.9	90.8	90.9	90.8
Furniture and Upholstery	90.0	90.4	89.5	89.1	34.3	34.2	34.1	34.0	124.3	124.6	123.6	123.1
Shop and Office Fitting	19.6	18.1	17.8	17.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	22.8	21.4	21.1	21.2
Wooden Containers and Baskets	20.3	18.9	18.8	18.7	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.0	27.1	25.0	24.9	24.7
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.3	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.6
<b>Paper and Printing</b>	359.2	366.1	366.1	366.6	205.7	201.7	201.1	200.7	564.9	567.8	567.2	567.3
Paper and Board	71.5	73.9	73.9	74.2	20.5	20.7	20.5	20.5	92.0	94.6	94.4	94.7
Wallpaper	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.9
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	21.2	21.7	21.8	22.0	31.9	30.4	30.6	30.9	53.1	52.1	52.4	52.9
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	19.1	19.3	19.3	19.3	29.6	28.5	28.4	28.2	48.7	47.8	47.7	47.5
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	96.5	97.7	98.0	98.2	24.5	24.7	24.8	24.7	121.0	122.4	122.8	122.9
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	145.9	148.3	147.9	147.7	96.7	94.7	94.1	93.7	242.6	243.0	242.0	241.4
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries</b>	165.1	163.9	164.2	165.1	116.6	112.6	112.4	112.3	281.7	276.5	276.6	277.4
Rubber	77.2	76.8	77.0	77.7	36.5	35.7	35.8	35.8	113.7	112.5	112.8	113.5
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.1
Brushes and Brooms	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.7	16.1	15.7	15.6	15.3
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.2	20.0	19.2	19.1	19.1	31.4	30.4	30.3	30.3
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.5	11.1	10.2	10.1	10.1
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	10.3	9.8	9.8	10.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	43.8	43.5	43.8	44.0	39.2	38.1	38.0	37.9	83.0	81.6	81.8	81.9
<b>Total, All Manufacturing Industries</b>	6,066.4	6,036.1	6,035.3	6,046.2	2,980.6	2,908.1	2,901.7	2,892.4	9,047.0	8,944.2	8,937.0	8,938.6
<b>Building and Contracting</b>	1,346.4	1,312.4	1,311.4	1,305.4	58.9	58.9	58.9	58.9	1,405.3	1,371.3	1,370.3	1,364.3
<b>Gas, Electricity and Water Supply</b>	336.0	337.0	336.6	336.7	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.6	376.5	377.6	377.2	377.3
Gas	125.5	124.6	124.1	124.1	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.1	139.8	138.8	138.2	138.2
Electricity	177.3	178.9	178.9	178.9	24.1	24.3	24.4	24.4	201.4	203.2	203.3	203.3
Water	33.2	33.5	33.6	33.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	35.3	35.6	35.7	35.8
<b>Transport and Communication</b>	204.3	201.0	201.9	202.8	55.0	52.8	53.0	53.0	259.3	253.8	254.9	255.8
Tramway and Omnibus Service	22.6	20.7	21.5	21.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	25.6	23.6	24.5	24.9
Other Road Passenger Transport												
<b>Distributive Trades</b>	1,166.2	1,161.3	1,165.4	1,166.6	1,243.6	1,243.9	1,251.3	1,253.0	2,409.8	2,405.2	2,416.7	2,419.6
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	119.7	118.7	118.0	117.5	35.3	36.2	36.4	36.6	155.0	154.9	154.4	154.1
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	75.4	75.9	76.0	76.3	30.3	31.9	31.9	31.5	105.7	107.8	107.9	107.8
Food and Drink, Wholesale	131.2	129.1	129.4	130.2	60.6	58.6	58.8	59.4	191.8	187.7	188.2	189.6
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	296.0	298.9	298.8	300.3	318.4	321.6	323.1	325.5	614.4	620.2	621.2	625.8
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	171.4	169.2	170.3	169.0	108.7	108.5	109.0	107.6	280.1	277.7	279.3	276.6
Non-Food Goods, Retail	352.5	349.8	353.1	353.4	648.8	644.5	649.8	649.3	1,001.3	994.3	1,002.9	1,002.7
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	20.0	19.7	19.8	19.9	41.5	42.6	42.3	43.1	61.5	62.3	62.1	63.0
<b>Miscellaneous Services</b>	60.0	58.4	57.9	58.2	74.4	70.5	70.7	70.5	134.4	128.9	128.6	128.7
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	38.3	38.6	39.5	38.5	39.7	38.4	37.8	37.8	78.0	77.0	77.9	76.3
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	177.7	172.8	176.2	180.3	530.6	499.7	509.6	518.9	708.3	672.5	685.8	699.2
Catering, Hotels, etc.	30.2	29.5	29.8	30.3	105.6	102.5	102.7	103.3	135.8	132.0	132.5	133.6
Laundries	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	33.7	33.5	33.5	33.1	44.5	44.3	44.3	43.9
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.												

## SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from all employers in manufacturing industries\* with 100 or more employees and one-quarter of the employers in those industries with 11-99 employees. Detailed information about short-time and overtime working is obtained on the returns only once a quarter (in February, May, August and November), but from

January, 1957, figures are obtained on the returns for other months to show the total numbers working short-time. These figures relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs).

The figures for 27th July, 1957, including an allowance for the firms with 11-99 employees not required to render returns, are given in the Table below.

## Operatives on Short-time in Great Britain in week ended 27th July, 1957

Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time	Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	2,100	Textiles—(contd.)	800
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	1,900	Jute	4,300
Chemicals and Allied Trades	100	Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	300
Metal Manufacture	3,600	Carpets	600
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	600	Made-up Textiles	1,100
Iron Foundries	300	Textile Finishing, etc.	1,100
Template Manufacture	100	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	200
Steel Sheet Manufacture	400	Clothing (including Footwear)	11,000
Iron and Steel Tubes	400	Tailoring	3,400
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	300	Dressmaking	300
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,400	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	1,400
Non-Electrical Engineering	900	Hats, Caps and Millinery	300
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	500	Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	600
Vehicles	4,800	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	5,000
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	3,400	Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,700
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	200	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3,100
Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft	1,200	Furniture and Upholstery	2,800
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2,000	Paper and Printing	500
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	100	Paper and Board	300
Textiles	10,000	Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	100
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	600	Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	100
Cotton Weaving, etc.	900	Other Manufacturing Industries	700
Woolen and Worsted	700	Rubber	400
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	400	<b>Total, All Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>41,300</b>

\* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

## Unemployment at 12th August, 1957

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed at 15th July, and 12th August, 1957, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
15th July .. .. .	164,872	6,574	68,193	4,667	244,306
12th August .. .. .	168,148	17,429	67,870	12,180	265,627
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+3,276	+10,855	-323	+7,513	+21,321

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 12th August represented 1.2 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 15th July was 1.1.

An analysis of the figures for 12th August according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	38,567	42,572	83,010	164,149	3,999	168,148
Boys under 18	8,053	8,390	924	17,367	62	17,429
Women 18 and over	16,890	20,093	27,932	64,915	2,955	67,870
Girls under 18	5,702	5,543	826	12,071	109	12,180
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,212</b>	<b>76,598</b>	<b>112,692</b>	<b>258,502</b>	<b>7,125</b>	<b>265,627</b>

The total of 265,627 includes 36,805 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 12th August, 1957, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 15th July, 1957, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
<b>Males</b>						
London and South-Eastern	10,568	8,706	11,964	31,238	542	31,780
Eastern	2,634	2,695	3,685	9,014	50	9,064
Southern	2,284	1,931	3,209	7,424	24	7,448
South-Western	2,680	2,990	5,604	11,274	90	11,364
Midland	2,991	4,840	6,174	14,005	633	14,638
North-Midland	2,233	2,192	3,366	7,791	202	7,993
E. and W. Ridings	2,873	3,108	5,070	11,051	266	11,317
North-Western	7,341	8,766	13,065	29,172	439	29,611
Northern	2,782	4,026	6,847	13,655	284	13,939
Scotland	7,324	7,819	16,992	32,135	1,269	33,404
Wales	2,910	3,889	7,958	14,757	262	15,019
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>46,620</b>	<b>50,962</b>	<b>83,934</b>	<b>181,516</b>	<b>4,061</b>	<b>185,577</b>
<b>Females</b>						
London and South-Eastern	5,517	4,630	2,005	12,152	304	12,456
Eastern	954	961	853	2,768	91	2,859
Southern	954	931	836	2,721	6	2,727
South-Western	1,160	1,351	1,495	4,006	56	4,062
Midland	1,591	2,797	2,856	7,244	173	7,417
North-Midland	1,119	1,050	1,299	3,468	128	3,596
E. and W. Ridings	1,211	1,352	1,267	3,830	179	4,009
North-Western	4,062	4,726	4,545	13,333	818	14,151
Northern	1,432	1,974	2,060	5,466	140	5,606
Scotland	3,289	3,968	7,870	15,127	1,112	16,239
Wales	1,303	1,896	3,672	6,871	63	6,934
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>22,592</b>	<b>25,636</b>	<b>28,758</b>	<b>76,986</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>80,050</b>
<b>Total</b>						
London and South-Eastern	16,085	13,336	13,969	43,390	846	44,236
Eastern	3,588	3,656	4,538	11,782	141	11,923
Southern	3,238	2,862	4,045	10,145	30	10,175

