



# Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LXV, No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1957  
Published monthly by H.M. Stationery OfficePRICE 1s. 9d. NET  
Annual subscription 23s. 0d.  
including postage

## CONTENTS

	Page		Page
<i>Special Articles :</i>		<i>Special Articles—continued :</i>	
Household Expenditure : Report on the Enquiry of 1953-54	389	(Commencement) (No. 3) Order, 1957 ; Proposed Changes	
Summary of Monthly Statistics	392	Affecting Classification and Contribution Rules ; Changes	
Co-operative Societies : Statistics for 1956	392	in Provisions for Payment of Death Grant ; Social	
National Service : Call-up and deferment of 1932-1938		Security Agreement between United Kingdom and Israel	397
Classes	394	International Labour Organisation : 137th Session of	
De Havilland Companies : Report of Inquiry into Negotiat-		Governing Body ; Asian Regional Conference	398
ing Procedures	394	Labour Overseas : Germany, Employed Population in	
Agricultural Wages in England and Wales	395	1956-57	399
Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954	395	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.	400
Training Within Industry : Job Safety Training for Super-		WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	410
visors	396	MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS	418
Tenth Annual Report of Advisory Council on Scientific		ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.	420
Policy	396	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	422
National Insurance, etc. : Increases in Pensions, Benefits		OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	422
and Contributions ; National Insurance Act, 1957			

Where appropriate, lists of items under the headings shown in CAPITALS will be found on the pages indicated.

## Household Expenditure: Report on the Enquiry of 1953-54

**B**EFORE 1953 there had been no large-scale enquiry into household expenditure in Great Britain since the enquiry made in 1937-38. In 1951 the Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended that an enquiry into household expenditure should be held as soon as possible, primarily to collect information to serve as a basis for a new price index. The enquiry took place in 1953-54 when 12,911 households—10,448 in England, 688 in Wales, 1,356 in Scotland and 419 in Northern Ireland—completed details of their expenditure about which the Ministry of Labour and National Service have now issued a comprehensive Report.\*

In 1955 the Advisory Committee examined the results of the enquiry, and a new Index of Retail Prices was introduced as from January, 1956, based on their recommendations. The "weights" used for the index were derived from the expenditure details of 11,638 households out of the 12,911 whose records had been analysed, adjusted for changes in prices between 1953 and January, 1956, and also for an apparent understatement of expenditure on a few items such as drink and tobacco. In determining these weights the Committee excluded the expenditure records of 460 "high income" households and 813 "pensioners" households. This was because the Committee considered that the expenditure patterns of such households differed substantially from that of the bulk of households. "High income" households were defined as those in which the income of the head of the household ranged from £20 a week upwards, and "pensioners" households as those in which (a) at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from National Insurance Retirement Pensions, Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions or (if the recipient was over 60 years of age) any form of Widows' or Disability Pension ; or (b) at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from payments of the above type plus National Assistance ; or (c) the household consisted of a retired person or retired couple living on their own and not receiving any of the pensions referred to in (a) or (b), their income being wholly or mainly derived from National Assistance.

Despite the changes in total personal income and expenditure since 1953 it is thought that there was little change in expenditure patterns between 1953 and 1956, when the new index was introduced. The proportions of expenditure on

the main groups of commodities and services derived from the enquiry are still considered applicable. Nevertheless the Government are anxious to know of any major changes in the pattern of household expenditure, such as might suggest the need for a further large-scale enquiry. Accordingly, a continuing small-scale enquiry (the "Family Expenditure Survey") was instituted in January, 1957, covering visits to 5,000 households annually to get a sample of about 3,000 co-operating households.

Although the main purpose of the Household Expenditure Enquiry was fulfilled when its results were used to "weight" the new Index of Retail Prices, it is recognised that the information collected can be of value in a wider field. The Report is designed to assist economists, social workers, research workers and others who are interested in patterns of expenditure of various types of household in different income groups. No attempt has been made to present a national average pattern. The figures shown summarise the information actually obtained from the co-operating households, and have not undergone the adjustments (mentioned above) made for index purposes ; further, they are not limited to the expenditure patterns of the "index" households.

### Scope of the Report

After outlining the circumstances in which the enquiry was undertaken, the Report describes the technical methods used, including the method of selecting the households to be visited, the organisation of the enquiry, definitions of terms, specimens of the forms used, lists of the areas in which enquiries were made, and details of the sorting and item codes used to classify households and their expenditure.

The Report continues with an examination of the characteristics of the co-operating households and of the extent to which they can be taken to be representative of all households in the country. This is followed by an examination of the accuracy of the information supplied.

Expenditure details are given in 42 comprehensive Tables, accompanied by brief commentaries on the main results of the enquiry. Almost all these Tables are in a standard form and show for various groups of households the average weekly expenditure per household on a standard list of items broken down in some detail, e.g., "food" into 39 sub-items, "clothing and footwear" into 13, "durable household goods" into 7, and "transport and vehicles" into 6.

\* Report of an Enquiry into Household Expenditure in 1953-54. (H.M. Stationery Office ; price £1 17s. 6d. net (£1 18s. 9d. including postage).)



At the head of each Table is given the total number of households in each group and information about the average number of persons per household, showing males and females separately, and the average number of children under sixteen, of persons aged sixteen and under sixty-five and of those aged sixty-five and over. Also for each group are given the average numbers per household classified as "working for gain", "income recipients", and "retired". This information is particularly important and must always be borne in mind when comparing the expenditure figures of different groups of households.

The Tables in the Report provide separate analyses of expenditure for households grouped according to the number of persons in the household, number of children in the household, occupational status of the head of the household, regional areas of the United Kingdom, urban and rural areas, and types of dwelling occupied. Each of these groups is further analysed according to the broad level of income of the household.

Finally, a separate section deals with the selection of households whose budgets were used as a basis for the official Index of Retail Prices. Detailed expenditure figures are given of the 11,638 households whose budgets were used and also of the "high income" households and the low income "pensioners" households, whose budgets were not used.

### Methods used in the Enquiry

By means of scientific sampling techniques, a large and representative sample of nearly 20,000 addresses was selected, spread throughout London and 350 other areas including a proportion of rural districts. The enquiry was launched towards the end of January, 1953, and interviewing continued throughout the following twelve months. Of the 20,000 households selected, 7,669 were in the County of London and other large urban areas, 8,000 in smaller urban areas and 4,212 in rural areas. Nearly two-thirds of these visits were undertaken by staff of Ministry of Labour and National Service Employment Exchanges, about one-third by interviewers from the Social Survey of the Central Office of Information and over 500 by staff of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland.

Thanks to initial publicity given by the Press and the British Broadcasting Corporation the public response was good, some 67 per cent. of households approached agreeing to co-operate. Records were obtained from 13,018 households and several visits were necessary to each of these co-operating households during the three weeks of record keeping. About 250 households started keeping records in each week throughout the year.

Information was obtained both by records completed by interviewers who questioned the members of the household, and by records maintained by the members of the household themselves. At the end of the enquiry it was found that no fewer than 12,911 households had supplied satisfactory records of their expenditure.

The analysis and collation of the information contained in the records involved much planning and calculation and a great deal of machine work—some 5,000,000 statistical machine cards had to be punched, sorted and tabulated as a basis for the many and varied analyses given in the Report.

### Characteristics of the Co-operating Households

Comparisons of certain characteristics of the co-operating households with information available from other sources suggested that the sample of households which had provided records could be regarded in general as a satisfactory one. There was, however, reason to believe that there was some under-representation of households with high incomes and of old persons and one-person households.

The 12,911 households whose expenditure patterns are analysed in the Report contained 41,090 persons (19,655 males and 21,435 females) of whom nearly 30,000 were over 16 years of age.

Ten per cent. of these households were one-person households, 28 per cent. two-person households, 25 per cent. three-person households, and 20 per cent. four-person households. The remaining 17 per cent. had five or more persons, and included 18 households with ten persons and 12 with eleven or more. No single type of household can be regarded as typical or representative of the great majority, e.g., households consisting of a man, woman and one child represented only 13 per cent. of the total and those with a man, woman and two children only 11 per cent. (Table 5). Only 64 households had one or more resident domestic servants.

There were 4,791 households in urban areas with over 100,000 population, 5,195 in other urban areas and 2,925 in rural districts. The co-operating households contained 18,034 persons who normally worked for gain or an average of 1.4 per household and 2,167 who were classified as "retired". In 4,956 households there was more than one earner. The heads of 994 households were employers or in managerial occupations, 1,330 were professional employees, teachers or clerical workers, 7,012 were manual workers (including shop assistants) and 830 were workers on their own account. There were 115 heads of households in the Armed Forces, Police and Fire Services, and 2,630 were unoccupied or retired.

It is believed that a number of households failed to disclose their full income as the records for some households showed less income than the total amount spent, including money put into savings. There was probably a tendency to record net income rather than gross income as persons were apt to omit from the incomes the deductions which had been made for Income Tax, National Insurance contributions, contributions made to Pensions Funds and other deductions from wages and salaries. It is believed also that there was some omission or understatement of overtime pay, bonuses, etc., or of earnings from subsidiary employment or

ownership of property. Nevertheless, it is considered that the information supplied about incomes was sufficient to enable the households to be adequately grouped in order of the magnitude of their gross incomes which was in fact the main reason for collecting this information. One such analysis is shown below:—

### Gross Weekly Income of Household

Area	£20 or over	£14 but under £20	£10 but under £14	£8 but under £10	£6 but under £8	£3 but under £6	Under £3	Total
County of London and all other Urban Areas with population over 100,000 .. ..	523	960	1,341	736	498	451	282	4,791
Smaller Urban Areas .. ..	562	1,101	1,428	825	509	490	280	5,195
Rural Districts .. ..	329	517	656	470	430	338	185	2,925
Total .. ..	1,414	2,578	3,425	2,031	1,437	1,279	747	12,911

There were 2,663 households living in council houses, 5,500 in other rented unfurnished dwellings and 350 in rented furnished dwellings. About half the 3,967 owner-occupiers were in dwellings fully owned. Only 431 households occupied dwellings rent free. There were considerable variations in the proportions of households which owned their own dwellings; the figures were as high as 40 per cent. in the South Western Region, 37 per cent. in the North Western and Eastern Regions and in Wales, but as low as 17 per cent. in Scotland and 13 per cent. in the County of London.

Ten per cent. of the households in council houses had weekly incomes of £20 a week or more, 30 per cent. had incomes of £14 or more and ten per cent. had incomes of less than £6 a week.

Households of owner-occupiers, taken as a whole, contained fewer earners than renting households. The average level of income of owner-occupiers was, however, higher than that of renting households, this being more marked in the case of those engaged in buying their dwellings than for other owner-occupiers.

Households purchasing their dwellings were on average larger and contained more children, more earners and fewer elderly members than households whose dwellings were fully paid for.

Of households with weekly incomes in the £10-£14 range, in which the head was a professional, clerical, etc., employee, 42 per cent. were owner-occupiers, as against 22 per cent. of those with manual worker heads.

### Analysis of Expenditure—General Considerations

The Report draws attention to a substantial element of under-recording that had clearly taken place in regard to expenditure on alcoholic drink and tobacco and to some degree of under-recording in the case of expenditure on chocolates and sweets, soft drinks, ice cream and meals bought and consumed outside the house.

It has to be borne in mind that the amounts stated relate to 1953, and for purposes of comparison between various groups it is desirable to reduce these amounts to percentages of the total expenditure. To enable such proportions to be established the Tables indicate a "total expenditure" figure which represents personal current expenditure on goods and services and therefore excludes such payments as Income Tax, National Insurance contributions, betting, savings, and mortgage payments, etc., in connection with the purchase of houses. Details of these payments are, however, shown separately immediately following the total expenditure figures in each Table. The "expenditure" shown in respect of house ownership is limited to actual outgoings such as rates and repair costs, together with a notional expenditure equal to the weekly equivalent of the gross Schedule A annual value for Income Tax purposes, representing in theory the weekly sum for which the dwelling could be rented. In this way house-owners who have finished paying for their houses are treated on an equal footing with those who have not.

In most of the Tables hire-purchase payments are included with cash purchases, but in one more detailed Table they are shown separately. The sums so included are the actual instalment payments (embodying an element of interest and administrative costs), not the full value of the commodity.

### Details of Expenditure

It is not the purpose of the Report to give conclusions about expenditure patterns, but rather to present the material in a large number of different groupings to enable those interested in different aspects of household expenditure to study these varying patterns. Consequently, the narrative material accompanying each set of Tables does no more than draw attention, where necessary, to any special factors which should be taken into account in interpreting the figures, and limits conclusions to remarks on certain fairly obvious regularities which emerge. Thus, the Tables provide ample evidence for the already well-known fact that the proportion of expenditure devoted to "essentials" increases (other things being equal) as income and expenditure decrease, and that this pattern is modified by variations in the size and composition of the household, etc.

The Report shows for instance that the proportion of expenditure on food tended to decrease with increased income but to increase with increases in the number of children. The variations ranged from 24 per cent. in households with one child and an income of £20 a week or more to 52 per cent. in those with four children and an income of under £8 a week. In respect of clothing and footwear there was a steady rise in the proportion as the level of income

rose, and average expenditure on vehicles and transport appeared to rise with income, except that beyond the level of £30 a week the percentage showed some fall.

Since all the figures shown in the Tables are based on a sample of households, special care must be exercised in drawing conclusions from any figures based on a small number of households and from figures of expenditure on large items bought infrequently. In making comparisons, too, it is particularly important to take into account the characteristics of the households in each group shown at the head of the Tables, especially the average numbers working for gain and the average numbers classified as "retired" in relation to the average numbers in the households in the groups. For example, a study of two of the Tables shows that in every income group except the highest (£20 a week or more) the housing costs of households renting local authority dwellings are greater than those renting privately owned unfurnished dwellings, the majority of which were rent-controlled. However, in nearly all the income ranges there are more persons and a higher proportion working for gain in the council households than in the households who are private tenants. Also, the council tenants have, on average, rather more rooms than the other tenants.

Five Tables enable comparisons of expenditure patterns to be made for households in common income groups with varying numbers of children under 16, while five more provide similar information for households in common income groups whose heads are in different broad occupational categories. A summary of expenditures in two main occupational groups in the income range which included the largest concentration of households with heads in these occupations is set out below:—

### Weekly Income—£10-£14

	Households in which Head was a Professional Clerical, etc., Worker Per cent.	Households in which Head was a Manual Worker Per cent.
Housing .. ..	11	8
Fuel, light and power ..	5	5
Food .. ..	31	36
Clothing and footwear ..	10	11
Durable household goods	9	7
Transport and vehicles ..	10	6
Other expenditure .. ..	24	27
	100	100

The difference in spending habits shown for these two groups of households may to some extent reflect variations in the size and composition of the households in the two groups, but it also seems probable that there are certain ingrained differences in the spending habits of different social classes that are independent of income level.

Particular interest attaches to the series of Tables which give the expenditure patterns for common income groups in different broad areas of the country. These Tables do not, of course, compare the cost of living (as reflected by relative prices) in different areas, but they do enable comparisons to be made of the amounts and proportions of various expenditures by common income groups in the different areas. Here again, regard should be paid to differences in the characteristics of the various groups of households, and any comparison should be made with considerable caution. For example, the average weekly expenditure on food in Greater London was 85s. 6d. as against 78s. 9d. in the North of England; this does not mean that food is necessarily more expensive in Greater London, for these Tables show that London has 40 per cent. of its households with incomes above £14 a week, whereas there are only 30 per cent. in this category in the north. In the aggregate, food accounted for about one-third of all spending, and this figure varied but slightly from region to region.

The highest level of housing expenditure was in the London and South-Eastern Region. In Greater London, it was about 28s. 7d. a week per household (including repairs and decorations), i.e., about 11 per cent. of total expenditure. In the remainder of that region also it was high, averaging about 25s. 9d. a week, again about 11 per cent. of total expenditure. The lowest averages were 16s. 4d. in Scotland (7 per cent. of total expenditure) and 15s. 6d. (6 per cent. of total expenditure) in Northern Ireland. Roughly, expenditure on housing in Greater London was shown to be about 50 per cent. higher than the average for the rest of the country. Expenditure on fuel, light and power accounted for about

4 to 6 per cent. of total expenditure in all regions in Great Britain and for 7 per cent. in Northern Ireland.

Past enquiries have usually shown that the expenditure of households in London was greater than that of provincial households not only in relation to housing but also in relation to daily travelling. The present Report confirms this, and shows that in Greater London the average expenditure per household on public transport to and from work or school was 5s. 3d. a week, which was more than twice the average for households living in other areas taken as a whole. Elsewhere the lowest figure was 1s. 5d. a week in the South-Western Region and the highest 3s. 2d. a week in Scotland.

The expenditure on private motoring was less among households in Greater London than among those in several other regions. Taken as a whole, expenditure on "transport and vehicles" ranged from 11s. 10d. a week or 5 per cent. of total expenditure in the Northern Region up to 20s. 6d. a week or 8 per cent. of total expenditure in Greater London.

Despite the apparent understatement of expenditure on drink and tobacco, the expenditure recorded for these items accounted for about 9 per cent. of total expenditure for the Eastern and Southern Regions and for 10 to 12 per cent. in Wales, the Midlands, and the Northern Region. In terms of money the averages ranged from 20s. 3d. in the South-Western Region to about 26s. 6d. in the Midlands Region. In all regions the average sums shown as spent on drink and tobacco were considerably greater than the average expenditure on fuel, light and power, and in most of the regions they were greater than the average expenditure on housing.

For purposes of comparison, separate Tables are given of the expenditure of the "high income" households, "pensioners" households and the 11,638 "index" households, i.e., the households whose records were used to provide the weighting pattern for the Index of Retail Prices which, as mentioned above, was introduced from January, 1956. As will be seen from the following statement, the percentage of total expenditure on certain items varied considerably between the "index" group of households and the two excluded groups:—

	High Income Households excluded from Index weighting Per cent.	"Pensioners" Households excluded from Index weighting Per cent.	Households whose records were used for the Index weights Per cent.
Housing .. ..	9	15	9
Fuel, light and power ..	4	12	5
Food .. ..	21	41	34
Clothing and footwear ..	17	7	11
Transport and vehicles ..	9	2	7
Services .. ..	19	6	9
Other expenditure .. ..	21	17	25
	100	100	100

This section of the Report also contains Tables giving the expenditure patterns of the "index" households grouped according to composition of household and occupational status of head of household on a similar basis to other Tables in the Report. These 11,638 "index" households, taken as a whole, comprised 38,205 persons, an average of 3.28 persons per household, of whom 0.94 were children under 16 and 0.23 were elderly members aged 65 or over. There were on the average almost exactly 1½ earners per household in this group, but some members, although not working for gain, were in receipt of incomes, e.g., pensions, and the numbers in receipt of any form of income amounting to 10s. a week or more averaged 1.78 per household. Of the 11,638 households, 836 (or about 7 per cent.) were men or women living alone, 2,710 (or about 23 per cent.) were households consisting of a man and woman with no others, and 3,804 (or about 33 per cent.) were couples with one or more children but no others in the household. Households owning their dwellings numbered 3,487, or almost exactly 30 per cent. of the total.

