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Young Persons Entering Employment

EACH year since 1951 an article has been published in this GAZETTE giving information about the numbers of young persons under 18 years of age who entered employment. Figures are now available for the year 1956, and a summary of the information for that year is given below.

The statistics are derived from the administrative arrangements for the issue of contribution cards under the National Insurance scheme. All persons entering employment must obtain insurance cards for the purpose of paying contributions under this scheme. For young persons under 18 years of age the cards are issued by Youth Employment Offices, most of which are conducted by Local Authorities. By arrangement with the Youth Employment Offices, a statistical record card is completed in respect of every young person to whom a contribution card is issued who has completed full-time education and has entered or is about to enter insurable employment. The particulars entered on the statistical card are as follows: age at the time when full-time education ceased; age at the time of entry into insurable employment; code number of the Standard Industrial Classification covering the employer's industry; and type of occupation. For the purpose of the last item occupations are grouped under four headings, *viz.*, (a) apprenticeship to a skilled craft (*i.e.*, apprenticeship or learnership with or without an indenture or other form of written agreement), including employment likely to lead to apprenticeship at a later date; (b) articulated clerks and others in employment leading to recognised professional qualifications (law, accountancy, surveying, nursing, etc.); (c) clerical employment not covered by (b); and (d) other employment. The record cards are sent to the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for analysis.

The principal limitation to be borne in mind when considering the figures derived from this source is that it is not possible to ensure that all young persons who had already been issued with insurance cards for holiday or other spare-time work while still at school are included in the figures when they finally terminate full-time education and enter employment, although the Youth Employment Officers have been instructed to include particulars of any young persons whom they know to be in that category. This factor affects the totals for the 16 and 17 age-classes to a greater extent than those for the 15 age-class, but it is unlikely that it affects significantly the

proportions entering different industries or different types of employment. It is important also to bear in mind that the figures relate to young persons entering employment and that they do not provide a measure of the total numbers leaving school, since they exclude those who left school to enter universities and other institutions of higher education, boys going direct to H.M. Forces for their period of National Service, and also any others who left school with no immediate intention of entering paid employment.

The total numbers recorded in 1956 were lower than the numbers in 1955, *viz.*, 246,900 boys and 235,500 girls, compared with 259,600 boys and 248,100 girls in the previous year. This reduction was partly the result of the lower birth-rate in 1941 compared with 1940. The total of 482,000 for 1956 is analysed in the following Table according to age at leaving school and age at entry into employment:—

Age at leaving school	Age at entry into employment			
	15	16	17	Total
Boys :				
15	202,687	2,520	233	205,440
16	—	32,888	749	33,637
17	—	—	7,872	7,872
Total, Boys	202,687	35,408	8,854	246,949
Girls :				
15	192,758	2,437	402	195,597
16	—	28,883	801	29,684
17	—	—	10,213	10,213
Total, Girls	192,758	31,320	11,416	235,494

The general pattern of school-leaving and entering employment shows little change from year to year. The great majority of young persons leave school at the age of 15 (*i.e.*, before reaching the age of 16) and enter employment at the same age. Of the total of 205,440 boys and 195,597 girls who left school in 1956 before reaching 16, only 2,753 and 2,839 reached that age before entering employment. Similarly, the great

majority of those who left school between 16 and 17 years of age entered employment before reaching 17. The number of girls entering employment between 17 and 18 years of age was again considerably greater than the number of boys, but it has to be borne in mind that a much larger number of boys go to Universities and other institutions of higher education.

In the following Table the totals for 1956 are analysed to show the numbers entering the four different types of employment referred to above, viz., (a) apprenticeships or learnerships to skilled crafts, (b) service under articles or other employment leading to recognised professional qualifications, (c) clerical employment, and (d) other employment.

Class of employment entered	Age at entry into employment					
	Boys			Girls		
	15	16	17	15	16	17
	(000's)					
Apprenticeship, or Learnership, to Skilled Crafts (including employment leading to Apprenticeship)	74.1	16.0	3.1	13.0	2.0	0.9
Employment leading to recognised Professional Qualifications	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Clerical Employment	9.8	7.7	2.2	54.6	20.5	6.6
Other Employment	118.1	10.2	2.6	124.4	7.9	3.0
Total	202.7	35.4	8.8	192.8	31.3	11.4

Well over one-third of the boys under 16 entered apprenticeships or learnerships to skilled crafts or employment known to lead to apprenticeship, one in twenty entered clerical employment, and nearly three-fifths went into "other employment". Among those who entered employment at the ages of 16 and 17, 45 per cent. and 35 per cent., respectively, became apprentices or learners and 22 per cent. and 25 per cent. entered clerical employment. The proportion entering employment leading to professional qualifications was much higher among the older boys, being less than one-half of one per cent. among those who entered employment at age 15, about 4 per cent. among those aged 16, and 10 per cent. among those aged 17.

Among girls there was not much difference between the proportions entering apprenticeship or learnership at the various ages, the proportion being between 6 and 7 per cent. at ages 15 and 16 and about 8 per cent. at age 17. There were large differences, however, in the proportions entering the other types of employment. Among those who entered employment under 16 years of age, less than one-half of one per cent. went into employment leading to professional qualifications, 28 per cent. went into clerical work, and nearly two-thirds went into "other employment". Among those who entered employment at 16 the corresponding proportions were 3 per cent., 66 per cent., and 25 per cent., and in the 17 age-class they were 8 per cent., 58 per cent., and 26 per cent.

In the three age-classes taken together the number of boys entering apprenticeships or employments leading to professional qualifications represented 39 per cent. of the total number entering employment. The corresponding proportion for girls was 8 per cent.

Young Persons Entering Employment, January to December, 1956: Analysis by Industry Group and Occupational Category

Industry Group	Boys								Girls (aged 15-17)							
	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft		Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications		Entering Clerical Employment		Entering Other Employment		Total Aged 15-17	Apprenticeship to Skilled Craft	Employment leading to Recognised Professional Qualifications	Entering Clerical Employment	Entering Other Employment	Total		
	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17	Aged 15	Aged 16-17								
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,020	454	9	21	31	16	16,486	2,644	20,681	158	7	282	2,561	3,008		
Mining and Quarrying	1,413	350	21	33	199	153	9,229	330	11,728	12	8	440	99	559		
Non-Metallic Minerals	682	146	7	10	171	103	2,627	152	3,898	26	3	979	1,078	2,086		
Chemicals and Allied Trades	506	556	12	102	242	161	1,196	311	3,086	135	25	2,691	1,929	4,780		
Metal Manufacture	2,020	816	21	55	345	130	2,662	249	6,298	36	7	1,632	335	2,010		
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	18,259	5,807	70	109	1,201	489	9,276	747	35,958	348	33	7,980	3,535	11,896		
Vehicles	10,252	2,213	58	30	425	144	5,491	395	19,008	69	6	3,511	677	4,263		
Metal Goods	2,550	411	14	13	180	82	3,510	228	6,988	48	6	1,842	2,250	4,146		
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	903	287	3	2	32	21	803	71	2,122	41	2	502	822	1,367		
Textiles	869	218	8	25	232	167	3,760	228	5,507	798	17	2,367	12,741	15,923		
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	123	11	—	1	20	13	593	38	799	95	1	149	605	850		
Clothing (including Footwear)	1,022	117	3	4	84	43	2,570	185	4,028	26	1,614	19,740	24,787	24,787		
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,071	200	7	21	322	203	5,699	553	8,076	577	24	2,942	7,989	11,532		
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2,671	226	9	6	134	83	4,591	275	7,995	125	7	630	876	1,638		
Paper and Printing	2,934	609	16	30	569	290	3,442	271	8,161	828	9	2,702	6,274	9,813		
Other Manufacturing Industries	270	119	4	19	98	69	1,172	145	1,896	50	5	1,012	1,884	2,951		
Building and Contracting	17,730	1,721	112	117	364	252	6,934	618	27,848	70	4	1,726	170	1,970		
Gas, Electricity and Water	1,021	500	9	31	106	188	245	39	2,138	17	3	857	65	942		
Transport and Communication	1,417	1,464	25	137	1,325	1,162	5,964	795	12,289	203	22	3,707	931	4,863		
Distributive Trades	3,885	658	40	78	1,477	893	25,374	2,636	35,041	1,637	93	17,194	53,648	72,572		
Insurance, Banking and Finance	74	130	29	215	750	2,614	138	79	4,029	71	50	10,895	256	11,272		
Public Administration	1,395	1,050	33	247	380	1,395	1,587	773	6,860	186	204	4,473	709	5,572		
Accountancy	24	169	50	592	357	644	13	20	1,869	24	29	1,792	64	1,909		
Medical and Dental Services	129	81	11	39	22	47	105	71	2,505	1,180	1,508	1,221	2,200	6,109		
Other Professional Services	302	487	74	489	521	515	426	239	3,053	313	317	5,865	1,208	7,703		
Miscellaneous Services	1,627	244	18	14	177	121	4,198	688	7,087	5,447	141	2,715	12,670	20,973		
Total, All Industries and Services	74,169	19,044	663	2,440	9,764	9,998	118,091	12,780	246,949	15,901	2,557	81,720	135,316	235,494		

Industrial Analysis

The figures have been analysed to show the numbers of boys and girls entering different industries, and the Table below shows the numbers in eight broad industrial groups expressed as percentages of the total numbers of entrants.

Industry Group	Number entering each industry group as percentage of grand total			
	Boys		Girls	
	Aged 15	Aged 16 and 17	Aged 15	Aged 16 and 17
Agriculture, etc.	9	7	1	2
Mining and Quarrying	5	2	—	—
Manufacturing Industries	48	41	45	25
Building and Contracting	12	6	1	1
Transport, etc.	4	8	2	4
Distributive Trades	15	10	34	18
Public Administration, Utilities, Professional Services, Entertainment, and Commerce and Finance	5	24	9	44
Hotels, Laundries and Personal Services	2	2	8	6
Total	100	100	100	100
Total number of Entrants (000's)	203	44	193	42

Nearly one-half of the boys and 45 per cent. of the girls entering employment before reaching the age of 16 went into manufacturing industries and about one-seventh of the boys and one-third of the girls went into the distributive trades. The proportions of older boys and girls entering these two industrial groups were considerably lower, with correspondingly higher proportions entering the Public Administration, Professional Services, etc., group. Nearly one-quarter of the boys aged 16 and 17 and well over two-fifths of the girls of those ages went into that group of services, compared with 5 per cent. of the boys and 9 per cent. of the girls under 16.

The figures for each industrial group include all entrants into the service of employers in the group irrespective of the nature of their personal occupations. The figures for the manufacturing group, for example, include not only those entering employment in the factories, but also clerical and technical staffs and all other ancillary employments with the same employers. In the Table below the figures for each of the main "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification (with some sub-divisions of the Professional Services group) are analysed to show the numbers in the occupational categories (apprentices, etc.) referred to in an earlier paragraph.

It is important to bear in mind that the figures merely show the numbers whose first jobs after leaving school were in the industry group specified in the Table. The total numbers entering a particular industry group within the year, when account is taken of transfers from other industries, may have been greater, while the net intake after allowing for young persons who transferred to other industries may have been less than the total shown in the Table. This is particularly important in the case of the mining and quarrying group; the total number of boys entering this group

in 1956 is shown in the Table as 11,728, but the total intake of boys under 18 into the coal-mining industry alone was nearly 20,000 in 1956 (see the issue of the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* for May, 1957, page 28).

The figures show that in the industries employing highly skilled craftsmen (e.g., engineering and shipbuilding, vehicle and building and contracting industries) more than two-thirds of the boys entered employment as apprentices or learners, or employment leading to apprenticeship or learnership or to professional status. The industry group with the highest proportion of girls entering similar types of employment was medical and dental services (44 per cent.). Over 70 per cent. of the girls who entered the engineering and vehicle groups of industries went as clerical workers. It was to be expected that clerical work would also predominate for girls in transport, insurance, banking and finance, public administration, accountancy and other professional services.

Regional Analysis

The Table in the next column shows the numbers of young entrants into employment in 1956 in each of the nine administrative Regions in England and in Scotland and Wales, analysed according to age at the time of entry.

There was, in general, very close agreement between the proportions of boys and the proportions of girls entering employment at the various ages. In the London and South-Eastern Region the proportion both of boys and of girls who entered employment before reaching 16 was about 74 per cent. and in the South-Western Region it was about 76 per cent.; in the Midland, North-Midland and Northern Regions it was about 85 per cent. for both sexes, whereas in Scotland it was 89 per cent. In Wales, however, there was a fairly substantial difference between boys and girls in this respect; 83 per cent. of the boys entered employment before reaching 16, but the corresponding proportion for girls was 79 per cent.

The figures in the last column of the Table show that the proportion that boys entering employment represented of the total number of male employees varied from 1.4 per cent. in the London and South-Eastern Region to 2.2 per cent. in Scotland. For girls the corresponding variation was between 2.1 per cent. in the London and South-Eastern Region and 4.4 per cent. in the Northern Region. The lower percentages for the London and South-Eastern Region may be due to the following factors: (a) the lower birth-rate in the Region compared with other parts of the country; (b) the considerable "inward balance" into the Region of adult immigration

from other areas; and (c) the possibility that the proportion of young persons going to higher educational institutions is higher in the Region than elsewhere.

Region	Age at entry into employment			Total	
	15	16	17	Number	Per cent. of the estimated number of employees aged 15 and over in the Region at May, 1956*
	Boys				
London and South-Eastern	34,094	9,459	2,595	46,148	1.4
Eastern	12,145	2,046	612	14,803	1.8
Southern	9,331	1,912	585	11,828	1.7
South-Western	10,728	2,646	720	14,094	1.9
Midland	21,267	2,882	644	24,793	1.8
North-Midland	15,466	2,354	473	18,293	1.8
East and West Ridings	17,748	3,165	611	21,524	1.8
North-Western	28,563	4,458	871	33,892	1.8
Northern	14,968	2,192	412	17,572	1.9
Scotland	27,731	2,623	864	31,218	2.2
Wales	10,646	1,671	467	12,784	1.9
Total, Great Britain	202,687	35,408	8,854	246,949	1.8
	Girls				
London and South-Eastern	31,661	7,519	3,271	42,451	2.1
Eastern	11,415	2,085	778	14,278	3.6
Southern	9,097	1,686	752	11,535	3.2
South-Western	10,133	2,255	989	13,377	3.6
Midland	20,321	2,419	899	23,639	3.1
North-Midland	14,485	1,980	535	17,000	3.5
East and West Ridings	17,899	3,114	717	21,730	3.4
North-Western	27,766	4,039	1,078	32,883	2.9
Northern	13,740	2,103	629	16,472	4.4
Scotland	26,929	2,515	903	30,347	4.0
Wales	9,312	1,605	865	11,782	4.3
Total, Great Britain	192,758	31,320	11,416	235,494	3.1

* The numbers of boys have been expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers of male employees and the numbers of girls as percentages of the estimated numbers of female employees.

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 367 to 385.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during August by 71,000 (+ 39,000 males and + 32,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,111,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 12,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 47,000 and other industries and services an increase of 12,000. 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 72,000 from 23,985,000 to 24,057,000.

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 258,502 to 260,267 between 12th August and 16th September, 1957, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 7,125 to 7,139. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 1,609 among males and a rise of 3,388 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100) remained unchanged in September at 111. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during September resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £181,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 631,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £250 for 10,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected Post Office manipulative grades and workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, hosiery manufacture and the milk distributive trade in England and Wales.

Retail Prices

At 17th September, 1957, the retail prices index was 106 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 13th August, compared with 102 at 18th September, 1956.

Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during September in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 42,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 116,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 249, and, in addition, 11 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE FACTORY INSPECTORATE

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EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1957

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the second 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 second quarter of 1957 licensed mines produced about 1.3 per cent. of the total quantity of deep-mined saleable coal.

Earnings in the Second Quarter of 1957

—	Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Average Earnings (All Ages) :						
(i) Per Man-shift worked :—						
At the Face ..	70	11.2	2	10.3	73	9.5
All Underground ..	60	6.9	2	7.0	63	1.9
Surface ..	43	3.9	2	3.1	45	7.0
All Workers ..	56	10.2	2	6.2	59	4.4
(ii) Per Wage-earner per week :—						
At the Face ..	330	3	13	3	343	6
All Underground ..	303	8	12	11	316	7
Surface ..	245	3	12	10	258	1
All Workers ..	292	2	12	11	305	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 54s. 10.6d. in Somerset and 55s. 7.5d. in the Forest of Dean to 64s. 6.9d. in Kent and 65s. 4.3d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 264s. 3d. in Shropshire and 280s. 3d. in South Staffordshire to 332s. 11d. in South Derbyshire and 339s. 7d. in Nottinghamshire.

The estimated average earnings in the industry, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers 21 years of age and over, in Great Britain during the second quarter of 1957 amounted to 62s. 0d. per man-shift worked and 320s. 2d. per week.

NOTE :—“Cash Earnings” and “Total Earnings” include arrears of wages paid in respect of Agreements for Increases of Wages which applied retrospectively to the beginning of March. The average cash earnings of “All Workers” per man-shift worked and per wage-earner per week, excluding arrears relating to previous periods, amounted to 56s. 5.7d. and 290s. 3d. respectively.

EQUAL PAY ARRANGEMENTS: BRITISH ROAD SERVICES AND INLAND WATERWAYS

An agreement has been reached by the National Joint Negotiating Committee for British Road Services Salaried Staff to implement the principle of equal pay for women salaried staff covered by the interim agreement for Administrative, Professional, Technical, Supervisory and Clerical Grades who occupy posts having equal responsibility with male staff in every respect, involving common qualification, recruitment, conditions of service and performance of duties.

Following assimilation to their appropriate male classification, the scales of pay for women who qualify for equal pay will be advanced by six instalments, the first of which will have effect from 15th July, 1957, and the remainder from the commencement of the first full pay period in January each year, until full equality with men's scales is reached in January, 1962.

An agreement on similar terms has also been reached by the National Joint Council for the Salaried Staff of Waterways Divisions relating to women salaried staff employed by the British Transport Commission on inland waterways.

RESETTLEMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS FROM EGYPT

Nearly 6,000 British subjects (including dependants) evicted from Egypt have arrived in the United Kingdom since November, 1956. Over 2,000 registered for employment with the Ministry of Labour and National Service and about 1,050 have been found work. In addition, a number have found their own employment and some have emigrated. There are 350 still registered for work, the majority of whom are living in hostels. Of those still registered for work, 86 are awaiting emigration.

Those placed in employment have, in general, entered various branches of engineering or have taken clerical work (including store keeping, copy typing and shorthand typing) or labouring. Others have been placed in the baking industry, in bread making, catering, the hosiery industry, laundry work, packing (in factories, stores and warehouses), painting and decorating, photography, and as motor mechanics, meter readers with the Electricity Board and one as a laboratory assistant.

One of the main barriers to resettlement has been the language problem, for a number of these people speak no English at all, and

English classes have been provided in the hostels so that they may overcome this difficulty as quickly as possible. They have had to adjust themselves to a different standard of living in this country and this has, of course, not made it any easier for them to settle down. The offers of accommodation which have been made by all the new towns and by many other local authorities have, however, been of much assistance in resettlement.

DE HAVILLAND AIRCRAFT FACTORIES: INQUIRY INTO NEGOTIATING PROCEDURES

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed a Committee to inquire into and report upon the circumstances in which the agreed procedures of the engineering industry were not fully utilised in connection with the claims for increased holidays submitted to the de Havilland companies by the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen and the Association of Supervisory Staffs, Executives and Technicians. The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, C.B.E., M.A., and the members are Mr. H. E. Aggett, and Mr. A. H. Mathias, C.B.E. The first meeting of the Committee was held in London on 9th October, when it was agreed that the hearings would be in public. The Committee finished its public hearings on 11th October.