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 12th August, 1957, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 15th July, 1957.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 12th August, 1957					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 15th July, 1957
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County) .. .. .	13,761	365	5,168	198	19,492	+ 1,017
Acton .. .. .	107	12	47	9	175	+ 29
Brentford and Chiswick .. .. .	1,482	86	320	41	1,929	+ 21
Brighton and Hove .. .. .	338	94	190	101	723	+ 245
Chatham .. .. .	565	83	105	46	799	+ 137
Croydon .. .. .	225	114	89	54	482	+ 130
Dagenham .. .. .	189	15	103	3	310	+ 50
Ealing .. .. .	204	10	76	7	297	+ 26
East Ham .. .. .	166	9	87	4	266	+ 1
Enfield .. .. .	213	28	138	47	428	+ 97
Harrow .. .. .	77	9	32	5	123	+ 11
Hayes and Harlington .. .. .	262	120	70	52	504	+ 165
Hendon .. .. .	385	65	87	28	565	+ 101
Ilford .. .. .	600	31	135	17	783	+ 45
Leyton and Walthamstow .. .. .	450	42	309	34	835	+ 39
Tottenham .. .. .	146	8	49	3	206	+ 40
Wembley .. .. .	634	61	231	43	969	+ 277
West Ham .. .. .	363	28	240	15	646	+ 2
Willesden .. .. .	8,365	699	2,374	485	11,923	+ 1,799
Bedford .. .. .	131	34	86	49	300	+ 48
Cambridge .. .. .	140	77	53	65	335	+ 105
Ipswich .. .. .	552	59	109	16	736	+ 75
Luton .. .. .	121	10	44	1	182	+ 27
Norwich .. .. .	1,340	28	236	4	1,608	+ 293
Southend-on-Sea .. .. .	496	30	100	11	637	+ 36
Watford .. .. .	140	6	77	5	228	+ 51
Southern .. .. .	6,648	800	2,170	557	10,175	+ 1,196
Bournemouth .. .. .	560	38	114	19	731	+ 15
Oxford .. .. .	152	10	87	2	251	+ 15
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) .. .. .	1,179	79	403	42	1,710	+ 79
Reading .. .. .	401	62	101	16	580	+ 97
Slough .. .. .	215	11	43	5	274	+ 71
Southampton .. .. .	902	125	295	96	1,418	+ 325
South-Western .. .. .	10,482	882	3,402	654	15,420	+ 1,271
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) .. .. .	2,178	79	575	39	2,871	+ 58
Exeter .. .. .	584	35	130	12	761	+ 30
Gloucester .. .. .	219	31	165	42	457	+ 30
Plymouth .. .. .	1,107	144	593	79	1,923	+ 257
Swindon .. .. .	185	27	128	46	386	+ 41
Midland .. .. .	13,235	1,403	6,213	1,204	22,055	+ 207
Birmingham .. .. .	3,486	276	1,740	155	5,657	+ 40
Burton-on-Trent .. .. .	165	38	98	7	288	+ 28
Coventry .. .. .	1,385	38	596	72	2,091	+ 39
Oldbury .. .. .	88	15	56	13	172	+ 24
Smethwick .. .. .	135	53	34	51	273	+ 24
Stoke-on-Trent .. .. .	1,374	81	470	102	2,027	+ 901
Walsall .. .. .	578	154	236	102	1,070	+ 137
West Bromwich .. .. .	179	18	89	8	294	+ 235
Wolverhampton .. .. .	549	39	354	21	963	+ 43
Worcester .. .. .	248	1	88	7	344	+ 13
North-Midland .. .. .	7,390	603	3,140	456	11,589	+ 1,154
Chesterfield .. .. .	179	3	98	5	285	+ 34
Derby .. .. .	421	14	205	15	655	+ 132
Grimsby .. .. .	669	62	124	40	895	+ 91
Leicester .. .. .	816	17	171	1	1,005	+ 110
Lincoln .. .. .	403	32	58	16	509	+ 75
Mansfield .. .. .	194	15	75	8	292	+ 4
Northampton .. .. .	319	—	134	2	455	+ 30
Nottingham .. .. .	1,253	45	299	24	1,621	+ 1,445
Peterborough .. .. .	133	35	135	40	343	+ 103
Scunthorpe .. .. .	100	6	275	17	398	+ 104
East and West Ridings .. .. .	10,228	1,089	3,237	772	15,326	+ 1,231
Barnsley .. .. .	357	64	33	44	498	+ 60
Bradford .. .. .	608	78	67	12	765	+ 65
Dewsbury .. .. .	128	11	67	7	213	+ 32
Doncaster .. .. .	403	24	206	17	650	+ 62
Halifax .. .. .	140	14	125	3	282	+ 26
Huddersfield .. .. .	255	82	98	46	481	+ 166
Hull .. .. .	2,118	67	513	74	2,772	+ 102
Leeds .. .. .	1,578	54	246	20	1,898	+ 102
Sheffield .. .. .	1,58	41	151	23	373	+ 71
Rotherham .. .. .	1,150	208	251	52	1,561	+ 12
Wakefield .. .. .	161	23	62	17	263	+ 40
York .. .. .	432	96	81	96	705	+ 169
North-Western .. .. .	25,448	4,163	11,742	2,409	43,762	+ 5,308
Accrington .. .. .	92	—	85	—	177	+ 60
Ashton-under-Lyne .. .. .	164	102	74	50	390	+ 92
Barrow .. .. .	273	59	538	40	910	+ 82
Birkenhead .. .. .	846	91	555	58	1,550	+ 263
Blackburn .. .. .	321	61	221	26	629	+ 67
Blackpool .. .. .	808	57	60	11	936	+ 42
Bolton .. .. .	410	156	155	96	817	+ 224
Burnley .. .. .	302	2	273	4	581	+ 61
Bury .. .. .	112	—	100	—	212	+ 80
Crewsley .. .. .	219	14	146	14	462	+ 77
Liverpool (inc. Bootle) .. .. .	9,499	1,001	2,415	522	13,437	+ 1,028
Manchester (inc. Stretford) .. .. .	3,562	715	880	317	5,474	+ 1,028
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton) .. .. .	474	52	181	16	723	+ 18
Preston .. .. .	411	99	292	20	822	+ 159
Rochdale .. .. .	183	—	70	—	253	+ 37
St. Helens .. .. .	356	18	637	21	1,032	+ 16
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) .. .. .	808	103	219	83	1,213	+ 185
Stockport .. .. .	353	226	143	153	875	+ 263
Wallasey .. .. .	375	101	323	34	833	+ 119
Warrington .. .. .	258	97	282	69	706	+ 190
Wigan .. .. .	426	57	213	23	719	+ 76

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 12th August, 1957					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 15th July, 1957
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
Northern .. .. .	12,180	1,759	4,364	1,242	19,545	+ 2,654
Carlisle .. .. .	220	46	124	25	415	+ 79
Darlington .. .. .	314	149	143	98	704	+ 249
Gateshead .. .. .	555	198	156	155	1,064	+ 248
Hartlepool .. .. .	432	36	243	21	732	+ 72
Jarrow and Hebburn .. .. .	244	6	261	3	514	+ 45
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) .. .. .	557	138	302	83	1,080	+ 229
Newcastle-upon-Tyne .. .. .	1,893	444	522	321	3,180	+ 618
South Shields .. .. .	782	38	194	29	1,043	+ 40
Stockton-on-Tees .. .. .	315	46	238	29	648	+ 103
Sunderland .. .. .	1,523	132	430	67	2,152	+ 207
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay) .. .. .	180	2	31	2	215	+ 8
Scotland .. .. .	31,348	2,056	14,887	1,352	49,643	+ 1,757
Aberdeen .. .. .	1,649	63	456	26	2,194	+ 12
Clydebank .. .. .	314	36	126	36	512	+ 91
Dunfermline .. .. .	2,029	176	1,398	128	3,731	+ 174
Edinburgh .. .. .	2,495	161	587	72	3,315	+ 200
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) .. .. .	9,355	496	2,600	189	12,640	+ 691
Greenock .. .. .	976	87	794	43	1,900	+ 221
Motherwell and Wishaw .. .. .	722	97	602	71	1,492	+ 106
Paisley .. .. .	555	35	269	29	888	+ 63
Wales .. .. .	13,903	1,116	5,797	1,137	21,953	+ 1,877
Cardiff .. .. .	1,773	44	308	42	2,167	+ 237
Merthyr Tydfil .. .. .	686	45	291	37	1,059	+ 100
Newport .. .. .	368	70	157	78	673	+ 183
Rhondda .. .. .	923	88	421	79	1,511	+ 146
Swansea .. .. .	1,015	77	441	39	1,572	+ 128
Northern Ireland .. .. .	21,270	1,224	7,873	720	31,087	+ 1,210
Belfast .. .. .	6,178	217	2,855	166	9,416	+ 1,019
Londonderry .. .. .	2,468	172	799	164	3,603	+ 891

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : 1939 to 1957

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1956, and monthly figures for 1957.

	Great Britain				United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1939 .. .. .	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600
1940 .. .. .	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700
1941 .. .. .	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800
1942 .. .. .	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200
1943 .. .. .	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600
1944 .. .. .	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500
1945 .. .. .	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100
1946 .. .. .	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	373,300
1947 .. .. .	239,000	85,500	102,700	52,000	480,200
1948 .. .. .	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000
1949 .. .. .	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000
1950 .. .. .	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200
1951 .. .. .	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900
1952 .. .. .	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300
1953 .. .. .	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000
1954 .. .. .	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800
1955 .. .. .	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200
1956 .. .. .	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000
1957 .. .. .	237,454	105,035	30,281	9,835	382,605
14th Jan. .. .. .	248,073	109,302	14,278	8,407	380,060
11th Feb. .. .. .	230,873	104,480	20,298	7,294	362,945
15th Mar. .. .. .	221,872	99,378	14,639	6,370	342,259
13th May .. .. .	201,412	92,531	13,566	5,963	313,472
17th June .. .. .	170,278	76,704	11,968	5,773	264,723
15th July .. .. .	162,110	67,971	9,336	4,889	244,306
12th Aug. .. .. .	181,516	76,986	4,061	3,064	