It is pointed out that the "pensioners" households cover only a small proportion of all pensioners, the great majority of whom were (if living on their own) not wholly or mainly dependent upon their pensions for their incomes, or were members of households in which the household income was not wholly or mainly derived from such pensions.

## Ministry of Labour and National Service—Factory Department

### ACCIDENTS—HOW THEY HAPPEN AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM

Descriptions of certain accidents in factories, docks, building operations and works of engineering construction notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

Quarterly 1s. 3d. (by post 1s. 5d.)

Annual subscription 6s. 4d., including postage.

Obtainable from

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses on page 423

or through any bookseller



## 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 400 to 417.

### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during September by 2,000 (-10,000 males and +8,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,109,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 7,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 31,000 and other industries and services a decrease of 26,000. 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 decreased by 3,000 from 24,057,000 to 24,054,000.

### 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 260,267 to 267,030 between 16th September and 14th October, 1957, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 7,139 to 8,192. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 4,887 among males and 2,929 among females.

### Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100), was 112 at the end of October, compared with 111 at the end of September. The changes in rates of wages reported

## NUMBERS, MEMBERSHIP, TRANSACTIONS, ETC., OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1956

The particulars given in this article in respect of the numbers, membership, transactions, etc., of co-operative societies in 1956 have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from statutory returns furnished to his Department, and relate, in general, to those societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts that operate on a co-operative basis.

In the Tables given in this article many figures, including totals, are rounded up or down to the nearest thousand, and in certain cases, therefore, the total shown may appear to differ slightly from the sum of the constituent items.

### Retail Societies

The Table below shows the principal transactions of co-operative societies mainly engaged in retail distribution, including general supply stores and others, for the years 1956, 1955, and 1954, and their financial position at the end of those years. The figures cover the productive and the distributive activities of the societies.

	1956	1955	1954
Number of Societies .. .. .	1,066	1,077	1,094
Membership .. .. .	Thousands 11,904	Thousands 11,606*	Thousands 11,316
Sales .. .. .	£000's 888,943	£000's 825,418	£000's 774,447
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	90,441	98,166	90,441
Surplus .. .. .	61,775	56,348	51,972
Allocated from Surplus—			
Share Interest .. .. .	6,788	6,444	6,294
Dividends on Sales .. .. .	47,819	43,639	39,496
Liabilities—			
Share Capital .. .. .	245,140	238,978	231,919
Due to Depositors and Loanholders	58,642	60,042	61,560
Other .. .. .	80,252	74,396	67,952
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves	56,502	52,943	48,873
Assets—			
Stocks .. .. .	78,480	70,888	67,151
Investments .. .. .	226,989	225,773	223,867
Other .. .. .	135,067	129,699	119,287
Total Assets .. .. .	440,536	426,360	410,305

The number of employees engaged in retail distribution in 1956 was 239,445 (111,139 males aged 18 years and over, 92,309 females aged 18 years and over and 35,997 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £88,629,000.

### Wholesale Societies

The Table which follows shows the principal transactions and the financial position, in the years 1956, 1955, and 1954, of the societies

	1956	1955	1954
Number of Societies .. .. .	177	183	187
Membership .. .. .	Thousands 58	Thousands 60	Thousands 60
Sales .. .. .	£000's 573,224	£000's 540,015	£000's 519,787
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	37,526	34,542	31,530
Surplus .. .. .	17,857	17,171	16,773
Allocated from Surplus—			
Share Interest .. .. .	1,820	1,461	1,372
Dividends on Sales .. .. .	9,755	9,295	8,826
Liabilities—			
Share Capital .. .. .	39,809	38,377	37,363
Due to Depositors and Loanholders	109,363	114,562	114,776
Other .. .. .	41,119	33,989	34,256
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves	29,658	26,956	24,322
Assets—			
Stocks .. .. .	44,045	40,270	37,778
Investments .. .. .	13,580	13,660	12,718
Other .. .. .	162,324	159,954	160,221
Total Assets .. .. .	219,948	213,884	210,717

\* Corrected figure.

to the Department during October resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £330,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 930,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £17,000 for 262,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected agricultural workers in England and Wales, and workpeople employed in industrial and staff canteens, furniture manufacture, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, and the manufacture of stamped or pressed metal-ware.

### Retail Prices

At 15th October, 1957, the retail prices index was 107 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 106 at 17th September and with 103 at 16th October, 1956. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in rents, in the prices of newspapers, and in postal and telephone charges.

### Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during October 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 40,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 119,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 257, and, in addition, 26 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

mainly engaged in wholesale distribution and production. The figures cover both the distributive and the productive activities.

The bulk of the business was conducted by three societies, the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited.

In considering the sales figures for both the retail and wholesale productive societies, it should be borne in mind that the sales of the wholesale societies, in the main, are made to the retail societies for resale to their members and that, in consequence, any aggregation of the figures would be misleading.

The number of employees engaged in wholesale distribution in 1956 was 21,146 (13,564 males aged 18 years and over, 5,511 females aged 18 years and over and 2,071 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £9,158,000.

### Production

Both retail and wholesale societies are engaged in production, and during 1956 there were 766 such societies whose activities included the production of commodities.

The number of persons employed in production was 96,254, of whom 59,613 were males aged 18 years and over, 28,529 were females aged 18 years and over, and 8,112 were persons under 18 years of age; the amount paid as salaries and wages was £42,541,000 and the value of productions (including materials) was £317,849,000. The figures do not include those relating to the tea estates in India and Ceylon of the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. In 1956, the gross value of goods produced on these plantations was £2,928,000; the number of employees (including natives) was 16,743, and they were remunerated partly in cash and partly by the provision of housing accommodation and other services.

In the Table below, the productive work undertaken by co-operative societies in 1956 is analysed by industry, the value of the productions being given gross, i.e., including the cost of materials used. Totals are also given for the years 1955 and 1954.

Industry	Number Of Employees	Salaries and Wages	Gross Value of Productions				All Societies
			Retail Societies	Wholesale and Productive Societies		All Societies	
				C.W.S., S.C.W.S., E. & S.J. C.W.S.*	Other Societies		
Food and Tobacco†	38,031	£000's 17,128	£000's 93,509	£000's 117,319	£000's 25,099	£000's 235,927	
Farming and Dairy- ing† .. .. .	2,856	1,242	1,848	2,376	—	4,224	
Clothing .. .. .	18,020	6,429	3,408	11,125	4,306	18,839	
Textiles .. .. .	4,772	1,706	—	8,922	267	9,190	
Building and Wood- working .. .. .	16,681	8,458	10,602	11,347	356	22,305	
Papermaking, Print- ing, etc. .. .. .	4,971	2,509	14	4,335	2,712	7,061	
Metal and Engineer- ing .. .. .	4,251	2,052	1,784	4,577	541	6,902	
Miscellaneous (in- cluding Transport for Productive De- partments) .. .. .	6,672	3,018	312	12,796	294	13,402	
Totals for 1956 .. .. .	96,254	42,541	111,478	172,797	33,574	317,849	
Corresponding							
Totals for : 1955	95,799	39,205	96,411	168,804	30,474	295,689	
1954	97,152	36,633	92,193	157,706	28,968	278,867	

\* The initials represent the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, respectively.

† In 1956, milk processing is included in Food and Tobacco and not in Farming and Dairying as formerly.

The following is an analysis of the net value of productions in 1956, i.e., the value after the cost of materials used has been deducted.

Industry	Retail Societies	Wholesale and Productive Societies				All Societies
		C.W.S.*	S.C.W.S.*	E. & S.J. C.W.S.*	Other Societies	
Food and Tobacco†	£000's 18,145	£000's 13,724	£000's 2,373	£000's 283	£000's 5,851	£000's 40,376
Farming and Dairy- ing† .. .. .	834	1,143	98	—	—	2,076
Clothing .. .. .	2,004	4,010	625	—	2,016	8,654
Textiles .. .. .	—	1,961	738	—	87	2,785
Building and Wood- working .. .. .	4,936	4,274	567	—	192	9,969
Papermaking, Print- ing, etc. .. .. .	5	1,543	550	—	1,715	3,813
Metal and Engineer- ing .. .. .	790	1,299	416	—	291	2,795
Miscellaneous .. .. .	102	3,550	539	—	68	4,260
Totals for 1956 .. .. .	26,816	31,505	5,905	283	10,219	74,728
Corresponding						
Totals for : 1955	23,121	32,951	5,768	181	8,480	70,501
1954	22,790	27,576	4,641	212	8,233	63,453

### Services

In addition to the production and distribution of commodities, services of a varied character are provided by the distributive societies and also by societies separately registered for these purposes, the principal of these services being banking, insurance and laundering.

#### Banking

The Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited has a banking department that provides all banking services and conducts the banking business of a considerable number of the societies in the co-operative movement in England and Wales. Figures relating to the society's banking activities in the years 1956, 1955, and 1954 are given in the next Table.

	1956	1955	1954
Number of Accounts—			
Co-operative Societies .. .. .	1,073	1,090	1,102
Trade Unions .. .. .	17,353	17,162	16,976
Clubs .. .. .	2,443	2,400	2,318
Miscellaneous Organisations	27,923	27,149	26,442
Individuals .. .. .	110,021	106,512	104,376
Total .. .. .	158,813	154,313	151,214
Deposit Balances—	£	£	£
C.W.S. Trade Department .. .. .	70,798,622	77,924,790	79,433,305
Other Accounts .. .. .	52,395,967	55,508,740	60,547,330
Current Account Balances—			
C.W.S. Trade Department .. .. .	2,935,119	2,272,327	7,089,171
Other Accounts .. .. .	54,038,374	51,071,337	41,735,768
Investments .. .. .	132,468,115	141,071,279	147,527,309
Total Assets .. .. .	198,795,514	203,272,953	205,935,089

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited established a separate banking department in 1948. Figures for the years 1956, 1955, and 1954 are given in the next Table.

	1956	1955	1954
Deposit Balances—	£	£	£
S.C.W.S. Trade Department	9,764,907	8,552,035	9,052,035
Other Accounts .. .. .	7,317,845	8,148,980	8,365,392
Current Account Balances—			
S.C.W.S. Trade Department .. .. .	638,422	1,023,195	848,716
Other Accounts .. .. .	874,562	1,127,135	1,268,090
Investments .. .. .	18,772,740	19,066,180	19,018,599
Total Assets .. .. .	19,660,238	20,065,589	20,344,207

#### Insurance

The Co-operative Insurance Society Limited is owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. The Society does extensive business in all the main branches of insurance, with the exception of marine risks. Figures of the work of this society in 1956, 1955, and 1954 are shown in the next Table.

	1956	1955	1954
Premiums—	£	£	£
Industrial Branch .. .. .	22,302,055	21,111,614	19,723,588
Collective Life Branch .. .. .	1,392,008	1,294,968	1,254,111
Other Branches .. .. .	16,770,161	15,701,787	14,193,010
Total .. .. .	40,464,224	38,108,369	35,170,709
Interest on Shares .. .. .	2,625	2,625	2,625
Dividends on Premiums .. .. .	171,149	160,452	153,598
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	2,052,606	1,855,209	1,719,009
Commission .. .. .	6,162,619	6,033,354	5,604,888

#### Laundering

Many retail and wholesale societies themselves undertake laundering, whilst others have combined to form separately registered federal laundry societies. Total figures for this service,

\* See corresponding footnotes in second column on previous page.

(71410)

including those of the retail and wholesale societies and the federal societies, are given in the following Table.

	1956	1955	1954
Number of Employees .. .. .	11,417	11,410	11,643
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	£ 3,499,707	£ 3,236,880	£ 3,116,767
Charges for Work Done .. .. .	6,552,340	6,010,368	5,709,678

### Miscellaneous

The retail and wholesale societies also provide various additional services (e.g., hairdressing, catering and funeral furnishing). The number of employees, salaries and wages and revenue of these departments are given in the following Table.

	1956	1955	1954
Number of Employees .. .. .	7,463	6,801	8,503
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	£ 2,757,828	£ 2,344,404	£ 2,939,494
Charges for Work Done .. .. .	10,909,311	8,913,026	7,935,575

### Agriculture and Fishing

The next Table gives particulars of the transactions of trading societies in agriculture and fishing for the years 1956, 1955, and 1954. The trading societies, all of which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, are divided into three groups: (i) *Requirements and Produce Societies*, whose principal functions are to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture, and/or to market their members' agricultural produce; (ii) *Farming and Growing Societies*, which themselves undertake growing operations; and (iii) *Fishermen's Societies*, which supply fishing gear to, and market fish on behalf of, their members.

	1956	1955	1954
Requirements and Produce Societies—			
Number of Societies .. .. .	382	381	377
Number of Members .. .. .	298,032	284,035	266,416
Sales .. .. .	£000's 153,698	£000's 138,485	£000's 125,488
Surplus on Year .. .. .	3,472	3,156	3,075
Farming and Growing Societies—			
Number of Societies .. .. .	27	27	29
Number of Members .. .. .	1,098	1,106	1,512
Sales .. .. .	£000's 270	£000's 258	£000's 271
Surplus on Year .. .. .	— 8 (loss)	1	9
Fishermen's Societies—			
Number of Societies .. .. .	47	49	54
Number of Members .. .. .	2,381	2,315	2,284
Sales .. .. .	£000's 682	£000's 596	£000's 561
Surplus on Year .. .. .	19	19	20
All Trading Societies—			
Number of Societies .. .. .	456	457	460
Number of Members .. .. .	301		



## NATIONAL SERVICE: CALL-UP AND DEFERMENT OF 1932-1938 CLASSES

An article is published in this GAZETTE at six-monthly intervals giving information about the age-classes which have been required to register under the National Service Acts (see, for example, page 160 of the May, 1957, issue). Similar information is now available for 7th October, 1957, in respect of men born between 1st January, 1932, and 31st December, 1938, and a summary of that information is given below.

Men in the classes in question were registered under the National Service Acts at various dates between 4th March, 1950, and 4th May, 1957. Each man was informed by means of a leaflet issued to him when he registered of the conditions which govern the grant of deferment of call-up to apprentices, learners, artied pupils, etc., to enable them to complete their industrial training or their training for professional qualifications before call-up. He was also informed that there are arrangements under which deferment may be granted to enable a student to remain in full-time attendance at school or to undertake a University course of study. Arrangements for deferment of call-up on the ground of industrial need continued to operate in regard to men employed in coal mining and agriculture.

It should be noted that the men whose call-up for the Forces has been deferred have not yet been medically examined, and consequently it is not known how many of them are in fact unfit for service. The figures on the second line of the Table represent the "unfits" among those who have already been medically examined, and for all age-classes taken together they represent approximately 22 per cent. of the total number in that category.

In view of the shortage of labour in the coal mining industry men employed in certain occupations in that industry will continue to have their call-up suspended. Men born in 1932 or earlier whose call-up has been suspended because of employment in agriculture are, in present circumstances, not normally regarded as available for call-up while they remain in that employment. Agricultural workers born after 1932 will be regarded as available

for call-up except that deferment may be allowed in individual cases having been granted deferment to 31st July, 1958, will normally become available for call-up after termination of their deferment on 31st July, unless granted further deferment to continue their full-time studies or to enter into an apprenticeship or to train for a professional qualification.

The figures relating to the deferment of students at Universities and similar educational establishments include men pursuing, or under consideration for, full-time courses for University degrees and qualifications of a similar standard (including medicine and dentistry); men taking Higher National Diploma Courses and other full-time or sandwich higher technical courses at Technical Colleges; men pursuing courses at Teacher Training Colleges, and men undertaking theological and missionary training. The deferment position of students taking full-time courses for University degrees or qualifications of similar standard, medical, dental, etc., courses, or full-time or sandwich higher technical courses is determined by Joint Recruiting Boards which have been established at all University Centres, and the majority (about 48,000) of the men in the above categories were students dealt with by these Boards. Applications for the deferment of students in full-time attendance at technical classes (other than those whose cases are considered by Joint Recruiting Boards) are dealt with by National Service Deferment Boards.

The statistics for 1st April which were published in the May issue of this GAZETTE included an occupational analysis of the apprentices who had been granted deferment, but an analysis on those lines was not obtained on this occasion.

Numbers of men registered under National Service Acts\*

	1932 Class	1933 Class	1934 Class	1935 Class	1936 Class	1937 Class	1938 Class
Posted to H.M. Forces or entered as volunteers .. .. .	212,000	207,000	207,600	192,500	172,800	136,500	84,900
Found unfit for service in H.M. Forces .. .. .	60,600	51,900	50,000	54,000	53,400	45,400	40,000
Available for H.M. Forces or awaiting medical examination .. .. .	600	800	1,200	1,800	10,500	3,400	26,700
Application for deferment of call-up under consideration :—							
Agricultural cases .. .. .	—	300	400	400	400	700	1,300
Others .. .. .	—	100	300	700	1,600	800	5,600
Call-up deferred :—							
Apprentices .. .. .	100	100	300	1,600	11,100	59,200	70,200
Post-apprenticeship deferments .. .. .	—	200	700	1,400	1,400	—	—
Artied pupils and others training for professional qualifications .. .. .	300	1,200	2,700	4,800	6,600	8,500	9,800
Agricultural workers .. .. .	13,800	4,000	4,600	5,300	5,500	7,700	9,500
Coal mining workers .. .. .	8,200	8,600	9,800	10,300	11,400	12,400	12,200
Seamen .. .. .	4,300	5,500	6,400	6,800	6,800	4,400	4,900
Scientific workers, and Teachers with Honours Degrees .. .. .	1,200	1,000	1,000	800	300	—	—
Boys at school granted deferment to 31st July, 1958 .. .. .	1,000	2,100	3,800	6,500	10,000	13,100	14,400
Students at Universities and similar educational establishments .. .. .	2,800	2,100	2,000	1,700	1,400	800	500
Emigrants and others gone abroad, including seamen who left ship abroad .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All others (including hardship postponements, "approved school" cases, conscientious objectors, etc.) .. .. .	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,400	1,800	2,000	6,500
Total .. .. .	306,000	286,000	292,000	290,000	295,000	295,000	289,000

## DE HAVILLAND COMPANIES: REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO NEGOTIATING PROCEDURES

The Minister of Labour and National Service has received the Report of the Committee of Inquiry which he appointed "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 of the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen and the Association of Supervisory Staffs, Executives and Technicians for increased holidays which they submitted to the De Havilland Companies" (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 360). In forwarding the Report to De Havillands and the two Unions concerned the Minister expressed the hope that the Committee's suggestions would receive urgent and careful consideration and he added that he trusted that it would now become possible to reach a settlement.