MAN-POWER HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Two volumes in the series “History of the Second World War” have recently been published simultaneously by H.M. Stationery Office, jointly with Longmans, Green and Company Limited, under the titles “Manpower”, by H. M. D. Parker, price £2 net (£2 1s. 6d. including postage), and “Labour in the Munitions Industries”, by P. Inman, price £1 15s. net (£1 16s. 6d. including postage). The two volumes have been designed to complement each other.

The volume entitled “Manpower” deals with the total resources of man-power in the United Kingdom during the war years and their use. These matters were the responsibility under War Cabinet direction of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The preface by the author says that the purpose of the book is to give an account of the mobilisation of the civilian population of this country in the Second World War and of the ways in which men and women were allocated between the Fighting Services, Civil Defence and industry. It describes the factors which determined decisions of policy and the steps by which the technique of man-power budgeting was learned and developed. It gives an account also of the measures of gradually increasing severity by which policy was put into operation and of the machinery by which the Ministry called up men and women for the Services, registered others for civilian employment and attempted from the numbers available to meet the more urgent demands of the war production programme and of essential industries and services.

The book is divided into two Parts. Three introductory chapters in Part I give an outline of the way in which man-power problems were handled during the First World War, describe the main features of the employment situation in the years between the two World Wars, and give an account of the plans that were drawn up against the possibility of a Second World War. The author says that this background information is essential to an understanding of the difficulties with which man-power planners were faced in the autumn of 1939. Other chapters are devoted to a chronological account of the man-power problems that arose with increasing complexity and urgency as the war went on, and of the ways in which they were handled. Part I concludes with an account of the demobilisation plans and resettlement schemes. Part II of the volume consists of a number of self-contained chapters, each dealing with an aspect of man-power which, because of its intrinsic interest or specialised character, called for more detailed treatment than would have been appropriate in Part I. The subjects dealt with include the contribution of women to the war effort, arrangements for deferment of National Service, professional and scientific man-power, developments and problems in connection with the employment of boys and girls, training of workers, welfare of the industrial worker, wages and conditions of employment, and industrial disputes. A Statistical Appendix to the volume contains 15 Tables giving figures on man-power distribution during the war years and on related subjects, including the strength of the Services and their casualties, registrations and medical examinations, applications for deferment of National Service, the operation of the Essential Work Orders, and on the Working Class Cost of Living Index, wage rates, earnings, and industrial disputes.

The companion volume, entitled “Labour in the Munitions Industries”, deals with man-power as a factor of production within the industries controlled by the Supply Departments. Part I contains a more detailed treatment of the problems of labour supply, as affecting the munitions industries, than is possible within the scope of the general man-power history. It gives first an account of the period between 1936 and May, 1940, when the expanding munitions industries were troubled by a shortage of skilled engineers, and then describes the way in which the labour force was built up during the years 1940 to 1945 and the problems of dilution and re-distribution of skilled engineering labour and of training. Other chapters are devoted to the special problems of supply of labour to the shipbuilding industry and to those which arose in connection with the use of unskilled labour for heavy work and the employment

of women. Part II gives an account of the measures taken to improve welfare arrangements and to use the labour force to the best advantage. The subjects dealt with include the welfare of war workers, personnel management, hours of work, wages and incentive payments, and morale and industrial relations. A final chapter

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The eighty-ninth annual Trades Union Congress was held at Blackpool on Monday, 2nd September, 1957, and the four following days. The President was Sir Thomas Williamson, C.B.E., the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress was 995. The number of organisations represented was 185 and the approximate membership represented was 8,304,700, including about 1,401,400 female members. The total membership showed an increase of about 41,000 on the total represented at the previous year's Congress.

The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1957 and 1956 Annual Congresses, shows for each of eighteen trade groups the numbers of unions and of delegates, and the affiliated membership of the unions.

Trade Group	1957 Congress			1956 Congress		
	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership
Mining and Quarrying	5	139	717,027	4	143	718,570
Railways	3	50	530,224	3	49	529,238
Transport (other than Railways)	11	99	1,387,882	10	96	1,393,985
Shipbuilding	5	19	127,381	5	19	124,836
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building	26	118	1,458,020	28	117	1,443,577
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades	16	45	210,791	17	46	205,552
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing	19	74	588,686	19	74	589,442
Printing and Paper	13	59	324,900	13	58	317,377
Cotton	6	33	147,076	6	35	158,670
Textiles (other than Cotton)	22	33	102,939	22	32	103,953
Clothing	7	26	179,095	7	28	177,798
Leather and Boot and Shoe	5	19	106,940	5	20	108,398
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc.	15	69	469,688	15	68	471,481
Agriculture	1	16	135,000	1	16	135,000
Public Employees	4	25	277,979	4	25	250,476
Civil Service	8	62	474,692	8	62	463,960
Non-Manual Workers	15	47	260,548	15	50	259,763
General Workers	4	62	805,841	4	62	811,665
Totals	185	995	8,304,709	186	1,000	8,263,741

In his opening address the President discountenanced the suggestion that relations in industry were deteriorating. More time would be lost during the year than in any other year since 1926, but since the war few industrial countries had a better record than Britain for keeping the peace in industry, and a greater incidence of strikes in one year need not mean more industrial trouble the following year, provided all concerned honestly faced their responsibilities and strove for peace in industry.

Peace in industry was not a political issue, nor should it be made into one. The trade union movement renounced any challenge to the sovereignty of Parliament and resisted the temptation to dislodge a Government they disliked by industrial action. Trade unionists, like other citizens, had political rights but could not and ought not to claim political privileges. It would not be disputed, however, that any Government exercised a vast influence on the climate in industry; its activities and policies provided the setting and conditioned the atmosphere in which negotiations took place.

The President said that as a trade union leader he expected agreements to be honoured and established machinery to be used in making new ones. He expected acceptance of majority decisions and loyalty to the leaders who had to apply them; above all in industrial matters he expected the union to have first call on members' loyalties. He had no time for the minority of trade unionists who joined unofficial movements to circumvent the official constitutions and policies of their own organisations, sometimes causing disruption out of all proportion to their numbers. If unity and democracy were to be safeguarded within the trade union movement, and its influence within the community was to be maintained, those who organised unofficial movements and unofficial strikes must be restrained. The right to strike must never be surrendered, but men should not be called upon to strike except under constitutional trade union authority and when all other methods of negotiation had been exhausted.

Speaking of the responsibilities of employers, the President said that the serious stoppages in the engineering and shipbuilding industries were provoked by the employers' deliberate and contemptuous disregard of normal democratic processes. Autocratic behaviour provoked anarchy, and employers must decide between autocracy and anarchy on the one hand, and industrial democracy on the other. The unions chose democracy through consultation, and the employers should do the same.

Some critics were only too ready to blame the trade union movement for economic problems, and in particular to saddle trade unionists with the responsibility for inflation. Everyone disapproved of inflation, just as everyone disapproved of sin, but sin was not entirely unattractive to many people. After a time people found it easy to jog along with rising prices, so long as they were able to push up their incomes from time to time. As a matter of

describes the problems of shift-working and the work done by some of the organisations concerned with labour, e.g., the Production Efficiency Board, the Joint Production Committees, the Ministry of Production and the Labour Supply Inspectorate, in connection with problems of labour utilisation.

deliberate policy the Government had helped to push up costs at a time when owing to falling import prices there was a chance of holding the line. By cuts in food subsidies, increases in purchase tax, the removal of controls, and the increase in interest rates, they had thrown away a real chance of stability. It was not surprising that the unions, like other sections of the community, had reacted by demanding wage and salary increases to compensate.

The President said that many wages policy schemes had been suggested, most of which seemed to be based on the idea that the Government should estimate the amount by which the nation's wages bill could be safely increased each year, after which some undiscovered wisecrack would decide on the merits of particular claims. The unions could not accept the implication that there was a fixed wages fund out of which claims could be met. Wages were only part of the picture—were profits, salaries and interest to be planned as well? If so, there would still be the question of sharing out the available money among wage and salary earners, and securing the agreement of workers and employers. The best safeguard for industrial peace was the British system of collective bargaining which gave the people most concerned a chance to work out their own rates of pay and conditions and so commanded the allegiance of both sides.

The independent council set up by the Government to study developments on incomes (including profits), prices and productivity and issue its views from time to time did not specifically cover the important factor of investment. It was difficult to see what new facts and comments the council could produce, and it could only be assumed that the Government expected it to speak with such weight and authority that its pronouncements would command general respect and lead people to reconsider their policies. Was this really likely to happen?

Since the war, full employment and an expanding economy had created new problems, especially that of combining reasonably stable prices with full employment. This could not be achieved by leaving the country's economic and social fortunes to the push and pull of market forces. A high level of investment was needed, and in the right places; the nation's needs must come first, not profits for the few. This would not mean a vast framework of controls—trade unionists did not want controls except insofar as the interests of the whole nation required. They wanted higher productivity not for its own sake but to safeguard full employment, secure a higher standard of living, and help others less fortunate than themselves towards higher standards.

General industrial efficiency was the only answer to rising costs and prices, and the current proposals for a European Free Trade Area underlined this point. The trade union movement wanted full employment clearly written into any European agreement that emerged, and they would want to see how far their ideas about the rules had been accepted before deciding whether to support the proposals.

Looking wider afield, the President said that probably little more than a quarter of mankind enjoyed a satisfactory standard of living; the remainder existed in varying degrees of poverty, squalor and starvation. A great responsibility had been laid on Britain and other industrially advanced nations. The greater industrial efficiency at home, the greater would be the aid which could be provided for economically backward lands. The British trade union movement wanted to put at the disposal of their fellows overseas the knowledge and understanding they had gained, often through bitter experience. They could promote trade unions in the undeveloped countries only by providing them with money and men of experience. There could be no question of exporting the constitutions and machinery of British trade unionism wholesale—effective trade unionism could only grow in the surroundings in which it had to work and must take on the characteristics of those surroundings. The task was to encourage the right attitudes—satisfaction in democratic policy making, the traditional trade union virtues of loyalty, solidarity and unity, and emphasis on sound organisation and the regular collection of dues. In a world where there was altogether too great a denial of freedom, the movement could help to widen the boundaries of freedom by fostering independent and democratic trade unions wherever possible.

Following the address by the President, delegates proceeded to consider the General Council's report and nearly eighty motions submitted by affiliated organisations. For the purpose of discussion some of the motions were combined to form composite motions. The greater number of motions related to trade union organisation, social insurance and industrial welfare and economic policy and organisation. Other motions concerned relations between unions, education, international affairs and production and industrial development.

A motion which was rejected reaffirmed the right of a trade unionist to transfer to another union within the terms of the Bridlington Agreement but proposed the tightening up of those terms to avoid the denial of the right of transference in certain specified circumstances.

Congress remitted to the General Council a motion asking that the Council should issue guidance to unions engaged in disputes likely to involve stoppages, in order to assist union executives in making their official policy clear to members.

A motion which was lost asked the General Council to establish an industrial department to collect and distribute information and

statistics on wages, methods of remuneration and related subjects, and to assist in preparing a report for the next Congress on ways and means of promoting closer association between the Council and the affiliated organisations and between the organisations themselves on related wage questions.

Another motion which was lost called for the setting up of an arbitration tribunal within the ambit of the Trades Union Congress to settle disputes between unions.

In a private session Congress rejected a composite motion asking the General Council to examine the question of reorganisation of the trade union movement.

A resolution which was carried deplored the fact that little or no progress had been made to rectify the injustice under which members of the National Union of Bank Employees were widely denied the right of collective bargaining.

Congress also carried a resolution deploring the opposition of firms in certain important sections of the retail distributive trades towards collective bargaining and normal negotiating practice, and the policy of certain large multiple firms in using the statutory minimum terms laid down by Wages Council Orders to excuse their refusal to recognise trade union members' right to properly negotiated wages and conditions of employment. The resolution demanded full trade union recognition including the right to voluntary collective bargaining.

Approval was given to a motion noting with satisfaction the Government's stated intention of introducing legislation in accordance with the International Labour Convention on Fee Charging Agencies, and calling for such legislation to include the prohibition of dealings by such agencies where any person was financially interested both in the agency and the employing firm.

Two motions dealing with the Industrial Disputes Order were remitted to the General Council. The first indicated that the official interpretation of Order No. 1376 encouraged some employers to circumvent proper collective bargaining and recognition of unions and asked the General Council to take this into account when considering the future of the Industrial Disputes Order. The second urged that the Order, or any similar arrangements which might replace it, should restore to fire service trade unionists the same rights of arbitration as those enjoyed by all other groups of organised workers.

Congress approved a motion which urged the Government to support a Draft International Convention known as "the revised Rome Draft" regarding the rights of performers, broadcasting authorities and record manufacturers in respect of recordings.

A motion remitted to the General Council called upon the Council to work for the introduction of amending legislation to the Theatrical Employers' Registration Acts, 1925-28.

Another motion remitted to the General Council called for a revision of security procedure to ensure that any person suspected of being a security risk should be informed of the allegations against him in detail and might be accompanied by a trade union representative or legal adviser at any interview or appeal in connection with his case.

Turning to the field of social insurance and industrial welfare, Congress supported a resolution which reaffirmed its belief that all retired workers were entitled to a minimum pension sufficient to ensure reasonable comfort and demanded that pensions should be increased immediately and kept in line with the cost of living. The resolution welcomed in general principle the Labour Party's new plan for national superannuation which provided for these two immediate improvements and ultimately for pensions related to earnings.

A resolution calling on the General Council to renew their efforts to persuade the Ministry of National Insurance to include emphysema in the Schedule of Industrial Diseases was carried.

A motion which was remitted to the General Council protested against the recently increased charges under the National Health Scheme and asked that a Commission be set up to examine and report to the Government on chemical costs, retailers' profits and professional treatment costs.

Congress supported a motion deploring the Government's economy on the health services and calling for abolition of the charges on prescriptions and the special contributions imposed to finance the Health Service and for removal of the severe restrictions on spending in the hospital and other fields.

A motion which was carried expressed concern at the decrease in the number of trade union nominees serving as members of regional hospital boards, hospital management committees and hospital boards of governors and pledged support to the General Council's efforts to secure wider trade union representation.

A composite resolution was carried calling on the Government to grant financial aid to local authorities for the purpose of providing accommodation for patients certified fit for discharge from mental or mental deficiency hospitals for whom no suitable accommodation was available, and to improve the inadequate facilities provided by some local authorities for the accommodation and occupational training of mentally defective children.

Congress also carried a resolution expressing grave concern at the limited care available for aged and chronically sick persons and urged that the Ministry of Health should require local authorities to provide a 24-hour service for the domiciliary care of those in need.

A motion pressing for the introduction of legislation to make obligatory the provision of certain facilities for testing susceptibility to tuberculosis of hospital and factory staff was remitted to the General Council.

Congress remitted to the General Council a composite motion calling for amendment to the Factories Act to secure more effective heating and ventilation in all factories and workshops, the provision of canteens in factories and workshops employing 50 or more workers, and proper facilities for dealing with sickness among women. The motion also asked the Council to consider possible

amendment to the Factories Act, 1937, to reduce the permissible hours of work and overtime for women and young persons.

A motion was carried condemning the Government's failure to provide legislation to regulate shop closing hours and health, welfare and safety in non-industrial employment in accordance with present-day requirements, and demanding that appropriate legislation should be introduced immediately.

A motion which was remitted to the General Council welcomed the findings of the Piercy Committee and asked the Government to provide immediate finance to bring the rehabilitation services to the highest pitch of efficiency.

Dealing with the subject of education, Congress remitted to the General Council a motion expressing approval of the emphasis given to improved working class education and instructing the Council to try to achieve a co-ordinated educational policy with affiliated unions and other educational bodies.

Congress approved a composite motion condemning the Government's policy of replacing the percentage Treasury grants to local authorities by a single fixed block grant and instructed the General Council to oppose the measure by every possible means.

A resolution which was carried expressed concern at the shortage of suitably trained technical personnel in industry and commerce and called upon the General Council to urge the Government to raise basic educational standards by increasing the number of comprehensive and technical schools, to attract more qualified people into the technical teaching profession through improved salaries and conditions, and to set up schemes for the day release of young people in industry beyond the age of 18 to study for technical qualifications.

In a debate on international affairs Congress approved a motion expressing the view that the establishment of a united Germany was of extreme importance and that this could be achieved and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Europe effected by the establishment of a system of collective security involving all European countries, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

Congress passed a motion recording support of the United Nations Organisation and urging that China should be invited to join.

Congress approved a composite motion which called upon the General Council to urge the Government to negotiate with the Governments of the powers directly concerned for the immediate unconditional suspension of nuclear tests as a first step to the banning of all nuclear weapons and to arrange for an immediate enquiry and report on the health hazards arising from the use of radioactive materials.

During a debate on production and industrial development two motions were carried. The first called for more detailed co-ordination of power production from coal, gas and electricity, the application of existing knowledge to secure greater efficiency in the use of fuel, and investigation into the future use of coal as a source of chemicals. The second emphasised the need for trade union participation in national planning on developments relating to automation and called on the General Council to keep the matter under review and to keep affiliated unions informed.

On the subject of economic policy and organisation, two motions were remitted to the General Council. The first noted with concern the formation of a European Common Market and proposed Free Trade Area and called upon the Government to maintain the present measure of protection for the jute industry. The second welcomed the recent lifting of some restrictions on trade with China and called for the general abolition of restrictions on international trade.

Congress carried a composite motion which condemned the Government's economic policy, rejected the principle of wages restraint, and reaffirmed the determination to keep wages in line with rising costs while profits and prices remained uncontrolled. The motion urged trade unionists to work for the early return of a Labour Government pledged to the task of halting the inflationary trend.

A motion declaring determination to maintain full freedom of unions to pursue responsible wage demands without interference from the Government, or any body such as the suggested independent advisory body on wage negotiations, was remitted to the General Council.

A motion which was remitted to the General Council supported the campaign for an early General Election and demanded the removal of purchase tax on furniture and furnishings, reduction of hire purchase deposits, removal of restrictions on "add to" agreements and statutory limitation of retailers' margins to 33½ per cent. of factory prices.

Another motion remitted to the General Council demanded the re-introduction of price controls and subsidies on all basic commodities and a national joint demonstration by trade unions in support of this demand.

A motion which was rejected instructed the General Council to prepare a comprehensive and authoritative report on the economic situation of the country for the use of affiliated unions in determining their policies.

A motion which was remitted to the General Council expressed the view that the Index of Retail Prices failed to reflect the full rise in prices of the essential items of expenditure of the average wage earner and called for its immediate overhaul.

Congress carried a motion supporting the efforts of affiliated unions to secure a shorter working week without loss of pay and to establish a working day and week of not more than 8 and 40 hours respectively for all manual workers.

A motion was carried calling on the Government to alter its present housing policy, to reduce interest rates, to make capital more freely available to local authorities and to re-establish the ratio between private and public housing that had existed under the Labour Government. Another motion passed expressed concern at the lack of certain facilities on new housing estates and urged the Government to co-ordinate the activities of the authorities concerned in the planning and servicing of housing estates.

Congress supported a motion calling for the repeal of the new Rent Act.

A motion which was remitted to the General Council commended the work done by Rent Tribunals and urged that local authorities should be empowered to take legal action for the reinstatement of tenants of furnished accommodation evicted in defiance of certain provisions of the rent control legislation.

A motion calling for the amendment of road and rail passenger charges to allow children over three and under fifteen years of age to travel at half the adult fare was remitted to the General Council.

A composite motion which was carried noted that the General Council had not yet been able to carry out the mandate of the 1952 Congress and the pledges given to the 1953 Congress in respect of social ownership and instructed the Council to work for the implementation of this policy.

Congress carried a motion affirming its belief that the greater part of the machine tool industry should be brought under public ownership.

Congress also approved a motion expressing concern at the demise in increasing numbers of national and provincial newspapers and instructed the General Council to press for immediate investigation into the controllable causes and to take action to halt the monopolistic tendencies in the field of publication. The Council was also instructed to provide for the "Daily Herald" to remain the trade union movement's official organ and to ensure its continued allegiance in matters of policy.