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	444	234	5	13	449	247	696	464	277	741
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	298	85	2	9	300	94	394	307	106	413
Leather Goods	100	134	2	4	102	138	240	110	156	266
Fur	46	15	1	—	47	15	62	47	15	62
Clothing	2,129	3,263	541	576	2,670	3,839	6,509	2,837	5,799	8,636
Tailoring	1,168	1,587	379	272	1,547	1,859	3,406	1,586	2,181	3,767
Dressmaking	98	684	6	39	104	723	827	116	843	959
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	62	361	3	42	65	403	468	113	1,646	1,759
Hats, Caps and Millinery	48	61	45	52	93	113	206	95	116	211
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	77	216	12	40	89	256	345	107	490	597
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	403	335	85	131	488	466	954	498	502	1,000
Repair of Boots and Shoes	273	19	11	—	284	19	303	322	21	343
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,832	4,779	21	90	6,853	4,869	11,722	7,596	5,745	13,341
Grain Milling	285	53	—	—	285	53	338	332	57	389
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,670	883	1	8	1,671	891	2,562	1,811	969	2,780
Biscuits	335	475	—	4	335	479	814	511	860	1,371
Meat and Meat Products	320	321	11	4	331	325	656	417	350	767
Milk Products	496	206	—	1	496	207	703	547	254	801
Sugar and Glucose	289	90	1	—	290	90	380	298	94	392
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	409	609	2	15	411	624	1,035	432	639	1,071
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	775	1,003	—	46	775	1,049	1,824	985	1,575	2,560
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	636	351	5	9	641	360	1,001	668	399	1,067
Brewing and Malting	699	197	—	1	699	198	897	724	201	925
Wholesale Bottling	204	163	—	1	204	164	368	231	168	399
Other Drink Industries	528	328	1	—	529	328	857	602	342	944
Tobacco	186	100	—	1	186	101	287	200	186	386
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3,025	513	301	61	3,326	574	3,900	3,558	591	4,149
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,062	113	5	—	1,067	113	1,180	1,130	113	1,243
Furniture and Upholstery	1,327	251	295	49	1,622	300	1,922	1,757	316	2,073
Shop and Office Fitting	115	16	—	—	115	17	132	124	17	141
Wooden Containers and Baskets	358	78	1	—	359	79	438	376	79	455
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	163	55	—	10	163	65	228	171	66	237
Paper and Printing	1,524	1,175	139	11	1,663	1,186	2,849	1,806	1,268	3,074
Paper and Board	328	212	129	—	457	212	669	531	217	748
Wallpaper	22	21	—	—	22	21	43	22	21	43
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	169	257	—	6	169	263	432	187	305	492
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	106	175	—	—	106	175	281	109	177	286
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	314	57	7	1	321	58	379	349	64	413
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	585	453	3	4	588	457	1,045	608	484	1,092
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,799	1,130	18	27	1,817	1,157	2,974	1,998	1,184	3,182
Rubber	753	282	13	11	766	293	1,059	804	308	1,112
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	122	70	—	—	122	70	192	129	72	201
Brushes and Brooms	96	62	—	3	96	65	161	103	70	173
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	145	328	2	2	147	330	477	151	332	483
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	45	48	—	—	45	48	93	45	48	93
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	89	13	1	—	90	13	103	90	14	104
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	549	327	2	11	551	338	889	676	340	1,016
Building and Contracting	31,219	232	65	—	31,284	232	31,516	27,052	262	37,314
Building	20,640	150	29	—	20,669	150	20,819	17,250	172	25,080
Electric Wiring and Contracting	762	35	—	—	764	35	799	906	38	944
Civil Engineering Contracting	9,817	47	34	—	9,851	47	9,898	11,238	52	11,290
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	1,981	84	15	—	1,996	84	2,080	2,200	92	2,292
Gas	1,083	39	6	—	1,099	39	1,048	1,067	40	1,107
Electricity	734	44	5	—	739	44	783	842	50	892
Water	244	1	4	—	248	1	249	291	2	293
Transport and Communication	15,994	1,354	220	5	16,214	1,359	17,573	17,938	1,399	19,337
Railways	2,580	127	1	—	2,581	128	2,709	2,781	131	2,912
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,057	608	4	2	1,061	610	1,671	1,203	620	1,823
Other Road Passenger Transport	220	20	—	—	220	20	270	210	20	290
Goods Transport by Road	2,217	91	12	—	2,229	91	2,320	2,380	94	2,474
Sea Transport	4,515	41	162	1	4,677	42	4,719	5,043	45	5,088
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,441	12	30	—	1,471	12	1,483	2,037	13	2,050
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	583	12	—	—	586	12	598	617	13	630
Air Transport	101	21	—	—	101	21	122	102	21	123
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,341	303	5	1	2,346	304	2,650	2,536	322	2,858
Other Transport and Communication	307	57	1	—	308	57	365	322	58	380
Storage	602	62	2	—	604	62	666	607	62	669
Distributive Trades	15,228	9,435	101	130	15,329	9,565	24,894	16,919	10,402	27,321
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	2,405	154	27	—	2,432	154	2,586	2,730	171	2,901
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,817	197	10	3	1,827	200	2,027	2,040	228	2,268
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,643	437	14	11	1,657	448	2,105	1,893	516	2,409
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	3,117	2,861	12	47	3,129	2,908	6,037	3,569	3,133	6,702
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,799	648	13	3	1,812	651	2,463	1,900	689	2,589
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	4,192	4,839	25	62	4,217	4,901	9,118	4,516	5,333	9,849
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	255	299	—	4	255	303	558	271	332	603
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,419	466	5	5	1,424	471	1,895	1,516	501	2,017
Public Administration	13,277	2,309	90	41	13,367	2,350	15,717	14,553	2,519	17,072
National Government Service	5,814	1,359	8	5	5,822	1,364	7,186	6,373	1,463	7,836
Local Government Service	7,463	950	82	36	7,545	986	8,531	8,180	1,056	9,236
Professional Services	3,660	4,526	20	95	3,680	4,621	8,301	3,866	5,013	8,879
Accountancy	127	83	—	—	127	83	210	134	87	221
Education	1,008	1,201	10	80	1,018	1,281	2,299	1,079	1,467	2,546
Law	106	139	—	—	106	139	245	113	149	262
Medical and Dental Services	1,311	2,783	2	11	1,313	2,794	4,107	1,401	2,975	4,376
Religion	86	31	—	—	86	31	117	96	34	130
Other Professional and Business Services	1,022	289	8	4	1,030	293	1,323	1,043	301	1,344
Miscellaneous Services	12,476	14,966	45	639	12,521	15,605	28,126	13,328	16,706	30,034
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	2,056	1,012	7	15	2,063	1,027	3,090	2,154	1,075	3,229
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	1,173	428	—	—	1,173	428	1,617	1,285	450	1,735
Catering, Hotels, etc.	6,332	8,519	13	526	6,345	9,045	15,390	6,766	9,402	16,168
Laundries	544	920	—	—	544	921	1,465	569	1,041	1,610
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	143	325	—	4	143	329	472	152	344	496
Hairdressing and Manicure	145	192	5	1	150	193	343	168	206	374
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	152	1,116	—	5	152	1,121	1,273	159	1,269	1,428
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	786	2,096	12	70	798	2,166	2,964	872	2,510	3,382
Other Services	1,145	358	4	5	1,149	363	1,512	1,203	409	1,612
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	3,182	164	—	—	3,182	164	3,346	3,415	177	3,592
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	20,214	16,958	—	—	20,214	16,958	37,172	21,299	17,612	38,911
GRAND TOTAL*	181,516	76,986	4,061	3,064	185,577	80,050	265,627	208,071	88,643	296,714

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,240 males and 165 females in Great Britain, and 2,850 males and 191 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 10th July and 7th August, 1957, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18 Total	Four weeks ended 10th July, 1957		Four weeks ended 7th August, 1957		Total Number of Placings, 13th Dec., 1956, to 7th August, 1957 (34 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	81,798	113,964	61,792	112,009	613,543
Boys under 18	9,007	46,770	17,845	43,957	130,250
Women aged 18 and over	51,253	101,177	38,210	88,815	372,596
Girls under 18	8,477	69,846	20,288	65,192	128,407
Total	150,535	331,757	138,135	309,973	1,244,796

The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Exchanges, i.e., they do not include engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges.

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in July

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 27th July was 709,500, compared with 711,100 for the five weeks ended 29th June, and 702,400 for the four weeks ended 28th July, 1956. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed\* were 534,600 in July, 634,700 in June, and 523,900 in July, 1956; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in July, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with June, 1957, and July, 1956. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 27th July, 1957	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 29th June, 1957	4 weeks ended 28th July, 1956
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	47,500	- 100	+ 200
Durham .. .. .	101,800	- 300	+ 400
North Eastern .. .	138,100	- 500	+ 400
North Western .. .	58,100	- 300	- 700
East Midlands .. .	103,700	- 100	+ 1,700
West Midlands .. .	59,700	...	+ 2,600
South Western .. .	106,600	- 400	+ 1,100
South Eastern .. .	7,300	...	+ 200
England and Wales ..	622,800	- 1,700	+ 5,100
Scotland .. .. .	86,700	+ 100	+ 2,000
Great Britain .. ..	709,500	- 1,600	+ 7,100

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of July, about 3,190 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,540; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,350. During the five weeks of June there was a net decrease of 2,050.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.81 in July, 4.65 in June, and 4.83 in July, 1956. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.34, 5.12 and 5.39.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in July, and in June, 1957, and July, 1956. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

### Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	July, 1957	June, 1957	July, 1956
Coal-face Workers :			
Voluntary .. .. .	9.82	8.63	6.14
Involuntary .. .	6.03	7.01	9.11
All workers :			
Voluntary .. .. .	7.22	6.35	4.48
Involuntary .. .	5.79	6.64	7.84

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.45 tons in July, compared with 3.34 tons in the previous month and 3.43 tons in July, 1956.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.22 tons in July; for June, 1957, and July, 1956, the figures were 1.22 tons and 1.23 tons respectively.

\* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,900.

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

## Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register of the Ministry of Labour and National Service operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26-28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Whitehall 6200), but it also has a representative at 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed of members of the professions concerned, provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The normal qualification for enrolment is a university degree in science or engineering or membership of a recognised professional institution. A Higher National Certificate in engineering subjects, applied physics, chemistry or metallurgy is also an acceptable qualification. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of overseas vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 12th August was 3,532; this figure included 2,708 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 824 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 16th July and 12th August (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 16th July .. .. .	4,894
" notified during period .. .. .	487
" filled during period .. .. .	87
" cancelled or withdrawn .. .. .	379
" unfilled at 12th August .. .. .	4,915

## 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 20th August, 1957, and the corresponding figures for 16th July, 1957, and 21st August, 1956. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Thousands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	20th Aug., 1957	16th July, 1957	21st Aug., 1956	20th Aug., 1957	16th July, 1957	21st Aug., 1956
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex ..	74.0	75.4	75.6	3.0	3.3	3.2
Remainder .. .. .	62.8	64.1	64.0	2.8	3.1	2.9
Eastern .. .. .	37.2	38.4	37.3	1.6	1.8	1.7
Southern .. .. .	30.2	31.3	30.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
South-Western .. .. .	42.6	43.2	42.5	2.0	2.0	1.9
Midland .. .. .	66.1	66.1	67.2	3.5	3.9	3.9
North Midland .. .. .	45.8	46.0	46.5	3.9	4.3	4.3
East and West Ridings ..	71.4	70.5	72.1	6.5	6.7	6.9
North-Western .. .. .	131.2	131.0	134.2	6.3	6.9	6.6
Northern .. .. .	55.7	55.2	58.2	5.9	6.4	6.4
Scotland .. .. .	100.2	97.1	103.3	6.4	7.2	6.9
Wales .. .. .	56.4	55.7	58.1	5.7	6.3	6.2
Total, Great Britain ..	773.6	774.0	789.2	49.0	53.3	52.3

The proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work owing to sickness remains fairly constant at between 65 and 66 per cent., except in epidemic periods, when it may rise to about 69 per cent. In the totals for industrial injury the proportion remains constant throughout the year at about 88 per cent.

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 20th August, 1957, represented 3.9 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.2 per cent.

## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Great Britain whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in August was 99, compared with 116 (revised figure) in the previous month and 84 in August, 1956. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 9 fatal accidents were reported in August, compared with 6 in the previous month and 6 in August, 1956. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for August, 1957.