The Report, in outlining the difficulties which led to the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, notes that in 1953 and 1954 the Unions had made claims at national level for an extra week's annual holiday after twelve months' service for all weekly paid staff covered by the Procedure Agreements. After rejection of the claims by the Engineering and Allied National Employers' Federation, further attempts to obtain extra holidays were made at establishment level through the Procedure Agreements. In January, 1957, while negotiations were still in progress, the Company, without previous consultation with the Unions, announced a concession of two days' extra holiday for all weekly paid staff with more than 10 years' service. Further attempts by the Unions to negotiate

on their claims proved abortive and the Unions decided to call a strike.

The Committee met in London on 9th and 11th October and heard in public the submissions and contentions of the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen and the Association of Supervisory Staffs, Executives and Technicians and of the De Havilland Companies, represented by the London and District Engineering and Allied Employers' Association.

The principal contention of both the Unions was that the De Havilland Company, in announcing the holiday concession in January, 1957, without previously consulting the Unions, was in breach of the Procedure Agreements. The Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen drew attention to the fact that Clause 6 of their Agreement provides that alterations in the duration of holidays shall not be decided before the Procedure provided has been exhausted. They also claimed that the terms of the concession had been decided by central management and that the management at the Companies' establishments had not been empowered to negotiate upon it or to vary it. In this way negotiations at establishment level provided for in the Agreement had proved impossible.

On behalf of the Company it was stated that the claim of both Unions for extra holidays was appropriate for treatment through the fully agreed Procedures appropriate to each of the Unions. The employers claimed, however, that the Unions had not exhausted the Procedures before taking strike action. Furthermore, it was

contended that the negotiating machinery provided by the Agreement was quite capable of dealing with claims of breaches in the Procedure Agreement but that the Unions had not taken advantage of this.

The Committee found that the De Havilland Companies were at fault in attempting to impose a settlement of the holiday issue without prior negotiation of the terms of that settlement with the Unions whom they recognised for purposes of collective bargaining. In so doing they were definitely in breach of their Agreement with the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen. The Unions were at fault in not operating fully the Procedures laid down in their Agreements and for calling out their members on strike before these Procedures had been exhausted. Following these findings the Committee suggest that, as a pre-requisite to further negotiations, the Company should withdraw its notices announcing its holiday concession, and that these negotiations should take place without any of the parties being committed in any way to earlier decisions or claims. The Committee express the hope that, in order to restore quickly the former good relationship between the Company and the Unions, the present difficulties between the parties may be resolved by informal discussions. If, however, an agreed settlement proves impossible the Committee suggest that the parties should agree to refer the issue to arbitration.

## AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made Orders on 10th September, with effect from 28th October, 1957, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales.

The Orders raise the minimum time rate for ordinary male workers 20 years and over from 141s. to 150s. a week in all districts. The special rates, which are in operation in the Holland division of Lincolnshire for certain classes of workers, are increased by 11s. a week to 205s. for men 20 years and over employed wholly or mainly as horsemen and by 10s. a week to 183s. for those employed wholly or mainly as cattlemen, milkmen or shepherds. For men in part-time or casual employment the general minimum rate is raised from 3s. to 3s. 3d. an hour. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are advanced proportionately, and there are consequential increases for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment and in holiday remuneration.

For female workers 21 years and over in all areas except Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, and the three Ridings of Yorkshire, the Orders raise the minimum time rate from 107s. to 114s. for a 47-hour week. In the excepted areas, where the rate of 107s. did not apply, the minimum rate for a 44-hour week is raised from 100s. to 107s. For women in part-time or casual employment in all areas the minimum hourly rate is increased from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. an hour. There are corresponding increases in the minimum rates for female workers under 21 and in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment and in holiday remuneration.

There are no changes in the provisions relating to hours of work, holidays with pay or public holidays, but the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash are varied by increases in the value fixed for board, including the board element of the board and lodging item. Some individual meal values have also been increased.

## BAKING INDUSTRY (HOURS OF WORK) ACT, 1954

The Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1954, page 267) comes into operation on 1st January, 1958. The purpose of the Act is to restrict night baking. In general, the provisions of the Act require bakery employers to choose between two alternatives. Under the first alternative, employment of bakery workers is prohibited between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. (3 a.m. in the case of preparatory workers) except on one night per week, to meet week-end demands, and in certain other exceptional circumstances. Under the second, an employer may use his establishment as a night-bakery, provided he gives formal notice, but the individual worker may not be employed between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. for more than 26 working weeks in any year, or for more than four consecutive weeks at a time; employment on one night per week for week-end demands, and in certain other circumstances, does not count for purposes of the 26 weeks. A leaflet (B.H.L. 1) has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service which explains briefly the main provisions of the Act. Copies may be obtained from any Regional Office of the Ministry.

The Government would have preferred the industry to regulate night work by voluntary agreement. Legislation was introduced only because this had not been found possible. The Act permits the Minister to exempt from its operation the parties to any suitable voluntary collective agreement covering night work. Exemption Orders have already been made relating to the Scottish baking industry (see the issues of this GAZETTE for August, page 286, and October, page 387); also, on 21st October the Minister made the Baking Industry Exemption (No. 3) Order, 1957, exempting Co-operative Societies covered by an agreement made in September, 1957, between the National Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Limited, the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers.

Copies of the Order made on 21st October (S.I. 1957 No. 1812) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (4d. including postage).

## PRODUCTION COSTS

The use of International Superelectric Job Time Recorders results in

- ◀ Accuracy of information
- ◀ Reduction of costs
- ◀ Increase of speed in handling and provision of records
- ◀ The saving of employees' time

Cash or rental terms

**IBM**  
INTERNATIONAL

Ask for revised booklet J. 705/4  
"The Time Element in Costing",  
that includes details of Job Time  
Recorders in the range of International  
Business Machines.

**IBM UNITED KINGDOM LTD**

INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING DIVISION

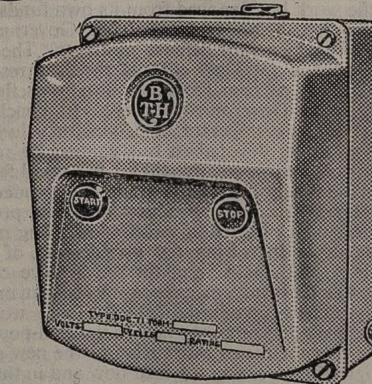
8 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1 Tel.: MAYfair 2004

Showrooms and Offices also at Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds,  
Glasgow and Newcastle-upon-Tyne

FACTORIES: LONDON AND GREENOCK



**A. C. Direct-on-line CONTACTOR STARTER Type DOC71**



for single-phase or poly-phase non-reversing squirrel-cage induction motors

This new starter is enclosed in a die-cast aluminium case of elegant appearance. Sturdy in construction and dependable in operation, it incorporates under-voltage release and overload protection, with integral start-stop buttons. It complies in all respects with BS. 587 for "Frequent Duty", i.e., forty starts per hour.

**Up to 5 h.p. 200-550 volts 25-60 cycles**

DELIVERY FROM STOCK

**THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED, RUGBY, ENGLAND**  
Member of the A.E.I. group of companies

\* The great majority of men in the 1929-1931 Classes have ceased to be liable to be called for National Service.



## TRAINING WITHIN INDUSTRY: JOB SAFETY TRAINING FOR SUPERVISORS

A special Safety Training programme incorporating Training Within Industry (T.W.I.) methods has recently been completed by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, following a recommendation made by the Industrial Safety Sub-Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council that such a course should be provided for trainers of supervisors in industry. The programme was prepared with the assistance of the Factory Inspectorate, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, some large industrial concerns and other organisations. The training programme was tested on some seven hundred supervisors before being made available, in the latter part of 1957, as part of the Ministry's T.W.I. service. In this, as in all T.W.I. programmes, the word "supervisor" is used to cover all those who are in charge of people or who direct the work of others and who exercise authority directly or through subordinates. This usually includes all persons below the level of head of department but above the worker level.

The Job Safety Training Course for Supervisors is complete in itself and independent of other T.W.I. courses. It is designed to arouse an increased safety consciousness on the part of the supervisor, to improve his knowledge of the technical aspects of safety appropriate to the organisation in which he works, and show him how to take action to prevent accidents.

The course lasts ten hours normally divided into convenient training sessions of two hours a day on five consecutive days. Training is given to groups of six to twelve supervisors at a time. They meet together in a room on the firm's premises under a leader (T.W.I. Trainer) who is normally a member of the firm specially trained by the Ministry. Special arrangements can be made for the training of supervisors in small firms. The training methods used by the Trainer are explanation, demonstration, and discussion followed by practice for the supervisors attending the group. The syllabus for the training programme is as follows:—

**Introduction**—A senior member of management opens the course.

## TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SCIENTIFIC POLICY

The Tenth Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy has been presented to Parliament by the Lord President of the Council. The Report covers the period 1st July, 1956, to 30th June, 1957.

During 1956-57 the Advisory Council considered the country's research and development effort, including the contributions made by Government, industry and the universities. The results, taken together, of a number of separate enquiries indicated that total national expenditure on research and development in the year 1955-56 was about £300 millions. The number of scientists and engineers engaged on research and development was estimated at about 46,600, including 2,200 doing research in medicine and agriculture. Thus roughly one-third of the country's total stock of scientists and engineers were employed on research and development. Although in 1955-56 only about 30 per cent. of the work was done in Government or Government-controlled establishments the Government provided about 75 per cent. of the total funds; about 60 per cent. of total expenditure came under the heading of Government expenditure on defence. Industry carried out nearly two-thirds of the work but financed from its own funds only about one-quarter, the rest being financed from Government funds, mainly by way of payments for defence contracts. The universities were responsible for about 5 per cent. of the total research effort but financed less than 1 per cent. from their own funds, the remainder coming mainly from Government grants. In concluding their survey of research and development, the Council say they formed the view that the resources devoted in this country to research and development for civil purposes are still far too small for a country whose competitive position in world trade is dependent upon the economic development of new products and new processes and where the achievement of a rising standard of living must depend mainly on success in increasing the productivity of the labour force. They hope that, as a result of the defence cuts recently announced by the Government, scarce scientific man-power will be released by defence establishments for civil work, thereby producing some immediate improvement in the man-power position. They also hope that the major proportion of the new graduates in science and engineering coming forward now and in the immediate future, and suitable for research and development work, will go into civil industry. In considering the part to be played by the universities in the nation's total research effort the Council noted that in the universities the proportion of supporting staff to professional workers was low compared with industry. They concluded that, while in general the proportion of the nation's scientific man-power engaged on research in the universities was a reasonable one, the effectiveness of their research would be much enhanced by the comparatively small expenditure necessary to increase substantially the number of supporting staff in university laboratories.

In a section on scientific man-power the Report refers to plans which have been made by the universities to increase the total number of their students from 84,000, including about 29,000 in science and technology faculties, in 1955-56 to 106,000 by the mid-1960s. Students of science and technology would, it was expected, represent about two-thirds (over 14,000) of the increase. The Council consider that 106,000 places will not be sufficient to take full advantage of the larger numbers of qualified students who will be seeking admission to the universities in the 1960s, and they hope that the Government will soon be able to announce an expansion programme large enough to provide substantially more places for students of science

**The Need for Accident Prevention**—Costs of accidents to the victim, the country as a whole, the firm and the supervisor are considered and discussed.

**How injuries are caused**—Causes of accidents are analysed to show that they don't just happen but are caused usually by people.

**Factors common to most accidents**—A case history of an accident is used to show the usual chain of events, i.e., (1) faults of persons, (2) unsafe acts and conditions, (3) accidents, and (4) injuries.

**The fields in which a supervisor can prevent accidents**—These are the work area, the work methods, the workers.

**Safeguarding the work area**—The way to spot dangers in the work area and to take appropriate measures to deal with them.

**Safeguarding the work method**—The way to spot dangers in methods and take action to make the methods safe.

**Safeguarding the worker**—The way to spot dangers in the workers' conduct, attire, method of working, etc., and how to take action against the dangers by training and follow up.

**Talk by firm's safety specialist**—Aspects of safety appropriate to the firm are outlined; this is followed by a question period.

**Practical exercise in the spotting of dangers**—Group members visit part of the factory and note potential dangers. This exercise is followed by discussion with a senior member of management and the firm's safety specialist to determine how the dangers might be removed.

**Showing of appropriate safety films**—These are shown where facilities permit.

**Accident prevention is a sound business practice**—The course terminates on the note that Accident Prevention plays a vital part in production.

Full particulars of the training programme can be obtained from the Headquarters of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Training Department, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, or any of the Ministry's Regional Offices.

and technology. With regard to the expansion plans for technical colleges announced in 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1956, page 93), the Council say that they are informed that good progress has already been made. An indication of the current upward trend is given by the fact that about 500 students completed sandwich courses in 1956, whereas the number entering was 1,000. It is essential, the Council say, to achieve the ambitious target of doubling by the middle of the 1960s the output in 1955 of qualified scientists and engineers from the technical colleges. The problem of finding sufficient teachers of science and mathematics with the right qualifications is still, however, a matter of serious concern. The Report contains also figures obtained by the Council's Committee on Scientific Man-power, including some statistics made available this year by the professional Institutions. In commenting on the figures the Council say that, although the number of university degrees obtained in science and engineering in the academic year 1955-56 showed little increase on the previous year, there has been a marked increase in the number of students entering university departments of science and technology for the first time. At the beginning of the academic year 1956-57 the numbers of full-time undergraduate students entering departments of science and of technology were 22 per cent. and 20 per cent., respectively, greater than the 1954-55 entry. The effects of this increase will become evident in due course in an increased output of graduates. The number of scientists and engineers obtaining admission to graduate or associate membership of the professional Institutions, without having taken university degrees or diplomas, was about 20 per cent. higher in 1956 than in 1955. After allowing for the fact that the number of students who took university degrees in science or engineering did not rise materially, the Council estimate that the output of qualified scientists and engineers in 1956 was just under 11,700, about 6 per cent. higher than the estimated number in the previous year. The report says that the Council's chief concern now is that enough scientists should be induced to become teachers, in order that the larger number of children who will be entering the secondary schools in 1958 receive adequate grounding in mathematics and science.

The Council made enquiries about the emigration of scientists and engineers, in order to check a widespread belief that there has been a big increase in recent years in the numbers of those emigrating or wishing to emigrate. One enquiry, relating to the loss of highly qualified research chemists and physicists, indicated that during the seven years 1950 to 1956 the number of post-graduate chemists and physicists, who left United Kingdom universities annually to take employment or fellowships in the United States or Canada and who are likely to remain in employment there, averaged 27 and 21 respectively. This was equal to about 6 per cent. and 10 per cent. of the average annual numbers of post-graduate chemists and physicists who left the universities during the last five of those years. There was no clear trend during the period 1950 to 1956, but there were more emigrations in 1956 than in any previous year. With regard to engineers, there was some evidence of an upward turn in the numbers of emigrants in 1956. The Council note also that, if enquiries about posts abroad can be taken as an indication of a serious intention to emigrate, there may be a big increase in the number of engineers who emigrate in 1957. The Council say that their conclusions need to be checked by statistics collected on a more systematic basis and they have, therefore, asked their Committee on Scientific Man-power to examine the situation and to keep it

under review. They suggest, in order to reduce the loss by emigration, that British industry should set up some organisation in Canada or America which would be responsible for interviewing men on behalf of United Kingdom employers on completion of their fellowships. The Council also think it would be to the general advantage if more of our scientists and technologists did post-graduate work in Europe, and they would like to see more publicity given to the fact that fellowships provided by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and some other fellowships can be held in Europe.

The Report contains also sections giving brief notes on recent developments in connection with research into population problems of tropical countries and in relation to the provision of National Scientific Reference and Lending Libraries; the Council have made recommendations on these subjects in previous Reports (see, for instance, the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1956, page 441, with regard to the Ninth Annual Report). Appendices to the Report include a Table analysing expenditure on research and development in Great Britain in 1955-56. Tables showing the number of graduate science teachers in schools and technical colleges in England and Wales, degrees and diplomas in science and technology, and Government research expenditure, in the form in which they were published last year, have been brought up to date.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE, ETC., Increases in Pensions, Benefits and Contributions

On 6th November the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance made a statement in the House of Commons about proposed increases in War Pensions, benefits under the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries schemes, and National Insurance contributions. The text of the statement, as given in the Official Report, and including also some information about increases in the rates of National Assistance, is quoted below.

**First, War Pensions.** The Royal Warrant is being amended so as to raise the basic rate of pension for 100 per cent. disablement by 17s. 6d. a week, with proportionate increases for the less severely disabled. Thus, the rate for a private with 100 per cent. disablement will be raised from 67s. 6d. to 85s. The standard rate for war widows with children or for widows over 40 years of age or incapacitated will be raised by 13s. 6d., with appropriate increases in the rates for their children. Thus, a private's widow in these categories will have her own pension increased from 52s. 6d. to 66s.

There will also be increases in certain of the supplementary allowances paid to war disablement pensioners. For example, the normal maximum rate of constant attendance allowance will be increased from 30s. to 35s. and the rate for the most serious cases from 60s. to 70s. The unemployability supplement payable to men whose war disability prevents them from working will be increased from 45s. to 55s.

Application for the new rates will not be necessary. They will come into force on the first normal pay day after 26th January next. The additional cost to the Exchequer will be £16½ million in a full year.

I will circulate a list of all the principal changes in the Official Report.

I understand that corresponding improvements will be made in disability awards administered by the Service Departments.

I now want to say something about the tobacco token scheme. This benefit in kind has been much criticised as unfair between pensioner and pensioner. We felt, however, that the scheme could only be dispensed with at a time when improvements in benefits were being made so that due account could be taken in that way of the position of those affected by its withdrawal. We have now decided, subject to the necessary legislation being approved by Parliament, that the scheme should be ended at the same date as the increased pensions, which I am about to announce, come into force.

Under the Bill which I am presenting today and which, with an accompanying explanatory White Paper and a Report by the Government Actuary will be available in the Vote Office at 4 o'clock this afternoon, it is proposed that the standard rates of National Insurance retirement pension at minimum pension age, and of unemployment and sickness benefit, shall be raised from 40s. for a single person to 50s. and from 65s. for a married couple to 80s. The new standard rate of widow's pension will also be 50s. The widowed mother's allowance, including the payment for the first child, will go up to 70s.