A motion which was remitted to the General Council instructed the Council to inform the Home Secretary that Congress felt that the use of telephone tapping should be strictly confined to cases of the highest degree of security or those in which the telephone conversation itself constituted an offence.

Congress was addressed by Miss M. Herbison, M.P., Chairman of the Labour Party, Mr. G. R. Douglas, Co-operative Union Ltd., Mr. W. Reuther and Mr. J. D. Keenan, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organisations, Mr. G. Cushing, Canadian Labour Congress, and Mr. C. H. Millard, Organisation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Mr. T. Yates, General Secretary of the National Union of Seamen, was elected Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress for the forthcoming year.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Amendment to Adult Dependency Provisions

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider and report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957. The Regulations are made in consequence of a provision regarding adult dependency contained in the National Insurance Act, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 243). They prescribe rates of dependency benefit to be paid, when the ordinary contribution conditions are not satisfied, for a woman who is looking after a child for a retirement pensioner.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. (6d. including postage).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Sixth Session of Iron and Steel Committee

The Sixth Session of the Iron and Steel Committee of the International Labour Organisation opened in Monterrey, Mexico, on 7th October and was expected to continue until 19th October. The agenda was as follows:—

1. General Report, dealing particularly with: (a) Action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions adopted at previous sessions of the Committee; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee; and (c) recent events and developments in the iron and steel industry.

2. The promotion of safety in the iron and steel industry.

3. Conditions of work and social problems in the iron and steel industry of the countries in the course of industrialisation.

The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. H. F. B. Fane, O.B.E., Principal, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. C. A. Bryer, M.B.E., Labour Attaché, British Embassy, Mexico City. The Employers' representatives were Mr. R. Mather, Chairman, Skinninggrove Iron Company, Limited, and Sir Geoffrey Summers, Bt., C.B.E., D.L., J.P., Director, John Summers and Sons, Limited, who were accompanied by three advisers, Mr. D. Bruce-Gardner, Director and Joint General Manager, John Lysaght's Scunthorpe Works, Limited, Mr. J. Ross, Director, Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, and Mr. A. W. W. Watson, Head of the Labour and Training Department, British Iron and Steel Federation. The Workers' representatives were Mr. J. O'Hagan, Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Blastfurnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades, and Mr. D. H. Davies, Assistant General Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

The Fifth Session of the Iron and Steel Committee was held in Geneva from 11th to 23rd October, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1955, page 12).

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LABOUR OVERSEAS

Rates of Wages in France in April, 1957

Statistics of the average hourly rates of wages of industrial workers in France are collected in the course of an enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employment which is carried out at quarterly intervals by the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security. The latest available report on the enquiry relates to 1st April, 1957. For the purposes of this enquiry the Ministry obtained returns from about 30,000 undertakings with more than ten wage-earners and employing in the aggregate more than 4,200,000 workers, or approximately 80 per cent. of the staff in all the undertakings with more than ten workers in the industrial groups covered by the enquiry. The enquiry did not extend to agriculture or the public services and did not take account of isolated workers or domestic staff. Nationalised undertakings in coal and iron mining and the national railways, the transport system of the Paris region and the gas and electricity industries were included in the general scope of the enquiry, but data on wages were not collected for these industries. The wages information collected related to the basic wages (not including supplementary payments for overtime, etc.) of male and female timeworkers 18 years of age and over.

A national guaranteed minimum wage is laid down by legislation in France. The report on the enquiry says that the latest legal measure relating to wages was a Decree of 17th March, 1956, which, modifying an earlier Decree of 2nd April, 1955, made no change in the guaranteed minimum wage of 126 francs for the Paris region but reduced the abatements to be applied to this guaranteed minimum in all other zones.

The Table below shows the average hourly basic wage rates at 1st April, 1957, of manual workers, 18 years of age and over, in the zone in which the minimum rates fixed for unskilled workers are not subject to any reduction (i.e., the Paris region). The Table also shows the general averages for all industry groups in that zone taken together, with the corresponding averages in the zones in which the minimum rates are subject to abatements of 2.22, 4.44, 6.67 and 8.00 per cent., respectively. In addition to the classes of workers shown in the Table, the report on the enquiry gives separate averages for men and women in the unskilled class who are engaged in heavy work and for workers classified as highly skilled. All the industrial groups covered by the enquiry are not necessarily represented in each of the zones. At the date of the enquiry the average duration of the working week for manual workers, in all the industrial groups and zones taken together, was 46.6 hours.

Industrial Group	Men			Women		
	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled
Zone A (Paris Region)	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
Engineering and Electrical Industries of which:—	163.2	189.3	223.8	152.5	167.7	205.3
Metal Manufacture, Foundries, etc.	160.1	185.5	214.9	155.8	170.1	201.8
General Engineering Manufacture of Machinery and Vehicles	165.3	192.8	231.3	151.5	165.7	203.8
Electrical Engineering	165.6	192.9	225.0	155.5	176.7	211.4
Glass, Pottery and Building Materials	146.1	171.5	195.4	140.8	155.2	182.5
Building and Public Works	161.3	191.8	216.4	—	—	—
Chemicals and Rubber	157.7	178.0	199.2	145.1	158.7	173.8
Agricultural Produce and Food Industries	151.6	174.5	193.6	142.2	158.5	174.3
Textiles	153.9	185.3	213.7	146.0	160.7	183.1
Clothing	147.5	184.2	206.8	135.8	157.0	178.5
Leather and Skins	148.5	188.6	216.2	143.5	166.4	188.6
Wood and Furniture	139.3	192.7	215.0	144.9	175.6	188.0
Paper and Cardboard	157.3	187.7	221.1	141.2	162.7	183.9
Printing, etc.	173.5	223.5	262.0	152.6	183.7	209.3
Miscellaneous Industries	150.2	181.8	232.2	139.1	158.7	199.4
Transport*	153.0	180.7	197.3	—	—	—
Commerce—						
Agriculture and Food	156.7	175.1	198.8	146.9	163.8	199.7
Other†	161.8	188.9	212.4	148.0	168.1	182.8
Health	150.0	168.8	186.8	138.1	149.8	153.5
General Averages—						
Zone A	158.6	187.6	219.7	143.2	163.7	186.1
Zone B	137.7	158.1	176.8	131.4	143.7	155.6
Zone C	132.8	151.7	170.1	127.7	139.9	150.4
Zone D	127.1	143.4	159.6	123.0	131.7	141.9
Zone E	124.3	140.5	155.8	121.1	129.4	138.9

The enquiry showed that during the first quarter of 1957 there was an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the general average of hourly wage rates. The report gives index figures, on the basis 1st January, 1946 = 100, of the level of hourly wages for all workers, for men, and for women, at each quarterly enquiry since 1st January, 1952. The index figure for all workers was 639 at 1st April, 1957, compared with 629 at 1st January, 1957, and 597 at 1st April, 1956. The corresponding figures for men were 623, 612 and 579; for women they were 672, 665 and 639. The actual rates for men were, at 1st April, 1957, on average, 8.1 per cent. higher than those for women (equally skilled), compared with 7.8 per cent. at 1st January, 1957, and 7.0 per cent. at 1st April, 1956. Comparison between the average rates for skilled and unskilled male workers shows that the rates for skilled workers were 30 per cent. above those of unskilled workers at 1st April, 1957, compared with 28 per cent. a year earlier.

* Excluding the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer and the Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens.
† Excluding banks, insurance companies and agencies, which are not covered by the enquiry.

Earnings and Working Hours in Germany

The German Federal Statistical Office carries out, at quarterly intervals, a survey of earnings and working hours of manual workers in the principal industries in the German Federal Republic. Summaries of the results of the surveys are published in *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, the monthly journal of the Federal Statistical Office, and a full report is also separately published. The latest report, relating to the survey for February, 1957, gives details separately for building, for each of five main branches of the mining industry including coal mining, and for 23 other industry groups, together with general averages for all industries exclusive of mining and for all industries including mining.

The Table below sets out for all industries, exclusive of mining, the general averages at each quarterly survey from February, 1956, to February, 1957, together with separate figures for February, 1957, for each of the 24 industry groups, including building, covered by the survey. The earnings quoted are gross earnings, i.e., before deductions on account of taxes, etc. The averages for building workers take account of amounts credited, though not paid, to workers for the purpose of later adjustments to earnings when bad weather conditions cause interruption of work. A total of about 5,670,700 workers, including 4,116,300 males and 1,554,400 females, were employed in February, 1957, in the industries shown in the Table.

Date or Industry	Males			Females		
	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours
All Industries:	Pf.	DM.		Pf.	DM.	
February, 1956	208.1	101.47	48.8	131.1	59.28	45.2
February, 1956	211.7	104.83	49.5	134.8	61.57	45.7
August, 1956	213.5	105.44	49.4	137.3	62.63	45.6
November, 1956	219.3	105.67	48.2	140.6	64.12	45.6
February, 1957	223.5	106.12	47.5	144.2	64.39	44.7
February, 1957						
Iron and Steel	264.7	129.83	49.0	168.5	78.97	46.9
Non-Ferrous Metals	234.4	111.92	47.8	159.5	72.09	45.2
Foundries	249.5	117.85	47.2	169.0	75.01	44.4
Metal Working	232.5	107.95	46.4	155.1	68.26	44.0
Chemicals	227.4	110.48	48.6	153.2	69.27	45.2
Quarrying, Stone-Working, Lime, etc.	208.4	103.67	49.7	149.5	68.58	45.9
Ceramics	200.3	98.73	49.3	137.5	62.85	45.7
Glass	208.4	102.68	49.3	128.2	61.63	48.1
Building	217.5	101.72	46.8	149.2	62.11	41.6
Sawmills	178.3	86.09	48.3	138.2	62.13	45.0
Furniture, Woodworking	196.2	92.36	47.1	135.1	60.82	45.0
Paper Production	209.7	108.01	51.5	144.1	67.45	46.8
Paper Processing	200.9	99.30	49.4	129.7	58.53	45.1
Book Printing	253.4	120.94	47.7	135.7	61.65	45.4
Flat Printing	242.9	116.85	48.1	133.4	61.00	45.7
Textiles	192.8	94.00	48.8	147.2	65.56	44.5
Clothing	202.2	94.87	46.9	139.0	62.11	44.7
Leather Production	202.8	100.37	49.5	138.8	65.25	47.0
Leather Processing	192.8	90.74	47.1	124.2	55.98	45.1
Shoes	199.8	92.78	46.4	147.8	67.10	45.4
Food, Drink, Confectionery, Tobacco, etc.	197.7	100.14	50.7	125.5	55.63	44.3
Brewing	214.6	110.37	51.4	160.0	73.60	46.0
Musical Instruments and Toys	195.4	92.55	47.4	136.9	60.34	44.1
Plastics Processing	205.4	99.59	48.5	133.7	60.80	45.5

The average hourly earnings of all workers (males and females) in the industries covered by the survey, except mining, rose from 186.5 Pfennigs in February, 1956, to 202.7 Pfennigs in February, 1957. Average weekly earnings rose from 89.01 Deutsche Marks in February, 1956, to 94.68 Deutsche Marks in February, 1957. Average weekly hours, which were 47.7 in February, 1956, were shown by the quarterly surveys first to have risen and then to have declined during the period from February, 1956, to February, 1957; they were 48.5 at May, 1956, 48.4 at August, 1956, 47.5 at November, 1956, and 46.7 at February, 1957.

Of the industries covered by the survey the largest in numbers of workers was the metal working group, in which 1,549,400 males and 387,900 females were employed in February, 1957. Separate data are given in the report for each of seven main sections of this industry. The Table below shows the figures in respect of all male workers and of all female workers for this industry and its seven main sections in February, 1957.

Industry Group	Males			Females		
	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours
Metal Working:	Pf.	DM.		Pf.	DM.	
Steel Construction	232.5	107.95	46.4	155.1	68.26	44.0
Mechanical Engineering	230.7	109.58	47.5	149.8	67.91	45.3
Shipbuilding	233.0	109.65	47.1	159.6	71.86	45.0
Road Vehicles and Aircraft	228.7	110.13	48.1	163.2	74.48	45.7
Electrical Engineering	250.1	109.00	43.6	183.8	78.18	42.5
Optical and Precision Instruments	221.8	102.06	46.0	156.2	67.80	43.4
Iron, Steel, Sheet Metal and Metal Goods Processing	222.1	102.48	46.1	152.6	67.87	44.5
...	231.5	108.71	46.9	148.5	65.97	44.4

Earnings and Salaries in Switzerland in October, 1956

Statistics of earnings of manual workers and salaries of non-manual workers in industrial and commercial undertakings in Switzerland in October, 1956, have been published in the June issue of *La Vie Economique*, the journal of the Federal Department for Public Economy. The statistics were obtained in the latest annual enquiry into wages and salaries carried out by the Swiss Federal Office for Industry, Arts and Handicrafts, and Labour, in collaboration with the employers' organisations.

The Federal Office obtained returns from 31,000 private undertakings, employing about 545,000 manual workers and 205,000 non-manual workers in manufacturing industries, engineering, woodworking, printing and bookbinding, private transport, commercial undertakings, banking and insurance (non-manual workers only), and handicrafts (including such trades as baker, gardener, tailor, shoemaker, blacksmith, tinsmith, joiner, painter). In the course of the enquiry information was also collected in respect of the hotel industry, electricity, gas and water supply, and public transport services, but this has been separately published and is not included in the summary. Statistics, based on the results of an enquiry carried out by the employers' organisation, have also been compiled and published in respect of the building industry but are excluded from the present summary. The remuneration taken into account for the statistics comprised cash earnings, including cost-of-living and family allowances, as well as the value of any wages paid in kind or other allowances regularly received. Separate particulars were furnished for men and women and for the principal classes of workers (skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled, young workers and apprentices).

Average hourly earnings of manual workers, during a week in October, 1956, were 3.38 Swiss francs for skilled men, 2.83 francs for semi-skilled and unskilled men, 1.97 francs for women, 1.76 francs for youths and boys and 1.53 francs for girls. Index figures, weighted according to the numbers in the various classes of workers, show that in October, 1956, earnings as a whole were about four per cent. higher than in October, 1955, and 143 per cent. above the pre-war level (June, 1939). Among the various classes of workers, the largest percentage increases between June, 1939, and October, 1956, were 209 per cent. for girls and 202 per cent. for youths and boys. The percentage increase in the same period for skilled men was 119 per cent.; for semi-skilled and unskilled men the increase was 140 per cent. and for women it was 163 per cent.

The average monthly salaries for non-manual workers in October, 1956, were 892 Swiss francs for men and 544 francs for women. The percentage increase since October, 1955, was about four per cent. in each case, and since June, 1939, it was 110 per cent. for men and 124 per cent. for women.

The Table below shows the numbers of manual workers covered and the average hourly earnings in Swiss francs of skilled men, semi-skilled and unskilled men, women and young workers in each industrial group, and in all groups taken together, during a week in October, 1956, with comparative totals for October, 1955, and June, 1939.

Industrial Group	Number of Workers	Average Hourly Earnings			
		Men, Skilled	Men, Semi-skilled and Unskilled	Women	Young Workers
Chemical	21,700	Fr. 3.72	Fr. 3.20	Fr. 2.03	Fr. 1.54
Brick, Pottery, etc.	19,687	3.19	2.74	1.83	1.70
Metal Working and Engineering	161,608	3.37	2.87	1.96	1.72
Watch, Clock and Jewellery	50,378	4.01	3.23	2.42	1.82
Textile	59,645	3.26	2.63	1.89	1.48
Clothing	44,427	3.33	2.80	1.88	1.47
Food, Drink and Tobacco	35,665	3.34	2.82	1.79	1.58
Woodworking	20,380	2.94	2.46	1.72	1.55
Paper and Leather	18,202	3.33	2.91	1.79	1.59
Printing and Bookbinding	21,802	4.05	2.85	1.89	1.42
Handicrafts	63,546	3.13	2.62	1.97	1.58
Transport (Private Undertakings)	4,892	3.46	2.78	—	—
Commerce	23,037	3.44	2.88	1.99	1.43
Total, October, 1956	544,969	3.38	2.83	1.97	1.63
Total, October, 1955	520,880	3.25	2.72	1.88	1.54
Total, June, 1939	—	1.55	1.18	0.75	0.54

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada in 1956

An article published by the Canadian Department of Labour in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette* contains preliminary statistics of fatal industrial accidents in Canada in 1956. The accidents recorded are those which involved persons gainfully employed and which occurred during the course of, or arose out of, their employment. The statistics, which also include deaths from industrial diseases, are compiled annually from reports received from the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners and certain other official sources, supplemented, after careful enquiries to avoid duplication, by press reports. For those industries not covered by workmen's compensation legislation, e.g., agriculture, fishing and trapping and certain service groups, for which press reports only were available, the information may be less complete than for other industries. The statistics exclude deaths which occurred at the place of work of the deceased person but which were not the result of a condition

or event connected with the employment of the person concerned. Prior to 1956 such deaths were classified as industrial fatalities and figures for earlier years have accordingly been revised. The figures quoted below for 1955 for comparison are final (revised) figures.

The total number of deaths resulting from industrial accidents and industrial diseases, according to the preliminary figures now available for 1956, was 1,416, compared with a final figure of 1,326 for 1955. The fatality rate (i.e., the number of fatalities per 10,000 workers), which was 2.6 in 1956, has fluctuated only slightly between 2.7 and 2.5 during the past eight years. Nineteen of the accidents occurring in 1956 caused the death of three or more persons in each case. The total number of both fatal and non-fatal accidents reported by the Workmen's Compensation Boards increased from 496,336 in 1955 to 554,771 in 1956.

An analysis of the causes of the fatalities that occurred in 1956 showed that 406 were the result of persons being struck by tools, machinery, moving vehicles and other objects. Of these 406 fatalities, 73 were caused by falling trees, 56 by landslides or cave-ins, 37 by automobiles or trucks, and 34 by falling or flying objects in mines and quarries. Accidents resulting from collisions, derailments, wrecks, etc., were responsible for 344 deaths, of which 157 resulted from accidents involving automobiles or trucks. Deaths caused by persons falling or slipping numbered 250 and deaths resulting from persons being caught in, on, or between machinery, vehicles, etc., numbered 82. Conflagrations, temperature extremes and explosions caused a total of 111 deaths, and exposure to poisonous gases and to dust a total of 97 deaths.

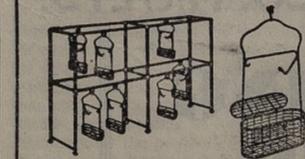
The highest number of fatalities in any one industry group in 1956 was 301, representing 21.3 per cent. of the total, in the construction industry; in 1955 the figure was 243 and represented 18.3 per cent. of the total. In the mining and quarrying group of industries the number of fatalities was 246, or 17.4 per cent. of the total in 1956, compared with 179, or 13.5 per cent., in 1955. Fatalities in the transportation, storage and communications group of industries increased from 211 in 1955 to 221 in 1956, and in the logging industry from 183 in 1955 to 193 in 1956. There was a decrease of 30, from 219 in 1955 to 189 in 1956, in the number of fatalities in the manufacturing industries.

Most of the fatal industrial accidents occurred in the Provinces of Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec. In Ontario, 434 fatalities were recorded, an increase of 25 compared with the previous year. The total of 434 included 94 fatalities in the construction industry, 72 in manufacturing, 71 in mining, and 60 in transportation, storage and communications. In British Columbia, the number of fatalities rose from 257 in 1955 to 321 in 1956; the total for 1956 included 95 deaths caused by accidents in the logging industry and 56 in construction. Fatalities in Quebec in 1956 numbered 262, of which 75 occurred in the construction industry.

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Factory Inspection and Accidents in the Irish Republic, 1956

A Report on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901-1920, in the Republic of Ireland has recently been issued by the Department of Industry and Commerce. Previous reports have related to calendar years (see, e.g., the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1956, page 368), but the present Report relates to the period of nine months from 1st January, 1956, to 30th September, 1956, prior to the coming into operation of the Factories Act, 1955, on 1st October, 1956. Future annual reports under the new legislation will relate to the year ending 30th September.