<b>Mines and Quarries*</b>	<b>WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937</b>
Under Coal Mines Act :	
Underground .. .. .	34
Surface .. .. .	2
Quarries .. .. .	3
Metalliferous Mines ..	1
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	40
<b>Factories</b>	<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ..</b>
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. .. .	1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	6
Metal Extracting and Refining .. .. .	1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. .. .	6
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. .. .	3
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture ..	1
Shipbuilding .. .. .	2
Other Metal Trades ..	2
Cotton .. .. .	..
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	..
Other Textile Manufacture	..
General Woodwork and Furniture .. .. .	2
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	..
Rubber Trades .. .. .	..
Gas Works .. .. .	..
Electrical Stations ..	..
Other Industries .. ..	..
<b>Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. .. .</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Building Operations ..</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Works of Engineering</b>	<b>..</b>
Construction .. .. .	1
Warehouses .. .. .	..
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ..	42
<b>Railway Service</b>	<b>Brakesmen, Goods Guards</b>
Engine Drivers, Motor-men .. .. .	2
Firemen .. .. .	..
Guards (Passenger) ..	1
Labourers .. .. .	2
Permanent Way Men ..	5
Other Grades .. .. .	7
Contractors' Servants ..	..
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	17
<b>Total (excluding Seamen)</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Seamen</b>	<b>Trading Vessels .. .. .</b>
Fishing Vessels .. ..	8
.. .. .	1
TOTAL, SEAMEN .. .. .	9
<b>Total (including Seamen)</b>	<b>108</b>

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
<b>Lead Poisoning</b>	<b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)</b>
Operatives engaged in :	Pitch and Tar .. .. .
Shipbreaking .. .. .	Mineral Oil .. .. .
Electric Accumulator Works .. .. .	12
Other Industries .. ..	2
TOTAL .. .. .	TOTAL .. .. .
1	14
<b>Mercurial Poisoning ..</b>	<b>Chromic Ulceration</b>
4	Manuf. of Bichromates ..
<b>Aniline Poisoning .. ..</b>	Dyeing and Finishing .. .
2	Chromium Plating .. ..
<b>Anthrax</b>	Other Industries .. .. .
Wool .. .. .	1
Other industries .. .. .	TOTAL .. .. .
1	25
TOTAL .. .. .	<b>Total, Cases .. .. .</b>
1	47
<b>II. Deaths</b>	<b>Nil</b>
Nil	

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the four weeks ended 22nd July, 1957.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period ..	660	103	763
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period .. .. .	1,253	212	1,465
Persons who completed courses during period	533	102	635

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 22nd July, 1957, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 83,610.

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the five weeks ended 31st August, 1957.

## Employment Overseas

### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st May, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.9 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 3.4 per cent. higher than at 1st May, 1956. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st May was 0.3 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 1.5 per cent. higher than at 1st May, 1956.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 564,630 in March, compared with 551,974 in the previous month and 549,775 in March, 1956. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 14,736 at the end of March, compared with 14,963 at the end of the previous month and 11,382 at the end of March, 1956.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in July is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 52,574,000. This was 0.6 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month but 2.6 per cent. higher than for July, 1956. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in July, compared with the previous month, but an increase of 1.8 per cent. compared with July, 1956.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of July was about 2,687,000, compared with 3,030,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,833,000 at the middle of July, 1956.

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during June was 66,258, compared with 70,778 in the previous month and 77,758 in June, 1956. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 27,316 working days. The total number of working days lost in June by persons wholly unemployed was 1,925,622, while 794,465 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

### DENMARK

Monthly returns from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the end of July the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was 38,243, or 5.4 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 5.0 per cent. at the end of June and 5.2 per cent. at the end of July, 1956.

### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of June was 75,059, of whom 18,456 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 81,907 and 20,729 at the beginning of the previous month and 108,511 and 33,270 at the beginning of June, 1956.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of July was 390,250, compared with 453,672 at the end of the previous month and 429,543 at the end of July, 1956. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 76,835, 91,315 (corrected figure), and 99,703.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 17th August was 54,296, compared with 53,110 at 20th July and 48,416 at 18th August, 1956.

### NETHERLANDS

Provisional figures show that the number of persons wholly unemployed at 31st May, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 36,576, compared with 41,535 (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 28,155 at the end of May, 1956. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 9,906 at 31st May, compared with 12,292 at the end of April and 9,759 at the end of May, 1956.

### SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 102,736 at the end of April, compared with 106,975 at the end of the previous month and 114,940 at the end of April, 1956.

### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of June who were wholly unemployed was 530, or 0.3 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 615 or 0.4 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 603 or 0.4 per thousand at the end of June, 1956.

# WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in August

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £314,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,066,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the cotton industry, licensed non-residential establishments, the iron and steel industry, furniture manufacture, boot and shoe manufacture and sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving. Others receiving increases included workers employed in leather production, flax spinning in Northern Ireland, the wire and wire rope industries, narrow fabrics manufacture and the corn trade.

For operatives employed in cotton spinning and weaving there was an increase of 5 per cent. on current rates. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Catering Wages Act for workers in licensed non-residential establishments were increased by 8s. 6d. a week for adult male workers, by 6s. 6d. for barmaids aged 21 years or over and by proportional amounts for younger workers. In the iron and steel industry base rates of production workers employed on blastfurnaces and in melting shops and rolling mills were increased according to base earnings per shift, by amounts up to 8s. 6d. a week, and small sliding-scale additions were also operative. Minimum rates in the furniture manufacturing industry were advanced by 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women as the result of revision of the scale of supplementary cost-of-living allowances and the introduction of a further special allowance. For boot and shoe operatives there were increases in day wage rates of 5s. a week for men and 4s. for women, with associated increases for pieceworkers. The statutory minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving were increased by 7s. 6d. a week for men and for women engaged in certain specified occupations, and by 5s. 6d. for other female workers.

Workpeople engaged in leather production received an increase in basic timework rates of 2d. an hour, and for pieceworkers there was an increase of 1½d. in the existing hourly bonus. Flax spinners in Northern Ireland received an increase of 5 per cent. on basic rates. The cost-of-living bonus payable to workers in the wire and wire rope industries was increased by 5s. a week for men and 3s. 9d. for women. In narrow fabrics manufacture minimum hourly rates were increased by 1½d. or 2d., according to grade, for men and by 1d. or 1½d. for women. Male and female workers in the corn trade received increases of 8s. 6d. and 5s. 8d. a week, respectively.

Of the total increase of £314,000, about £149,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £84,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Act and the Catering Wages Act; about

£46,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £33,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; and the remainder resulted from arbitration awards.

#### Changes in January–August, 1957

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eight completed months of 1957, and the aggregate amounts of such increases. There were no decreases in wage rates during this period.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
		£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing .. .. .	133,500	37,500
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	409,000	198,900
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal .. .. .	210,000	61,800
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .. .	219,500	77,400
Metal Manufacture .. .. .	209,500	88,400
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	2,504,000	1,165,700
Vehicles .. .. .		
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified .. .. .	557,000	158,500
Textiles .. .. .	26,500	9,300
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .. .	245,000	96,200
Clothing .. .. .	424,500	168,800
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	208,000	81,200
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .. .	341,000	71,300
Paper and Printing .. .. .	95,500	41,700
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	1,245,500	544,900
Building and Contracting .. .. .	237,500	117,500
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .. .	1,219,000	676,600
Transport and Communication .. .. .	1,177,000	389,300
Distributive Trades .. .. .	934,000	361,100
Public Administration .. .. .	378,500	131,900
Miscellaneous Services .. .. .		
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>10,774,500</b>	<b>4,478,000</b>

In the corresponding months of 1956 there was a net increase of £5,981,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 11,728,000 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

No changes in hours of labour were reported during the month

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1957," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (8)	15 July	Iron-ore miners .. .. .	Increase in <i>ad hoc</i> additions of 1s. 3d. a shift, resulting in additions ranging from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 1d. a shift for men, with half the appropriate amounts for youths.
	do.	19 Aug.	Iron-ore miners .. .. .	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2d. a shift (8s. 6d. to 8s. 8d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.) for boys.§
	West Cumberland (9)	do.	Limestone quarrymen .. .. .	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2d. a shift (8s. 7d. to 8s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. 3½d. to 4s. 4½d.) for boys.
	Cleveland (8)	5 Aug.	Ironstone mine workers .. .. .	Cost-of-living payment increased‡ by 2-4d. a shift (9s. 4-8d. to 9s. 7-2d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 1-2d. (4s. 8-4d. to 4s. 9-6d.) for boys under 18.
	North Lincolnshire	4 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased‡ by 2-6d. a shift (7s. 7d. to 7s. 9-6d.) for men, by 1-95d. (5s. 8-25d. to 5s. 10-195d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1-3d. (3s. 9-5d. to 3s. 10-8d.) for boys under 18.
do.	18 Aug.	do.	Increases of 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to shift earnings, for adult workers 21 and over, of 4s. 10½d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 3s. 3d. for boys under 18.	

\* The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of the effect of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short-time or of overtime.

† Workpeople who received two or more increases of wages during the period are counted only once in this column.

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

§ Wages are subject to further *ad hoc* additions of amounts ranging from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 1d. a shift for men, with half the appropriate amounts for youths.

|| Wages are subject to a war bonus of 10s. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 5s. for boys.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	4 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 2-72d. a shift (7s. 4-4d. to 7s. 7-12d.) for men, by 2-04d. (5s. 6-3d. to 5s. 8-34d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1-36d. (3s. 8-2d. to 3s. 9-56d.) for boys under 18.†
	South and West Durham	5 Aug.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 2d. a shift (7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 1d. (3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.) for boys under 18.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)‡	4 Aug.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 2-6d. a shift (7s. 7d. to 7s. 9-6d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-35d. an hour (12-41d. to 12-76d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1-95d. a shift (5s. 8-25d. to 5s. 10-2d.) or by 0-26d. an hour (9-31d. to 9-57d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1-3d. a shift (3s. 9-5d. to 3s. 10-8d.) or by 0-18d. an hour (6-2d. to 6-38d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
		do.	do.	Increases of 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to shift earnings, for adult workers 21 and over, of 4s. 10½d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 3s. 3d. for boys under 18.
	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (42)	4 Aug.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 2-6d. a shift (7s. 7d. to 7s. 9-6d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-35d. an hour (12-41d. to 12-76d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1-95d. a shift (5s. 8-25d. to 5s. 10-2d.) or by 0-26d. an hour (9-31d. to 9-57d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1-3d. a shift (3s. 9-5d. to 3s. 10-8d.) or by 0-18d. an hour (6-2d. to 6-38d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	do.	18 Aug.	do.	Increases of 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to shift earnings, for adult workers 21 and over, of 4s. 10½d. for youths 18 to 21, and of 3s. 3d. for boys under 18.
		4 Aug.	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 2-6d. a shift (7s. 7d. to 7s. 10d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Aug.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 2-6d. a shift (7s. 7d. to 7s. 9-6d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1-95d. (5s. 8-25d. to 5s. 10-2d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1-3d. (3s. 9-5d. to 3s. 10-8d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain§ (43)	5 Aug.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Increases of 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to shift earnings, for adult workers 21 and over, of 4s. 10½d. for youths 18 to 21, and of 3s. 3d. for boys under 18.
do.	do.	18 Aug.	do.	Increases of 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to shift earnings, for adult workers 21 and over, of 4s. 10½d. for youths 18 to 21, and of 3s. 3d. for boys under 18.
		4 Aug.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 2-6d. a shift (7s. 7d. to 7s. 9-6d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-35d. an hour (12-41d. to 12-76d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 1-95d. a shift (5s. 8-25d. to 5s. 10-2d.) or by 0-26d. an hour (9-31d. to 9-57d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1-3d. a shift (3s. 9-5d. to 3s. 10-8d.) or by 0-18d. an hour (6-2d. to 6-38d.) for those under 18.
do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
		do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do.
		do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do.
		do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do.
		do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Increases of 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to shift earnings, for adult workers 21 and over, of 4s. 10½d. for youths 18 to 21, and of 3s. 3d. for boys under 18.
		do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do.
		do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do.
		do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blast-furnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0-35d. an hour (12-41d. to 12-76d.) for craftsmen, by 0-26d. (9-31d. to 9-57d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0-18d. (6-2d. to 6-38d.) for apprentices under 18.
		do.	do.	Increases of 2-32d. an hour on basic rates for fully skilled craftsmen, of 2-05d. for semi-skilled craftsmen, of 1-74d. for apprentices 18 and under 21, and of 1-16d. for those under 18.
do.	do.	do.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Increases of 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to shift earnings, for adult workers 21 and over, of 4s. 10½d. for youths 18 to 21, and of 3s. 3d. for boys under 18.
		do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	do.
		do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	Workpeople employed in steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2d. a shift (6s. 8d. to 6s. 10d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (5s. to 5s. 1½d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d.) for youths under 18.
		do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2-4d. a shift (5s. 8-4d. to 5s. 10-8d. for skilled craftsmen, and 6s. 11-4d. to 7s. 1-8d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 1-2d. (2s. 10-2d. to 2s. 11-4d. or 3s. 5-7d. to 3s. 6-9d.) for those under 18.
do.	do.	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2-32d. a shift (7s. 5-9d. to 7s. 8-22d.) for men, by 1-54d. (4s. 11-907d. to 5s. 1-453d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1-16d. (3s. 7-79d. to 3s. 8-95d.) for boys.
		do.	do.	do.