The higher rates of pensions and benefits under the national insurance scheme, together with the increases in industrial injuries benefits which I shall mention in a moment, will add about £177 million in the first full year to the expenditure of the two Funds. As the House knows, higher benefits under a contributory scheme of national insurance must carry with them a higher contribution. Accordingly, the contribution paid by the employed man will be increased by 2s. to become 9s. 5d. and that paid by his employer by 1s. 11d. to become 8s. 1d., including in each case the separate National Health Service contribution. The contribution for the self-employed man will be increased by 2s. 3d. to become on the same basis 11s. 6d.

There will be corresponding increases in other contribution rates. These increases in contribution will carry with them an immediate increase of about £35 million a year in the supplement from the Exchequer and in addition to this the Bill will, of course, have increased substantially the long-term Exchequer liability.

Under the Industrial Injuries Scheme the standard rate of injury benefit and of the 100 per cent. disablement pension will be increased from 67s. 6d. to 85s. The widow's pension of 45s. will be raised to 56s.

In view of the intended repeal of the tobacco token scheme, we propose that non-contributory old age pensioners should receive

a special addition to their pensions of 2s. 4d. a week, the cash equivalent of the tobacco token.

Our aim is to bring the changes in national insurance benefits and contributions into force at the earliest possible moment. If the Bill is passed into law this month, it is intended that the increased rates of retirement pensions and widow's benefit shall operate by the end of January and that the other new rates of benefit and the new rates of contributions shall come into force by early in February.

Finally, national assistance. The increased benefits and pensions which I have announced will, of course, have to be taken into account in calculating assistance grants to those who are drawing supplementary assistance. I have, however, received proposals from the National Assistance Board for increases in the assistance scales with effect from 27th January which, the Board tell me, take into account the proposed repeal of the tobacco token scheme. The proposed increases are 5s. a week for a single householder and 9s. for a married couple, with appropriate increases to the other rates. The Government have accepted the Board's proposals and I have already laid the necessary draft regulations.

The House will appreciate that in present economic circumstances changes in the main rates of benefit larger than ever previously made since the inception of the schemes concerned are not easy to effect, and must involve some sacrifice by the community as a whole. They are a clear indication of the determination of Her Majesty's Government to provide the fullest possible measure of help for those who have suffered in the service of their country, for the old, for the sick, and for the unfortunate.

The National Insurance Bill, 1957, designed to give effect to the changes proposed by the Minister in national insurance and industrial injuries pensions, benefits and contributions, was read a first time on 6th November and received its second reading on 13th November.

## National Insurance Act, 1957 (Commencement) (No. 3) Order, 1957

On 17th October the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, acting in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance Act, 1957 (Commencement) (No. 3) Order, 1957. This Order appoints 18th November as the day on which certain provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1957 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for July and March, pages 243 and 94) are to come into operation. The provisions concerned relate to benefits in respect of adult dependants; child's special allowance; benefits in respect of children; and Regulations providing for certain contributions to be treated so as to secure as large a payment as possible by way of benefit in respect of dependants.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1957 No. 1799 (C.18)) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

## Proposed Changes Affecting Classification and Contribution Rules

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider the preliminary drafts of (i) the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1957, (ii) the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, and (iii) the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957. These Regulations would, among other things, give effect to certain recommendations made by the Committee in their Report on Part-Time Employment (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 288).

Under existing regulations a Class 1 (employed person's) contribution must be paid if a person works for one employer for four hours (eight hours for domestic work) or more in any week. Following the recommendations of the National Insurance Advisory Committee, the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1957, would make the limit eight hours for all kinds of work. If, however, the work is done in continuation of an employment which normally exceeds eight hours a week, a Class 1 contribution would be payable unless only four hours' work or less is done in any week. Provision is also made that self-employed persons, and persons who are employed to a small extent in certain types of employment, would be treated as non-employed if their earnings are ordinarily less than 40s. a week, instead of 20s. a week as at present. Other provisions concern registrars of births, deaths and marriages, who would be included in Class 1 if they are wholly or mainly engaged in that occupation. Nurses and midwives employed by public or local authorities, and persons employed in the preparation and serving of school meals would also be included in Class 1, subject to the normal rules for part-time employment referred to above.

The provisions of the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957, would ensure that a person who does a small amount of work in a week, within certain limits, would not lose his right to an unemployment frank for that week. They would also provide that widows who are receiving pensions under the War Pensions or Industrial Injuries schemes at a rate equal to or above the standard National Insurance widow's pension rate would be allowed an option not to pay National Insurance contributions if they so wish and are willing to lose the National Insurance benefit rights which might otherwise accrue to them. A further provision would give exception from liability to pay National Insurance contributions in Class 2 (self-employed persons) to students and trainees who do some work, for which they receive remuneration, as part of a course of training. At present such students and trainees are liable to pay Class 2 contributions. The Regulations would enable them to pay Class 3 contributions (non-employed persons) if they wish, and, if they are under the age of



18, to have Class 3 contributions credited to them in the same way as other students.

The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957, would permit a woman who is excepted from liability to pay a contribution through absence from Great Britain to be credited with a contribution if she satisfies the provisions of regulation 6A of the National Insurance (Contributions) Regulations, 1948, which relate to women in receipt of widows' pensions under certain provisions other than those of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price, respectively, 8d., 6d., and 3d. (10d., 8d., and 5d. including postage).

### Changes in Provisions for Payment of Death Grant

The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Death Grant) (Consequential Provisions) Regulations, 1957. The Regulations would give effect to recommendations made by the Committee in their Report on the Death Grant Question (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 14). The Committee's main recommendation, that a death grant should in future be payable on the death of a qualified person, without the present condition of payment of funeral or other expenses, has been implemented in the National Insurance Act, 1957.

The draft Regulations would enable the grant to be paid as if it were a benefit due to the deceased person at his death, that is, to the personal representatives, legatees, next-of-kin or creditors of the deceased. A person who undertakes to pay funeral expenses would

be eligible to receive the grant but his right to recover those expenses from the deceased person's estate would be reduced accordingly. The Regulations also include a number of minor and consequential changes.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

### Social Security Agreement between the United Kingdom and Israel

On 31st October Her Majesty in Council made the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Israel) Order, 1957. The Order came into operation on 1st November and gives effect in England, Wales and Scotland to the Agreement on Social Security made on 29th April between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Israel (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 163), and modifies the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1957, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 to 1957, in their application to persons affected by that Agreement. The Agreement, which is reproduced in the Schedule to the Order, covers cash benefits provided by the two countries for old age, widowhood, orphanhood, maternity and industrial injury. It enables nationals of either country to add together insurance contributions paid in the two countries in order to determine the right to receive benefit. The Agreement also provides that a woman who is entitled to a British maternity grant may receive medical treatment in Israel under the same conditions as a woman who is entitled to an Israeli maternity grant. Similarly, a person who qualifies for a British industrial injury benefit may receive medical treatment under the same conditions as an Israeli industrial injury beneficiary.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1957 No. 1879) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (8d. including postage).

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### 137th Session of the Governing Body

The 137th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 29th October to 1st November, under the Chairmanship of Mr. E. Calderon Puig, Government Member, Mexico. The United Kingdom Government was represented by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government and Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body, Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring-Room Operatives. The following paragraphs contain notes on the main subjects discussed by the Governing Body.

#### Agenda of the 43rd (1959) Session of the International Labour Conference

The Governing Body fixed the agenda for the 43rd (1959) Session of the International Labour Conference. The agenda will include three standing items (Report of the Director-General, Financial and Budgetary Questions, and Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations); two items which are likely to be carried forward for a second discussion from the 42nd (1958) Session of the Conference (Organisation of Occupational Health Services in Places of Employment, and Conditions of Work of Fishermen); and three new items, viz., Protection of Workers against Radiation; Problems of Non-Manual Workers, including technicians, supervisory staff, etc. (for general discussion); and Collaboration between Public Authorities and Employers' and Workers' Organisations at the Industrial and National Level.

#### Freedom of Association

The Governing Body had before it the report which, at its 133rd Session (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1956, page 445), it had requested the Director-General to prepare on the desirability and practicability of setting up continuing machinery to establish the facts relating to freedom of association in Member States. The report contained proposals for a fact-finding survey on freedom of association and for the establishment of independent machinery for the adjustment of disputes in this field concerning Governments. After a full exchange of views, the Governing Body requested the Director-General to submit revised proposals for consideration at its next session.

The Governing Body also considered the twenty-seventh report from its Committee on Freedom of Association which is charged with the preliminary consideration of complaints alleging infringements of trade union rights. The only cases which gave rise to substantial discussion were those concerning Cuba, Hungary, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In the case of Cuba, the Governing Body, while deciding that certain of the matters complained of did not call for further examination, requested further information on other matters and drew the attention of the Government of Cuba to its view that the system of elections in trade unions introduced by Government Decree was incompatible with the safeguards afforded by the Freedom of Association and Right to Organise Convention, 1948, which had been ratified by Cuba. In the cases concerning Hungary and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Governing Body decided, *inter alia*, to request the Governments concerned to consent to the question of freedom of association in those countries being referred to the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association.

The Governing Body dismissed a number of complaints concerning Argentina, Burma, France, Greece, Iran, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom (Cyprus). Various recommendations and requests for further information were made in other cases concerning France, Greece, Guatemala, Spain and the United Kingdom (Cyprus and Northern Rhodesia).

#### Improvement of the Practical Methods of Working of the International Labour Conference

The Governing Body also received the report which at its 133rd Session it had asked the Director-General to prepare for it on the desirability and practicability of improving the practical methods of the working of the International Labour Conference and its committees. There was general agreement that the suggestions and objections thereto, analysed in the report, should be remitted for consideration to a small committee of the Governing Body, the composition of which will be decided at the next session.

#### Forced Labour

At its 129th Session (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1955, page 242) the Governing Body authorised the establishment of an independent *ad hoc* committee to analyse material received by the International Labour Organisation dealing with the use and extent of forced labour throughout the world and to submit conclusions to the Director-General for transmission to the Governing Body and for inclusion in his Reports to the 1956 and 1957 Sessions of the Conference. The mandate of this committee having expired, a proposal for its reconstitution was made to the Governing Body. The Governing Body, by 35 votes to 3 with 1 abstention, agreed that a committee should be appointed with terms of reference similar to those of the previous committee, and that the question should again be reviewed in 1960.

#### 41st (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference

The Governing Body decided that the 41st (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference should be held from 29th April to 16th May, 1958. The place of this Conference remains to be decided.

#### Other Matters

Other matters considered by the Governing Body included the action to be taken on a number of Resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 40th Session; the reports of recent meetings of various bodies, including the Sixth Session of the Inland Transport Committee, the Fourth Session of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers, the Sixth Session of the Metal Trades Committee and the Ninth Session of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians; and a number of financial and administrative questions.

### Asian Regional Conference

The Fourth Session of the Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation was held at New Delhi, India, from 13th to 26th November, 1957. The United Kingdom was represented by:—Government delegates: Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chief International Labour Adviser to Her Majesty's Government, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, United Kingdom Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and Mr. P. H. St. John Wilson, C.B., C.B.E., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Employers'

delegate: Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke, M.B.E., Director, Overseas Employers' Federation. Workers' delegate: Mr. H. Collison, Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary, National Union of Agricultural Workers. The delegates were accompanied by advisers.

The agenda of the Conference was:—

- (1) Report of the Director-General;
- (2) Labour and social problems of small-scale and handicraft industries in Asian countries;
- (3) Conditions of life and work of sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and similar categories of semi-independent and independent workers in agriculture;
- (4) Labour-management relations.

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### The Employed Population in Germany in 1956-57

The German Federal Ministry of Labour has issued, as a supplement to their monthly journal *Bundesarbeitsblatt*, a survey of the employment situation in the Federal Republic in 1956, giving statistics of the total population, the employed population, etc. Comparative figures for some earlier years show the growth in the total population and in the numbers in employment. Some figures, extracted from the German publication, are given below.

It is estimated that the population of the Federal Republic averaged 50,517,000 in 1956, compared with 50,012,000 in 1955, 49,521,000 in 1954 and 47,599,000 in 1950. The total for 1956 included 23,814,000 males and 26,703,000 females. The estimated totals of persons in the labour force were 21,931,000 in 1950, 23,911,000 in 1954, 24,497,000 in 1955, and 25,188,000 in 1956. Of the estimated total of 25,188,000 for 1956, 15,902,000 were males and 9,286,000 were females. The numbers of young persons leaving school in each of these years are also quoted; they were 743,498 in 1950, 951,504 in 1954, 869,281 in 1955, and 783,208 in 1956.

The total labour force includes the numbers of persons who were gainfully occupied and also the numbers who were unemployed, averaging 761,412 in 1956. The figures for the "gainfully occupied" include the self-employed and family helpers, as well as employed wage and salary earners. A Table in the report shows the growth of the numbers in each of the main groups from 1950 to 1956. The figures, reproduced below, relate to the end of September in each year.

Date (end of September)	Thousands			
	Self-Employed	Family Helpers	Employed Wage and Salary Earners	Total Employed Persons
1950 .. .. .	3,258	3,184	14,295.6	20,737.6
1951 .. .. .	3,302	3,055	14,884.7	21,241.7
1952 .. .. .	3,341	2,935	15,456.3	21,732.3
1953 .. .. .	3,379	2,897	16,044.4	22,320.4
1954 .. .. .	3,404	2,862	16,830.7	23,096.7
1955 .. .. .	3,412	2,823	17,806.6	24,041.6
1956 .. .. .	3,416	2,778	18,609.4	24,803.4

The total number of employed persons increased by 19.6 per cent. between September, 1950, and September, 1956. In the same period the numbers of employed wage and salary earners increased by 30.2 per cent. There was an increase of 4.8 per cent. in the number of the self-employed, but a decrease of 12.8 per cent. in the number of family helpers.

Statistics of the numbers of employed wage and salary earners, together with the numbers of the unemployed, are published at monthly intervals in *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, the journal of the Federal Statistical Office. Figures at quarterly intervals covering 1956 and the first half of 1957 are given below. They relate in each case to the end of the month.

Date	Numbers in Employment			Numbers Unemployed		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1956						
March	11,728,786	5,802,627	17,531,413	666,573	352,692	1,019,265
June	12,351,865	6,039,647	18,391,512	215,021	263,825	478,846
Sept.	12,453,773	6,155,590	18,609,363	179,673	231,437	411,110
Dec.	11,897,772	6,104,733	18,002,505	769,495	319,147	1,088,642
1957						
March	12,298,396	6,166,194	18,464,590	402,492	299,740	702,232
June	12,568,711	6,351,656	18,920,367	237,257	216,415	453,672

At six-monthly intervals statistics of the numbers in employment are given by broad industrial groups. Figures published in the August, 1957, issue of *Wirtschaft und Statistik* show that the total of 18,464,590 at 31st March, 1957, was made up as follows:—

Agriculture, Fishing, etc. . . . .	873,642
Mining and Quarrying, Fuel and Power . . . . .	1,137,251
Iron and Steel and Metal Working . . . . .	3,658,476
Manufacturing Industries (other than Iron and Steel and Metal Working) . . . . .	3,969,446
Building and Auxiliary Trades . . . . .	1,898,488
Commerce, Finance and Insurance . . . . .	2,235,078
Services . . . . .	1,332,194
Transport . . . . .	1,204,977
Public Services . . . . .	2,155,038

At 31st March, 1957, the number of employed wage and salary earners represented 365 per 1,000 of the total population of the Federal Republic.

(71410)

# INDUSTRIAL FIRST AID

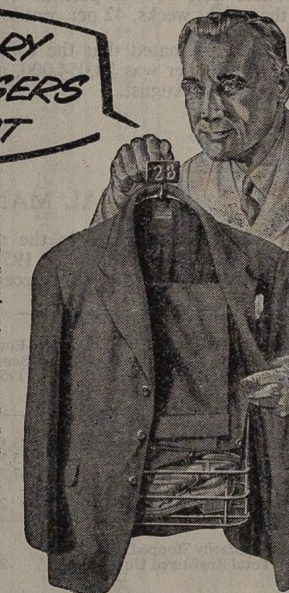


For 60 years we have specialised in the First Aid requirements of Industry. Our service is most comprehensive; whether you require a completely equipped ambulance room for a vast factory, or a first aid box for a "one man" works, we shall be pleased to advise and supply you.

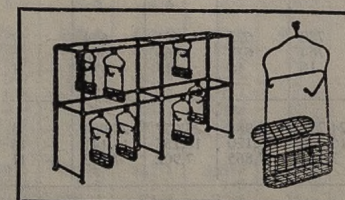
A PRODUCT OF  
**Cuxson Gerrard & Co. Ltd.**  
OLDBURY BIRMINGHAM

## Pioneers of Industrial First Aid

THESE AIR DRY 'SIEBER' HANGERS ARE A TREAT



"At last I can change into dry, unsoiled clothing when I go home! It's plain common sense to hang rain-soaked 'togs' on a "SIEBER" Hanger instead of bundling them into an unventilated, smelly locker. It saved me from many colds and my clothes are fresh and wear better. The boss, too, must like these "SIEBER" Hangers because they reduce absenteeism, and the space he saves is bound to repay the little money they cost. Repair costs? Not on your life, because this Hanger Equipment is made to last for good and all."



Locking Basket and other types of Hanger to suit individual requirements, fully meeting the Factories Acts.

## SIEBER ALL-IN-ONE HANGER EQUIPMENT

Permanent Exhibit at Health and Safety Centre, London, S.W.1.  
Installed in Factories, Offices, Public Undertakings, Schools, Hospitals, etc.  
Write today for full details of our Free Planning Service.

**JAMES SIEBER EQUIPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED**  
107 Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Tel.: HOL 4531 & 5121.

A\*\*



# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

## Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Employment in Great Britain in September, 1957:		Unemployment at 14th October, 1957—continued	
General Summary .....	400	Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1957 .....	404
General Man-power Position .....	400	Disabled Persons (Employment) Act .....	404
Analysis of Numbers in Civil Employment .....	400	Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis .....	405
Industrial Analysis .....	400	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges .....	407
Short-time in Manufacturing Industries .....	402	Coal Mining, Employment in September .....	408
Unemployment at 14th October, 1957:		Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury .....	408
Summary for Great Britain .....	403	Technical and Scientific Register .....	408
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom: Regional Analysis .....	403	Nursing Appointments Service .....	409
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns .....	404	Employment Overseas .....	409

## Employment\* in Great Britain in September

### GENERAL SUMMARY

There was little change in the numbers in civil employment during September. There were increases in metals, engineering and vehicles and in food, drink and tobacco. Seasonal decreases took place in agriculture, transport, and hotels and catering.

The Employment Exchanges filled 152,000 vacancies in the four weeks ended 9th October. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled on 9th October was 274,000. This was 9,000 less than in September.