At 30th September, 1956, the total number of premises on the official register was 13,351, including 10,675 factory premises, 2,136 workshops, 294 docks, 82 warehouses and 164 institutions. During the nine months covered by the Report, Factory Inspectors made 10,569 visits to 8,191 premises on the register. The premises visited employed a total of 102,244 persons, including 60,460 men, 26,982 women, 5,836 boys and 8,966 girls.

The number of persons injured in reported accidents during the period covered by the Report was 1,005, including eleven who were killed. A Table in the Report shows that, of the total number of persons injured, 283 (including three fatally injured) were employed in the food, drink and tobacco industry group, 225 in the metals, engineering and vehicles group, 169 in the textiles and clothing group, 47 (including five fatally injured) in docks, buildings and warehouses, 41 in the woodworking and furniture group of industries, and 240 in other industries. More detailed figures for individual industries show that, among the "other industries", papermaking, stationery, printing and bookbinding accounted for 86 (one fatality) of the total number of reported accidents.

Of the total of 1,005 persons who sustained injuries, 774 were men, 110 were women, 74 were youths and boys and 47 were girls. The eleven persons fatally injured were all men.

A detailed analysis of the causes of the accidents shows, among the main causes, that 283 persons were injured in accidents involving machinery moved by mechanical power and 51 in connection with the handling of goods or articles in manufacturing or carrying processes. In addition, 155 persons were injured (two fatally) by falling, 105 were injured (six fatally) by blows from falling bodies and 52 in using hand tools.

The number of young persons aged between 14 and 16 years who, during the period 1st January to 30th September, 1956, were examined by appointed medical practitioners for certificates of fitness to take employment in factories was 6,183. Of these young persons, the number certified as fit for such employment was 6,118, including 188 who were granted conditional certificates only. There were 65 rejections (including 15 boys and 50 girls), representing just over one per cent. of the total number examined. Numerically, the chief cause of rejection was pediculosis, of which there were 23 cases. Other causes of rejection included defective bodily development (11 cases), and disease of the ear, nose or throat (15 cases).

Social Security in New Zealand in 1956-57

The Social Security Department of New Zealand have presented their 18th Annual Report in accordance with the provisions of the Social Security Act, 1938. The Report covers the twelve months ended 31st March, 1957, and gives an account for this period of the work of the Department in relation to unemployment, sickness and other social security benefits and in the administration of war pensions and allowances, medical treatment for ex-servicemen, and other related matters.

Changes in the Social Security scheme during the year included the coming into operation on 1st April, 1956, of the reciprocal agreement made between the United Kingdom and New Zealand Governments relating to national insurance benefits and pensions and social security benefits (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1956, page 11). There was also an increase of 4s. a week from 19th November, 1956, in the basic rate of age, widows', invalids', orphans', miners', sickness, unemployment, and the related emergency benefits.

Applications for unemployment benefit dealt with by the Social Security Department during the year ended 31st March, 1957, numbered 949, of which 603 were granted and 346 declined. The number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at 31st March, 1957, was 95, compared with five a year earlier. Expenditure on unemployment benefit rose from £4,247 in 1955-56 to £20,578 in

1956-57, an increase of £16,331. The average duration of unemployment benefits which ceased during the year was 5.9 weeks for males and 5.7 weeks for females, compared with 8.8 weeks and 9.7 weeks, respectively, in the previous year. In connection with the increase in unemployment during 1956-57, the Report says that in relation to the working population the number of unemployed persons receiving benefit is still relatively low and that the present extent of unemployment does not at this stage constitute a problem.

Special emergency benefit in cases of hardship may be granted at the discretion of the Social Security Commission to any person who is not qualified to receive any other cash benefit under the Social Security Act but who, because of age, physical or mental disability, or for any other reason, is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. An emergency benefit may also be granted in lieu of any other benefit where it is considered that a course of medical treatment or occupational training would be beneficial. The number of emergency benefits in payment at 31st March, 1957, was 2,949, compared with 2,989 at 31st March, 1956. Total expenditure on emergency benefits during 1956-57 amounted to £729,309; in 1955-56 the figure was £534,104. Special assistance drawn from the Special Assistance Fund established in November, 1951, may be granted to social security beneficiaries and others who have special commitments which cannot be met out of current income, have insufficient other means available, and where there is no possibility of their helping themselves. The number of continuing grants in force from the Special Assistance Fund at 31st March, 1957, was 4,264, compared with 3,521 a year earlier. Expenditure from the Fund in 1956-57 amounted to £184,276, compared with £163,334 in the previous year.

Other cash benefits provided under the Social Security scheme include superannuation benefit, which is payable without a means test at the age of 65, age benefits, which are subject to a means test and are payable at the age of 60 (55 in the case of certain unmarried women), widows', orphans', family, invalids', miners', and sickness benefits. The numbers of recipients of these benefits at 31st March, 1957, and the total amounts of benefits paid during the preceding twelve months are shown in the Table below, together with the corresponding figures for 31st March, 1956.

Benefit	Number of Recipients at 31st March		Amount of Benefit paid in 12 months ended 31st March	
	1957	1956	1957	1956
			£	£
Superannuation	83,431	80,832	7,908,795	7,771,406
Age	119,118	118,668	23,305,383	22,831,089
Widows'	12,118	11,771	2,934,265	2,849,308
Orphans'	278	290	31,599	30,688
Family	315,298	308,558	19,444,421	18,860,866
Invalids'	7,773	7,743	1,672,438	1,680,111
Miners'	422	452	121,048	127,351
Sickness	3,619	3,613	1,221,409	1,302,868

In addition to the monetary benefits referred to in the above Table the Social Security Department granted medical, hospital, maternity, etc., benefits to the value of £16,772,712 during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1957.

A comprehensive reciprocal agreement has been in operation between New Zealand and Australia since 1st July, 1948, and covers age, invalids', widows', family, unemployment and sickness benefits and the related Australian social service pensions and allowances. The number of reciprocal benefits in force in New Zealand under these arrangements at 31st March, 1957, was 461, compared with 424 at the end of March, 1956. Reciprocal arrangements between New Zealand and the United Kingdom which since December, 1948, had related to family benefits only (children's allowances) were, by a further agreement, extended from 1st April, 1956, to cover New Zealand superannuation, age, widows', invalids', orphans', unemployment, and sickness benefits on the one hand, and the corresponding retirement and widows' pensions, guardians' allowances, and unemployment and sickness benefits under the legislation of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the other hand. The basis of the agreement is that a period of residence in New Zealand between the age of 16 years and pensionable age is regarded as equivalent to a period for which contributions have been paid under the National Insurance scheme of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, while a period of residence in the latter country is treated as equivalent to a period of residence in New Zealand. Persons migrating from one country to the other are, in general, entitled to claim benefits under the existing legislation of the country of adoption. At 31st March, 1957, the number of benefits in payment in New Zealand under these arrangements was 2,429.

The total number of persons, including dependent wives and children, in respect of whom social security benefits were payable at 31st March, 1957, was 981,224, compared with 950,210 at 31st March, 1956. The total population (including Maoris) was 2,221,169 at 31st March, 1957. Total expenditure on social security cash benefits, including special assistance, during the year ended 31st March, 1957, amounted to £57,573,521, compared with £56,155,372 during the previous year. The total for 1956-57 included £27,474,264, or 47.7 per cent., which was paid without a means test, and £30,099,257, or 52.3 per cent., which was paid subject to a means test. At 1st April, 1956, the balance of the Social Security Fund amounted to £16,805,828. During the following twelve months receipts to the Fund amounted to £75,856,519, which included £61,635,224 representing the social security charge on salaries and wages and other income and £14 millions granted by the New Zealand Parliament from the Consolidated Fund. Expenditure from the Social Security Fund during the year, including as its main items cash benefits and special assistance amounting to £57,573,521, the medical, etc., benefits of £16,722,712, and administrative expenses of £1,249,542, totalled about £250,000 less than the receipts; the balance of the Fund rose to £17,056,230 at 31st March, 1957.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in August

GENERAL SUMMARY

During August the numbers in civil employment increased by 71,000 to 23,111,000. The largest increase was in engineering, metal goods and precision instruments; employment in vehicles also rose. There were seasonal increases in agriculture and distribution.

The Employment Exchanges filled 219,000 vacancies in the five weeks ended 11th September. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled on 11th September was 284,000. This was 26,000 less than in August.

In the week ended 31st August there were 1,535,000 operatives on overtime in manufacturing establishments covered by returns. This was 25,000 more than in May and 160,000 more than a year ago. The number working short-time in the same week in manufacturing establishments covered by returns was 39,000, which was 2,000 less than last month.

There were 267,000 persons registered as unemployed on 16th September, of whom 260,000 were wholly unemployed and 7,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 12th August and 16th September unemployment increased by 2,000, which was entirely accounted for by the increase in the wholly unemployed. There was no change in the number of temporarily stopped.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in September was 1.2 per cent., which was the same as in August; in September, 1956, it was 1.1 per cent. There were 108,000 persons who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks, 42 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of August was 24,057,000, an increase of 72,000 compared with the end of July.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-July and end-August, 1957, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-August, 1956.

	Thousands				
	End-August, 1956	End-June, 1957	End-July, 1957	End-August, 1957	Change during August, 1957
Number in Civil Employment	23,212	23,019	23,040†	23,111	+ 71
Men	15,334	15,247	15,263†	15,302	+ 39
Women	7,878	7,772	7,777	7,809	+ 32
Wholly Unemployed§	219	235	246	259	+ 13
Temporarily Stopped§	45	15	11	7	- 4
Total Registered Unemployed§	264	250	257	266	+ 9
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	777	702	693	681	- 12
Men	761	687	678	666	- 12
Women	16	15	15	15	...
Total Working Population†	24,214	23,962	23,985†	24,057	+ 72
Men	16,246	16,105	16,120†	16,155	+ 35
Women	7,968	7,857	7,865	7,902	+ 37

* The figures of employment are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of national insurance cards in mid-1957.

† The total working population represents the estimated total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in employment (not shown separately in the Table), all persons—employers and workers on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

‡ Revised figure.
§ End of month estimates. Persons classed as temporarily stopped are included in the totals of persons in civil employment. (See footnote † above.)

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of August, 1956, and June, July and August, 1957. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

* Cotton—249,000. Wool—209,000. Other textiles—461,000.
† Revised figure.

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Industry	(Thousands)											
	Males				Females				Total			
	End-August, 1956	End-June, 1957	End-July, 1957	End-August, 1957	End-August, 1956	End-June, 1957	End-July, 1957	End-August, 1957	End-August, 1956	End-June, 1957	End-July, 1957	End-August, 1957
Mining, etc.	765.5	772.7	771.3	772.5	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	781.3	788.5	787.1	788.3
Coal Mining	765.5	772.7	771.3	772.5	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	781.3	788.5	787.1	788.3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	259.8	251.4	251.8	252.8	82.5	79.5	79.3	79.3	342.3	330.9	331.1	332.1
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	74.8	72.2	72.3	72.4	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	83.3	80.1	80.2	80.2
China and Earthenware	32.8	30.9	30.8	30.8	41.6	39.8	39.6	39.4	74.4	70.7	70.5	70.2
Glass (other than containers)	34.2	34.5	34.7	35.1	12.7	12.3	12.3	12.5	46.9	46.8	47.0	47.6
Glass Containers	21.8	21.2	21.2	21.3	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	27.6	27.0	27.1	27.1
Cement	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	81.5	77.9	78.0	78.6	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.4	94.0	90.2	90.2	91.0
Chemicals and Allied Trades	375.4	377.8	378.4	378.7	152.8	148.3	147.8	148.7	528.2	526.1	526.2	527.4
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	20.3	19.5	19.4	19.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	20.9	20.1	20.0	20.0
Chemicals and Dyes	180.1	184.3	185.1	185.8	49.2	49.2	49.4	49.7	229.3	233.5	234.5	235.5
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	27.4	27.6	27.9	28.1	36.5	36.1	36.3	36.7	63.9	63.7	64.2	64.8
Explosives and Fireworks	32.2	30.1	29.4	28.7	19.1	16.1	15.5	15.2	51.3	46.2	44.9	43.9
Paint and Varnish	28.2	26.8	26.7	26.8	12.2	11.7	11.7	11.7	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	28.6	28.4	28.3	28.2	19.4	19.0	18.8	19.1	48.0	47.4	47.1	47.3
Mineral Oil Refining	32.8	33.3	33.5	33.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	39.9	40.5	40.7	40.9
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.3	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.4	32.8	32.5	32.6	32.7
Metal Manufacture	509.9	512.5	512.4	513.8	69.1	67.1	67.1	67.3	579.0	579.6	579.5	581.1
Blast Furnaces	22.0	22.4	22.5	22.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	22.6	23.0	23.1	23.2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	208.9	214.3	215.1	215.9	19.4	19.2	19.4	19.2	228.3	233.9	234.3	235.3
Iron Foundries	106.9	107.8	103.6	103.9	16.3	15.1	15.1	15.1	123.2	118.9	118.7	119.0
Tinplate Manufacture	13.2	11.5	11.1	10.4	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	15.2	13.1	12.6	12.7
Steel Sheet Manufacture	20.2	20.8	20.8	20.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	21.5	22.1	22.1	22.1
Iron and Steel Tubes	42.9	43.5	43.4	43.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	51.2	51.8	51.7	52.1
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	95.8	95.7	95.9	96.4	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.3	117.0	116.8	117.0	117.7
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,633.6	1,634.9	1,637.0	1,646.2	466.2	459.5	457.9	464.1	2,099.8	2,094.4	2,094.9	2,110.3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	204.3	203.3	203.7	205.1	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.4	213.8	211.6	213.0	214.5
Marine Engineering	75.0	75.2	75.3	75.5	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	79.6	79.2	79.3	79.5
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	34.7	34.5	34.5	34.6	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.3	40.2	39.7	39.7	39.9
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	28.9	29.7	29.8	30.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	32.0	32.8	32.9	33.1
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	96.9	97.2	97.1	97.3	22.0	21.6	21.5	21.6	118.9	118.8	118.6	118.9
Stationary Engines	25.3	24.1	24.1	24.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	29.5	28.1	28.1	28.3
Textile Machinery and Accessories	53.2	50.2	49.8	50.0	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.7	62.6	59.0	58.5	58.7
Ordnance and Small Arms	28.9	26.8	26.7	26.8	13.8	11.7	11.7	11.7	63.7	58.2	57.8	57.6
Constructional Engineering	80.5	79.3	79.1	79.7	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	87.5	86.2	86.0	86.6
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	555.6	554.7	555.2	558.1	129.0	126.1	126.2	127.5	684.6	680.8	681.4	685.6
Electrical Machinery	146.3	150.9	151.1	151.8	50.3	48.8	48.5	48.5	196.6	199.7	199.6	200.3
Electrical Wires and Cables	41.5	41.9	41.8	42.0	23.3	22.8	22.7	22.9	64.8	64.7	64.5	64.9
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	35.5	36.9	37.0	37.2	24.3	24.4	24.3	24.5	59.8	61.3	61.3	61.7
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	69.7	72.1	72.5	73.1	58.2	62.7	63.1	65.4	127.9	134.8	135.6	138.5
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	23.5	24.8	24.9	25.2	24.6	24.1	24.0	24.5	48.1	48.9	49.7	49.7
Batteries and Accumulators	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.4	8.8	7.7	7.7	7.0	19.5	18.1	17.3	17.4
Other Electrical Goods	102.1	103.9	104.0	105.4	68.6	68.7	68.4	69.7	170.7	172.6	172.4	175.1
Vehicles	1,019.9	995.9	997.3	1,004.5	176.5	170.3	170.7	172.6	1,196.4	1,166.2	1,168.0	1,177.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	266.2	259.6	259.9	262.5	42.9	39.7	39.7	40.1	309.1	299.3	299.6	302.6
Motor Repairs and Garages	250.0	232.0	233.0	235.3	42.4	39.8	40.3	40.9	292.4	271.8	273.3	276.2
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	223.2	223.1	222.4	222.9	37.8	37.3	37.1	37.2	261.0	260.4	259.5	260.1
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	124.8	123.9	124.8	125.9	41.9	41.9	42.1	42.8	166.7	165.8	166.9	168.1
Locomotive Manufacture	70.9	71.5	71.5	71.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	75.6	76.2	76.2	76.4
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	79.9	81.0	81.0	81.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	83.9	85.1	85.1	85.5
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.8
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	327.9	321.2	321.3	323.4	185.3	173.9	173.2	174.2	513.2	495.1	494.5	497.6
Tools and Cutlery	25.9	24.6	24.6	24.6	17.4	16.4	16.2	16.3	43.3	41.0	40.8	40.9
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	24.8	24.9	24.9	25.0	19.2	18.2	18.1	18.1	44.0	43.1	43.0	43.1
Iron and Steel Forgings	35.3	35.5	35.6	36.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	41.0	41.3	41.4	41.8
Wire and Wire Manufactures	30.7	30.0	29.9	30.2	10.3	9.8	9.7	9.8	41.0	39.8	39.6	40.0
Hollow-ware	27.7	26.9	26.8	27.1	31.2	29.2	29.0	29.2	58.9	56.1	55.8	56.3
Brass Manufactures	31.4	30.9	30.8	30.8	17.5	16.0	15.9	16.0	48.9	46.9	46.7	46.8
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	152.1	148.4	148.7	149.7	84.0	78.5	78.5	79.0	236.1	226.9	227.2	228.7
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	91.4	90.8	90.8	91.5	55.0	54.0	53.8	54.4	146.4	144.8	144.6	145.9
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	59.0	59.2	59.2	59.5	31.6	31.9	31.6	31.7	90.6	91.1	90.8	91.2
Watches and Clocks	9.4	9.0	9.1	9.2	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.4	17.1	16.2	16.4	16.6
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	15.9	15.7	15.7	15.9	13.7	12.9	12.9	13.2	29.6	28.6	28.6	29.1
Musical Instruments	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	9.1	8.9	8.8	9.0
Textiles	391.4	389.6	388.9	389.5	530.3	523.8	520.4	520.7	921.7	913.4	909.3	910.2
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	49.8	49.9	50.0	50.3	94.0	96.6	96.5	96.9	143.8	146.5	147.2	147.2
Cotton Weaving, etc.	35.3	34.8	34.5	34.4	68.9	67.7	66.9	67.0	104.2	102.5	101.4	101.1
Woolen and Worsted	89.5	90.8	90.9	90.9	115.8	116.2	115.5	115.2	205.3	207.0	206.4	206.1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	29.8	30.1	30.0	29.8	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.8	39.9	40.0	39.9	39.6
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	21.8	20.6	20.5	20.6	30.3	28.1	27.9	27.8	52.1	48.7	48.4	48.4
Linen and Soft Hemp	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	9.9	8.7	8.5	8.3
Jute	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	19.2	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3
Rope, Twine and Net	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	14.1	13.8	13.8	13.8
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	35.5	35.1	35.1	35.3	89.4	87.8	87.2	87.5	124.9	122.3	122.8	122.8
Lace	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.7
Carpets	14.3	15.5	15.5	15.7	14.6	15.2	15.1	15.2	28.9	30.7	30.6	30.9
Narrow Fabrics	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2	15.3	14.7	14.6	14.7	22.6	22.1	21.8	21.9
Made-up Textiles	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.2	19.8	17.2	17.1	17.0	28.3	25.3	25.2	25.2
Textile Finishing, etc.	58.2	57.1	57.0	57.1	29.6	28.8	28.7	28.9	87.8	85.9	85.7	86.0
Other Textile Industries	19.5	18.9	18.9	18.9	12.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	31.7	30.9	30.9	30.9
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	39.2	38.8	38.8	39.0	27.9	27.0	26.7	26.7	67.1	65.8	65.5	65.7
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Feltmongery	25.9	25.3	25.3	25.4	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.2	33.5	32.5	32.4	32.6
Leather Goods	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	15.4	15.1	15.0	14.8	23.7	23.5	23.4	23.3
Fur	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.8
Clothing	178.0	178.4	177.8	178.5	453.7	444.						