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

† Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 6d. for boys.

‡ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.

§ These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.

|| These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.

¶ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales and Monmouthshire (43)	4 Aug.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2d. a shift (7s. 8d. to 7s. 10d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (5s. 9d. to 5s. 10½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	5 Aug.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 2.6d. a shift (7s. 7d. to 7s. 9.6d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1.96d. (5s. 8.25d. to 5s. 10.21d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1.3d. (3s. 9.5d. to 3s. 10.8d.) for those under 18.
		18 Aug.	do.	Increases of 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to shift earnings, for adult workers 21 and over, of 4s. 10½d. for youths 18 to 21, and of 3s. 3d. for boys under 18.
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (51)	Pay day in week commencing 19 Aug.	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 6s. 10d., 7s. 10d. or 10s. 10d. a week, according to occupation, for male adult workers, of 4s. 4d. for women 18 and over, of 5 per cent. for apprentices and boys, and of 4 per cent. for girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 174s. a week, lesser skilled 162s. 6d., labourers 154s.; women 124s.
Paper Making Machinery Manufacture	Great Britain	16 Aug.	Dandy roll and paper mould makers	Increase of 2d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: grade I workers 5s. 1d. an hour, grade II 4s. 11d., grade III 4s. 9d.
Spring Manufacture	Sheffield (61)	27 May	Workpeople employed in heavy coil spring manufacture	Increases of 9s., 10s. or 11s. a week, according to occupation, for male workers 21 and over. Consolidated minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—setters-up and enders, scraggers and finishers 182s. 2d. a week, testers, temperers in lead 165s. 8d., grinders 163s. 10d., strikers, mates to setters-up 161s., general hands 159s. 7d., labourers 151s. 10d.
Wire and Wire Rope Industries	Great Britain (62)	First full pay week commencing on or after 1 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* in the cost-of-living bonus of 5s. a week for men 21 and over, of 3s. 9d. for women 21 and over, and of 2s. to 4s. 5d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: iron and steel wire manufacture—men 21 and over 158s. a week, women 21 and over 118s. 6d.; wire rope manufacture—men 21 and over, splicers, closers, testers (rope) 166s. a week, stranders, crane drivers 161s., testers (wire) 160s., winders 159s., ancillary workers 158s.; women 21 and over—splicers 122s. 6d., stranders, closers, testers (wire) crane drivers 121s., winders 119s. 6d., ancillary workers 118s. 6d., women doing recognised adult male work 126s. 6d.
Cotton Spinning and Weaving	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire (75-77)	Pay day in week commencing 5 Aug.	Workpeople employed in cotton spinning, doubling and weaving establishments, except skilled maintenance mechanics, blacksmiths, electricians, engineers and firemen, etc.	Increase of 5 per cent. on current rates.
			Mill engine tenters, enginem/firemen, etc.	Increase of 5 per cent. on minimum hourly rates. Minimum rates after change: mill engine tenters 4s. 0.290d. an hour, enginem/firemen 3s. 11.138d., assistant engineers 3s. 10.266d., boiler firemen 3s. 8.851d., ashwheelers, oilers and greasers 3s. 5.230d.
			Skilled maintenance mechanics, blacksmiths, electricians, etc.	Increase of 10s. 4d. a week for men 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for men 21 and over 202s. 3d. a week.
Wool Textile	Scotland (various districts)† (83)	First full pay period following 7 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3 per cent. in scheduled time rates for men 21 and over and for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers and apprentices. Minimum scheduled time rates after change include: men 21 and over—unskilled labourers 138s. 4d. a week, semi-skilled (after 1 year's experience) 142s., skilled (after 2 years' training) 148s. 6d., after short apprenticeship of 3 years 158s. 1d., after full apprenticeship of 4 years, spinners 163s. 4d., finishers, pattern weavers and fleece wool sorters for matchings 170s. 5d., tuners (10 looms or less) 172s. 8d. ½, assistant tuners, dyers and carders and millmen (ex-apprentice) 157s. 8d., power loom weavers (2 ordinary looms) 163s., (1 ordinary loom) 142s.; women 18 and over—unskilled 94s. 7d., semi-skilled (after 6 months' to 1 year's experience) 98½ 3d. or 99s. 8d., according to occupation, jobs requiring 1½ to 2 years' apprenticeship 105s. 4d. to 146s. 10d., according to occupation. Group minimum average piece rates continue to be 10 per cent. above the corresponding time rates.
	Leicester ..	First pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by ½d. in the shilling (1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d.) on basic wages. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: timeworkers—men 21 and over, skilled 153s. 1d. a week, unskilled 146s. 5d.; women 18 and over, skilled 97s. 10d., learners 95s.; piecework minimum rates, men 159s. 10d., women 111s. 3d.
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district ..	First full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes	Increase* of 3 per cent. (59 to 62 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.
Flax Spinning and Weaving	Northern Ireland.. (88-89)	19 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the preparing and spinning section	Increase of 5 per cent. on basic rates for all time and piece workers. Basic time rates after change: male workers 21 and over—grade 9 occupations 113s. 5d. a week, 8 117s. 7d., 7 121s. 10d., 6 126s., 5 130s. 2d., 4 134s. 5d., 3 138s. 7d., 2 142s. 10d., 1 147s. (negotiated minimum rates in excess of points evaluation in grade 9 to be 117s. 7d. generally with 121s. 10d. for preparing room cleaners and hoist men, and in grade 8 121s. 10d. for yarn storemen and 126s. for general labourers); female workers 18 and over—grade 10 72s. 1d., 9 74s. 10d., 8 77s. 7d., 7 80s. 5d., 6 83s. 2d., 5 85s. 11d., 4 88s. 9d., 3 94s. 3d., 2 96s. 10d. (negotiated minimum rates in excess of job evaluation for all occupations in grades 9 and 10 to be 77s. 7d., and in grade 4 93s. 2d. for ring spinners).
Narrow Fabrics Manufacture	Great Britain (95)	Week commencing 12 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 1½d. or 2d. an hour, according to grade, for men 21 and over, of 1d. or 1½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increases of 2d., 2½d. or 2½d. an hour in minimum group average rates for male pieceworkers, and of 1½d. or 2d. for female pieceworkers. (All workers are to receive a minimum increase of 1½d. or 2d. for men and 1d. or 1½d. for women.) Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—grade I occupations 3s. 1d. an hour, grade II 3s. 4½d., grade III 3s. 6d.; women 18 and over—grade I 2s. 2½d., grade II 2s. 3½d., grade III 2s. 5½d., grade IV 2s. 7d. Piecework rates to be the same for all ages and arranged so that the average wage for all adult pieceworkers in a class is not less than—males grade I 3s. 8d. an hour, grade II 3s. 10½d., grade III 4s. 1½d.; females grade I 2s. 7½d., grade II 2s. 8½d., grade III 2s. 11d., grade IV 3s. 1½d.
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts)§ (100)	First pay day in Aug.	Male and female workers	Increase* of 1 per cent. (5 to 6 per cent.) in the percentage additions paid on all time and piece rates.

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

† Principally Peebles, Galashiels, Earlston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Langholm, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn, Newtown St. Boswells, Alva, Auchterarder and Keith.

‡ Spinners in charge of more than one pair of mules to receive additional responsibility pay of 3s. 6d. a week for each mule in excess of two, up to a maximum of three pairs; tuners to be paid 2s. a loom (on time rates) or 2s. plus 10 per cent. a loom (on piecework) for each loom above 10 in section.

§ Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Leather Producing Industry (Tanning, Currying and Dressing)	Great Britain (103)	First full pay week commencing on or after 26 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in basic timework rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over and for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of 1½d. an hour (6½d. to 8d.) in the existing hourly bonus payable to pieceworkers 20 and over, and of ¾d. or 1d., according to age, in the bonus payable to younger pieceworkers. Basic timework rates after change: men 21 and over—London, skilled 3s. 11½d. an hour, semi-skilled 3s. 9d., unskilled 3s. 8d., Provinces and Scotland 3s. 9½d., 3s. 7d., 3s. 6d., youths and boys—London, semi-skilled 1s. 9½d. at 15, rising to 3s. 2½d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 9½d. to 3s. 1d., Provinces and Scotland 1s. 8½d. to 3s. 0½d.; women and girls—London, semi-skilled 1s. 7½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 10½d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 7½d. to 2s. 9d., Provinces and Scotland 1s. 7½d. to 2s. 9d.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	United Kingdom (except Rossendale Valley) (118)	First pay day in Aug.	Timeworkers .. .. .	Increases* in day wage rates of 5s. a week for men 21 and over, of 4s. for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 76s. a week at 15, rising to 165s. at 21 and over; female workers 76s. at 15, rising to 123s. at 20 and over.
	do.	do.	Pieceworkers .. .. .	Increase* of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 112½ per cent. for male workers, and 122½ per cent. for female workers.
	do.	do.	Workpeople employed in industries ancillary to boot and shoe manufacture:— Timeworkers .. .. .	Increases* in day wage rates of 5s. a week for men 21 and over, of 4s. for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 76s. a week at 15, rising to 165s. at 21 and over; female workers 76s. at 15, rising to 123s. at 20 and over.
	do.	do.	Pieceworkers .. .. .	Increase* of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 112½ per cent. for male workers, and 122½ per cent. for female workers (110 and 120 per cent. respectively in stiffener section and 93 and 103 per cent. in wood heel manufacturing section).
Corn Trade	Great Britain (121)	5 Aug.	Mill and other manual workers (except transport workers)	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 and over, of 5s. 8d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—London 167s. a week, grade A mills 165s., grade B 162s., grade C 159s.; women 18 and over two-thirds of the appropriate adult male rate.
Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving	Great Britain (130) (243)	16 Aug.	Male workers and female workers engaged in certain specified occupations	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rates for male and female workers 21 and over, and of 3s. to 6s. 6d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 9s. 6d. a week (173s. 6d. to 183s.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: male and female workers 21 or over 146s. a week, juveniles 52s. at under 16, rising to 122s. at 20.†
			Other female workers ..	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rates for workers 19 or over, and of 3s., 4s. or 5s., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 7s. a week (123s. 6d. to 130s. 6d.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: 52s. a week at under 16, rising to 104s. at 19 or over.‡
Milk Processing	Northern Ireland..	First full pay week following 18 June	Male and female workers (except transport workers)	Increases of 8s. a week for male workers 21 and over, of 6s. for female workers 20 and over, of 3s. to 6s., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 3s. to 5s. for girls. Minimum rates after change: specialised workers—pasteurisers and boilermen 170s. 6d. a week, checkers (liquid distributive) 165s. 6d., firemen, recorders (intake), spray drying room operatives (except powder collectors and labourers) and checkers (manufacturing) 160s. 6d.; general workers—males 66s. 6d. at 16, rising to 153s. at 21 and over, females 60s. 6d. at 16, rising to 105s. at 20 and over.
Furniture Manufacture (including Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture)	Great Britain (142)	Beginning of first full pay week after 17 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases§ in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 3½d.) for men 21 and over, and of ¾d. for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; special allowance granted   of 1d. an hour for men 21 and over, of ¾d. for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rates, supplementary cost-of-living allowance and special allowance, include: men 21 and over—journeymen, London district 4s. 7d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 5d., qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1d., labourers and porters 4s. 0½d., 3s. 11d., women 20 and over, journeymen 3s. 5½d., 3s. 3½d., labourers, porters and other women on non-productive work 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11½d. Payment-by-results workers of average ability are to be enabled to earn 33½ per cent. (previously 30 per cent.) (individual schemes) or 22½ per cent. (previously 20 per cent.) (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate.
Educational and Allied Woodworking	do.	do.	do.	do.
Bedding and Mattress Making	do.	do.	do.	do.
Ladders, Trucks, etc., Manufacture	England and Wales	First full pay period in Aug.	Adult male craftsmen and labourers	Increase¶ of 1d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—woodworkers, wood machinists and painters (coach), London and Liverpool 4s. 3d. an hour, Provincial 4s. 2d., labourers 3s. 9d., 3s. 8d.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	29 July	Cine technicians (except those engaged in the production of newsreels and short films) employed in film studios	Increases in minimum weekly salaries of 10 per cent. for technicians whose salaries are up to and including £27 9s. 4d. a week, and of 7½ per cent. for those whose salaries exceed £27 9s. 4d. Minimum rates after change: scenario dept. £13 5s. to £24 15s. a week, according to occupation, publicity, film editing, sound recording and sound maintenance depts. £14 7s. to £27 10s., stills dept. £14 7s. to £24 15s., floor, production and casting £11 4s. to £25 17s., cine-camera dept. £14 7s. to £47 6s., process and special effects dept. £17 2s. to £47 6s., art dept. £14 7s. to £30 5s., film dubbing dept. £14 7s., £24 15s., film library £12 3s., £17 2s., negative cutting dept. £13 5s., £17 2s.; supplementary grades, first year £6 17s., second year £7 8s., third year £7 19s., thereafter £11 4s. (employees who attain the age of 21 in the first, second or third years receive an additional 10s. 4d. a week).
	Great Britain	First pay day in Aug.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers** employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. 6d. a week (53s. 6d. to 55s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (35s. 8d. to 36s. 8d.) for younger workers.

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

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

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 314 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases resulted from a revision of the payments made under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

|| This special allowance applies only to workers on the minimum rate, but will apply to all workers where the minimum hourly payment operates, e.g., for holiday pay, overtime, etc.

¶ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The cost-of-living payment now represents the points value of the excess over the previous base of the figure obtained by multiplying the current figure of the index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100), taken to one decimal place, by 1.534.

\*\* Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Cinematograph Film Production (continued)	United Kingdom	First pay day in Aug.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners employed in producing news-reels	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. 6d. a week (56s. to 57s. 6d.) for workers 21 and over, and by 1s. (36s. 4d. to 37s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 25 July	Technicians and trainees whose normal salaries do not exceed £21 10s. 6d. a week, employed in the production of specialised films	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. 6d. a week (8s. to 9s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.) for younger workers.
Gas Supply	Great Britain (174-175)	12 May†	First and second class gas fitters	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: gas fitters, 1st class—Metropolitan area 4s. 11½d. an hour, Metropolitan fringe 4s. 10½d., Provincial A 4s. 8½d., Provincial B 4s. 7d.; 2nd class 4s. 8½d., 4s. 7½d., 4s. 5½d., 4s. 4d.
Road Passenger Transport	Great Britain (183)	Beginning of first full pay week following 23 Aug.	Certain workpeople employed on Saturday afternoons by company-owned motor omnibus undertakings	Existing payment of 10d. an hour for work performed after 1 p.m. on Saturdays abolished, and a new flat-rate payment agreed as follows:—drivers and conductors employed on Stage Carriage and Express Carriage services (not excursions and tours and private hire), day and night staff in garages and running sheds, and skilled maintenance workers employed in such garages and sheds shall be entitled to an additional flat-rate payment of 11d. an hour for all hours worked after 1 p.m. on Saturdays.
Post Office	United Kingdom	1 May†	Youths-in-training (engineering) and storewomen	Increases of 3s. a week at 16 and under, rising to 7s. at 20 for youths-in-training and of 3s. 6d. at 15 to 8s. at 18 and over for storewomen. Rates after change: youths-in-training, London 80s. 6d. at 16 and under, rising to 137s. 6d. at 20, Provinces 77s. to 133s.; storewomen 76s. 6d. at 15 rising to 138s. at 21 then to a maximum of 154s. 6d., 72s. 6d. to 134s. then to 150s.
		1 Aug.	Male cleaners, doorkeepers, liftmen and handymen (wireless stations)	Increases of 5s. a week. Rates after change: London—165s. on entry, rising to 169s. 6d. after 1 year's service.†
National Government Service	Great Britain	1 July‡	Messengers, senior messengers, paperkeepers, senior paperkeepers, non-industrial car drivers and non-industrial male cleaners in H.M. Civil Service in departments other than the Post Office	Increases of amounts ranging from 7s. to 9s. 6d. a week for men, according to occupation and period of service, and of 6s. to 8s. for women. Rates after change include: London—messengers, men 165s. a week on entry, rising to 169s. 6d. after 1 year's service, women 145s. to 149s.; senior messengers, men 177s. rising to 195s. 6d. after 4 years, women 159s. to 178s.; paperkeepers, men 176s. rising to 187s. after 3 years, women 156s. to 166s.; senior paperkeepers, men 191s. rising to 210s. after 4 years, women 166s. to 186s.; chief paperkeepers, men 209s. rising to 226s. 6d. after 4 years, women 185s. to 201s.; non-industrial car drivers, men 175s.; non-industrial male cleaners (full-time) 165s. on entry, rising to 169s. 6d. after 1 year's service.§
Health Services	Great Britain (229)	Beginning of pay period in which 3 June fell††	Semi-skilled engineering workers	Increase of 2½d. an hour. Rates after change: grade I—London 3s. 11½d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 10½d., grade II 4s. 1½d., 3s. 11½d., grade III 4s. 4½d., 4s. 3½d.
Local Authorities' Services	England and Wales (222)	Pay day in week commencing 5 Aug.	Night workers	Night work rate increased from time-and-one-fifth to time-and-one-quarter.
	Isle of Man	Pay day in week commencing 3 June	General workers	Increase of 9s. 2d. a week. Basic rate after change for general workers 159s. 2d. a week, plus cost-of-living bonus of 4s. 6d.
Theatres	London (West End)	19 Aug.	Workpeople employed in certain theatres¶	New minimum rates introduced resulting in increases varying from 6s. to 20s. 9d. a week, according to occupation. Minimum rates after change include: full time staff—heads of depts., once nightly 297s. 6d. a week, twice nightly 353s. 3d., 1st electrical daymen 216s. 9d., 257s. 6d., other electrical daymen and 1st stage daymen 202s. 2d., 240s. 2d., other stage daymen 180s. 8d., 214s. 5d., boilermen and stokers 173s. 6d., firemen 147s. 3d., hallkeepers 120s., box office second assistants 115s. 6d., wardrobe mistresses 187s. 9d., housekeepers 118s. 9d.; performance staff—1st switchboard operators, once nightly 113s. 9d., twice nightly 160s., switchboard, spot board, perch and dome operators and charge hands (all depts.) 108s. 6d., 151s. 9d., other showmen, supers and call boys 97s. 9d., 137s., money takers 73s. 6d., 107s. 6d., check takers 68s. 6d., 99s. 3d., cloakroom attendants (male and female) 57s. 3d., 83s., barmaids and barmen 68s., 99s. 3d., dressers 77s. 3d., 108s. 6d.
Licensed Non-Residential Establishments	Great Britain (238) (242)	11 Aug.	Workpeople other than managers, manageresses, club stewards or stewardesses	Increases in minimum time rates of 8s. 6d. a week for male workers 21 or over (where not supplied by the employer with board, meals or lodging), of 6s. 6d. for head barmaids and barmaids 21 or over, of 5s. to 7s. 6d., according to age, for younger male workers, and of 5s. 6d., 6s. or 6s. 6d., according to age and occupation, for younger female workers. Minimum rates after change: where the employer does not supply any board, meals or lodging—male workers, cellarmen (England and Wales) area A 144s. 6d. a week, area B 141s. 6d., head barmen, barmen-in-charge or first hands (England and Wales) 141s. 6d., 138s. 6d., first hands (Scotland) grade I 143s. 6d., grade II 138s. 6d., second hands (Scotland) 138s. 6d., barmen or barmen waiters (England and Wales) area A 136s. 6d., area B 133s. 6d., barmen (Scotland) 133s. 6d., other workers (Great Britain) area A 79s. at under 18, rising to 134s. 6d. at 21 or over, area B 76s. to 131s. 6d.; female workers, head barmaids (Great Britain) area A 117s. 6d., area B 114s. 6d., barmaids area A 92s. 6d. at under 19, rising to 112s. 6d. at 21 or over, area B 89s. 6d. to 109s. 6d., other female workers 98s. 6d. at 18 or over (both areas), 82s. 6d. at under 18. Where the employer supplies full board and lodging remuneration is 40s. a week less in each case (previously 37s. 6d. less), and intermediate rates are paid, according to provisions made by the employer in respect of board, meals or lodging. Where on one day in a week the employer does not supply the same number of meals as he normally supplies on each of the other days, the rates applicable to the worker are to be increased by 1s. for each meal not supplied on that day subject to a maximum of 3s.**
Cemeteries	London (Metropolitan area)	First pay day in week commencing 29 July	Workpeople employed in non-municipal cemeteries	Increases of 9s. 2d. a week for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: grave-diggers 190s. 2d. a week, assistant grave-diggers 178s. 6d., foremen or head or propagating gardeners 187s. 6d., deputy foremen or assistant head gardeners or first class gardeners 182s. 6d., second class gardeners 177s., general labourers 173s., youths and boys 78s. at 15, rising to 156s. at 20; women gardeners, three-fourths of the appropriate adult male rate for a 44-hour week.