The number of operatives working short-time in the week ended 28th September in manufacturing establishments covered by returns was 35,000, which was 4,000 less than the previous month.

There were 275,000 persons registered as unemployed on 14th October, of whom 267,000 were wholly unemployed and 8,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 16th September and 14th October unemployment increased by 8,000, the number of wholly unemployed increasing by 7,000 and the number of temporarily stopped by 1,000.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in October was 1.3 per cent., compared with 1.2 per cent. in September; in October, 1956, it was 1.2 per cent. There were 111,000 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 September was 24,054,000, a decrease of 3,000 compared with the end of August.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	Thousands				
	End-Sept., 1956	End-July, 1957	End-August, 1957	End-Sept., 1957	Change during Sept., 1957
Number in Civil Employment	23,196	23,040	23,111	23,109	- 2
Men .. .. .	15,324	15,263	15,302	15,292	+ 10
Women .. .. .	7,872	7,777	7,809	7,817	+ 8
Wholly Unemployed‡ .. .. .	230	246	259	265	+ 6
Temporarily Stopped‡ .. .. .	18	11	7	7	...
Total Registered Unemployed‡	248	257	266	272	+ 6
H.M. Forces and Women's Services .. .. .	780	693	681	674	- 7
Men .. .. .	764	678	666	660	- 6
Women .. .. .	16	15	15	14	- 1
Total Working Population† ..	24,212	23,985	24,057	24,054	- 3
Men .. .. .	16,242	16,120	16,155	16,141	- 14
Women .. .. .	7,970	7,865	7,902	7,913	+ 11

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

### ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL

#### EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad industrial groups is given in the Table below.

Industry or Service	Thousands				
	End-Sept., 1956	End-July, 1957	End-August, 1957	End-Sept., 1957	Change during Sept., 1957
Basic Industries					
Mining and Quarrying ..	858	864	865	865	...
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	377	377	377	378	+ 1
Transport and Communication ..	1,730	1,728	1,728	1,725	- 3
Agriculture and Fishing ..	1,042	1,032	1,043	1,038	- 5
Number in Basic Industries ..	4,007	4,001	4,013	4,006	- 7
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	531	528	529	530	+ 1
Metal Manufacture .. .. .	582	580	582	585	+ 3
Vehicles .. .. .	1,227	1,202	1,211	1,218	+ 7
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments ..	2,808	2,773	2,793	2,806	+ 13
Textiles .. .. .	932	919	919	917	- 2
Clothing (inc. footwear) ..	682	666	669	668	- 1
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	929	906	907	911	+ 4
Other Manufactures .. .. .	1,597	1,565	1,576	1,582	+ 6
Number in Manufacturing Industries ..	9,288	9,139	9,186	9,217	+ 31
Building and Contracting ..	1,542	1,507	1,511	1,506	- 5
Distributive Trades .. .. .	2,888	2,894	2,906	2,907	+ 1
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services ..	4,172	4,209	4,206	4,185	- 21
Public Administration—					
National Government Service ..	559	544	543	542	- 1
Local Government Service ..	740	746	746	746	...
Total in Civil Employment	23,196	23,040	23,111	23,109	- 2

### 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 September, 1956, and July, August and September, 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—248,000. Wool—209,000. Other textiles—460,000.

# NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Industry	(Thousands)								Total			
	Males				Females							
	End-Sept., 1956	End-July, 1957	End-August, 1957	End-Sept., 1957	End-Sept., 1956	End-July, 1957	End-August, 1957	End-Sept., 1957	End-Sept., 1956	End-July, 1957	End-August, 1957	End-Sept., 1957
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining .. .. .	765.2	771.3	772.5	772.4	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	781.0	787.1	788.3	788.2
Non-Metallic Mining Products	258.8	251.8	252.8	252.4	82.5	79.3	79.3	79.7	341.3	331.1	332.1	332.1
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ..	74.3	72.3	72.4	71.8	8.4	7.9	7.8	7.7	82.7	80.2	80.2	79.5
China and Earthenware ..	32.8	30.9	30.8	31.0	41.7	39.6	39.4	39.7	74.5	70.5	70.2	70.7
Glass (other than containers) ..	34.2	34.7	35.1	35.3	12.8	12.3	12.5	12.6	47.0	47.0	47.6	47.9
Cement .. .. .	21.7	21.2	21.3	21.4	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	27.5	27.1	27.1	27.2
Other Non-Metallic Mining Manufactures ..	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.0
	81.1	78.0	78.6	78.3	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.5	93.5	90.2	91.0	90.8
Chemicals and Allied Trades	375.9	378.4	378.7	378.7	153.0	147.8	147.7	149.7	528.9	526.2	527.4	528.4
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	20.3	19.4	19.4	19.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	20.9	20.0	20.0	19.9
Chemicals and Dyes .. .. .	180.6	185.1	185.8	186.1	49.5	49.4	49.7	50.0	230.1	234.5	235.5	236.1
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	27.3	27.9	28.1	28.2	36.3	36.3	36.7	37.3	63.6	64.2	64.8	65.5
Explosives and Fireworks ..	32.1	29.4	28.7	28.3	19.0	15.5	15.2	15.0	51.1	44.9	43.9	43.3
Paint and Varnish .. .. .	28.8	29.5	29.6	29.6	13.1	12.7	12.7	12.7	41.9	42.2	42.3	42.3
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	28.6	28.3	28.2	27.9	19.5	18.9	19.1	19.2	48.8	47.1	47.1	47.1
Mineral Oil Refining .. .. .	33.0	33.5	33.6	33.9	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	40.2	40.7	40.9	41.3
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. ..	25.2	25.3	25.3	25.4	7.8	7.3	7.4	7.5	33.0	32.6	32.7	32.9
Metal Manufacture	511.8	512.4	513.8	515.6	68.9	67.1	67.3	67.7	580.7	579.5	581.1	583.3
Blast Furnaces .. .. .	22.0	22.5	22.6	22.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	22.6	23.1	23.2	23.4
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	210.0	215.1	215.2	216.4	19.4	19.2	19.4	19.5	229.4	234.3	235.3	235.9
Iron Foundries .. .. .	106.9	103.6	103.9	104.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	118.7	117.9	119.0	119.3
Tinplate Manufacture .. .. .	13.4	11.1	10.4	10.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	15.4	12.6	11.7	11.3
Steel Sheet Manufacture .. .. .	20.2	20.8	20.8	21.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	21.5	22.1	22.1	22.3
Iron and Steel Tubes .. .. .	43.2	43.4	43.8	44.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	51.5	51.7	52.1	52.5
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	96.1	95.9	96.4	97.1	21.0	21.1	21.3	21.5	117.1	117.0	117.7	118.6
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,639.2	1,637.0	1,646.2	1,651.1	470.6	457.9	464.1	469.7	2,109.8	2,094.9	2,110.3	2,120.8
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	204.6	203.7	205.1	205.4	9.6	9.3	9.4	9.4	214.2	213.0	214.5	214.8
Marine Engineering .. .. .	75.1	75.3	75.5	75.1	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.7	79.7	79.3	79.5	78.8
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) ..	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.4	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	39.9	39.7	39.9	39.7
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant ..	29.1	29.8	30.0	30.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	32.2	32.9	33.1	33.4
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools ..	97.3	97.1	97.3	97.3	22.0	21.5	21.6	21.5	119.3	118.6	118.9	118.8
Stationary Engines .. .. .	25.5	24.1	24.2	24.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	29.7	28.1	28.3	28.3
Stationary Engines and Accessories ..	32.8	49.8	50.0	49.7	9.3	8.7	8.7	8.6	62.1	58.5	58.7	58.3
Ordnance and Small Arms .. .. .	50.0	46.7	46.6	46.6	13.6	11.1	11.0	11.0	63.6	57.8	57.6	57.6
Constructional Engineering .. .. .	80.6	79.1	79.7	79.4	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	87.6	86.7	86.8	86.2
Other Non-Electrical Engineering ..	556.8	555.2	558.1	560.5	129.3	126.2	127.5	128.3	686.1	681.4	685.6	688.8
Electrical Machinery .. .. .	147.8	151.1	151.8	152.5	50.4	48.5	48.5	48.7	198.2	199.6	200.3	201.2
Electrical Wires and Cables .. .. .	41.6	41.8	42.0	42.1	23.4	22.7	22.9	23.0	65.0	64.5	64.9	65.1
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ..	35.8	37.0	37.2	37.3	24.5	24.3	24.5	24.6	60.3	61.3	61.7	61.9
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones ..	70.7	72.5	73.1	73.7	61.4	63.1	65.4	68.5	132.1	135.6	138.5	142.2
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps ..	24.8	24.9	25.2	25.6	24.7	24.0	24.5	25.0	48.5	48.9	49.7	50.6
Batteries and Accumulators .. .. .	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.5	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
Other Electrical Goods .. .. .	102.5	104.0	105.4	106.4	69.2	68.4	69.7	71.0	171.7	172.4	175.1	177.4
Vehicles	1,017.3	997.3	1,004.5	1,010.5	175.9	170.7	172.6	173.7	1,193.2	1,168.0	1,177.1	1,184.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles ..	263.2	259.9	262.5	264.6	42.5	39.7	40.1	40.4	305.7	299.6	302.6	305.0
Motor Repairs and Garages .. .. .	249.8	233.0	235.3	236.4	42.5	40.3	40.9	41.0	292.3	273.3	276.2	277.4
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft ..	225.4	222.4	222.9	224.2	38.1	37.1	37.2	37.1	263.5	259.5	260.1	261.3
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft ..	123.0	124.8	125.9	127.1	41.3							



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

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-Sept., 1956	End-July, 1957	End-August, 1957	End-Sept., 1957	End-Sept., 1956	End-July, 1957	End-August, 1957	End-Sept., 1957	End-Sept., 1956	End-July, 1957	End-August, 1957	End-Sept., 1957
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	229.1	219.8	221.2	222.5	62.9	60.6	60.8	61.5	292.0	280.4	282.0	284.0
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	81.0	78.8	78.9	79.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	93.0	90.8	91.0	91.1
Furniture and Upholstery	92.8	89.1	89.9	91.2	35.4	34.0	34.3	34.9	128.2	123.1	124.2	126.1
Shop and Office Fitting	20.1	17.9	18.3	18.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	23.3	21.2	21.5	21.6
Wooden Containers and Baskets	20.3	18.7	18.5	18.7	6.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	27.1	24.7	24.8	24.6
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	14.9	15.3	15.2	15.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	20.4	20.6	20.5	20.6
Paper and Printing	361.9	366.6	369.0	369.5	208.3	200.7	203.2	204.4	570.2	567.3	572.2	573.9
Paper and Board	71.9	74.2	74.9	75.1	20.7	20.5	21.0	21.3	92.6	94.7	95.9	96.4
Wallpaper	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.1	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.4
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	21.2	22.0	22.2	22.3	32.4	30.9	31.3	31.8	53.6	52.9	53.5	54.1
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.5	29.7	28.2	28.4	28.5	49.0	47.5	47.8	48.0
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	96.9	98.2	98.4	98.4	24.7	24.7	25.0	25.0	121.6	122.9	123.4	123.4
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	147.6	147.7	148.8	148.9	98.3	93.7	94.7	94.7	245.9	241.4	243.5	243.6
Other Manufacturing Industries	165.1	165.1	167.4	168.6	118.0	112.3	113.0	114.6	283.1	277.4	280.4	283.2
Rubber	76.6	77.7	78.8	79.7	36.0	35.8	36.0	36.4	112.6	113.5	114.8	116.1
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	16.3	16.1	16.2	16.3
Brushes and Brooms	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.6	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.9	16.0	15.3	15.2	15.5
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	11.7	11.2	11.4	11.3	21.5	19.1	19.7	20.2	33.2	30.3	31.1	31.5
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	11.2	10.1	10.1	10.0
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	43.9	44.0	44.7	45.1	39.6	37.9	37.8	38.4	83.5	81.9	82.5	83.5
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	6,081.0	6,046.2	6,072.7	6,085.5	3,007.6	2,892.4	2,912.8	2,931.7	9,088.6	8,938.6	8,985.5	9,017.2
Building and Contracting	1,344.4	1,309.4	1,313.4	1,308.4	58.9	58.9	58.9	58.9	1,403.3	1,368.3	1,372.3	1,367.3
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	336.9	336.7	335.6	336.4	40.7	40.6	41.3	41.4	377.6	377.3	376.9	377.8
Gas	125.5	124.1	122.8	122.9	14.4	14.1	14.5	14.5	139.9	138.2	137.3	137.4
Electricity	177.9	178.9	179.1	179.9	24.2	24.4	24.7	24.8	202.1	203.3	203.8	204.7
Water	33.5	33.7	33.7	33.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	35.6	35.8	35.8	35.7
Transport and Communication	201.8	202.8	202.1	200.3	54.4	53.0	52.7	52.6	256.2	255.8	254.8	252.9
Tramway and Omnibus Service	21.5	21.8	21.4	20.5	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.8	24.2	24.9	24.4	23.3
Other Road Passenger Transport	1,167.2	1,166.6	1,172.6	1,172.7	1,247.0	1,253.0	1,258.9	1,260.4	2,414.2	2,419.6	2,431.5	2,433.1
Distributive Trades	120.7	117.5	118.0	119.2	36.1	36.6	36.9	36.9	156.8	154.1	154.9	156.1
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	75.2	76.3	76.4	76.5	30.6	31.5	31.6	31.5	105.8	107.8	108.0	108.0
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	130.9	130.2	130.3	130.1	62.2	59.4	60.4	61.8	193.1	189.6	190.7	191.9
Food and Drink, Wholesale	295.9	300.3	302.2	301.4	318.4	325.5	327.4	327.1	614.3	625.8	629.6	628.5
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	172.0	169.0	170.2	170.4	110.3	107.6	109.6	109.3	282.3	276.6	279.8	279.7
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	352.7	353.4	355.2	354.6	648.3	649.3	649.6	649.9	1,001.0	1,002.7	1,004.8	1,004.5
Non-Food Goods, Retail	19.8	19.9	20.3	20.5	41.1	43.1	43.4	43.9	60.9	63.0	63.7	64.4
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	59.5	58.2	57.8	56.9	74.0	70.5	70.6	69.7	133.5	128.7	128.4	126.6
Miscellaneous Services	36.1	38.5	37.9	35.3	39.6	38.7	38.7	41.6	75.7	76.3	76.6	76.9
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	173.6	180.3	180.2	170.3	510.6	518.9	512.5	492.9	684.2	699.2	692.7	663.2
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	29.7	30.3	30.5	30.0	104.1	103.3	103.0	101.5	133.8	133.6	133.5	131.5
Catering, Hotels, etc.	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.6	32.9	33.1	32.4	32.0	43.4	43.9	43.1	42.6
Laundries												
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.												

## SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

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

The figures for 28th September, 1957, including an allowance for the firms with 11-99 employees not required to render returns, are given in the Table below.

## Operatives on Short-time in Great Britain in week ended 28th September, 1957

Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time	Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	2,600	Textiles—(contd.)	400
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	2,400	Jute	4,500
Chemicals and Allied Trades	100	Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	700
Metal Manufacture	4,600	Made-up Textiles	1,000
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1,400	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	400
Iron Foundries	1,800	Clothing (including Footwear)	10,700
Tinplate Manufacture	800	Tailoring	3,100
Iron and Steel Tubes	400	Dressmaking	700
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	200	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	1,800
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1,100	Hats, Caps and Millinery	300
Non-Electrical Engineering	600	Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	300
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	500	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	4,300
Vehicles	1,500	Food, Drink and Tobacco	900
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	1,400	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	600
Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft	100	Furniture and Upholstery	400
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	1,100	Paper and Printing	1,000
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	—	Paper and Board	700
Textiles	10,000	Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	100
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	1,300	Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	100
Cotton Weaving, etc.	600	Other Manufacturing Industries	300
Woolen and Worsted	1,100	Total, All Manufacturing Industries*	34,900
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	300		

\* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

## Unemployment at 14th October, 1957

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th September and 14th October, 1957, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
16th September ..	172,908	11,060	75,700	7,738	267,406
14th October ..	181,234	7,621	80,499	5,868	275,222
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+8,326	-3,439	+4,799	-1,870	+7,816

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th October represented 1.3 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 16th September was 1.2.