Unemployment at 16th September, 1957

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th August and 16th September, 1957, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
12th August ..	168,148	17,429	67,870	12,180	265,627
16th September ..	172,908	11,060	75,700	7,738	267,406
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) ..	+ 4,760	- 6,369	+ 7,830	- 4,442	+ 1,779

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 16th September represented 1.2 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 12th August.

An analysis of the figures for 16th September 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	46,340	42,215	80,685	169,240	3,668	172,908
Boys under 18	5,230	4,710	1,021	10,961	99	11,060
Women 18 and over	22,574	24,154	25,801	72,529	3,171	75,700
Girls under 18	3,722	3,089	726	7,537	201	7,738
Total ..	77,866	74,168	108,233	260,267	7,139	267,406

The total of 267,406 includes 42,857 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 16th September, 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 12th August, 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		
London and South-Eastern ..	11,371	8,395	11,550	31,316	212	31,528
Eastern ..	2,743	2,895	3,714	9,352	29	9,381
Southern ..	2,808	2,103	3,226	8,137	18	8,155
South-Western ..	3,067	3,144	5,468	11,679	68	11,747
Midland ..	4,248	3,494	5,552	13,294	569	13,863
North-Midland ..	2,116	1,948	3,436	7,500	187	7,687
E. and W. Ridings ..	3,133	2,497	4,812	10,442	213	10,655
North-Western ..	8,087	7,731	13,102	28,920	550	29,470
Northern ..	3,254	2,966	6,362	12,582	249	12,831
Scotland ..	7,536	8,473	16,290	32,299	1,503	33,802
Wales ..	3,207	3,279	8,194	14,680	169	14,849
Great Britain ..	51,570	46,925	81,706	180,201	3,767	183,968

Region	Males				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		
London and South-Eastern ..	6,145	4,526	1,778	12,449	160	12,609
Eastern ..	1,171	1,047	825	3,043	39	3,082
Southern ..	1,382	1,089	882	3,353	24	3,377
South-Western ..	1,561	1,583	1,367	4,511	58	4,569
Midland ..	2,346	2,589	2,399	7,334	796	8,130
North-Midland ..	1,333	1,235	1,091	3,659	406	4,065
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,347	1,339	1,153	3,839	286	4,125
North-Western ..	4,034	4,760	4,305	13,099	896	13,995
Northern ..	1,782	1,902	1,899	5,583	165	5,748
Scotland ..	3,464	5,225	7,411	16,100	502	16,602
Wales ..	1,731	1,948	3,417	7,096	40	7,136
Great Britain ..	26,296	27,243	26,527	80,066	3,372	83,438

Region	Females				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		
London and South-Eastern ..	17,516	12,921	13,328	43,765	372	44,137
Eastern ..	3,914	3,942	4,539	12,395	68	12,463
Southern ..	4,190	3,192	4,108	11,490	42	11,532
South-Western ..	6,628	4,727	6,835	16,190	126	16,316
Midland ..	6,594	6,083	7,951	20,628	1,365	21,993
North-Midland ..	3,449	3,183	4,527	11,159	593	11,752
E. and W. Ridings ..	4,480	3,836	5,965	14,281	499	14,780
North-Western ..	12,121	12,491	17,407	42,019	1,446	43,465
Northern ..	5,036	4,668	8,261	18,165	414	18,579
Scotland ..	11,000	13,698	23,701	48,399	2,005	50,404
Wales ..	4,938	5,227	11,611	21,776	209	21,985
Great Britain ..	77,866	74,168	108,233	260,267	7,139	267,406

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th September, 1957, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th September, 1957			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	31,528	12,609	44,137	0.9	0.6	0.8
Eastern ..	9,381	3,082	12,463	1.2	0.8	1.0
Southern ..	8,155	3,377	11,532	1.1	0.9	1.1
South-Western ..	11,747	4,569	16,316	1.6	1.2	1.5
Midland ..	13,863	8,130	21,993	1.0	1.1	1.0
North-Midland ..	7,687	4,065	11,752	0.8	0.8	0.8
East and West Ridings ..	10,655	4,125	14,780	0.9	0.6	0.8
North-Western ..	29,470	13,995	43,465	1.6	1.3	1.5
Northern ..	12,831	5,748	18,579	1.4	1.5	1.4
Scotland ..	33,802	16,602	50,404	2.4	2.2	2.3
Wales ..	14,849	7,136	21,985	2.2	2.6	2.3
Great Britain ..	183,968	83,438	267,406	1.3	1.1	1.2

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 16th September, 1957, was 298,430, of whom 9,002 were temporarily stopped.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 16th September, 1957, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	29,417	1,899	11,303	1,146	43,765
Eastern ..	8,785	567	2,690	353	12,395
Southern ..	7,542	595	2,901	452	11,490
South-Western ..	11,032	647	4,028	483	16,190
Midland ..	12,541	753	6,758	576	20,628
North-Midland ..	7,117	383	3,345	314	11,159
E. and W. Ridings ..	9,776	666	3,347	492	14,281
North-Western ..	26,457	2,463	11,890	1,209	42,019
Northern ..	11,780	802	5,005	578	18,165
Scotland ..	30,970	1,329	15,076	1,024	48,399
Wales ..	13,823	857	6,186	910	21,776
Great Britain ..	169,240	10,961	72,529	7,537	260,267
Northern Ireland ..	20,405	1,051	7,114	591	29,161
United Kingdom ..	189,645	12,012	79,643	8,128	289,428
Total Registered as Unemployed (including Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals)					
London and South-Eastern ..	29,621	1,907	11,454	1,155	44,137
Eastern ..	8,810	571	2,728	354	12,463
Southern ..	7,560	595	2,924	453	11,532
South-Western ..	11,100	647	4,084	485	16,316
Midland ..	13,105	758	7,516	614	21,993
North-Midland ..	7,295	392	3,727	338	11,752
E. and W. Ridings ..	9,987	668	3,594	531	14,780
North-Western ..	27,007	2,463	12,769	1,226	43,465
Northern ..	12,026	805	5,145	603	18,579
Scotland ..	32,407	1,395	15,535	1,067	50,404
Wales ..	13,990	859	6,224	912	21,985
Great Britain ..	172,908	11,060	75,700	7,738	267,406
Northern Ireland ..	20,687	1,068	8,428	841	31,024
United Kingdom ..	193,595	12,128	84,128	8,579	298,430

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table† gives an analysis, according to the length of the last spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain at 16th September, 1957:—

Duration of Unemployment in Weeks	Males			Females		
	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Total
One or less ..	3,095	27,166	30,261	2,272	13,531	15,803
Over 1 and up to 2 ..	2,126	16,859	18,985	1,444	8,875	10,319
" 2 " " 3 ..	2,049	20,132	22,181	1,368	11,549	12,917
" 3 " " 4 ..	1,133	13,115	14,248	742	8,404	9,146
" 4 " " 5 ..	1,528	8,968	10,496	979	4,201	5,180
" 5 " " 6 ..	621	15,625	16,246	462	6,807	7,269
" 6 " " 7 ..	249	19,818	20,067	158	7,844	8,002
" 7 " " 8 ..	15	13,401	13,416	58	4,302	4,360
" 8 " " 9 ..	29	8,523	8,552	18	2,465	2,483
" 9 " " 10 ..	47	23,318	23,365	30	4,383	4,413
Over 52 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10,952	166,925	177,877	7,531	72,361	79,892

* Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees.
† The figures exclude unemployed casual workers and persons temporarily stopped.

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 16th September, 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 12th August, 1957.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 16th September, 1957					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 12th August, 1957
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern ..	29,621	1,907	11,454	1,155	44,137	- 99
London (Administrative County) ..	14,162	390	5,414	207	20,173	+ 681
Acton ..	129	6	52	4	191	+ 16
Brentford and Chiswick ..	114	13	37	9	173	+ 18
Brighton and Hove ..	1,388	66	383	32	1,869	- 60
Chatham ..	62	185	43	571	1,061	- 148
Croydon ..	611	21	104	19	755	+ 44
Dagenham ..	257	53	130	21	461	- 21
Ealing ..	215	8	97	3	323	+ 13
East Ham ..	217	12	89	14	332	+ 35
Enfield ..	107	11	78	5	201	- 65
Harrow ..	190	58	158	19	425	- 3
Hayes and Harlington ..	95	37	32	25	189	+ 66
Hendon ..	313	59	80	22	474	+ 4
Ilford ..	372	32	99	25	528	+ 37
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	530	33	142	17	722	- 61
Tottenham ..	465	44	336	16	861	+ 26
Wembley ..	181	5	72	5	263	+ 57
West Ham ..	617	31	228	23	899	- 70
Willesden ..	417	24	247	21	709	+ 63
Eastern ..	8,810	571	2,728	354	12,463	+ 540
Bedford ..	170	9	88	6	273	+ 27
Cambridge ..	163	66	69	50	348	+ 13
Ipswich ..	582	38	128	19	767	+ 31
Luton ..	120	3	18	8	149	+ 33
Norwich ..	1,336	51	254	12	1,653	+ 45
Southend-on-Sea ..	482	19	139	11	651	+ 14
Watford ..	159	12	97	11	279	+ 51
Southern ..						

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 16th September, 1957. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*,

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

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

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	7,990	1,067	1,270	55	9,260	1,122	10,382	13,131	1,226	14,357
Agriculture and Horticulture	5,604	1,048	29	53	5,633	1,101	6,734	9,328	1,205	10,533
Forestry	286	14	1	—	287	14	301	331	14	345
Fishing	2,100	5	1,240	2	3,340	7	3,347	3,472	7	3,479
Mining and Quarrying	2,625	124	37	2	2,662	126	2,788	2,975	132	3,107
Coal Mining*	1,857	84	—	—	1,857	84	1,941	1,870	84	1,954
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	22	71	6	—	29	71	349	32	1	33
Stone Quarrying and Mining	332	8	—	—	334	8	342	572	9	581
Slate Quarrying and Mining	96	1	29	—	125	1	126	126	1	127
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	190	3	—	—	190	3	193	241	6	247
Other Mining and Quarrying	128	27	—	2	128	29	157	134	31	165
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3,139	913	277	565	3,416	1,478	4,894	3,658	1,512	5,170
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	911	178	25	7	936	185	1,121	1,027	186	1,213
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	601	342	231	550	832	892	1,724	844	904	1,748
Glass (other than containers)	356	179	2	7	358	186	544	369	191	560
Glass Containers	322	107	—	1	322	108	430	323	112	435
Cement	43	8	—	—	43	8	52	45	9	54
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	906	99	18	—	924	99	1,023	1,050	110	1,160
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2,828	1,501	4	12	2,832	1,513	4,345	2,971	1,533	4,504
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	112	1	—	—	112	1	113	113	1	114
Chemicals and Dyes	1,288	396	3	10	1,291	406	1,697	1,407	412	1,819
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	105	221	—	1	105	222	327	106	223	329
Explosives and Fireworks	380	530	—	—	380	530	910	382	532	914
Paint and Varnish	269	71	—	—	269	71	340	275	65	340
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	185	208	1	—	186	208	394	219	411	346
Mineral Oil Refining	207	25	—	—	207	25	232	213	25	238
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	282	49	—	1	282	50	332	283	50	333
Metal Manufacture	3,446	676	325	19	3,771	695	4,466	3,898	700	4,598
Blast Furnaces	70	4	1	—	71	4	75	88	5	93
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	1,107	151	179	—	1,286	151	1,437	1,324	151	1,475
Iron Foundries	1,015	237	119	8	1,134	245	1,379	1,177	247	1,424
Thinplate Manufacture	263	115	6	—	269	115	384	269	115	384
Steel Sheet Manufacture	80	19	3	1	83	20	103	83	20	103
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	264	29	10	—	274	29	303	278	31	309
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	647	121	7	10	654	131	785	679	131	810
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	15,470	3,868	272	39	15,742	3,907	19,649	16,909	4,038	20,947
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	5,642	164	111	21	5,753	185	5,938	6,301	200	6,501
Marine Engineering	384	53	1	—	385	53	438	394	54	448
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	260	24	1	—	261	24	285	271	25	296
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	118	13	—	1	119	14	132	136	14	150
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	314	95	14	—	328	95	423	333	96	429
Stationary Engines	91	23	—	—	91	23	114	95	23	118
Textile Machinery and Accessories	335	46	12	5	347	51	398	483	86	569
Ordnance and Small Arms	358	173	—	—	358	173	531	362	174	536
Constructional Engineering	838	36	—	—	838	36	874	855	38	893
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	4,894	1,171	133	9	5,027	1,180	6,207	5,340	1,210	6,550
Electrical Machinery	533	300	—	1	533	301	834	574	309	883
Electrical Wires and Cables	270	133	—	—	270	133	403	277	137	414
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	198	—	—	—	198	—	393	200	195	395
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	436	587	—	—	436	587	1,023	477	604	1,081
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	123	163	—	—	123	163	286	123	164	287
Batteries and Accumulators	69	117	—	—	69	117	186	71	117	188
Other Electrical Goods	607	575	—	2	607	577	1,184	617	592	1,209
Vehicles	5,543	1,204	53	19	5,596	1,223	6,819	5,921	1,281	7,202
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	1,646	353	44	3	1,690	356	2,046	1,757	364	2,121
Motor Repairs and Garages	1,941	279	3	2	1,944	281	2,225	2,141	295	2,436
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	909	244	4	—	913	244	1,157	951	262	1,213
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	619	269	2	13	619	282	901	631	285	916
Locomotive Manufacture	146	18	—	—	146	18	164	148	18	166
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	210	7	—	—	210	7	217	212	7	219
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	74	34	—	1	74	35	109	81	50	131
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	3,003	1,773	66	18	3,069	1,791	4,860	3,156	1,822	4,978
Tools and Cutlery	216	94	2	—	218	94	312	226	94	320
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	143	168	—	—	143	168	311	145	168	313
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	190	43	5	1	195	44	239	205	44	249
Wire and Wire Manufactures	248	111	3	—	248	111	393	286	112	398
Hollow-ware	279	329	18	—	297	335	303	343	66	409
Brass Manufactures	199	162	4	1	203	163	366	209	163	372
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	1,728	866	4	9	1,732	875	2,607	1,782	898	2,680
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	522	445	5	2	527	447	974	544	501	1,045
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	317	197	1	—	318	197	515	329	241	570
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	84	126	1	—	85	126	211	87	129	216
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	74	107	3	2	77	109	186	80	116	196
Musical Instruments	47	15	—	—	47	15	62	48	15	63
Textiles	3,601	4,060	403	1,238	4,004	5,298	9,302	5,179	7,128	12,307
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	533	471	63	145	596	616	1,212	642	655	1,297
Cotton Weaving, etc.	252	412	63	243	315	655	970	325	664	989
Woolen and Worsted	680	581	64	70	744	651	1,395	796	702	1,498
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	157	182	7	—	157	182	397	156	282	438
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	141	233	2	8	143	241	384	893	1,353	2,246
Jute	511	449	—	7	511	456	967	518	459	977
Rope, Twine and Net	66	162	11	43	77	205	282	102	418	520
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	201	516	89	512	290	1,028	1,318	327	1,093	1,420
Lace	26	44	—	—	26	44	76	29	51	80
Carpets	89	119	13	—	102	132	235	120	163	283
Narrow Fabrics	45	89	—	22	55	111	156	45	112	157
Made-up Textiles	144	362	1	46	145	408	553	167	590	757
Textile Finishing, etc.	474	265	80	29	554	294	848	717	370	1,087
Other Textile Industries	154	99	6	15	160	114	274	165	116	281

* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page. The total of 1,857 males unemployed includes 384 men registered for underground work.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	411	262	4	8	415	270	685	432	288	720
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	286	84	1	3	287	87	374	296	97	393
Leather Goods	85	155	1	5	86	160	246	94	161	261
Fur	40	23	2	—	42	23	65	42	24	66
Clothing	1,894	3,208	371	778	2,265	3,986	6,251	2,449	6,490	8,939
Tailoring	965	1,596	129	427	1,094	2,023	3,117	1,135	2,258	3,393
Dressmaking	81	605	5	39	86	644	730	109	800	909
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	68	366	1	90	69	456	525	113	2,352	2,465
Hats, Caps, and Millinery	29	44	105	42	134	86	220	138	87	225
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	81	252	23	105	104	357	461	119	524	643
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	403	328	103	74	506	402	908	525	450	975
Repair of Boots and Shoes	267	17	5	1	272	18	290	310	19	329
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	6,972	5,202	20	161	6,992	5,363	12,355	7,714	6,052	13,766
Grain Milling	300	72	—	—	300	72	372	346	75	421
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,726	937	2	9	1,728	946	2,674	1,891	1,033	2,924
Biscuits	314	529	7	3	314	530	844	327	562	889
Meat and Meat Products	308	299	2	3	315	302				

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 7th August and 11th September, 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.

	Four weeks ended 7th August, 1957		Five weeks ended 11th September, 1957		Total Number of Placings, 13th Dec., 1956, to 11th Sept., 1957 (39 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over ..	61,792	112,009	92,300	111,853	705,843
Boys under 18 ..	17,845	43,957	36,230	32,608	166,480
Women aged 18 and over ..	38,210	88,815	58,008	84,552	430,604
Girls under 18 ..	20,288	65,192	32,520	54,703	160,927
Total ..	138,135	309,973	219,058	283,716	1,463,854

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. The figures are therefore not comparable with the

percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table published quarterly in this GAZETTE (see next page), which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, it is probable that some employers do not notify their vacancies to Employment Exchanges and prefer to rely on other methods for finding the workpeople whom they require. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system, may in certain circumstances (e.g., when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce) have a "Standing Order" with the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 11th September, 1957, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 11th September, 1957.