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

† These increases were authorised in August and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡ These rates are subject to provincial differentiation.

§ The rates quoted are London rates and are subject to provincial differentiation.

¶ This increase was agreed between the Isle of Man Employers' Federation and the Transport and General Workers' Union and applied to general workers employed by Local Authorities, Government Boards and certain private employers.

\*\* Includes theatres in the City of Westminster, the Borough of Holborn and the Scala Theatre in the Borough of St. Pancras.

\*\*\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 314 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

## Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 31st AUGUST, 1957  
(31st January, 1956 = 100)All Industries and Services .. .. 111  
Manufacturing Industries only .. .. 112

At 31st August, 1957, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 111 for all workers in all industries and services and 112 for all workers in manufacturing industries only. The corresponding figures at the end of July were 111 for all industries and services and 111 for manufacturing industries only.

The index of rates of wages measures the average movement from month to month in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 31st January, 1956, taken as 100. The representative industries and services for which changes in rates of wages are taken into account in the index and the method of calculation were described on pages 50 and 51 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1957 (see also page 90 of the March issue). The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or Wages Regulation Orders.

The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. 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 changes in efficiency of operatives and of machines.

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 first part of Table I below shows, for all industries and services, the index figure for all workers for each month since January, 1956. In order to facilitate the linking of the present index figures to those in the old series, the second part of the Table below shows the separate index figures expressed to one place of decimals. This must not, however, be taken to mean that the index figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number. Table II gives similar figures for manufacturing industries only.

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

## I—All Industries and Services

## All Workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	101	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106
1957	106	107	108	108	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111

## Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	101.1	100.8	101.3	101.1
March	103.8	103.1	104.2	103.7
April	105.2	103.9	105.7	105.0
May	105.4	104.3	106.0	105.3
June	105.5(-)	104.6	106.1	105.4
July	105.7	105.0	106.4	105.6
August	105.8	105.0	106.5(+)	105.7
September	106.0	105.7	107.2	106.0
October	106.0	105.9	107.2	106.0
November	106.2	106.2	107.4	106.3
December	106.3	106.3	107.5(+)	106.4
1957, January	106.4	106.4	107.6	106.5(-)
February	106.8	106.8	108.1	106.8
March	107.5(+)	107.2	108.9	107.5(+)
April	108.0	107.9	109.4	108.0
May	110.6	109.9	111.7	110.6
June	110.7	110.0	111.8	110.7
July	111.1	110.4	112.3	111.1
August	111.4	111.0	112.6	111.4

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected at half-yearly intervals and figures relating to such earnings in April and October of each year from 1947 to 1957 are given in an article on pages 321 to 329 of this GAZETTE. As stated in this article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956, and

## II—Manufacturing Industries only

## All Workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106
1957	107	107	107	108	111	111	111	112	112	112	112	112

## Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	100.3	100.5(+)	100.3	100.3
March	104.5(+)	102.8	103.8	104.2
April	105.3	103.6	105.0	105.0
May	105.6	103.9	105.3	105.3
June	105.7	103.9	105.4	105.4
July	105.9	104.4	105.9	105.7
August	106.0	104.5(-)	106.0	105.8
September	106.1	105.5(+)	106.6	106.1
October	106.2	105.7	106.7	106.1
November	106.3	106.1	106.9	106.3
December	106.3	106.1	107.0	106.3
1957, January	106.5(+)	106.2	107.2	106.5(+)
February	106.7	107.0	107.7	106.8
March	106.8	107.2	107.9	106.9
April	107.5(-)	108.0	108.6	107.6
May	110.8	110.0	111.1	110.7
June	111.0	110.1	111.2	110.9
July	111.3	110.4	111.7	111.2
August	111.8	111.1	112.2	111.7

April, 1957, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 3½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 2½ per cent. during the same period in the average level of rates of wages in these same industries. For manufacturing industries only the corresponding increases were also 3½ per cent. for earnings and 2½ per cent. for rates of wages.

## Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1957

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages 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, the Agricultural Wages Acts, and the Catering Wages Act. In a number of cases the agreements have been arrived at by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

Price 11s. By post 11s. 9d.

Obtainable from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 355  
or through any bookseller



## Industrial Disputes

### DISPUTES IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 212. In addition, 21 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during August in these 233 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 50,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during August at the establishments concerned was about 207,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining ..	8	178	186	25,300	50,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	3	3	6	1,100	13,000
Vehicles ..	1	3	4	3,100	12,000
Transport, etc. ..	1	2	3	13,000	72,000
Distributive Trades ..	2	1	3	3,600	47,000
All remaining industries and services ..	6	25	31	3,600	13,000
<b>Total, August, 1957 ..</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>49,700</b>	<b>207,000</b>
<i>Total, July, 1957 ..</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>132,400</i>	<i>872,000</i>
<i>Total, August, 1956 ..</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>41,300</i>	<i>162,000</i>

Of the total of 207,000 days lost in August, 138,000 were lost by 43,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 39,300 were directly involved and 4,200 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in August also included 69,000 days lost by 6,200 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### Duration of Stoppages

Of 222 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during August, 94, directly involving 5,800 workers, lasted not more than one day; 58, directly involving 7,200 workers, lasted two days; 38, directly involving 7,500 workers, lasted three days; 18, directly involving 4,200 workers, lasted four to six days; and 14, directly involving 19,000 workers, lasted over six days.

#### Causes of Stoppages

Of the 212 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in August, 24, directly involving 8,500 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 74, directly involving 5,900 workers, on other wage questions; 9, directly involving 1,200 workers, on questions as to working hours; 20, directly involving 3,700 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

persons; 79, directly involving 18,600 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 1,400 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

### DISPUTES IN THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1957 AND 1956

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 eight months of 1957 and 1956:—

Industry Group	January to August, 1957			January to August, 1956		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in Period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	2	800	4,000	—	—	—
Coal Mining ..	1,488	177,500	377,000	1,333	153,200	322,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	2	†	†	2	†	1,000
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	7	4,600	24,000	7	300	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	—	—	—	6	800	5,000
Metal Manufacture ..	29	56,600	431,000	41	19,300	230,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	55	187,200	2,308,000	55	35,100	143,000
Engineering ..	43	419,300	2,687,000	60	32,100	65,000
Vehicles ..	44	137,200	771,000	37	77,400	289,000
Other Metal Industries ..	20	35,600	227,000	5	1,300	1,000
Textiles ..	21	4,800	35,000	20	2,800	25,000
Leather, etc. ..	1	200	†	1	100	†
Clothing ..	8	3,200	7,000	4	2,200	1,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	9	1,800	3,000	1	1,000	1,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	9	1,100	4,000	7	2,500	3,000
Paper and Printing ..	1	†	†	2	16,400	371,000
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	9	6,600	33,000	8	3,900	16,000
Building and Contracting ..	74	10,900	55,000	70	8,600	58,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	1	100	1,000	3	2,500	3,000
Transport, etc. ..	85	155,800	976,000	58	12,700	24,000
Distributive Trades ..	9	4,000	88,000	8	1,100	3,000
Other Services ..	9	900	5,000	6	700	1,000
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>1,208,200</b>	<b>8,036,000</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>374,000</b>	<b>1,563,000</b>

The number of days lost in the period January to August, 1957, through stoppages which began in that period was 8,022,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 1,205,300. In addition, 14,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 2,900 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING AUGUST

Industry, Occupations <sup>  </sup> and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly <sup>  </sup>	Began	Ended		
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:— Joiners and other workers employed in shipbuilding—Glasgow (one firm)	300	280	15 July	13 Sept.	Employment of insulating engineers on work claimed by joiners	Inter-union agreement on allocation of work.
VEHICLES:— Maintenance electricians and production workers employed in vehicle body building—Birmingham (one firm)	110	2,100	19 Aug.	26 Aug.	Management's refusal to pay a bonus in excess of that accepted by other skilled maintenance workers	Work resumed.
DOCKS:— Dock Workers—London ..	12,340	—	6 Aug.	17 Aug.	Employer's return to the labour pool of certain workers who refused to handle cargo consigned to a market involved in another dispute	Work resumed.
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES:— Pitchers, staff men and porters employed in wholesale fruit and vegetable distribution—London (various firms)	1,850	—	15 July	17 Aug.	Objection to proposed new terms of employment	Work resumed.
Porters and drivers employed in wholesale fruit and vegetable distribution—London (various firms)	1,470	—	20 July	17 Aug.	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute	

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ Stoppages of work occurring in January, March and May involved workers in more than one industry group, but each has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

§ Two stoppages of work in February involved workers in more than one industry group, but each has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

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

## Index of Retail Prices

### INDEX FOR 13th AUGUST, 1957

#### ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 106

At 13th August, 1957, the retail prices index was 106 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 107 at 16th July. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes, sugar and bacon. These reductions were partly offset by higher prices for eggs and coal.

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

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

#### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th AUGUST, 1957

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 13th August, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 13th August, 1957 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food ..	106.9	350
II. Alcoholic drink ..	104.7	71
III. Tobacco ..	105.3	80
IV. Housing ..	110.2	87
V. Fuel and light ..	108.1	55
VI. Durable household goods ..	100.6	66
VII. Clothing and footwear ..	102.3	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles ..	109.2	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods ..	107.1	59
X. Services ..	109.2	58
<b>All items ..</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>1,000</b>

The "all items" index figure at 13th August was therefore 106.4, taken as 106.

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

##### Food

Between 16th July and 13th August there were marked reductions in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes and sugar and smaller reductions in the average prices of bacon and meat. These changes were partly offset by a marked increase in the average price of eggs. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly 1½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 107 at 13th August, compared with 108 at 16th July.

##### Alcoholic Drink

There was a rise in the average level of prices of bottled beer during the period under review. For the alcoholic drink group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 105 at 13th August, compared with 104 at 16th July.

##### Fuel and Light

The average level of prices of household coal rose between 16th July and 13th August as a result of general increases in freight charges and of increases in other distribution costs in some areas. There were also increases in the charges for electricity and gas in some areas. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices and charges rose by between 1½ and 2 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 108 at 13th August, compared with 106 at 16th July.

##### Services

The only important change in this group between 16th July and 13th August was the increase in the cost of a combined television and radio licence following the imposition of an excise duty of £1 from 1st August. For the services group, taken as a whole, the average level of charges rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 109 at 13th August, compared with 108 at 16th July.

##### Other Groups

In the six remaining groups, covering tobacco, housing, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, transport and vehicles, and miscellaneous goods, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 105, 110, 101, 102, 109, and 107, respectively.

### ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO AUGUST, 1957

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	106	—	—	—	—

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

A full description of the index, entitled "Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices", is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 11d. including postage). The booklet consists of three main sections, dealing with (a) the scope and structure of the index, including the "weighting" basis, (b) the methods of collecting prices, and (c) the calculation and presentation of the index figures. There are also appendices giving (a) the groups and sections into which the index is divided, together with the weights of these groups and sections, and listing in detail the items priced in each, and (b) particulars of the localities from which information is collected for the purpose of the index.

The method of construction and calculation of the index is based on the recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee and the advice of a smaller Technical Committee. A list of members of these Committees is given.

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 355 of this GAZETTE.

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
<b>European Countries</b>				
Finland ..	Oct., 1951 = 100	122†	+ 1	+ 12
All Items ..	May, 1957	129†	Nil	+ 13
France (Paris) ..	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	July, 1957	150.0	+ 1.0	+ 3.3
Food ..	" "	137.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.7
Germany (Federal Republic) ..	1950 = 100			
All Items ..	July, 1957	116	+ 1	+ 3
Food ..	" "	124	+ 4	+ 4
Italy (Large towns) ..	1938 = 100			
All Items ..	June, 1957	63.35	+ 0.13	+ 0.36
Food ..	" "	73.05	+ 0.26	+ 1.28
Luxembourg ..	1st Jan., 1948 = 100			
All Items ..	June, 1957	129.23	+ 1.10	+ 5.87
Food ..	" "	136.44	+ 2.04	+ 5.16
Netherlands ..	1951 = 100			
All Items ..	July, 1957	121	+ 1	+ 14
Food ..	" "	126	+ 2	+ 12
Norway ..	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	June, 1957	153	Nil	+ 2
Food ..	" "	169	- 2	- 5
Portugal (Lisbon) ..	July, 1948—June, 1949 = 100			
All Items ..	June, 1957	103.4	Nil	- 0.1
Food ..	" "	102.6	- 0.2	- 2.1
Spain (Large Towns) ..	July, 1936 = 100			
All Items ..	May, 1957	696.3	+ 2.5	+ 52.6
Food ..	" "	904.5	- 0.3	+ 72.8
Sweden ..	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	May, 1957	144	Nil	+ 5
Food ..	" "	155	+ 1	- 1
Switzerland ..	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items ..	June, 1957	178.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
Food ..	" "	194.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.0
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Canada ..	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	July, 1957	121.9	+ 0.3	+ 3.4
Food ..	" "	118.2	+ 0.5	+ 3.8
India ..	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	June, 1957†	111	+ 2	+ 5
Food ..	" ‡	111	+ 1	+ 5
United States ..	1947-49 = 100			
All Items ..	June, 1957	120.2	+ 0.6	+ 4.0
Food ..	" "	116.2	+ 1.6	+ 3.0

\*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, except in the case of Luxembourg (food, clothing, fuel and light, soap, etc.). The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas.

†Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.

‡Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

## ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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### Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration (Northern Ireland) Orders, 1940 to 1945

#### Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During August the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued twelve awards, Nos. 1007 to 1018\*. Five of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 1007 (1st August).**—Parties: Members of Associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the Association of Scientific Workers in their employment. Claim: For a general increase in salaries. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 1008 (6th August).**—Parties: Members of the Independent Theatres Association Limited, and members of the Scottish Theatrical Proprietors' and Managers' Association, and members of the Musicians' Union in their employment. Claim: For the weekly wage of pianists to be equal to that paid to leaders (first violinists), representing an increase of 10s. a week, and for the weekly wage of conductors, other than player conductors, to be £10 7s. 6d. a week. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 1009 (7th August).**—Parties: Members of the Scottish Woollen Trade Employers' Association, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers and of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. Claim: For the scheduled adult male and female wage rates to be increased by 5 per cent., with a proportionate increase for juveniles. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the existing rates of wages for adult male and female workers should be increased by 3 per cent., with proportionate increases for juveniles.

**Award No. 1011 (13th August).**—Parties: Members of the Tyne Tugowners' Association, and members of the North East Coast Tugboatmen's Association in their employment. Claim: For an increase in wage and overtime rates and for certain alterations in the working conditions relating to overtime. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 1017 (26th August).**—Parties: Members of the Linoleum and Felt Base Employers' Federation, and members of the Print Block, Roller and Stamp Cutters Society in their employment. Claim: That the basic wage rates of linoleum block cutters be increased from 185s. 7½d. to 219s. 10d. a week of 45 hours, with proportionate increases in the rates of apprentices. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the basic wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 3d. an hour, with proportionate increases in the rates for apprentices.

#### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During August the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued two awards, neither of which related to a substantial part of an industry.

### Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

#### Industrial Court Awards

During August the Industrial Court issued one award, No. 2660, which is summarised below.

**Award No. 2660 (19th August).**—Parties: Staff Side and Management Side of the Nurses and Midwives Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain). Claim: For a revised salary scale for Health Visitors employed within the National Health Service. Award: The Court found and awarded (a) that with effect from 1st July, 1957, the salary scale of Health Visitors employed within the National Health Service shall be £555 by £20 to £675 by £15 to £690; (b) that Health Visitors shall be assimilated to the new salary scale on the "corresponding points" principle.

#### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During August one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to an individual undertaking.

\*See footnote \* in second column on next page.

In June, the Minister appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, an Independent Chairman with powers to act as umpire in a dispute between the Covent Garden Tenants Association and the Transport and General Workers' Union concerning the terms and conditions of employment of manual workers employed at Covent Garden. No settlement was reached and the Chairman, in exercise of his authority, issued his award. The workers rejected the award and stopped work on 15th July. Subsequently, following further protracted negotiations, a new agreement containing the main provisions of the award was concluded and work was resumed on 19th August.

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During August the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 329\*, which is summarised below.

**Award No. 329 (2nd August).**—Parties: The Association of Government Supervisors and Radio Officers and the Ministry of Supply. Claim: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for the Non-Technical and Stores Grades employed in the Ministry of Supply. Award: The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the salary scales (London, male, consolidated) of the Non-Technical and Stores Grades employed in the Ministry of Supply shall be: Grade A £1,030 by £30 to £1,120 by £40 to £1,160, Grade I £900 by £30 to £960 by £35 to £1,030, Grade II £770 by £30 to £830 by £35 to £900 (minimum linked to age 30; £30 deducted for each year below), Grade III £625 by £20 to £645 by £25 to £770 (minimum linked to age 27; £20 deducted for each year below), Grade IV £565 by £20 to £625 (minimum linked to age 27; £25 deducted for each year below); (b) that the above scales shall have effect from 1st April, 1956; (c) that normal Civil Service provincial differentiation rates as revised from 1st April, 1956, shall apply; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

### Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

#### Notices of Proposals

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

**Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal U. (63), dated 2nd August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers employed in the coffin furniture section of the trade and for female workers in the cerement-making section.

**Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal O.F. (25), dated 2nd August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal D.B. (51), dated 13th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.

**Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal Q. (85), dated 13th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal O. (57), dated 30th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers (other than home workers).

Further information concerning 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 August the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* :—

**The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (England and Wales) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1506 (M.D. (88))),** dated 21st August and effective from 8th September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1557 (U. (64))),** dated 29th August and effective from 13th September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers employed in the coffin furniture section of the trade and for female workers in the cerement-making section.

\* See footnote \* in second column on next page.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposals

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

**Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.R.H. (N.17), dated 2nd August, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.

**Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.F. (N.52), dated 16th August, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

### Catering Wages Act, 1943

#### Notices of Proposals

During August notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Minister of Labour and National Service were issued by the following Wages Board:—

**Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Board.**—Proposals U.P.R. (21), dated 16th August, for fixing revised minimum remuneration, and U.P.R. (22), dated 16th August, for revised provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Board operates.

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

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the instrument costs 3d. net (5d. including postage).

**The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (England and Wales) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1506; price 6d. (8d.)),** dated 21st August; **The Wages Regulation (Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1557),** dated 29th August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 354.

(i) **The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1488);** (ii) **The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1489 (S.74)).** These Regulations were made on 15th August (i) by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and (ii) by the Secretary of State for Scotland, under the Fire Services Act, 1947, and the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act, 1956. They amend (i) the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1954, and (ii) the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) No. 2 Regulations, 1954. The Regulations provide for increases in the scales of pay for whole-time male members of fire brigades below the rank of assistant chief officer (assistant firemaster in Scotland). They also make provision for the grant of residential accommodation, or payment of an allowance in lieu, to certain grades of whole-time officers.

**The Probation Rules, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1310),** made on 24th July by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Criminal Justice Act, 1948, and the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act, 1956. This Order amends the Probation Rules, 1949, and provides for increased scales of salary for whole-time probation officers, and reduces from 30 to 29 years the age of entry into the higher scales of salary.

**The National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957 (Appointed Day) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1326 (C.12); price 2d. (4d.)),** made on 26th July by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland under the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957.—See page 332.

(i) **The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Provisional Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1346),** dated 30th July; (ii) **The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1357),** dated 30th July; (iii) **The National Insurance (Annulled Marriages) Regulations, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1392),** dated 1st August. These Regulations were made (i) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, (ii) by the Minister of Pensions and National

\*See footnote \* in next column.

Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, and jointly with the Postmaster General, under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1957, and (iii) by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1957.—See page 333.

**The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1957 No. 148),** dated 5th July; **The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 164),** dated 11th July; **The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order, 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 165),** dated 11th July. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 314 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Accidents.**—*Accidents, How They Happen and How to Prevent Them at Factories, Docks, Building Operations, and Works of Engineering Construction.* Volume 32. July, 1957. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

**Careers.**—*Choice of Careers, New Series.* (i) No. 54, H.M. Forces. Royal Navy, Openings for Boys as Ratings. 2nd Edition, July, 1957. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.). (ii) No. 84, Baking. July, 1957. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

**Census of Production for 1954.**—*Reports.* (i) Volume 2, *Industry N. Mineral Oil Refining.* (ii) Volume 7, *Industry J. Glove.* (iii) Volume 10, *Industry H. Cardboard Box, Carton and Fibreboard Packing Case.* Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.) each. (iv) Volume 2, *Industry D. Coal Tar Products.* (v) Volume 2, *Industry P. Seed Crushing and Oil Refining.* (vi) Volume 8, *Industry J. Preserved Fruit and Vegetables.* (vii) Volume 11, *Industry C. Brushes and Brooms.* Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.) each. Board of Trade.

**Coal Mining.**—*Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the first quarter of 1957.* National Coal Board. Price 5d. (7d.).—See page 332.

**Cotton Industry.**—*Dust in Card Rooms. Third Interim Report of the Joint Advisory Committee of the Cotton Industry.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).—See page 332.

**Education.**—*Education in 1956. Report of the Ministry of Education and the Statistics of Public Education for England and Wales.* Cmnd. 223. Price 8s. 6d. (8s. 11d.).—See page 334.

**National Insurance.**—(i) *National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act.* H.C.247. (ii) *National Insurance (Annulled Marriages) Regulations, 1957. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77 (4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act.* H.C.253. Price 4d. (6d.) each.—See page 333.

\*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 and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Bushey Heath 3211.)

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