An analysis of the figures for 14th October 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	47,121	47,308	82,228	176,657	4,577	181,234
Boys under 18	3,926	2,436	1,143	7,505	116	7,621
Women 18 and over	23,537	26,955	26,774	77,266	3,233	80,499
Girls under 18	2,934	1,882	786	5,602	266	5,868
Total ..	77,518	78,581	110,931	267,030	8,192	275,222

The total of 275,222 includes 44,545 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 14th October, 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 16th September, 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		
Males						
London and South-Eastern ..	12,293	10,366	12,473	35,132	261	35,393
Eastern ..	2,823	2,749	4,157	9,729	38	9,767
Southern ..	2,600	2,494	3,795	8,889	33	8,922
South-Western ..	3,675	3,660	5,788	13,123	120	13,243
Midland ..	3,925	3,419	5,410	12,754	490	13,244
North-Midland ..	2,026	1,871	2,871	7,315	316	7,631
E. and W. Ridings ..	3,213	2,947	4,553	10,713	477	11,190
North-Western ..	7,384	7,391	12,797	27,572	613	28,185
Northern ..	2,912	3,117	6,340	12,369	210	12,579
Scotland ..	7,174	7,897	16,549	31,620	1,159	32,779
Wales ..	3,022	3,833	8,091	14,946	976	15,922
Great Britain ..	51,047	49,744	83,371	184,162	4,693	188,855
Females						
London and South-Eastern ..	6,641	5,768	2,012	14,421	149	14,570
Eastern ..	1,173	1,142	979	3,294	36	3,330
Southern ..	1,451	1,649	982	4,082	20	4,102
South-Western ..	1,910	2,284	1,574	5,768	89	5,857
Midland ..	2,149	2,477	2,282	6,908	467	7,375
North-Midland ..	1,045	1,321	1,135	3,501	603	4,104
E. and W. Ridings ..	1,338	1,306	1,138	3,782	302	4,084
North-Western ..	3,873	4,435	4,515	12,823	1,058	13,881
Northern ..	1,651	1,949	1,987	5,587	101	5,688
Scotland ..	3,429	4,243	7,534	15,206	460	15,666
Wales ..	1,811	2,263	3,422	7,496	214	7,710
Great Britain ..	26,471	28,837	27,560	82,868	3,499	86,367
Total						
London and South-Eastern ..	18,934	16,134	14,485	49,553	410	49,963
Eastern ..	3,996	3,891	5,136	13,023	74	13,097
Southern ..	4,051	4,143	4,777	12,971	53	13,024
South-Western ..	5,585	5,944	7,362	18,891	209	19,100
Midland ..	6,074	5,896	7,692	19,662	957	20,619



## 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 14th October, 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 16th September, 1957.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th October, 1957					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 16th Sept., 1957
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County)	33,892	1,501	13,698	872	49,963	+ 5,826
Brentford	15,859	338	6,205	194	22,596	+ 2,423
Brighton and Hove	1,778	67	524	33	2,402	+ 533
Chatham	337	54	222	25	638	+ 63
Croydon	638	8	175	15	836	+ 81
Dagenham	295	33	154	7	499	+ 30
Ealing	220	13	113	9	355	+ 9
East Ham	223	15	101	9	369	+ 59
Enfield	239	40	189	7	475	+ 50
Harrow	118	34	38	25	215	+ 26
Hayes and Harlington	334	23	93	10	460	+ 14
Hendon	409	22	95	12	538	+ 10
Ilford	600	18	129	11	758	+ 36
Leyton and Walthamstow	510	26	368	12	916	+ 55
Tottenham	188	7	59	9	263	+ 127
West Ham	700	31	279	16	1,026	+ 53
Willesden	472	25	250	15	762	+ 53
Eastern	9,365	402	3,060	270	13,097	+ 634
Bedford	146	7	89	4	246	+ 88
*Cambridge	158	8	88	5	260	+ 44
Isbridge	522	30	153	18	723	+ 17
Luton	120	2	37	7	166	+ 42
Norwich	1,309	17	276	9	1,611	+ 160
Southeast-on-Sea	589	15	196	11	811	+ 45
Watford	143	6	80	5	234	+ 273
Southern	8,460	462	3,722	380	13,024	+ 1,492
Bournemouth	807	25	319	15	1,166	+ 48
*Oxford	197	1	106	5	309	+ 363
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,383	66	775	38	2,262	+ 10
Reading	397	30	173	12	612	+ 46
Slough	281	9	69	4	363	+ 49
Southampton	1,477	44	428	12	1,961	+ 2,784
South-Western	12,700	543	5,388	469	19,100	+ 329
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,385	61	627	31	3,104	+ 829
Exeter	657	17	284	4	962	+ 12
Gloucester	253	17	260	14	544	+ 118
Plymouth	1,236	74	777	48	2,135	+ 2
Swindon	183	19	130	15	347	+ 1,374
Midland	12,830	414	7,034	341	20,619	+ 31
Birmingham	3,722	128	1,823	81	5,754	+ 8
Burton-on-Trent	1,560	3	110	2	275	+ 176
C Coventry	1,154	38	797	21	2,010	+ 3
Oldbury	82	—	66	—	148	+ 3
Smethwick	121	9	50	10	190	+ 574
Stoke-on-Trent	1,550	43	709	27	2,329	+ 374
Walsall	534	19	247	15	815	+ 25
West Bromwich	212	2	85	3	302	+ 27
Wolverhampton	544	15	386	10	955	+ 9
Worcester	299	2	100	1	402	+ 17
North-Midland	7,368	263	3,745	359	11,735	+ 60
Chesterfield	173	4	158	22	357	+ 13
Derby	877	10	244	5	636	+ 58
Grimsby	806	27	136	15	984	+ 70
Leicester	772	13	293	7	1,085	+ 62
Lincoln	368	19	55	9	451	+ 27
Mansfield	178	13	148	33	372	+ 27
Northampton	242	1	137	2	382	+ 50
Nottingham	1,257	29	390	14	1,690	+ 20
Peterborough	132	9	152	14	307	+ 126
Scunthorpe	101	7	206	19	333	+ 494
East and West Ridings	10,802	388	3,748	336	15,274	+ 53
Barnsley	325	23	135	32	515	+ 124
Bradford	753	19	102	3	877	+ 25
*Dewsbury	140	—	51	1	192	+ 88
Doncaster	372	10	302	12	696	+ 97
Halifax	189	13	128	4	334	+ 186
*Huddersfield	304	9	187	6	426	+ 201
Hull	2,402	54	530	27	3,013	+ 15
Leeds	1,650	33	472	18	2,173	+ 10
Rotherham	204	3	132	15	354	+ 33
Sheffield	987	33	277	23	1,320	+ 19
*Wakefield	161	9	54	7	231	+ 10
York	397	10	107	7	521	+ 1,399
North-Western	26,695	1,490	13,166	715	42,066	+ 29
*Accrington	90	—	82	1	173	+ 23
*Ashton-under-Lyne	182	2	335	2	522	+ 145
Barrow	246	22	597	26	891	+ 15
Birkenhead	921	62	685	25	1,693	+ 112
Blackburn	251	27	192	14	484	+ 13
Blackpool	1,009	53	213	18	1,293	+ 6
Bolton	410	20	181	6	617	+ 14
Burnley	874	4	258	2	538	+ 6
Bury	271	—	69	1	151	+ 720
Crewe	196	11	192	11	410	+ 100
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	10,184	616	2,886	181	13,867	+ 24
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	3,686	109	959	45	4,799	+ 106
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	476	6	253	12	747	+ 23
*Preston	413	15	299	15	742	+ 152
*Rochdale	188	—	107	—	295	+ 81
St. Helens	373	9	492	17	891	+ 60
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	772	17	193	20	1,002	+ 74
Stockport	413	19	188	18	638	+ 60
Wallasey	530	77	437	31	1,075	+ 152
Warrington	295	5	422	12	734	+ 81
*Wigan	374	9	172	5	560	+ 60

\* See footnote \* in next column.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th October, 1957					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 16th Sept., 1957
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
Northern	12,126	453	5,257	431	18,267	+ 312
Carlisle	178	11	128	10	327	+ 84
Darlington	223	3	144	13	383	+ 135
*Gateshead	541	8	240	17	806	+ 55
Hartlepool	434	3	256	3	696	+ 50
Jarrow and Hebburn	231	6	268	6	511	+ 16
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	564	39	343	29	975	+ 56
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1,712	75	631	70	2,488	+ 113
South Shields	863	29	202	12	1,106	+ 126
Stockton-on-Tees	279	12	225	13	529	+ 57
Sunderland	1,473	25	540	11	2,049	+ 71
Walsend (inc. Willington Quay)	179	1	48	1	229	+ 2
Scotland	31,747	1,032	14,752	914	48,445	+ 1,959
Aberdeen	1,702	33	550	11	2,296	+ 13
Clydebank	386	18	92	8	504	+ 88
Dundee	2,009	57	1,145	47	3,258	+ 104
Edinburgh	2,788	59	735	42	3,624	+ 734
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	9,559	235	2,263	96	12,153	+ 87
Greenock	19,201	66	777	35	1,909	+ 176
Motherwell and Wishaw	691	33	592	40	1,356	+ 139
Paisley	482	5	212	9	708	+ 1,647
Wales	15,249	673	6,929	781	23,632	+ 49
Cardiff	1,782	41	351	25	2,199	+ 59
Merthyr Tydfil	638	24	199	10	871	+ 92
Newport	328	24	141	21	548	+ 28
Rhondda	785	35	496	60	1,376	+ 402
*Swansea	1,334	53	456	15	1,858	+ 1,814
Northern Ireland	19,969	794	7,755	692	29,210	+ 172
Belfast	6,433	130	2,789	56	9,408	+ 595
Londonderry	2,277	81	1,048	243	3,649	

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : 1939 to 1957

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

	Great Britain				United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1939 .. .. .	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600
1940 .. .. .	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,000	962,700
1941 .. .. .	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800
1942 .. .. .	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200
1943 .. .. .	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600
1944 .. .. .	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500
1945 .. .. .	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100
1946 .. .. .	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300
1947 .. .. .	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	405,900
1948 .. .. .	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000
1949 .. .. .	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000
1950 .. .. .	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200
1951 .. .. .	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900
1952 .. .. .	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300
1953 .. .. .	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000
1954 .. .. .	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800
1955 .. .. .	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200
1956 .. .. .	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000
1957 .. .. .	237,454	105,035	30,281	9,835	382,605
14th Jan.	248,073	109,302	14,278	8,407	380,060
11th Feb.	230,873	104,380	20,298	7,294	362,945
15th Apr.	221,872	99,378	14,639	6,370	342,257
13th May	201,412	92,531	13,566	5,963	313,472
17th June	170,278	76,704	11,968	4,773	264,723
15th July	162,110	67,971	9,336	4,889	244,306
12th Aug.	181,516	76,986	4,061	3,064	265,627
16th Sept.	180,201	80,066	3,767	3,372	267,400
14th Oct.	184,162	82,868	4,693	3,499	275,222

## DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 21st October, 1957 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 749,545, compared with 764,446 at 15th April, 1957.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 21st October, 1957, was 43,697, of whom 37,940 were males and 5,757 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

Suitable for ordinary employment .. .. .	Males		Females		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	



## 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 .. . . . . .	395	263	74	22	469	285	754	477	308	785
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery .. . . . . .	255	87	6	4	261	91	352	265	103	368
Leather Goods .. . . . . .	89	148	—	—	89	152	241	92	162	254
Fur .. . . . . .	51	28	68	14	119	42	161	120	43	163
<b>Clothing .. . . . . .</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>3,699</b>	<b>5,987</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>5,485</b>	<b>7,966</b>
Tailoring .. . . . . .	959	1,454	105	279	1,064	1,733	2,797	1,131	1,910	3,041
Dressmaking .. . . . . .	78	373	3	89	815	654	735	95	753	848
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. .. . . . . .	60	60	2	72	62	445	507	106	1,742	1,848
Hats, Caps, and Millinery .. . . . . .	49	57	160	132	209	189	398	210	192	402
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified .. . . . . .	75	236	29	14	104	250	354	118	407	525
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) .. . . . . .	382	329	110	76	492	405	897	507	454	961
Repair of Boots and Shoes .. . . . . .	268	23	8	—	276	23	299	314	27	341
<b>Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. . . . . .</b>	<b>6,827</b>	<b>4,936</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>6,847</b>	<b>5,035</b>	<b>11,882</b>	<b>7,557</b>	<b>5,667</b>	<b>13,224</b>
Grain Milling .. . . . . .	244	64	—	—	244	64	308	283	69	352
Bread and Flour Confectionery .. . . . . .	1,729	888	3	4	1,732	892	2,624	1,905	985	2,890
Biscuits .. . . . . .	283	517	—	4	283	521	804	289	550	839
Meat and Meat Products .. . . . . .	312	270	6	1	318	271	589	393	294	687
Milk Products .. . . . . .	605	250	3	—	608	251	859	720	323	1,043
Sugar and Glucose .. . . . . .	185	90	—	—	185	90	275	189	91	280
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery .. . . . . .	443	663	4	18	447	681	1,128	459	700	1,159
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables .. . . . . .	640	943	1	45	641	988	1,629	735	1,195	1,930
Food Industries not elsewhere specified .. . . . . .	696	445	1	18	697	463	1,160	730	487	1,217
Brewing and Malting .. . . . . .	690	216	1	1	691	217	908	724	227	951
Wholesale Bottling .. . . . . .	218	165	—	1	218	166	384	243	170	413
Other Drink Industries .. . . . . .	530	322	1	6	531	328	859	616	345	961
Tobacco .. . . . . .	252	103	—	—	252	103	355	271	231	502
<b>Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. . . . . .</b>	<b>2,577</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>3,241</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>3,430</b>
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) .. . . . . .	1,002	115	6	—	1,008	115	1,123	1,065	117	1,182
Furniture and Upholstery .. . . . . .	1,028	274	75	11	1,103	285	1,388	1,198	301	1,499
Shop and Office Fitting .. . . . . .	98	22	—	—	98	22	120	101	22	123
Wooden Containers and Baskets .. . . . . .	332	88	15	2	347	90	437	359	90	449
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures .. . . . . .	117	53	1	—	118	55	173	122	55	177
<b>Paper and Printing .. . . . . .</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>3,056</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>3,278</b>
Paper and Board .. . . . . .	308	208	170	33	478	241	719	542	248	790
Wallpaper .. . . . . .	29	27	—	—	29	27	56	29	27	56
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Fibre-board Packing Cases .. . . . . .	173	259	1	3	174	262	436	182	306	488
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified .. . . . . .	107	142	—	—	107	142	249	111	144	255
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals .. . . . . .	387	71	—	—	387	71	458	423	78	501
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. .. . . . . .	668	458	3	9	671	467	1,138	691	497	1,188
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries .. . . . . .</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>3,120</b>
Rubber .. . . . . .	704	317	—	6	704	323	1,027	748	334	1,082
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. .. . . . . .	140	68	—	4	140	68	208	148	60	216
Brushes and Brooms .. . . . . .	74	49	8	—	82	53	135	92	55	147
Games and Sports Requisites .. . . . . .	150	337	—	5	150	342	492	152	345	497
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods .. . . . . .	51	41	—	—	51	41	92	51	41	92
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films .. . . . . .	99	13	1	—	100	13	113	101	13	114
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries .. . . . . .	498	358	3	6	501	364	865	603	369	972
<b>Building and Contracting .. . . . . .</b>	<b>32,094</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>32,158</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>32,446</b>	<b>37,440</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>37,748</b>
Building .. . . . . .	21,986	193	39	—	22,025	193	22,218	25,871	206	26,077
Electric Wiring and Contracting .. . . . . .	753	36	4	—	757	36	793	901	38	939
Civil Engineering Contracting .. . . . . .	9,355	54	21	5	9,376	59	9,435	10,668	64	10,732
<b>Gas, Electricity and Water Supply .. . . . . .</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>2,246</b>
Gas .. . . . . .	967	56	—	—	967	56	1,029	1,035	57	1,092
Electricity .. . . . . .	724	61	9	—	733	61	794	814	65	879
Water .. . . . . .	239	2	—	—	241	2	243	273	2	275
<b>Transport and Communication .. . . . . .</b>	<b>19,514</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19,758</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>21,413</b>	<b>21,544</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>23,245</b>
Railways .. . . . . .	2,675	187	—	—	2,675	187	3,005	193	319	3,324
Tramway and Omnibus Service .. . . . . .	1,475	639	10	3	1,485	642	2,127	1,638	654	2,292
Other Road Passenger Transport .. . . . . .	406	18	—	—	406	18	425	19	468	497
Goods Transport by Road .. . . . . .	2,211	73	9	—	2,220	73	2,293	2,378	76	2,454
Sea Transport .. . . . . .	6,979	120	183	1	7,162	121	7,283	7,596	128	7,724
Port, River and Canal Transport .. . . . . .	1,500	18	28	—	1,528	18	1,546	1,932	20	1,952
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service .. . . . . .	622	7	6	—	628	9	637	668	9	677
Air Transport .. . . . . .	157	31	—	—	157	31	188	161	32	193
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication .. . . . . .	2,474	428	—	2	2,474	430	2,904	2,678	442	3,120
Other Transport and Communication .. . . . . .	376	78	6	3	382	81	463	389	47	436
Storage .. . . . . .	639	45	1	—	640	45	685	650	45	695
<b>Distributive Trades .. . . . . .</b>	<b>15,724</b>	<b>11,456</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>15,788</b>	<b>11,579</b>	<b>27,367</b>	<b>17,238</b>	<b>12,490</b>	<b>29,728</b>
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) .. . . . . .	2,176	224	19	—	2,195	224	2,419	2,443	255	2,698
Dealing in Other Industrial Materials and Machinery .. . . . . .	1,822	198	5	—	1,827	198	2,025	2,000	231	2,231
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink .. . . . . .	1,659	474	6	1	1,665	475	2,140	1,868	242	2,110
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) .. . . . . .	3,409	3,453	14	53	3,423	3,506	6,929	3,837	3,779	7,616
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods .. . . . . .	1,857	646	9	1	1,866	647	2,513	1,964	678	2,642
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods .. . . . . .	4,462	6,044	11	65	4,473	6,109	10,582	4,773	6,521	11,294
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers .. . . . . .	339	417	—	3	339	420	759	353	476	829
<b>Insurance, Banking and Finance .. . . . . .</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>2,385</b>
<b>Public Administration .. . . . . .</b>	<b>14,825</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14,906</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>17,639</b>	<b>16,172</b>	<b>2,922</b>	<b>19,094</b>
National Government Service .. . . . . .	6,091	1,505	8	4	6,099	1,509	6,702	1,628	830	7,532
Local Government Service .. . . . . .	8,734	1,211	73	13	8,807	1,224	10,031	9,470	1,294	10,764
<b>Professional Services .. . . . . .</b>	<b>3,528</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3,539</b>	<b>4,928</b>	<b>8,467</b>	<b>3,723</b>	<b>5,269</b>	<b>8,992</b>
Accountancy .. . . . . .	130	96	—	1	130	97	227	138	99	237
Education .. . . . . .	819	1,045	4	8	823	1,053	1,876	870	1,144	2,014
Law .. . . . . .	115	159	—	—	115	159	122	168	290	458
Medical and Dental Services .. . . . . .	1,351	3,162	3	7	1,354	3,169	4,523	1,439	3,394	4,833
Religion .. . . . . .	81	36	—	—	81	36	119	89	40	129
Other Professional and Business Services .. . . . . .	1,032	397	3	15	1,035	412	1,447	1,065	424	1,489
<b>Miscellaneous Services .. . . . . .</b>	<b>18,084</b>	<b>22,265</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>18,151</b>	<b>22,441</b>	<b>40,592</b>	<b>19,241</b>	<b>23,819</b>	<b>43,060</b>
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. .. . . . . .	2,830	1,511	17	20	2,847	1,531	4,378	2,959	576	4,535
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting .. . . . . .	2,181	523	24	6	2,205	529	2,734	2,350	246	2,596
Catering, Hotels, etc. .. . . . . .	9,734	14,257	9	68	9,743	14,325	24,068	10,367	14,915	25,282
Laundries .. . . . . .	553	1,101	2	11	555	1,112	1,667	593	1,245	1,838
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. .. . . . . .	159	357	1	3	160	360	520	173	396	569
Hairdressing and Manicure .. . . . . .	177	255	3	5	180	260	440	194	285	479
Private Domestic Service (Resident) .. . . . . .	220	1,327	1	1	221	1,328	1,549	234	1,485	1,719
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) .. . . . . .	827	2,366	7	57	834	2,423	3,257	906	2,760	3,666
Other Services .. . . . . .	1,403	568	3	5	1,406	573	1,979	1,465	611	2,076
<b>Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry .. . . . . .</b>	<b>3,358</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,358</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>3,539</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>3,702</b>
<b>Other Persons not Classified by Industry .. . . . . .</b>	<b>10,925</b>	<b>12,503</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10,925</b>	<b>12,503</b>	<b>23,428</b>	<b>12,056</b>	<b>13,</b>	



## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in September

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in September 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 five weeks ended 28th September was 710,100, compared with 709,000 for the four weeks ended 24th August, and 703,000 for the five weeks ended 29th September, 1956. The total numbers who were effectively employed\* were 599,100 in September, 498,600 in August and 610,000 in September, 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 September, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with August, 1957, and September, 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 5 weeks ended 28th Sept., 1957	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 24th August, 1957	5 weeks ended 29th Sept., 1956
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) .. .. .	47,400	...	— 100
Durham .. .. .	101,700	+	300
North Eastern .. .. .	138,300	+ 400	+ 1,200
North Western .. .. .	58,100	+ 100	+ 600
East Midlands .. .. .	104,100	+ 300	+ 1,800
West Midlands .. .. .	59,900	+ 200	+ 2,300
South Western .. .. .	106,500	+ 100	+ 900
South Eastern .. .. .	7,300	+ 100	+ 100
England and Wales .. .. .	623,300	+ 1,000	+ 5,300
Scotland .. .. .	86,800	+ 100	+ 1,800
Great Britain .. .. .	710,100	+ 1,100	+ 7,100

It is provisionally estimated that, during the five weeks of September, about 8,000 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 7,360; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 640. During the four weeks of August there was a net increase of 370.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.78 in September, 4.68 in August, and 4.89 in September, 1956. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.27, 5.20 and 5.40.