Industry Group	Placings during five weeks ended 11th September, 1957					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 11th September, 1957				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	2,321	961	3,131	147	6,560	20,734	1,199	457	297	22,687
Mining and Quarrying ..	1,164	1,996	53	57	3,270	4,569	1,045	23	35	5,672
Coal Mining ..	887	1,921	7	22	2,837	3,931	988	8	16	4,943
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	2,060	659	580	303	3,602	1,138	791	859	3,827	
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	2,084	628	1,167	931	4,810	2,542	566	1,148	5,635	
Metal Manufacture ..	2,639	1,112	333	274	4,358	2,848	812	253	4,282	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	11,142	6,143	5,001	2,207	24,493	15,108	2,680	5,599	2,418	25,805
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	3,091	445	73	33	3,642	1,467	119	31	16	1,633
Engineering ..	6,230	4,817	2,055	1,212	14,314	11,025	2,150	3,127	1,701	17,014
Electrical Goods ..	1,821	881	2,873	962	6,537	2,616	411	875	715	7,158
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures ..	4,325	2,918	1,277	729	9,249	10,780	1,201	1,660	777	14,418
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	2,526	1,551	1,841	800	6,718	2,246	1,044	1,774	1,331	6,395
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	477	483	498	234	1,692	708	472	601	534	2,315
Textiles ..	2,070	888	2,367	2,081	7,406	1,556	2,163	8,568	6,584	18,871
Cotton ..	515	169	699	351	1,725	510	681	3,759	2,016	6,966
Wool ..	395	169	377	246	1,187	402	750	2,406	1,614	5,172
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing (including Footwear) ..	221	196	218	151	786	167	270	396	555	1,388
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	603	793	2,362	4,025	7,783	897	1,326	10,210	7,623	20,056
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	4,006	1,381	6,004	2,002	13,393	1,723	959	4,343	2,690	9,715
Paper and Printing ..	2,003	1,749	646	340	4,738	1,737	1,152	782	4,395	
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing ..	822	808	1,104	1,427	4,161	842	651	1,433	2,306	5,232
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting ..	562	315	738	675	2,310	913	217	1,011	2,574	
Building ..	260	493	346	752	1,851	409	520	1,295	2,658	
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	1,564	533	1,497	703	4,297	1,008	404	1,739	971	4,122
Transport and Communication ..	28,776	3,567	229	324	32,896	13,212	1,911	316	449	15,888
Distributive Trades ..	20,838	2,746	137	232	23,953	10,489	1,566	179	291	12,525
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	1,076	358	59	146	1,639	703	252	104	97	1,156
Public Administration ..	5,400	1,368	798	660	8,226	13,956	1,548	1,627	667	17,798
National Government Service ..	6,418	5,196	7,021	8,918	27,553	5,193	7,727	10,681	14,164	37,765
Local Government Service ..	272	446	363	1,317	2,398	951	825	1,030	642	4,188
Professional Services ..	3,641	613	1,357	790	6,401	4,632	2,056	645	789	9,524
Miscellaneous Services ..	1,431	202	929	337	2,899	2,514	125	1,308	297	4,244
Entertainments, Sports, etc. ..	2,210	411	428	453	3,502	2,118	437	748	348	3,651
Catering ..	932	684	1,332	1,608	6,356	1,485	1,952	5,757	2,796	11,990
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc. ..	5,758	1,199	16,970	2,346	26,273	3,118	1,096	22,667	5,340	32,221
Grand Total ..	92,300	36,230	58,008	32,520	219,058	111,853	32,608	84,552	54,703	283,716

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 11th September, 1957, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys Under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls Under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern ..	26,460	24,045	9,760	8,751	18,141	31,608	8,116	17,039	62,477	81,443
Eastern ..	5,744	8,929	2,561	2,133	3,143	6,544	2,348	3,106	13,796	20,712
Southern ..	5,410	7,664	1,760	1,685	2,619	4,586	1,726	2,669	11,515	16,604
South-Western ..	4,919	9,044	1,485	1,154	2,754	3,621	1,737	2,111	10,895	15,930
Midland ..	7,057	11,401	3,439	3,558	4,079	5,003	3,262	3,799	17,837	23,761
North-Midland ..	4,951	10,204	2,936	3,073	2,822	4,834	3,043	5,248	13,526	23,359
East and West Ridings ..	6,453	9,847	2,967	4,797	3,418	7,112	2,344	6,246	15,182	28,002
North-Western ..	12,995	11,946	4,238	3,530	8,612	12,729	3,861	7,062	29,706	35,267
Northern ..	5,804	6,004	2,708	1,337	3,470	2,841	2,278	2,409	14,260	12,591
Scotland ..	8,584	6,613	2,590	1,931	6,537	3,919	2,243	4,015	19,974	16,478
Wales ..	3,923	6,156	1,786	659	2,393	1,755	1,562	999	9,664	9,569
Great Britain ..	92,300	111,853	36,230	32,608	58,008	84,552	32,520	54,703	219,058	283,716

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week period ended 31st August, 1957, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers. Every third month they are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the month, the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their

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

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 5 weeks* ended 31st August, 1957

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period			Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.2	3.9	3.3	2.8	3.8	3.1	Textiles ..	3.0	3.9	3.5	2.9	3.8	3.4
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ..	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.9	4.9	3.1	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	4.2	4.6	4.4	3.6	4.1	3.9
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles) ..	2.2	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.7	3.2	Cotton Weaving, etc. ..	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.7
Glass (other than Containers) ..	3.4	4.9	3.8	2.2	3.4	2.5	Woolen and Worsted ..	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.2	4.1	3.7
Glass Containers ..	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.0	4.7	3.3	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production ..	1.8	2.7	2.0	2.3	3.9	2.7
Cement ..	1.3	2.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk ..	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.0
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures ..	4.1	5.7	4.3	3.3	4.1	3.4	Linen and Soft Hemp ..	2.7	4.0	3.5	5.0	5.2	5.1
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	2.2	4.4	2.8	2.1	3.8	2.5	Jute ..	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.1
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	Rope, Twine and Net ..	3.1	4.1	3.7	2.2	4.0	3.4
Chemicals and Dyes ..	2.3	3.6	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.1	Hosiery ..	1.9	3.3	2.9	1.5	3.0	2.6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	3.3	5.7	4.7	2.7	4.8	3.9	Lace ..	2.8	4.7	3.7	1.3	2.2	1.7
Explosives and Fireworks ..	0.6	2.2	1.2	3.1	4.3	3.5	Carpets ..	3.4	4.8	4.1	2.2	4.4	3.3
Paint and Varnish ..	2.6	3.4	2.9	2.3	3.7	2.7	Narrow Fabrics ..	2.8	3.6	3.4	2.1	2.7	2.5
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. ..	1.9	6.0	3.5	2.2	4.2	2.9	Made-up Textiles ..	2.3	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.4
Mineral Oil Refining ..	1.5	3.3	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.2	Textile Finishing, etc. ..	2.3	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. ..	2.4	4.8	2.9	2.2	3.2	2.4	Other Textile Industries ..	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Metal Manufacture ..	2.4	3.3	2.5	2.2	3.1	2.3	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	2.9	3.7	3.2	2.4	4.0	3.0
Blast Furnaces ..	2.2	3.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.9	Leather Tanning and Dressing ..	2.8	4.5	3.2	2.3	3.6	2.6
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. ..	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.9	Leather Goods ..	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.7	4.4	3.9
Iron Foundries ..	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.4	3.5	2.5	Fur ..	2.3	4.9	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.0
Tinplate Manufacture ..	1.9	1.2	1.9	8.4	16.9	9.3	Clothing ..	2.8	4.2	3.8	2.4	3.7	3.4
Steel Sheet Manufacture ..	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.7	Tailoring ..	3.4	4.7	4.4	2.8	4.3	3.9
Iron and Steel Tubes ..	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.7	2.0	Dressmaking ..	3.4	4.3	4.2	2.7	3.8	3.7
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.6	3.9	2.8	2.0	2.7	2.2	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2.7	4.4	4.2	2.4	3.1	3.1
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	2.7	4.7	3.2	2.2	3.3	2.4	Hats, Caps and Millinery ..	1.6	2.5	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.1
Marine Engineering ..	2.												

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in August

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 24th August was 709,000, compared with 709,500 for the four weeks ended 27th July, and 702,200 for the four weeks ended 25th August, 1956. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 498,600 in August, 534,600 in July and 493,800 in August, 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 August, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with July, 1957, and August, 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 24th August, 1957	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 27th July, 1957	4 weeks ended 25th August, 1956
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	47,400	- 100	+ 100
Durham	101,700	- 100	+ 500
North Eastern ..	137,900	- 200	+ 600
North Western ..	58,000	- 100	- 700
East Midlands ..	103,800	+ 100	+ 1,800
West Midlands ..	59,700	...	+ 2,500
South Western ..	106,600	...	+ 1,000
South Eastern ..	7,200	- 100	+ 100
England and Wales ..	622,300	- 500	+ 4,900
Scotland	86,700	...	+ 1,900
Great Britain	709,000	- 500	+ 6,800

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of August, about 5,660 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,290; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 370. During the four weeks of July there was a net decrease of 1,350.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.68 in August, 4.81 in July, and 4.69 in August, 1956. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.20, 5.34 and 5.22.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in August, and in July, 1957, and August, 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)

	August, 1957	July, 1957	August, 1956‡
Coal-face Workers :			
Voluntary	10.51	9.82	6.43
Involuntary	5.90	6.03	9.07
All workers :			
Voluntary	7.90	7.22	4.90
Involuntary	5.73	5.79	7.96

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.14 tons in August, compared with 3.45 tons in the previous month and 3.14 tons in August, 1956.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.13 tons in August; for July, 1957, and August, 1956, the figures were 1.22 tons and 1.14 tons respectively.

* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,300.

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

§ Figures for voluntary absences since 1st June, 1957, include some absences for which medical certificates are no longer required and which were formerly classified as involuntary absences. Figures for dates prior to 1st June, 1957, are not, therefore, strictly comparable with those for the two latest months.

Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 20th September, 1957, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £4,452,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 21st June, 1957, the corresponding figure was £6,229,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 21st September, 1956, it was £4,281,000.

National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 28th September, 1957, was £2,240,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 29th June, 1957, was £2,531,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 29th September, 1956, it was £1,864,000.

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 17th September, 1957, and the corresponding figures for 20th August, 1957, and 18th September, 1956. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	17th Sept., 1957	20th Aug., 1957	18th Sept., 1956	17th Sept., 1957	20th Aug., 1957	18th Sept., 1956
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex ..	81.6	74.0	81.1	3.2	3.0	3.4
Remainder	67.2	62.8	66.5	3.0	2.8	3.1
Eastern	40.9	37.2	38.8	1.8	1.6	2.0
Southern	32.4	30.2	31.7	1.5	1.4	1.5
South-Western	44.2	42.6	45.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
Midland	75.0	66.1	71.5	4.0	3.5	4.2
North Midland	56.7	45.8	50.3	4.4	3.9	4.9
East and West Ridings ..	103.5	71.4	77.7	6.7	6.5	7.9
North-Western	175.2	131.2	143.5	6.9	6.3	7.1
Northern	70.8	55.7	61.3	6.5	5.9	7.0
Scotland	113.0	100.2	108.2	6.9	6.4	7.2
Wales	69.4	56.4	60.2	6.2	5.7	6.7
Total, Great Britain ..	929.8	773.6	835.9	53.4	49.0	57.0

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 17th September, 1957, represented 4.7 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the eight weeks ended 16th September, 1957.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period ..	1,297	200	1,497
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period ..	1,242	200	1,442
Persons who completed courses during period ..	1,080	175	1,255

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 16th September, 1957, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 85,107.

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 September was 100, compared with 98 (revised figure) in the previous month and 93 in September, 1956. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 6 fatal accidents were reported in September, compared with 9 in the previous month and 8 in September, 1956. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for September, 1957.

Mines and Quarries*	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Under Coal Mines Act :	
Underground	17
Surface	1
Quarries	1
Metalliferous Mines ..	1
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES ..	19
Factories	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	1
Metal Extracting and Refining	4
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	5
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	10
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture ..	4
Shipbuilding	9
Other Metal Trades ..	1
Cotton	1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy and Other Textile Manufacture	1
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	1
Food and Drink	1
General Woodwork and Furniture	3
Gas Works	2
Electrical Stations ..	3
Other Industries	2
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	71
Railway Service	
Brakesmen, Goods Guards, Engine Drivers, Motor-men	1
Firemen	1
Guards (Passenger) ..	1
Labourers	1
Permanent Way Men ..	3
Shunters	1
Other Grades	4
Contractors' Servants ..	1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ..	10
Total (excluding Seamen) ..	100
Seamen	
Trading Vessels	5
Fishing Vessels	1
TOTAL, SEAMEN	6
Total (including Seamen) ..	106

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in :	Pitch and Tar 14
Smelting of Metals ..	Mineral Oil 6
Shipbreaking	TOTAL 20
Other contact with Molten Lead	Chromic Ulceration
Electric Accumulator Works	Manuf. of Bichromates .. 7
Other Industries	Chromium Plating 5
TOTAL 12	TOTAL 12
Phosphorous Poisoning ..	Total, Cases 47
Mercurial Poisoning	II. Deaths
Aniline Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Compressed Air Illness ..	Pitch and Tar 1
Anthrax	TOTAL 1

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

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 28th September, 1957.

planners, estate agents and valuers. The normal qualification for enrollment 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 16th September was 3,551; this figure included 2,641 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 910 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th August and 16th September (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 13th August	4,915
" notified during period	550
" filled during period	147
" cancelled or withdrawn	561
" unfilled at 16th September	4,757

Professional and Executive Register

The Professional and Executive Register was set up on 1st April, 1957, at certain Employment Exchanges in order to operate a specialised placing and advisory service for persons seeking professional or senior executive posts and for employers seeking persons in these categories.

Statistics of the numbers of persons on the Register and the number of vacancies unfilled at 12th June, and the number of persons placed during the period from 1st April when the Register was set up to 12th June, were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for July (page 260). Similar figures in respect of the period 13th June to 11th September are given below.

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register at 11th September, 1957, was 11,533, consisting of 10,650 men and 883 women. During the period 13th June to 11th September, 1957, the number of vacancies filled was 692. The number of vacancies unfilled at 11th September was 2,043.

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 June, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 3.4 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 3.9 per cent. higher than at 1st June, 1956. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st June was 0.7 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 1.0 per cent. higher than at 1st June, 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 August is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 52,838,000. This was 0.5 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 1.1 per cent. higher than for August, 1956. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed an increase of 2.0 per cent. in August, compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 1.7 per cent. compared with August, 1956.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of August was about 2,380,000, compared with 2,687,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,195,000 at the middle of August, 1956.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of August was 61,051, of whom 14,513 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 67,681 and 16,574 at the beginning of the previous month and 84,239 and 25,114 at the beginning of August, 1956.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of August was 365,002, compared with 390,250 at the end of the previous month and 409,427 at the end of August, 1956. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 70,504, 76,835 and 93,789.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 21st September was 50,742, compared with 54,296 at 17th August and 49,370 at 22nd September, 1956.

NETHERLANDS

Provisional figures show that the number of persons wholly unemployed at 31st July, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 40,327, compared with 33,906 at the end of the previous month and 28,680 at the end of July, 1956. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 8,061 at 31st July, compared with 8,081 at the end of June and 7,578 at the end of July, 1956.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in September

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 September resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £181,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 631,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £250 for 10,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected Post Office manipulative grades and workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, hosiery manufacture and the milk distributive trade in England and Wales. Others receiving increases included workers employed in carpet manufacture and the general waste materials reclamation trade. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, affected certain iron and steel workers at a later stage in the month, and a small group of Cumberland iron-ore miners and limestone quarrymen.

Increases for workers in the rank and file manipulative grades in the Post Office ranged from 4s. to 13s. 6d. a week, according to age, occupation and area of employment; these increases were authorised in September with retrospective effect to 1st July. In the iron and steel industry workers received small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. Hosiery manufacturing operatives in the Midlands received a cost-of-living bonus increase of ½d. in the shilling on basic wages. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workpeople engaged in milk distribution in England and Wales were increased by 8s. 6d. a week for men and by 6s. 6d. or 8s. 6d., according to occupation, for women.

For workers employed in carpet manufacture the percentage of basic earnings calculated as cost-of-living bonus was increased by 2½ per cent. Statutory minimum rates in the general waste materials reclamation trade were advanced by 3d. an hour for men and 2½d. for women.

Of the total increase of £181,000, about £91,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £58,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts and the Catering Wages Act; about £26,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £4,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing

bodies established by voluntary agreement; and the remainder resulted from arbitration awards.

Changes in January–September, 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 nine completed months of 1957, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net increases†	Estimated net Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages £
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	133,500	37,500
Mining and Quarrying	411,500	200,200
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	210,000	61,800
Chemicals and Allied Trades	231,000	82,800
Metal Manufacture	224,500	104,700
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods		
Vehicles	2,508,000	1,168,100
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified		
Textiles	562,000	175,300
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	27,000	9,500
Clothing	256,500	99,500
Food, Drink and Tobacco	441,000	175,300
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	210,500	84,300
Paper and Printing	341,000	71,300
Other Manufacturing Industries	119,000	52,300
Building and Contracting	1,245,500	544,900
Gas, Electricity and Water	237,500	117,500
Transport and Communication	1,219,000	767,300
Distributive Trades	1,262,000	427,600
Public Administration	954,000	369,200
Miscellaneous Services	395,000	140,400
Total	10,988,500	4,689,500

In the corresponding months of 1956 there was a net increase of £6,299,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 11,937,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

No changes in hours of labour were reported during the month.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER

(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 (Decreases in italics)
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland .. (8)	2 Sept.	Ironstone mineworkers ..	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.4d. a shift (9s. 7.2d. to 9s. 9.6d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 1.2d. (4s. 9.6d. to 4s. 10.8d.) for boys under 18.
	Cumberland .. (8)	23 Sept.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, decreased‡ by 1d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 7d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 3½d.) for boys.§
	North Lincolnshire	1 Sept.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 2.6d. a shift (7s. 9.6d. to 8s. 0.2d.) for men, by 1.95d. (5s. 10.195d. to 6s. 0.145d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.3d. (3s. 10.8d. to 4s. 0.1d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.72d. a shift (7s. 7.12d. to 7s. 9.84d.) for men, by 2.04d. (5s. 8.34d. to 5s. 10.38d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.36d. (3s. 9.56d. to 3s. 10.92d.) for boys under 18.||
	South and West Durham	2 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen ..	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2d. a shift (7s. 8d. to 7s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 1d. (3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d.) for boys under 18.
Coke and By-Products Manufacture	West Cumberland (9)	23 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen ..	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, decreased‡ by 1d. a shift (8s. 9d. to 8s. 8d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 4½d. to 4s. 4d.) for boys.¶
	Great Britain (35)	Beginning of first full pay week including 11 Mar.**	Workpeople employed at coke oven and by-product plants vested in the National Coal Board	Increases of 1s. 10d. a shift in national grade rates for craftsmen grade 1, of 1s. 9d. for craftsmen grade 2 and for non-craft grades B and C, of 1s. 8d. for non-craft grades D, E and F, of 2s. 4d. a shift in supplementary grade rates for craftsmen grade 1/1, of 2s. 3d. for craftsmen grade 2/2 and non-craft grades BB and CC, and of 2s. 2d. for non-craft grades DD, EE and FF, with consequential increases for pieceworkers and juveniles. National grade rates after change include: craftsmen—grade 1 34s. 10d. a shift, grade 2 32s. 3d., other workers—grade B 33s. 3d., C 31s. 11d., D 31s., E 30s. 2d., F 29s. 4d.

* 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 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.

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

** These increases were agreed in July with retrospective effect to the date shown. The first effective payment was made on the pay day in week including 2nd August.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Coke and By-Products Manufacture (continued)	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)*	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces.	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.6d. a shift (7s. 9.6d. to 8s. 0.2d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.36d. an hour (12.76d. to 13.12d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1.95d. a shift (5s. 10.2d. to 6s. 0.15d.) or by 0.27d. an hour (9.57d. to 9.84d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.3d. a shift (3s. 10.8d. to 4s. 0.1d.) or by 0.18d. an hour (6.38d. to 6.56d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Fat Melting and Bone Degreasing	Great Britain (certain firms)	Pay day in week commencing 26 Aug.	Men, women and juveniles ..	Increases of 6s. 1d. a week in basic rates for male workers 21 and over, of 4s. 2d. for female workers 21 and over, and of varying amounts for younger workers. Basic rates after change: male workers 90s. a week at 16, rising to 157s. 6d. at 21; female workers 86s. 3d. to 116s. 3d.
Gelatine and Glue Manufacture	Great Britain ..	First pay day in Sept.	Men, women and juveniles ..	Increases in minimum rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—day labourers 3s. 6½d. an hour, shift workers, 3-shift system 3s. 10½d., 2-shift system 3s. 9½d.; women on men's work, for first month 2s. 6½d., thereafter 2s. 9d., or, if carrying out men's work in full without assistance or supervision, the full adult male rate; women 21 and over on women's work 2s. 6½d.; youths and boys 1s. 6d. at 15, rising to 3s. 3½d. at 20; girls 1s. 5½d. to 2s. 5d. Rates for London (within a 15-miles radius of Charing Cross) are 1d. an hour higher for adult male workers, and ½d. an hour higher for all other workers.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (42)	1 Sept.	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. 9.6d. to 8s. 0.2d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.36d. an hour (12.76d. to 13.12d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1.95d. a shift (5s. 10.2d. to 6s. 0.15d.) or by 0.27d. an hour (9.57d. to 9.84d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.3d. a shift (3s. 10.8d. to 4s. 0.1d.) or by 0.18d. an hour (6.38d. to 6.56d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland .. (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Sept.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.6d. a shift (7s. 10d. to 8s. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain§ (43)	2 Sept.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.6d. a shift (7s. 9.6d. to 8s. 0.2d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1.95d. (5s. 10.2d. to 6s. 0.15d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1.3d. (3s. 10.8d. to 4s. 0.1d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain|| (43)	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladle-men, furnace helpers, gas producer-men, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.6d. a shift (7s. 9.6d. to 8s. 0.2d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.36d. an hour (12.76d. to 13.12d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 1.95d. a shift (5s. 10.2d. to 6s. 0.15d.) or by 0.27d. an hour (9.57d. to 9.84d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1.3d. a shift (3s. 10.8d. to 4s. 0.1d.) or by 0.18d. an hour (6.38d. to 6.56d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain|| (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain|| ..	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.36d. an hour (12.76d. to 13.12d.) for craftsmen, by 0.27d. (9.57d. to 9.84d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0.18d. (6.38d. to 6.56d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lincs. (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 2.6d. a shift (7s. 9.6d. to 8s. 0.2d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1.95d. (5s. 10.2d. to 6s. 0.15d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1.3d. (3s. 10.8d. to 4s. 0.1d.) for those under 18.
		29 Sept.	do.	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased‡ by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 0.2d. to 7s. 10.9d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.975d. (6s. 0.15d. to 5s. 11.175d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 0.1d. to 3s. 11.45d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland .. (43)	Pay period beginning 2 Sept.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 2.8d. a shift (8s. 3.4d. to 8s. 6.2d.) for men, by 2.1d. (6s. 2.55d. to 6s. 4.65d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.4d. (4s. 1.7d. to 4s. 3.1d.) for boys under 18.
		Pay period beginning 30 Sept.	6-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0.39d. an hour for men, by 0.29d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.19d. for boys under 18.
		Pay period beginning 30 Sept.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased‡ by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 6.2d. to 8s. 4.8d.) for men, by 1.05d. (6s. 4.65d. to 6s. 3.6d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.7d. (4s. 3.1d. to 4s. 2.4d.) for boys under 18.
		Pay period beginning 30 Sept.	6-shift workers	Cost-of-living payment decreased‡ by 0.2d. an hour for men, by 0.15d. for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.1d. for boys under 18.
	South-West Wales (43)	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2d. a shift (6s. 10d. to 7s.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (5s. 1½d. to 5s. 3d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.) for youths under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire¶ (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2.4d. a shift (5s. 10.8d. to 6s. 1.2d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 1.8d. to 7s. 4.2d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 1.2d. (2s. 11.4d. to 3s. 0.6d. or 3s. 6.9d. to 3s. 8.1d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys ..	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2.32d. a shift (7s. 8.22d. to 7s. 10.54d.) for men, by 1.546d. (5s. 1.453d. to 5s. 2.999d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.16d. (3s. 8.95d. to 3s. 10.11d.) for boys.
		18 Aug.	do.	Increases of 8s. a week on basic rates for men, and of 4s. for youths and boys.

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

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

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

§ 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 September—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, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (43)	1 Sept.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2d. a shift (7s. 10d. to 8s.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (5s. 10½d. to 6s.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (3s. 11d. to 4s.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	2 Sept.	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. 9-6d. to 8s. 0-2d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 1-95d. (5s. 10-2d. to 6s. 0-15d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 1-3d. (3s. 10-8d. to 4s. 0-1d.) for those under 18.
Coffin Furniture Manufacture and Cerement-making	Great Britain (241)	13 Sept.	Male and female workers, other than engravers or engravers' assistants :— Coffin furniture section Cerement-making section	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. or 2½d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 or over, of 2d. for youths and boys, of 2½d. for women 21 or over, and of 2d. or 3d., according to age, for girls. General minimum time rates after change : men 21 or over—dressers, planishers (including wheelers), platers, polishers, pressure die casters or stampers grade I 3s. 3d. an hour, grade II 3s. 5½d., grade III 3s. 9½d., gravity die casters, press workers, pressure die casters' assistants, platers' assistants or sprayers 3s. 3d., assemblers, despatchers, packers or warehousemen 3s. 2½d., other workers 3s. 2d.; youths and boys 1s. 8d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 7d. at 20; women 21 or over 2s. 7½d. or 2s. 9½d., according to occupation, girls 1s. 8d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 6d. at 20; piecework basis time rates for male or female workers continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.† Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for women 21 or over, and of 2d. or 3d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 2½d. for men 21 or over, and of 2d. or 3d., according to age, for girls. General minimum time rates after change : 1s. 8d. an hour at under 16 rising to 2s. 7½d. at 21 or over; pinkers or choppers 10 per cent. above these rates; piecework basis time rates continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.†
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture	Birmingham district (63)	26 Aug.‡	Adult male and female workers	New minimum daywork rates fixed resulting in increases of 3½d. an hour for male workers, and of 2d. for female workers. Minimum daywork rates after change, inclusive of flat-rate bonus, include : men—stock fitters (1st class) 4s. 5½d. an hour, blacksmiths, brass bedstead makers (1st class), frame setters, polishers, stock fitters (2nd class) 4s. 2½d., casters 4s. 0½d., black and brass compo men, chippers, packers (skilled) 4s. 0½d., welders 4s., cupola men (1st class) 3s. 11½d., benders, cutters-off and filers, drillers and angle preparers, warehousemen (fitters-up) 3s. 11½d., grinders 3s. 10½d., cupola men (back men) 3s. 8½d., labourers 3s. 8½d., women skilled workers—painters and wrappers 2s. 1½d., lacquerers and colour painters 2s. 2½d., sprayers 2s. 3½d., transferers 2s. 3½d.; semi-skilled over 18—after 6 months' experience 1s. 11½d., after 12 months' experience 2s. 0½d.
Silver and Electro-Plate Trade	Sheffield (73)	15 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum daily rates of 2½d. an hour for skilled men 21 and over, of 2d. for women 21 and over, of 1½d. for female workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates after change include : men 21 and over, class A 3s. 10½d. an hour, class B 3s. 4½d., class C 3s. 3½d.; women 21 and over employed on production 2s. 2½d., on warehouse work 2s. 0½d.
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (74)	Beginning of first full pay week in Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.) for men 21 and over, of ¾d. (10½d. to 11½d.) 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. 3d., qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1d., labourers and porters 3s. 11½d., 3s. 10d.; 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.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Sept.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased** by 2½ per cent. (60 to 62½ per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include : men 21 and over 151s. 2d. a week, women 20 and over 100s. 9d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands†† (92)	First pay day in Sept.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by ½d. in the shilling (7d. to 7½d.) on basic wages.
	Scotland (except Hawick) (93)	First full pay week in Sept.	Male and female timeworkers	Bonus increased* by 3s. 10d. a week for adult male workers, by 2s. 7d. for adult female timeworkers, and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of bonus : male workers 61s. 9d. a week at 15, rising to 151s. 6d. at 21 and over; female workers 52s. 6d. at 15, rising to 102s. 3d. at 18 and over.
	Hawick (93)	Pay day in week ending 6 Sept.	Female pieceworkers	Bonus (or flat-rate addition) increased* by 2s. 11d. (23s. 4d. to 26s. 3d.).
			Men, women and juveniles	Increase* of 7½ per cent. (102½ to 110 per cent.) in the percentage bonus on adult basic rates, resulting in minimum increases of 3s. 11d. a week for journeymen and 2s. 8d. for journeymen, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of percentage bonus of 110 per cent. on basic rates and the flat-rate bonus of 50s. 6d. for men and 36s. for women : journeymen 160s. 9d., journeymen 110s. 10d.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (94)	First pay day in Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased** from 60 to 62½ per cent. on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. and £4 10s. increased from 50 to 52½ per cent. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include : general minimum rate for male workers 21 and over 151s. 2d. a week, dry beamers, packers, back sizers and starchers, card men (Jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 160s. 11d., wet beamers and dressers with 12 months' experience 177s. 2d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 160s. 11d., 169s. or 177s. 2d., according to width of machine; general minimum rate for female workers 20 and over 100s. 9d., card cutters with 18 months' experience 115s. 5d.
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts)††† (100)	First pay day in Sept.	Male and female workers	Increase* of 1 per cent. (6 to 7 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Asbestos Textile Manufacture	Great Britain (101)	20 May§§	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 4½d. or 3½d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, of 2d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include : textile workers—men 21 and over 3s. 8½d. an hour, women 18 and over 2s. 8½d.; non-textile workers—men 3s. 5½d., women 2s. 7½d. or 2s. 6½d., according to district.

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

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 354 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ Including Smethwick, Brierley Hill, Dudley, Wednesbury, Sowerby Bridge and Keighley.

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

|| 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 Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Roller Leather Manufacture	Great Britain (105)	First pay week beginning on or after 26 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum basic time rates for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; adult pieceworkers to receive 1½d. an hour as further addition to their existing bonus with proportional increases for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for dayworkers include : men 21 and over—skilled 3s. 9½d. an hour, semi-skilled (wet) 3s. 6½d., (dry) 3s. 6d.; women 20 and over 2s. 9d.
Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Trade	Great Britain (242)	27 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4d. an hour for male workers 19 or over, of 2½d. or 3d., according to age, for those under 19, of 2½d. for female workers 17 or over, and of 2½d. for those under 17. General minimum time rates after change : male workers 1s. an hour at under 15½, rising to 3s. at 21 or over; female workers 1s. at 15, rising to 2s. 0½d. at 18 (workers who enter the trade at 18 receive 1s. 11½d. for the first 6 months).*
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Harwood, Rochdale, Chorley, Blackburn and the Fylde coast	First making-up day in Sept.	Shoe and slipper operatives :— Dayworkers Pieceworkers	Increases of 5s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 and over, of 4s. for women 20½ 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 (157s. for first 6 months for workers entering the trade for the first time at 21 and over); female workers 76s. at 15, rising to 129s. 8d. at 20½ (123s. for first 6 months for workers entering the trade for the first time at 20½ and over). Increase of 3½ per cent. (37½ to 41½ per cent.) in the percentage addition to piecework rates.
Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving	Northern Ireland (130) (244)	25 Sept.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 or over, of 1½d. for women 18 or over, of ¾d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ¾d. or 1d. for girls; increases of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers. Rates after change : general minimum time rates—men 21 or over 3s. 2½d. an hour, women 18 or over 2s. 2½d., youths and boys 1s. at under 15, rising to 2s. 7½d. at 20 and under 21, girls 1s. at under 15, rising to 1s. 8d. at 17 and under 18; piecework basis time rates—male workers 3s. 4½d., female workers 2s. 3½d.†
Sawmilling	Widnes (140)	10 June	Sawmill labourers	Increase of 2d. an hour (3s. 4½d. to 3s. 6½d.).
Fencing Industry	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 23 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the fence manufacturing section of the industry	Increases of 3d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 2½d. for women 18 and over, of 2d. or 3d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 2d. for girls. Introduction of an additional grade of worker to be known as chestnut fence makers. Minimum rates after change include : men 21 and over—London area (20 miles radius from Charing Cross), machinists, sawyers and carpenters 4s. 3d. an hour, labourers 3s. 8½d., Provincial area, machinists, sawyers and carpenters 4s. 1d., cleavers 3s. 8½d., labourers 3s. 6½d.; women 18 and over 2s. 11d.; men 21 and over, chestnut fence makers 3s. 7½d.
Window Blind Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week commencing after 28 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.) for men 21 and over, of ¾d. (10½d. to 11½d.) 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. 3d., qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1d., labourers and porters 3s. 11½d., 3s. 10d.; 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.
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (145)	First pay day following 2 Sept.	Dayworkers Pieceworkers	Increases in national minimum daywork rates of 1d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen : London 4s. 6½d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 5½d. Increase of 4 per cent. (116 to 120 per cent.) in the piecework plussage.¶
Ladders, Trucks, etc., Manufacture	England and Wales	First full pay period following 5 Sept.	Adult male craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change : men 21 and over—woodworkers, wood machinists and painters (coach), London and Liverpool 4s. 4½d. an hour, Provincial 4s. 3½d., labourers 3s. 10½d., 3s. 9½d.
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain (243)	18 Sept.	Timeworkers Pieceworkers and workers on systems of payment-by-results	Increases of 2½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 or over, of 2d. for women 21 or over, of 1½d. to 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1d. to 1½d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change : men 21 or over 3s. 5d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 4½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 10½d. at 20; women 21 or over 2s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 3½d. at 20.** Increases in minimum aggregate remuneration of 2½d. an hour for men 21 or over, of 2d. for women 21 or over, of 1½d. to 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1d. to 1½d. for girls. Minimum aggregate remuneration after change : men 21 or over 4s. 0½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 7½d. at under 16, rising to 3s. 4½d. at 20; women 21 or over 2s. 11d., girls 1s. 4½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 8½d. at 20.**
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in Sept.	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 (55s. to 56s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (36s. 8d. to 37s. 8d.) for younger workers.
	United Kingdom	do.	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 (57s. 6d. to 59s.) for workers 21 and over, and by 1s. (37s. 4d. to 38s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 29 Aug.	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 (9s. 6d. to 11s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.) for younger workers.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 386 of this GAZETTE.

† 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.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 387 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.

¶ Piecework rates to be calculated by adding at least 50 per cent. to existing basic piecework prices before the addition of the current piecework plussage.

** These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 386 of this GAZETTE. The minimum rates quoted above have been in operation since May, 1957, under an agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry.

†† 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.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay period following 26 Aug.	Workpeople employed as print block, roller and stamp cutters	Increases of 11s. 3d. a week for skilled craftsmen, of 9s. 4½d. for semi-skilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 196s. 10½d. a week, semi-skilled workers 155s. 7½d., apprentices 75s. 11½d. at 16, rising to 147s. 2½d. at 20.
Post Office	United Kingdom (194-195)	1 July*	Manipulative grades (including postmen, postmen higher grade, postwomen and women covering posts proper to postmen higher grade, telegraphists, telephonists, postal and telegraph officers, radio operators, etc.)	Increases ranging from 4s. to 13s. 6d. a week, according to age, occupation and area of employment. Rates after change for men and women in the main manipulative rank and file grades include: men—postmen, London 181s. 6d. a week at 21, rising to 205s. at 24, then by one further increment to 213s., Intermediate areas 175s. 6d. to 198s., then to 206s., Provincial areas 169s. 6d. to 191s., then to 199s.; postmen higher grade 184s. 6d., rising to 244s. 6d., 178s. 6d. to 226s. 6d., 172s. 6d. to 228s. 6d.; telegraphists 160s. 6d. at 21, rising to 194s. at 25 then to a maximum of 233s. 6d., 154s. 6d. to 187s., then to 225s. 6d., 148s. 6d. to 180s., then to 217s. 6d.; telephonists 159s. 6d. at 21, rising to 190s. 6d. at 25 then to a maximum of 223s. 6d., 154s. 6d. to 183s. 6d. then to 216s. 6d., 149s. 6d. to 176s. 6d. then to 209s. 6d.; postal and telegraph officers 159s. at 21, rising to 199s. 6d. at 25 then to a maximum of 278s., 154s. to 192s. 6d. then to 270s., 149s. to 185s. 6d. then to 262s.; radio operators, Class I £525 a year at 21, rising to £630 at 25 then to a maximum of £780, £508 then to £757, £490 to £590 then to £734, Class II 190s. a week to 220s., then to 253s., 184s. to 213s., then to 245s., 178s. to 206s., then to 237s.; women—postwomen, London 169s. a week at 21, rising to 186s. at 24 then to a maximum of 193s., Intermediate areas 163s. to 180s., then to 186s., Provincial areas 157s. to 174s., then to 179s., women covering posts proper to postmen higher grade 173s., minimum, rising to a maximum of 210s., 167s. to 203s., 161s. to 196s.; telegraphists 156s. at 21, rising to 186s. at 25 then to a maximum of 208s., 151s. to 180s., then to 202s., 146s. to 174s., then to 195s.; telephonists 155s. at 21, rising to 182s. at 25 then to a maximum of 202s., 150s. to 176s., then to 195s., 145s. to 170s., then to 188s.; postal and telegraph officers 151s. at 21, rising to 185s. at 25 then to a maximum of 245s., 146s. to 179s., then to 237s., 141s. to 173s., then to 229s.
General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade	Great Britain (212) (241)	27 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 or over, of 1d. to 3d. according to age, for youths and boys, of 2½d. for women 18 or over and for female late entrants, and of 1d. to 2½d. for girls; increase of 2½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 1s. 1d. an hour at under 16 rising to 3s. 1½d. at 21 or over; female workers 1s. 1d. at under 16 rising to 2s. 2d. or 2s. 3½d., according to occupation, at 18 or over, late entrants 2s. or 2s. 1½d., according to occupation, during the first 3 months of employment, and 2s. 0½d. or 2s. 2d. during the second 3 months; piecework basis time rates for female workers 2s. 3d. or 2s. 4½d., according to occupation.†
Milk Distribution	England and Wales (202) (242)	8 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 8s. 6d. a week for men 21 or over, of 8s. 6d. to 12s., according to age, occupation and area, for youths 18 and under 21, of 7s. 6d. to 25s. for boys, of 6s. 6d. or 8s. 6d., according to occupation, for women 21 or over, and of 2s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: male workers—foremen, area A 159s. 6d. a week, area B 165s., area C 171s. 6d., sterilizers 21 or over 155s., 158s., 162s., clerks, A 66s. 6d. at under 16 rising to 155s. at 21 or over, B 66s. 6d. to 158s., C 71s. 6d. to 162s., roundsmen, A 83s. at under 18 (previously the lowest rate was payable at under 16) to 150s. 6d., B 87s. to 153s., C 94s. to 157s., shop assistants, assistant roundsmen, pasteurizers, assistant sterilizers, other workers, A 66s. at under 16 rising to 150s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 67s. 6d. to 153s., C 70s. 6d. to 157s.; female workers—roundswomen, A 76s. 6d. at under 18 to 137s. at 21 or over, B 77s. 6d. to 138s. 9d., C 86s. 6d. to 144s. 6d., clerks, A 59s. at under 16 to 113s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 60s. to 114s., C 63s. 6d. to 120s. 6d., other workers, A 58s. to 114s., B 60s. to 115s. 6d., C 62s. 6d. to 119s. 6d.‡
Fire Services	Great Britain (221)	28 June||	Whole-time officers and other ranks (male) employed by Fire Brigades	Increases of 8s. a week for weekly-paid staff, and of £25 to £30 a year for salaried staff. Rates after change include: firemen (19 and over in England and Wales and 20 and over in Scotland) 200s. a week in first year, rising by annual increments of 6s. to 230s., then by two further (long-service) increments of 7s. 6d. to 237s. 6d. after 9 years, and 245s. after 14 years; leading firemen 246s. on appointment, rising to 256s. after 1 year; sub-officers 260s. on appointment, rising by annual increments of 10s. to 280s. All these rates are increased by 17s. 6d. a week, or £43 10s. a year for members of brigades stationed within the administrative County of London, and by 10s. a week or £26 a year when stationed outside the administrative County of London, but within the Metropolitan Police District.
Theatres and Music Halls	Great Britain	First full pay period following 2 Sept.	Workpeople employed in certain theatres and music halls** — London suburban .. Provincial theatres in England and Wales .. Scottish theatres ..	Increases in minimum rates of 12s. a week for full-time workers, of 9s. for performance staff employed in twice-nightly theatres and 6s. for those in once-nightly theatres, and of 3d. an hour for cleaners and casual workers. Rates after change include: heads of departments 202s. a week, stage daymen 146s. (plus 15s. bonus), firemen 146s., front of house daymen, chief bill inspectors and cellarmen 143s. 6d. (plus 12s. 6d. bonus), hall keepers 142s. 6d., box office (chiefs) 137s., (assistants) 112s., head cleaners 75s. 6d., cleaners 70s. 6d., casual workers 3s. 6d. an hour. Increases in minimum rates of 12s. a week for full-time workers, of 9s. for performance staff employed in twice-nightly theatres and 6s. for those in once-nightly theatres, and of 3d. an hour for cleaners and casual workers. Rates after change include: stage managers, chief electricians class A and B theatres 202s. a week, class C 178s., class D 164s. 6d., head cellarmen class A only 152s. (plus 15s. bonus), stage daymen A 142s., B 141s., (plus 15s. bonus in each case), C 136s., D 129s., front of house and other daymen A 139s. 6d., B 138s. 6d. (plus 12s. 6d. bonus in each case), C 133s. 6d., D 126s. 6d., cellarmen and bill inspectors A only 139s. 6d. (plus 12s. 6d. bonus), box office chiefs A 137s., B 124s. 6d., C 109s. 6d., D 102s., assistants A and B 112s., C 103s. 6d., D 97s., head cleaners A and B 77s. 6d., C 74s., D 70s., cleaners A and B 72s. 6d., C 69s., D 65s., other adult females (full-time) B 109s. 6d., C 102s., D 94s. 6d., casual workers A and B 3s. 6d. an hour, C 3s. 1d., D 3s. Increases in minimum rates of 12s. a week for full-time workers, of 9s. for performance staff employed in twice-nightly theatres and 6s. for those in once-nightly theatres, and of 3d. an hour for cleaners and casual workers. Rates after change include: stage managers and chief electricians grade AA theatres 203s. a week, grade A 202s., head cellarmen 150s. 6d., 149s. 6d. (plus 15s. bonus in each case), bill inspectors 147s., 144s. 6d. (plus 12s. 6d. bonus in each case), assistant electricians 21 and over and stage daymen 146s., 144s. 6d. (plus 15s. bonus in each case), front of house daymen, billmen, civilian firemen and cellarmen 143s. 6d., 142s. (plus 12s. 6d. bonus in each case), box office chiefs 137s., assistants 112s., head cleaners 78s. 6d., cleaners 73s. 6d., casual workers 3s. 6d. an hour.