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

	September, 1957	August, 1957	September, 1956‡
Coal-face Workers :			
Voluntary .. .. .	11.35	10.51	5.62
Involuntary .. .. .	8.02	5.90	9.42
All workers :			
Voluntary .. .. .	8.84	7.90	4.39
Involuntary .. .. .	7.94	5.73	8.43

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.30 tons in September, compared with 3.14 tons in the previous month and 3.26 tons in September, 1956.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.21 tons in September; for August, 1957, and September, 1956, the figures were 1.13 tons and 1.21 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.

## 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 15th October, 1957, and the corresponding figures for 17th September, 1957, and 16th October, 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	Thousands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	15th Oct., 1957	17th Sept., 1957	16th Oct., 1956	15th Oct., 1957	17th Sept., 1957	16th Oct., 1956
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex ..	151.7	81.6	89.7	3.1	3.2	3.7
Remainder .. .. .	127.2	67.2	72.9	2.9	3.0	3.3
Eastern .. .. .	75.2	40.9	42.9	1.7	1.8	2.1
Southern .. .. .	60.8	32.4	33.9	1.3	1.5	1.5
South-Western .. .. .	90.2	44.2	47.9	1.9	2.1	2.2
Midland .. .. .	134.9	75.0	74.6	3.8	4.0	4.2
North Midland .. .. .	94.9	56.7	53.1	4.1	4.4	5.0
East and West Ridings ..	117.9	103.5	80.4	6.3	6.7	8.0
North-Western .. .. .	236.9	175.2	146.4	6.2	6.9	7.4
Northern .. .. .	107.1	70.8	63.2	6.4	6.5	7.7
Scotland .. .. .	206.0	113.0	106.8	6.4	6.9	7.6
Wales .. .. .	91.5	69.4	61.9	6.1	6.2	6.9
Total, Great Britain ..	1,494.3	929.8	873.8	50.2	53.4	59.5

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 15th October, 1957, represented 7.5 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.2 per cent.

## Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 14th October was 3,588; this figure included 2,614 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 974 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 17th September and 14th October (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 17th September .. .. .	4,757
„ notified during period .. .. .	446
„ filled during period .. .. .	124
„ cancelled or withdrawn .. .. .	374
„ unfilled at 14th October .. .. .	4,705

## Nursing Appointments Service

The placing of men and women in nursing and midwifery vacancies and in vacancies for medical auxiliary and allied occupations notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the Nursing Services Branch of the Employment Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service through the Nursing Appointments Offices. These Offices also provide a Careers Advice Service for the above-mentioned professions both for potential students and for qualified persons seeking other posts.

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives, and medical auxiliary and allied occupations, in respect of the period from 1st July to 30th September, 1957, are given below.

	Men	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 1st July .. .. .	4,048	21,743
„ filled during period .. .. .	228*	2,406*
„ outstanding at 30th September .. .. .	4,073	21,838

The total of 25,911 vacancies outstanding at 30th September included 3,636 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 22,275 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Trained Nurses .. .. .	6,766	Pupil Midwives .. .. .	957
Student Nurses .. .. .	9,093	Assistant Nurses .. .. .	2,874
Midwives .. .. .	876	Pupil Assistant Nurses ..	1,709

## 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 August, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.7 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 1.6 per cent. higher than at 1st August, 1956. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st August was 0.3 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month but 0.1 per cent. higher than at 1st August, 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 September is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 53,169,000. This was 0.5 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 1.0 per cent. higher than for September, 1956. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in September, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 2.3 per cent. compared with September, 1956.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of September was about 2,317,000, compared with 2,380,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,998,000 at the middle of September, 1956.

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during August was 61,998, compared with 64,357 in the previous month and 66,919 in August, 1956. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 21,609 working days. The total number of working days lost in August by persons wholly unemployed was 1,425,952, while 497,000 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of September was 62,272, of whom 14,068 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 61,051 and 14,513 at the beginning of the previous month and 83,098 and 23,829 at the beginning of September, 1956.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of September was 367,477, compared with 365,002 at the end of the previous month and 411,110 at the end of September, 1956. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 68,728, 70,504 and 90,577.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 19th October was 52,331, compared with 50,742 at 21st September and 54,923 at 20th October, 1956.

### ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of June was 1,867,934, of whom 1,148,024 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,974,055, including 1,219,460 wholly unemployed, and at the end of June, 1956, it was 2,069,521, including 1,238,082 wholly unemployed.

\* These figures include 422 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

New INDUSTRIES Succeed at



### ADVANTAGES FOR THE LOCATION OF NEW INDUSTRY—

RAW MATERIAL.—Direct services with all world ports . . . River access for inland supplies.

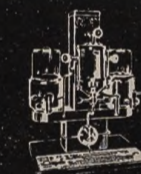
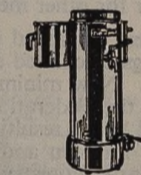
LOCAL INDUSTRIES SUPPLY.—Solvents and plasticisers, oils (mineral and vegetable), pigments, adhesives, leather, coal tar products, chalk, cement, engineering and millwright services, fish meal and fertilizers, grain products, woodware, packing materials.

LABOUR.—Immediately available. Examination of the vital statistics reveals reasonable prospects for future labour supply for several large new industries. (Ask for details.)

MARKETS.—Hull serves an inland area with 14,000,000 population, and exports to all parts of the world.

FOR DETAILS OF SITES & FACILITIES—APPLY—  
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE · GUILDHALL · KINGSTON UPON HULL

A few of!



A few of the many items of Stott equipment, with an unequalled reputation for economy, efficiency and reliability.

The Minor Water Boiler with an output of 120 pints of boiling water per hour.

The Connoisseur Pressure Set, outstanding in design and performance, produces delicious coffee and a constant boiling water supply for tea making.

The Deep Fryer with a large output at low cost. Cool-zone for sediment separation and non-transfer of flavour.

The Sterilizing sink will ensure perfect sterilization for all your crockery, cutlery and cooking utensils.

(BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE)

Please send me copies of your 'CATERING BY GAS' /21 'ALL ELECTRIC CATERING' /21

Name .....

Address .....

VERNON WORKS · OLDHAM  
167 OXFORD STREET · LONDON, W.1

Quality Built  
"Stotts of Oldham"



# WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

## Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour .. .. .	410	Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes .. .. .	416
Index of Rates of Wages .. .. .	415	Index of Retail Prices .. .. .	417

## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in October

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 October resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £330,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 930,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £17,000 for 262,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected agricultural workers in England and Wales, and workpeople employed in industrial and staff canteens, furniture manufacture, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, and the manufacture of stamped or pressed metalwares. Others receiving increases included workers employed in carpet manufacture, workers in the wholesale and multiple bakery industry in England and Wales and forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission. The decreases, which operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, affected mainly iron and steel workers and hosiery workers in the Midlands and in Scotland.

The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages Act for agricultural workers in England and Wales were increased generally by 9s. a week for men and 7s. for women. For workers employed in industrial and staff canteens there were increases of 7s. a week for men and 5s. 6d. for women in the statutory minimum rates payable under the Catering Wages Act. Increases in supplementary cost-of-living allowances of 1½d. an hour for men and 1¼d. for women became operative in the furniture manufacturing industry. In textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing weekly cost-of-living payments were increased by 2s. 10d. and 2s. for men and women respectively. The statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in stamped or pressed metal-ware manufacture were increased by 10s. or 11s. a week in the case of certain specified classes of workmen, and by 2½d. an hour for other men and 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. New minimum rates were agreed for employees of members of the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers in England and Wales resulting in increases of varying amounts up to 5d. an hour for men and 5½d. for women. Male forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission received an increase of 9s. a week; for female workers the increase was 7s.

Of the total increase of £330,000, about £276,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Act and the Catering Wages Act; about £38,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail

prices; about £14,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

#### Changes in January-October, 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 ten 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 .. .. .	714,500	£ 279,500
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	411,500	201,000
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal .. .. .	211,000	62,200
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .. .	231,000	82,800
Metal Manufacture .. .. .	224,500	100,300
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	2,533,500	1,181,400
Vehicle		
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified .. .. .	562,500	173,700
Textiles .. .. .	27,000	9,500
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .. .	256,500	100,000
Clothing .. .. .	456,000	183,900
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	215,500	112,600
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .. .	341,000	71,300
Paper and Printing .. .. .	119,000	52,000
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	1,245,500	545,200
Building and Contracting .. .. .	237,500	117,500
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .. .	1,223,000	769,100
Transport and Communication .. .. .	1,262,000	427,600
Distributive Trades .. .. .	954,000	369,200
Public Administration .. .. .	491,000	167,200
Miscellaneous Services .. .. .		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>11,716,500</b>	<b>5,006,000</b>

In the corresponding months of 1956 there was a net increase of £6,340,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 12,039,000 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

For domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers in the Health Services the standard working week was reduced from 48 to 46 hours. Normal weekly working hours for process workers in the heavy steel industry employed on the rotating shift system at blastfurnace plants and in melting shops and heating departments of mills were reduced from 5½ shifts or 44 hours to an average of 5½ shifts or 42 hours; the reduction affected also workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces.

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

(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
Agriculture	England and Wales (1) (241)	28 Oct.	Workpeople employed in agriculture, other than certain classes of male workers in the Holland division of Lincolnshire and female workers in Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and Yorkshire	Increases of 9s. a week in minimum rates for male workers 20 and over, of 7s. for female workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 20 and over 150s. a week, youths and boys 70s. at 15, rising to 120s. at 19 and under 20; women 21 and over 114s., girls 61s. at 15, rising to 106s. at 18 and under 21.†
	Holland division of Lincolnshire	do.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as horsemen	Increases of 11s. a week in minimum rates for workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 20 and over 205s. a week, youths and boys 96s. at 15, rising to 165s. at 19 and under 20.‡
	do.	do.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as cattle-men, milkmen and shepherds	Increase of 10s. a week (173s. to 183s.) in minimum rates for workers 20 and over.‡
	Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and Yorkshire	do.	Female workers employed in agriculture	Increases of 7s. a week for workers 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: women 21 and over 107s. a week, girls 57s. at 15, rising to 99s. at 18 and under 21.‡

\* 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.

‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages Act. See article on page 395 of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in <i>italics</i> )
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	Beginning of pay week containing 28 Oct.	Male and female forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission	Increases in minimum rates of 9s. a week for men 20 and over, of 7s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: men 20 and over—grade 3 (ordinary workers) 153s. a week, grade 2 156s. 6d., grade 1 160s.; women 21 and over 116s.; youths and boys 70s. at 15, rising to 124s. at 19 and under 20, girls 63s. at 15, rising to 106s. at 18 and under 21.
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland (8)	3 Aug.*	Ironstone mineworkers	Increase of 1s. 3d. a shift for adult datal workers 18 and over (i.e., 7s. 6d. a week calculated on the basis of five shifts worked, six shifts paid for), and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Increase of 7s. 6d. a week for pieceworkers, equated to tonnage rates.
	do.	7 Oct.	do.	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1-2d. a shift (9s. 9-6d. to 9s. 8-4d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0-6d. (4s. 10-8d. to 4s. 10-2d.) for boys under 18.
	North Lincolnshire	6 Oct.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Cost-of-living bonus payment decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 0-2d. to 7s. 10-9d.) for men, by 0-975d. (6s. 0-145d. to 5s. 11-170d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 0-1d. to 3s. 11-45d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	11 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Increases of 2d. an hour for men, of 1½d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 1d. for boys under 18. Increase of 2d. an hour for pieceworkers.
	do.	6 Oct.	do.	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1-36d. a shift (7s. 9-84d. to 7s. 8-48d.) for men, by 1-02d. (5s. 10-38d. to 5s. 9-36d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-68d. (3s. 10-92d. to 3s. 10-24d.) for boys under 18.‡
	South and West Durham	7 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1d. a shift (7s. 10d. to 7s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (3s. 11d. to 3s. 10½d.) for boys under 18.
	West Cumberland (9)	28 Oct.	do.	War bonus increased by 1s. 3d. a shift (10s. to 11s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 7½d. (5s. to 5s. 7½d.) for boys.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Peterborough districts (22)	2 Sept.	Workpeople employed in Fletton brick manufacture	Increase of 2d. an hour in daywork rates of certain men when employed full time or intermittently in the knothole, or on the callow.
Roofing Felt Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of the first full pay period following 3 Oct.	Adult male workers	Increase of 2d. an hour in minimum basic time rates. Rates after change for adult male day labourers: London (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 6½d. an hour, rest of England, Scotland and Wales 3s. 5d.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)§	6 Oct.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 0-2d. to 7s. 10-9d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (13-12d. to 12-94d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-95d. a shift (6s. 0-15d. to 5s. 11-2d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (9-84d. to 9-71d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 0-1d. to 3s. 11-45d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (6-56d. to 6-47d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	do.	do.	Process workers employed on the rotating shift system covered by agreements providing for a 5½ shift (44-hour) week and employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Loss of earnings, due to the reduction in hours of labour, restored in full, rates being re-calculated to provide for uniformity in the payment of extras between 2 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.¶
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (42)	6 Oct.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 0-2d. to 7s. 10-9d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (13-12d. to 12-94d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-95d. a shift (6s. 0-15d. to 5s. 11-2d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (9-84d. to 9-71d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 0-1d. to 3s. 11-45d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (6-56d. to 6-47d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Oct.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. to 7s. 11d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain¶ (43)	7 Oct.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 0-2d. to 7s. 10-9d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0-95d. (6s. 0-15d. to 5s. 11-2d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 0-1d. to 3s. 11-45d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain** (43)	6 Oct.	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 decreased† by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 0-2d. to 7s. 10-9d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (13-12d. to 12-94d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0-95d. a shift (6s. 0-15d. to 5s. 11-2d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (9-84d. to 9-71d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 0-1d. to 3s. 11-45d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (6-56d. to 6-47d.) 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** (43)	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 0-18d. an hour (13-12d. to 12-94d.) for craftsmen, by 0-13d. (9-84d. to 9-71d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0-09d. (6-56d. to 6-47d.) for apprentices under 18.
	South-West Wales (43)	do.	Workpeople employed in steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 2d. a shift (7s. to 6s. 10d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1½d. (5s. 3d. to 5s. 1½d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1d. (3s. 6d. to 3s. 5d.) for youths under 18.

\* For increases operative from 5th August under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, see page 346 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

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

¶ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." Between 6 a.m. on 6th October and 6 a.m. on 29th December, 1957, workers covered by the agreement who are required to continue working 5½ shifts or 44 hours a week are to be paid for the additional two hours at ordinary rates; after 6 a.m. on 29th December, for all work in excess of 5½ shifts or 44 hours a week (average), the overtime conditions applicable at each works shall apply.

\*\* These decreases 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 decreases 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.



## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—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)
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	South Wales and Monmouthshire* (43)	6 Oct.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 1.2d. to 6s. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 4.2d. to 7s. 3d. for other men for men and women 18 and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 0.6d. to 3s. or 3s. 8.1d. to 3s. 7.5d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Llandovery	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1.16d. a shift (7s. 10.54d. to 7s. 9.38d.) for men, by 0.773d. (5s. 2.999d. to 5s. 2.226d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (3s. 10.11d. to 3s. 9.53d.) for boys.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (43)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 2d. a shift (8s. to 7s. 10d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1½d. (6s. to 5s. 10½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over, and by 1d. (4s. to 3s. 11d.) for workers under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	7 Oct.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment decreased† by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 0.2d. to 7s. 10.9d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0.95d. (6s. 0.15d. to 5s. 11.2d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 0.1d. to 3s. 11.45d.) for those under 18.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain (42-43)	6 Oct.	Process workers in the heavy steel industry employed on the rotating shift system, covered by agreements providing for a 5½ shift (44-hour) week and employed at blast-furnace plants and in melting shops and heating departments of mills	Loss of earnings, due to the reduction in hours of labour, restored in full, rates being re-calculated to provide for uniformity in the payment of extras between 2 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.‡
Bobbin Manufacture	England and Wales (51)	Third pay day in Oct.	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases† of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 175s. a week, lesser skilled 163s. 6d., labourers 155s.; women 125s.
Stamped or Pressed Metal-wares	Great Britain (68) (243)	4 Oct.	Polishers, braziers, burnishers, drop-stampers, dippers who are also bronzers, dippers or annealers (men, youths and boys)	Increases of 10s. or 11s. a week, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for men 21 or over, and of 3s. to 8s., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change range from 161s. 4d. a week to 181s. 4d. for those 21 and over, and from 154s. 1d. to 181s. 4d. for those 21 and under 21½, according to grade and occupation.§
			Other men, youths and boys	Increases of 2½d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for men 21 or over, and of 1d. to 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change for men 21 or over 3s. 4½d. an hour.¶
			Women and girls	Increases of 2½d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for women 18 or over, and of 1½d., 1½d. or 2d., according to age, for girls. General minimum time rates after change for women 18 or over range from 2s. 6½d. an hour (2s. 6½d. during first 2 months for late entrants in certain occupations) to 2s. 9½d., according to occupation and period of employment.§
Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Manufacture	Great Britain (242)	16 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, other than home workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. or 3d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 or over, of 1d., 1½d. or 2d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 2d. for female chargehands and automatic machine operators, of 1½d. for other female workers 18 or over, and of 1d. or 1½d. for girls; increases of 1½d. or 2d., according to occupation, in piecework basis time rates for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 or over 3s. 5½d. to 4s. 1½d. an hour, according to occupation; female workers—chargehands 2s. 9½d., automatic machine operators 2s. 6½d., other workers 18 or over 2s. 4½d.; piecework basis time rates for female workers: automatic machine operators 2s. 9d., all other workers 2s. 6½d.¶
Penmaking	Birmingham and district (67)	1 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases† of 3s. 9d. a week for men 21 and over, of 2s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: fully apprenticed tool-makers aged 25 and over 195s. 4d. a week, 21 and under 25 176s. 7d., semi-skilled 21 and over 165s. 4d., unskilled 157s. 10d.; women 18 and over (daywork) 93s. 3d., (piecework) 104s. 6d.
Artificial Limb Manufacture	Great Britain (69)	27 Sept.†	Men, youths and boys	Increases in basic rates of 2d., 3d. or 4d. an hour, according to grade, for men 21 and over, and of ½d. to 2d., according to age, for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change, including cost-of-living allowance, include: grade 1 6s. 3d. an hour, grade A 6s. 2d., grade B 6s., grade C 5s. 5d.
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (74)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1½d. an hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d.) for men 21 and over, of 1½d. (11½d. to 1s. 0½d.) for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Organ Building	United Kingdom (75)	1 Oct.	Journeyman and apprentices	Increases† of 1d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for improvers and apprentices. New method of calculating minimum wage rates for apprentices and improvers introduced, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Minimum rate after change for journeymen: London, Liverpool and Manchester 4s. 8½d. an hour, other districts 4s. 7½d.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Oct.	Men, women and juveniles	Decreases† of 1s. a week for men, and of 8d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 and over 159s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 119s. 1d., cutting and stitching 108s. 8d.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Oct.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2½ per cent. (62½ to 65 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 153s. 5d. a week, women 20 and over 102s. 4d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands** (92)	First pay day in Oct.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by ½d. in the shilling (7½d. to 7d.) on basic wages.