* These increases were authorised in September with retrospective effect to the date shown.

† Revised stage 3 scales for equal pay for men and women re-calculated from 1st July.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 386 of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 354 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

|| These increases were authorised in August with retrospective effect to the date shown.

** These scales or rates of pay are set out in Regulations made under the Fire Services Act, 1947, and the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act, 1956. See page 355 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

*** The theatres and music halls concerned are those scheduled in the agreement between the Theatrical Managers' Association Ltd., and the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during September—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Licensed Non-Residential Establishments	Great Britain (238) (242)	29 Sept.	Managers, managers, relief managers and managers, club stewards and stewardesses	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 11s. 6d. a week for managers and club stewards and 9s. for managers and stewardesses, where the employer does not supply accommodation, and of 10s. and 7s. 6d., respectively, where the employer provides accommodation; increases of 11s. 6d. for relief managers and 9s. for relief managers whether the employer provides accommodation or not. Minimum rates after change: where the employer does not supply accommodation—managers 181s. 6d. to 301s. 6d. a week, according to category, managers 155s. to 251s., club stewards 161s. to 291s., stewardesses 137s. to 241s.; where the employer provides accommodation the weekly rate is 33s. a week less (previously 31s. 6d. less) for managers and managers, 32s. less (previously 30s. 6d. less) for club stewards, and 31s. 6d. less (previously 30s.) for stewardesses; relief managers 164s., relief managers 135s. 6d.*

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 387 of this GAZETTE.

Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 30th SEPTEMBER, 1957
(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services	..	..	111
Manufacturing Industries only	..	..	112

At 30th September, 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, both figures being the same as at the end of August.

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.

I—All Industries and Services

Year	All Workers											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	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	111.2	110.4	112.3	111.1
August	111.4	111.0	112.6	111.4
September	111.5(-)	111.1	112.7	111.5(-)

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 last month's issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between

II—Manufacturing Industries only

Year	All Workers											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	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	107.0
April	107.5(-)	108.0	108.6	107.6
May	110.9	110.1	111.1	110.7
June	111.0	110.1	111.2	110.9
July	111.4	110.4	111.7	111.2
August	111.9	111.1	112.3	111.7
September	111.9	111.2	112.3	111.8

April, 1956, and 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.

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Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN SEPTEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 249. In addition, 11 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during September in these 260 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 42,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during September at the establishments concerned was about 116,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages 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 ..	—	192	192	22,100	38,000
Vehicles ..	1	5	6	9,700	39,000
Transport, etc. ..	—	8	8	2,400	6,000
All remaining industries and services ..	10	44	54	7,400	33,000
Total, September, 1957	11	249	260	41,600	116,000
<i>Total, August, 1957 ..</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>51,100</i>	<i>206,000</i>
<i>Total, September, 1956</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>43,200</i>	<i>225,000</i>

Of the total of 116,000 days lost in September, 75,000 were lost by 37,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 30,300 were directly involved and 6,900 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 September also included 41,000 days lost by 4,400 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 238 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during September, 123, directly involving 6,200 workers, lasted not more than one day; 58, directly involving 9,700 workers, lasted two days; 16, directly involving 4,600 workers, lasted three days; 29, directly involving 7,700 workers, lasted four to six days; and 12, directly involving 1,500 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 249 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in September, 35, directly involving 6,300 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 84, directly involving 8,900 workers, on other wage questions; 12, directly involving 1,200 workers, on questions as to working hours; 25, directly involving 6,100 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular

classes or persons; 87, directly involving 6,400 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 1,400 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST NINE 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 nine months of 1957 and 1956:—

Industry Group	January to September, 1957			January to September, 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 ..	3	800	5,000	1	100	‡
Coal Mining ..	1,678	200,700†	412,000	1,552	176,900†	367,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	2	‡	‡	2	‡	1,000
Treatment of Non-Metallic Minerals ..	9	4,700	25,000	7	300	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	1	100	‡	6	800	5,000
Metal Manufacturing ..	33	57,100	433,000	41	19,300	230,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	58	187,300	2,316,000	61	45,900	278,000
Engineering ..	50	421,100	2,695,000	63	32,400	68,000
Vehicles ..	50	146,800	811,000	44	78,900	318,000
Other Metal Industries ..	22	35,900	228,000	7	1,500	5,000
Textiles ..	24	5,300	36,000	22	3,200	26,000
Leather, etc. ..	1	200	‡	1	100	‡
Clothing ..	8	3,200	7,000	4	2,200	1,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	12	2,200	4,000	1	1,000	1,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	13	1,600	5,000	8	2,500	3,000
Paper and Printing ..	2	200	1,000	2	16,400	371,000
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	9	6,600	33,000	8	3,900	16,000
Building and Contracting ..	87	12,100	63,000	82	9,900	62,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	1	100	1,000	4	2,600	4,000
Transport, etc. ..	94	158,300	981,000	66	13,200	25,000
Distributive Trades ..	12	4,400	89,000	9	3,100	5,000
Other Services ..	10	1,000	8,000	6	700	1,000
Total ..	2,165§	1,249,700	8,153,000	1,990†	414,900†	1,788,000

The number of days lost in the period January to September, 1957, through stoppages which began in that period was 8,139,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 1,246,800. 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 STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER

Industry, Occupations† and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly‡	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—East Wemyss, Fife (one colliery)	2,780	—	12 Sept.	14 Sept.**	Dismissal of five preparatory workers for faulty work	Work resumed.
VEHICLES:— Draughtsmen, supervisory grades and other workers employed in aircraft manufacture—various districts in Great Britain (one group of companies)	2,990††	—	29 July	4 Oct.	Breakdown of negotiations in connection with claims for an additional week of paid annual holiday	Work resumed following appointment by the Minister of Labour and National Service of a committee to inquire into and report upon the circumstances in which the agreed procedures of the engineering industry were not fully utilised (see page 360 of this GAZETTE).
Workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Cowley, Oxford (one firm)	560	2,890	18 Sept.	19 Sept.	To secure 100 per cent. trade union membership	Work resumed.
DOCKERS:— Crane drivers, dock labourers and checkers—Manchester	200	1,210	26 Sept.	28 Sept.	The suspension for three days of a crane driver who disregarded an instruction to work overtime	Work resumed.

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

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1957 was approximately 157,000, and in the corresponding period in 1956 was approximately 138,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 1,155,000 and 347,000.

‡ 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.

** The stoppage ended on the night shift of 13th/14th September.

††† About 320 workers were originally involved in the stoppage; from 16th September the number increased to about 1,300 and by 23rd September some 2,990 workers were involved.

Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 17th SEPTEMBER, 1957

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

At 17th September, 1957, the retail prices index was 106 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 13th August, compared with 102 at 18th September, 1956.

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 17th SEPTEMBER, 1957

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

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

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 17th SEPTEMBER, 1957		WEIGHT
	(17th January, 1956 = 100)	(17th January, 1956 = 100)	
I. Food ..	104.8	350	
II. Alcoholic drink ..	104.7	71	
III. Tobacco ..	107.8	80	
IV. Housing ..	110.5	87	
V. Fuel and light ..	109.2	55	
VI. Durable household goods ..	100.7	66	
VII. Clothing and footwear ..	102.7	106	
VIII. Transport and vehicles ..	110.1	68	
IX. Miscellaneous goods ..	107.2	59	
X. Services ..	110.8	58	
All items ..	106.1	1,000	

The "all items" index figure at 17th September was therefore 106.1, taken as 106.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

Between 13th August and 17th September there were marked reductions in the average prices of eggs, potatoes, apples and carrots. These changes were partly offset by increases in the average prices of bacon and fish. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about 2 per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 105 at 17th September, compared with 107 at 13th August.

Tobacco

During the period under review the average level of prices of cigarettes and pipe tobacco rose by nearly 2½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 108 at 17th September, compared with 105 at 13th August.

Fuel and Light

Between 13th August and 17th September there were increases in the charges for gas in most areas. There were also increases in the charges for electricity and in the prices of coke in some areas. For the fuel and light group, taken as a whole, the average level of prices and charges rose by about one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 109 at 17th September, compared with 108 at 13th August.

Clothing and Footwear

During the period under review there were increases in the average prices of most articles of men's and children's clothing and women's outer clothing. The effect of these increases was to raise the average level of clothing and footwear prices, taken as a whole, by nearly one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 103 at 17th September, compared with 102 at 13th August.

Transport and Vehicles

A general increase in rail fares took effect between 13th August and 17th September, and there were also increases in road passenger transport fares in London and some other areas. For the transport and vehicles group as a whole the average level of prices and charges rose by nearly one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 110 at 17th September, compared with 109 at 13th August.

Services

The only important change in this group between 13th August and 17th September was a rise in the average level of charges for admission to cinemas. For the services group as a whole the average level of charges rose by about 1½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 111 at 17th September, compared with 109 at 13th August.

Other Groups

In the four remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, housing, durable household goods, 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, 111, 101, and 107, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO SEPTEMBER, 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	103	103	103	103
1957	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	106	106	—	—	—

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise(+) or Fall(−) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium	1953 = 100			
All Items ..	July, 1957	107	+ 1	+ 3
Food ..	" "	108	+ 2	+ 4
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100			
All Items ..	Aug., 1957	116	Nil	+ 3
Food ..	" "	123	— 1	+ 5
Irish Republic	Aug., 1947 = 100†			
All Items ..	Aug., 1957	143	+ 5‡	+ 8
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100			
All Items ..	July, 1957	63.74	+ 0.39	+ 0.89
Food ..	" "	73.63	+ 0.58	— 0.42
Netherlands	1951 = 100			
All Items ..	Aug., 1957	123	+ 2	+ 15
Food ..	" "	124	— 2	+ 9
Norway	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	July, 1957	152	— 1	+ 1
Food ..	" "	166	— 3	— 9
Sweden	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	June, 1957	145	+ 1	+ 6
Food ..	" "	157	+ 2	+ 1
Switzerland	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items ..	July, 1957	178.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.9
Food ..	" "	195.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.0
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Aug., 1957	122.6	+ 0.7	+ 3.5
Food ..	" "	120.2	+ 2.0	+ 4.3
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100			
All Items ..	July, 1957	103.6	+ 0.5	+ 4.4
Food ..	" "	105.70	+ 0.32	+ 4.10
India*	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	July, 1957‡	112	+ 1	+ 5
Food ..	" "	113	+ 2	+ 6
Japan	1951 = 100			
All Items ..	June, 1957	122.8	— 0.6	+ 4.0
Food ..	" "	118.7	— 1.1	+ 4.0
New Zealand	1955 = 1,000			
All Items ..	June, 1957	1,056	+ 15‡	+ 29
Food ..	" "	1,057	+ 32‡	+ 14
United States	1947.49 = 100			
All Items ..	July, 1957	120.8	+ 0.6	+ 3.8
Food ..	" "	117.4	+ 1.2	+ 2.6

* 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 Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, services, and household, etc., items). The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas.

† A figure for "Food" is not available on this base. On base August, 1953 = 100 it was 114.7 at August, 1957.

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

§ 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 September the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued eight awards, Nos. 1019 to 1026.* Three of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1019 (2nd September).—*Parties*: Members of the Theatrical Managers' Association, and members of the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees in their employment. *Claim*: For a substantial increase in the existing basic rates. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the wages of the workers concerned should be increased by the following flat-rate amounts:—Full-time employees 12s. a week; Performance staff—Once nightly theatres 6s. a week, Twice nightly theatres 9s. a week; Casual employees 3d. an hour.

Award No. 1020 (5th September).—*Parties*: Members of the Truck and Ladder Manufacturers Association, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists and the National Union of Vehicle Builders in their employment. *Claim*: For a substantial increase in wages. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 1½d. an hour.

Award No. 1022 (10th September).—*Parties*: Members of Associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the National Union of Scalemakers in their employment. *Claim*: For a substantial increase in wages to service adjusters engaged on contracts and/or repairs. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the differential rates at present paid over the district rate for skilled engineering fitters should be increased by 3d. an hour for Grade A1 men and by 2d. an hour for Grade A2 men.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During September the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued one award, which did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

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

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During September the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2661 and 2662, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2661 (3rd September).—*Parties*: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Railway Workshop Supervisory Staff National Council. *Claim*: That the standard 44-hour working week for British Railways Workshop Supervisory Staffs be reduced to 42 hours without loss of pay. *Award*: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2662 (16th September).—*Parties*: London County Council Staff Association and London County Council. *Claim*: For increase in salary scales of social workers. *Award*: The Court found and awarded:—

(1) That, as from 1st March, 1957, and without prejudice to the continuance of the payment of allowances to officers at present in receipt thereof, the basic salary scales of pay for the existing Social Worker grades IV, V and VI shall be:—

	Minimum	Maximum
Grade IV	£ 550	£ 735
Grade V	550	805
Grade VI	700	880

(2) (a) That, as from and including 1st July, 1957, the then current Social Worker grades I, IA, II, III, IV, V and VI shall be replaced by six grades the basic scales of which shall be as follows:—

* See footnote * in second column on next page.

	Minimum	Maximum
Grade I	£ 375	£ 475
Grade II	400	535
Grade III	425	625
Grade IV	550	770
Grade V	725	900
Grade VI	840	1,000

(b) That the new basic scales above set out are without prejudice (i) to the question as to whether any, and if so what, allowances over and above the basic scales shall be payable and the officers to whom any such payment shall be made, and (ii) to whether any, and if so what, efficiency barrier shall be provided in respect of any particular grade.

(3) That the allocation of posts to the respective grades in sub-paragraph (2) above and the question of the establishment of any efficiency barrier or barriers shall be the subject of negotiation between the parties and, in the event of failure to agree within two months from the date of the award either party shall be at liberty to report such failure to the Court and the Court will, after hearing the parties, determine the dispute.

(4) That all basic scales in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) above shall be subject to the 41 per cent. addition operating at the date of the hearing; and that in the case of the basic scales in sub-paragraph (2) above there shall be such further addition as may be conceded, arising from the recommendation which the Court were informed by the Official Side had been made to the Council.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During September there were no appointments of Single Arbitrators or ad hoc Boards of Arbitration under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

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

Fur Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Z.(74), dated 20th September, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal B.P.(46), dated 27th September, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

The Wages Regulation (Rubber Manufacturing) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1576 (R.U.(46))), dated 3rd September and effective from 18th September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and rates for piecework and systems of payment by results for male and female workers.—See page 381.

The Wages Regulation (General Waste Materials Reclamation) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1623 (D.B.(52))), dated 12th September and effective from 27th September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piecework basis time rates for female workers.—See page 382.

The Wages Regulation (Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1624 (O.F.(26))), dated 12th September and effective from 27th September. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.—See page 381.

The Wages Regulation (Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1659 (O.(86))), dated 19th September and effective from 4th October. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

* See footnote * in second column on next page.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during September.

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (N.I.F. (N.53)), dated 13th September and effective on and from 25th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.—See page 381.

The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (N.I.R.H. (N.18)), dated 16th September and effective on and from 1st October. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male workers in the trade.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during September.

Wages Regulation Orders

During September the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Board concerned:—

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1622 (L.N.R.(44))), dated 12th September and effective from 29th September. This Order prescribes revised weekly remuneration for managers, relief managers, relief manageresses, club stewards and club stewardesses.—See page 383.

The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1658 (I.S.C.(29))), dated 19th September and effective from 14th October. This Order prescribes revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers, and amends the provisions relating to apprentice cooks.

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 (Rubber Manufacturing) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1576; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 3rd September; **The Wages Regulation (General Waste Materials Reclamation) (Amendment) Order, 1957** (S.I. 1957 No. 1623), dated 12th September; **The Wages Regulation (Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower) (Amendment) Order, 1957** (S.I. 1957 No. 1624), dated 12th September; **The Wages Regulation (Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares) (Amendment) Order, 1957** (S.I. 1957 No. 1659; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 19th September. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 386.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1622), dated 12th September; **The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) (Amendment) Order, 1957** (S.I. 1957 No. 1658), dated 19th September. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See above on this page.

The Baking Industry Exemption (No. 2) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1699; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 25th September by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954. The Order provides that the restrictions on night work in the baking industry imposed by the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954, shall not apply in relation to bakery workers covered by the agreement referred to in Article 2 of the Order. The agreement referred to is the national working agreement dated 26th March, 1957, made between the Scottish Association of Master Bakers, the Co-operative Union, Limited (Scottish Section), the Wholesale and Retail Bakers of Scotland and the Scottish Union of Bakers and Allied Workers, and superseding the agreement referred to in the Baking Industry Exemption (No. 1) Order, 1957 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 286), which is revoked.

(i) **The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957** (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1957 No. 161), dated 25th July; (ii) **The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957** (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 169), dated 2nd August. These Regulations were made (i) by the National Insurance Joint Authority, and (ii) by

* See footnote * in next column.

the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, pages 288 and 289).

The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 166), dated 1st August; **The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957** (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 173; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 1st August; **The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957** (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 174), dated 1st August; **The National Insurance (Married Women) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957** (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 175; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 1st August; **The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957** (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 179), dated 9th August; **The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957** (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 182; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 2nd August. These Regulations were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, pages 288 and 290, and page 333 of last month's issue).

(i) **The National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957** (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 160; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 29th July; (ii) **The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957** (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 168; price 4d. (6d.)), dated 1st August; (iii) **The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Beneficiaries and Other Persons) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957** (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 180; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 2nd August; (iv) **The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957** (S.R. & O. 1957 No. 181; price 6d. (8d.)), dated 2nd August. These Regulations were made (i) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, (ii) by the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, and (iii) and (iv) by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1957. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, pages 289 and 290).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers, New Series: (i) No. 80, *Police*. Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.). (ii) No. 81, *Forestry*. Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Coal Mining.—Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the second quarter of 1957. National Coal Board. Price 5d. (7d.).—See page 360.

History of the Second World War.—United Kingdom Civil Series. (i) *Manpower. A Study of War-Time Policy and Administration*. (By H. M. D. Parker.) Price 40s. (41s. 6d.). (ii) *Labour in the Munitions Industries*. (By P. Inman.) Price 35s. (36s. 6d.).—See page 360.

* 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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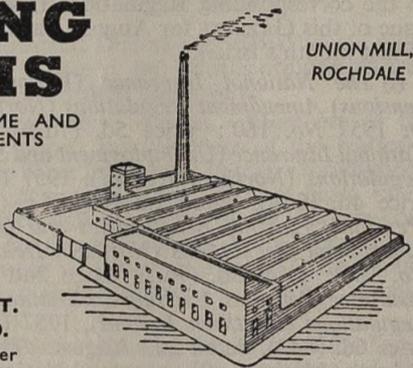
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