\* These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.  
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour". Between 6 a.m. on 6th October and 6 a.m. on 29th December, 1957, workers covered by the agreement who are required to continue working 5½ shifts or 42 hours a week are to be paid for the additional two hours at ordinary rates; after 6 a.m. on 29th December, for all work in excess of 5½ shifts or 42 hours a week (average), the overtime conditions applicable at each works shall apply.  
§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 386 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.  
¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 421 of this GAZETTE.  
\*\* Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—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)
Hosiery Manufacture (continued)	Scotland (except Hawick) (93)	First full pay week in Oct.	Male and female timeworkers	Bonus decreased* 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 60s. 2d. a week at 15, rising to 147s. 8d. at 21 and over; female workers 51s. 2d. at 15, rising to 99s. 8d. at 18 and over.
	Hawick (93)	Pay day in week ending 4 Oct.	Female pieceworkers	Bonus (or flat-rate addition) decreased* by 2s. 11d. (26s. 3d. to 23s. 4d.).
			Men, women and juveniles	Decrease* of 7½ per cent. (110 to 102½ per cent.) in the percentage bonus on adult basic rates, resulting in minimum decreases of 3s. 11d. a week for journeymen and 2s. 8d. for journeywomen, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of percentage bonus on 102½ per cent. on basic rates and the flat-rate bonus of 50s. 6d. for men and 36s. for women: journeymen 156s. 10d., journeywomen 108s. 2d.
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Oct.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase* of 2 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (52 to 54 per cent. on basic rates).
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (94)	First pay day in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 62½ to 65 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 52½ to 55 per cent. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: general minimum rate for male workers 21 and over 153s. 5d. 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 163s. 4d., wet beamers and dressers with 12 months' experience 179s. 10d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 163s. 4d., 171s. 7d. or 179s. 10d., according to width of machine; general minimum rate for female workers 20 and over 102s. 4d., card cutters with 18 months' experience 117s. 2d.
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (101)	Pay day in week ending 5 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 1s. 6d. a week (61s. 6d. to 63s.) in the cost-of-living addition for men 21 and over, of 1s. (41s. to 42s.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Textile Printing	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Oct.	Skilled engravers and apprentices	Cost-of-living wage increased* by 3s. 4d. a week (49s. 2d. to 52s. 6d.) for journeymen, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen, inclusive of cost-of-living wage and guaranteed minimum bonus 205s. or 207s. a week, according to occupation.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (98)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 2s. 10d. a week (40s. 6d. to 43s. 4d.) in the cost-of-living payment for adult male workers, of 2s. (29s. 4d. to 31s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments, and special payments to timeworkers or agreed additions to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—boilerfiremen 172s. 11½d. a week, other adult males 147s. 4d., adult females 103s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 164s. 4d., adult females 114s. 8d.
Silk Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Macclesfield	do.	do.	do.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Scotland (99)	do.	do.	Increases* of 2s. 10d. a week (40s. 6d. to 43s. 4d.) in the cost-of-living payment for adult male workers, of 2s. (29s. 4d. to 31s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living payments, and special payments to timeworkers or agreed additions to pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—adult males 147s. 4d. a week, adult females 103s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 164s. 4d., adult females 114s. 8d.
Hosiery Finishing	Midlands (various districts)† (100)	First pay day in Oct.	Male and female workers	Decrease* of 1 per cent. (7 to 6 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Felt Hat Manufacture	Lancashire, Cheshire and Carlisle	1 Oct.	Men and women	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 97½ to 100 per cent. on average earnings. Average hourly rates of earnings on normal piecework to yield 2s. 6d. an hour for journeymen and 1s. 6d. for journeywomen, plus cost-of-living bonus.
Baking	England and Wales‡ (123)	20 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New minimum rates agreed, resulting in increases of varying amounts for male and female workers; new rates introduced for foremen despatch and apprentices. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—foremen (other than despatch dept.) 4s. 9d. an hour, foremen despatch and first hands 4s. 6d., doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 4s. 4d., divider hands 4s. 2d., confectioners 4s. 1d., table hands, plant operatives, charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) and slicing and wrapping machine operators 4s., bakery workers 3s. 10d., other workers 3s. 9d.; male apprentices 1s. 9d. at under 15½, rising to 4s. at 20; other young male workers 1s. 9d. to 3s. 9d.; women 21 and over—forewomen 3s. 6d., first hands 3s. 3d., ovenwomen 3s. 1d., confectioners 2s. 11d., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 2s. 10½d., bakery workers 2s. 8d., other workers 2s. 7d.; female apprentices 1s. 8½d. at under 15½, rising to 2s. 10d. at 20; other young female workers 1s. 8½d. to 2s. 7d.
Milk Products Manufacture	Scotland	Pay day in week commencing 23 Sept.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases in general minimum time rates of 8s. a week for male workers 18 and over, of 6s. for female workers 18 and over, of 4s. for younger male workers, and of 3s. for younger female workers. Rates after change include: men 21 and over—principal butter and cheesemakers 169s. a week, creamery engineers 171s. 6d., principal milk receivers 166s. 6d., second cheesemakers and boilermen 161s. 6d., other male workers 158s.; women 21 and over 120s.
Furniture Manufacture	Northern Ireland (143)	Beginning of first full pay period in Oct.	Journeymen, journeywomen and male and female apprentices	Supplementary cost-of-living allowance increased§ by 1d. an hour (1s to 1s. 1d.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for journeywomen and juveniles.
Furniture Manufacture (including Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture)	Great Britain (142)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1½d. an hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d.) for men 21 and over, of 1½d. (11½d. to 1s. 0½d.) for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Educational and Allied Woodworking	do.	do.	do.	do.
Bedding and Mattress Making	do.	do.	do.	do.
Window Blind Manufacture	do.	do.	do.	do.

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
† Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby.  
‡ These rates were the result of an agreement of the National Joint Committee of the Baking Industry in England and Wales consisting of the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers.  
§ 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.



## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—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)
Upholstery and Bedding Filling Materials Trade	Great Britain (142)	Beginning of first full pay week in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowance of 1½d. an hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 3½d.) for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living allowance: men 21 and over—process workers, London 3s. 10½d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 7½d., labourers 3s. 8½d., 3s. 5½d.; women 20 and over 66½ per cent. of the appropriate male rate.
Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling	United Kingdom..	First full pay week in Oct.	Journeymen and apprentices..	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of 1d. an hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain ..	First pay day in Oct.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers† employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (56s. 6d. to 55s.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (37s. 8d. to 36s. 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 decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (59s. to 57s. 6d.) for workers 21 and over, and by 1s. (38s. 4d. to 37s. 4d.) for younger workers.
	Great Britain ..	Beginning of first full pay week following 26 Sept.	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 decreased* by 1s. 6d. a week (11s. to 9s. 6d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 1s. (7s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.) for younger workers.
Building	England and Wales (certain districts)‡ (164-165)	7 Oct.	Building operatives ..	Increase of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers as the result of the upgrading of certain districts for wages purposes.
Goods Transport by Road	Northern Ireland.. (189) (244)	1 Oct.	Drivers and assistants employed on mechanically or electrically propelled vehicles	Increases ranging from 5s. to 16s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle and area of employment, for drivers, of 5s. or 9s., according to area of employment, for assistants 21 and over, and of amounts ranging, according to age and area of employment, from 2s. at under 15 to 8s. at 20 for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: drivers—vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 1 ton, area A 147s. a week, area B 145s. 6d., area C 137s. 6d.; 1 ton and under 2 tons 154s. 6d., 153s., 145s.; 2 tons and under 8 tons (previously 2 tons and over) 162s. 6d., 161s., 152s. 6d.; 8 tons and over 170s., 168s. 6d., 159s. 6d.; assistants—vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 1 ton, area A 54s. at under 15, rising to 138s. at 21 and over, area B 52s. to 136s. 6d., area C 51s. to 128s. 6d.; 1 ton and under 2 tons 54s. to 145s. 6d., 52s. to 144s., 51s. to 136s.; 2 tons and over 54s. to 153s. 6d., 52s. to 152s., 51s. to 143s. 6d.‡
Cold Storage	Great Britain (189)	7 Oct.	Male workers 19 and over employed in Cold Stores, other than clerical and supervisory grades and engineering operating staff	Increase of 9s. 2d. a week in national minimum wage (157s. 8d. to 166s. 10d.).
Industrial and Staff Canteens	Great Britain (234) (242)	14 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of 7s. a week for male workers 21 or over, of 3s. to 7s., according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentice cooks and 2s. 6d. to 6s., according to age, for other young male workers, of 5s. 6d. for female workers 18 or over, and of 3s., 3s. 6d. or 4s. 6d. for younger female workers. Minimum weekly remuneration after change: London area (City of London and Metropolitan Police District)—male workers 21 or over, head cooks 162s. 6d. a week, cooks 149s. 6d., assistant cooks 136s. 6d., porters 120s. 6d., canteen supervisors, managers or stewards, grade A 157s. 6d., grade B 167s. 6d., grade C 177s. 6d., grade D 187s. 6d., other male workers (other than apprentice cooks) 47s. at under 16, rising to 120s. 6d. at 21 or over, apprentice cooks 59s. in first year of apprenticeship, rising to 116s. in fifth year; female workers—head cooks 118s., cooks 103s., assistant cooks 94s. 6d., cashiers 90s., canteen attendants 86s., canteen supervisors, manageresses or stewardesses, grade X 107s. 6d., grade A 115s. 6d., grade B 125s. 6d., grade C 135s. 6d., grade D 145s. 6d., other female workers 47s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 70s. at 17 and under 18. Rates in other areas are 2s. 6d. a week lower than the above rates in each case.¶

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING OCTOBER

Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)**	6 Oct.	Process workers employed on the rotating shift system covered by agreements providing for a 5½ shift (44-hour) week and employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 5½ shifts or 44 hours to an average of 5¼ shifts or 42 hours.††
Pig Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain** (42-43)	6 Oct.	Process workers in the heavy steel industry employed on the rotating shift system, covered by agreements providing for a 5½ shift (44-hour) week and employed at blast-furnace plants and in melting shops and heating departments of mills	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 5½ shifts or 44 hours to an average of 5¼ shifts or 42 hours.††
Health Services	Great Britain (228-229)	Beginning of the pay week in which 1 Oct. fell	Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers employed in hospitals, etc.	Standard working week reduced from 48 to 46 hours.‡‡

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
† 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.  
‡ The districts concerned are situated in the Midlands Region and the Southern Counties Region, and are upgraded from grade A1 to grade A.  
§ These rates took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 387 of the October issue of this GAZETTE. The Order does not apply to workpeople employed on vehicles operated by the Ulster Transport Authority, nor to certain other specified groups of workers. Area A comprises the County of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 statute miles from the Belfast City Hall, Area B the County of the City of Londonderry, and Area C all other areas.  
|| This increase does not apply to Port Cold Stores which are at present covered by Agreements for or related to the Docks Industry.  
¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act, 1943. See page 387 of the October issue of this GAZETTE. The minimum rates quoted are payable where the employer supplies the worker with such meals as are available during the time the worker is on duty, and with clean overalls and headwear. If meals are not provided the minimum rates are to be increased by 15s. a week, and if overalls and headwear are not provided by 2s. 6d. a week. Minimum rates at a lower level, i.e., 23s. 4d. a week less for adult workers in the London area, and 20s. 10d. a week less in all other areas, are also fixed under the Order for workers in each occupation who are provided with full board and lodging for seven days a week. These rates are applicable in all areas. Provision is also made for the latter rates to be increased where either full board or lodging only is provided.  
\*\* The workpeople affected are employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.  
†† See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".  
‡‡ The terms of the agreement provide for a further reduction to 44 hours with effect from the pay week in which 1st July, 1958, falls.

## Index of Rates of Wages

INDEX FOR 31st OCTOBER, 1957  
(31st January, 1956 = 100)

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

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

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

## 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	112	106	106

## 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(-)
October ..	111.8	111.4	113.2	111.8

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 were given in an article on pages 321 to 329 of the September issue of this GAZETTE. As stated in that article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers)

The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by their total wages bills in 1955. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in the earnings of pieceworkers and other payment-by-results workers due to changes in efficiency of operatives and of machines.

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

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

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

## 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	106	106

## Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, January ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February ..	100.3	100.3(+)	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
October ..	112.0	111.2	112.4	111.9

between 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.

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

## Report of an Enquiry into Household Expenditure in 1953—54

Necessitated by the ever-changing pattern of family spending since the last full-scale enquiry in 1937-38, the findings of this report will be of value to economists, social workers, research workers and others interested in patterns of expenditure of various types of household in different income groups.

37s. 6d. (post 1s. 3d.)

Obtainable from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 423  
or through any bookseller



## Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN OCTOBER

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 257. In addition, 26 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during October in these 283 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 40,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during October at the establishments concerned was about 119,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in October 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 ..	4	200	204	21,800	39,000
Vehicles ..	2	10	12	8,600	28,000
Other Metal Industries ..	—	1	1	1,000	16,000
Transport, etc. ..	2	9	11	3,400	11,000
All remaining industries and services ..	18	37	55	5,100	25,000
<b>Total, October, 1957</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>39,900</b>	<b>119,000</b>
<b>Total, September, 1957</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>42,900</b>	<b>118,000</b>
<b>Total, October, 1956</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>60,800</b>	<b>196,000</b>

Of the total of 119,000 days lost in October, 85,000 were lost by 33,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 30,400 were directly involved and 3,500 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 October also included 34,000 days lost by 6,000 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### Duration of Stoppages

Of 257 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during October, 128, directly involving 8,200 workers, lasted not more than one day; 56, directly involving 9,400 workers, lasted two days; 25, directly involving 4,800 workers, lasted three days; 26, directly involving 5,000 workers, lasted four to six days; and 22, directly involving 6,800 workers, lasted over six days.

#### Causes of Stoppages

Of the 257 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in October, 34, directly involving 4,300 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 96, directly involving 15,500 workers, on other wage questions; 11, directly involving 1,200 workers, on questions as to working hours; 26, directly involving 2,100 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 81, directly involving 6,500 workers, on other questions

respecting working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 500 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Four stoppages, directly involving 300 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

### STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST TEN 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 ten months of 1957 and 1956:—

Industry Group	January to October, 1957			January to October, 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 ..	1,852	223,500	451,000	1,816	218,000	459,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	2	†	†	2	†	1,000
Treatment of Non-Metallic Minerals ..	11	4,900	29,000	7	300	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	3	100	†	6	800	6,000
Metal Manufacturing ..	38	57,600	434,000	43	20,000	234,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	63	187,500	2,317,000	71	48,500	314,000
Engineering ..	53	421,500	2,704,000	68	32,700	72,000
Vehicles ..	61	152,400	839,000	46	85,200	347,000
Other Metal Industries ..	23	36,900	243,000	9	1,700	11,000
Textiles ..	27	5,600	37,000	23	3,600	27,000
Leather, etc. ..	1	200	†	1	100	†
Clothing ..	9	3,600	8,000	7	2,800	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	9	2,600	4,000
Paper and Printing ..	2	300	1,000	2	16,400	371,000
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	11	6,800	34,000	9	4,000	16,000
Building and Contracting ..	103	13,700	70,000	100	12,500	72,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	1	100	1,000	5	3,000	7,000
Transport, etc. ..	104	161,700	993,000	83	14,900	28,000
Distributive Trades ..	13	4,500	90,000	10	3,400	6,000
Other Services ..	10	1,000	8,000	9	1,800	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>1,286,500</b>	<b>8,273,000</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>473,400</b>	<b>1,983,000</b>

The number of days lost in the period January to October, 1957, through stoppages which began in that period was 8,259,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 1,283,600. 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 OCTOBER

Industry, Occupations¶ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly¶	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Oncoast and other colliery workers— Sheeps, Glasgow (one colliery)	760	—	25 Oct.	2 Nov.**	To secure payment of an allowance for working in wet conditions	Work resumed pending negotiations.
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 of Inquiry. (For a summary of the Report of the Committee see page 394 of this GAZETTE).
Sheet metal workers and vehicle builders—West Bromwich, Staffs. (one firm)	230	370	14 Oct.	1 Nov.	Disagreement about the allocation of workers	Work resumed.
Sheet metal workers engaged in the manufacture of car bodies—Brierley Hill, Staffs. (one firm)	40	—	15 Oct.	1 Nov.	In sympathy with workers involved in the above dispute	
HOLLOW-WARE MANUFACTURE:— Sheet Metal workers—various districts in Staffordshire (various firms)	550	500	7 Oct.	25 Oct.	Employers' refusal to increase their offer in response to a wages claim	Time rates increased by 3d. per hour. Pieceworkers to receive a bonus of 3d. per hour.
DOCKERS:— Tally clerks and dockers—London..	490	1,500	23 Oct.	24 Oct.	Dismissal of a worker for alleged industrial misconduct	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.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.  
†† 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 166,000, and in the corresponding period in 1956 was approximately 160,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 1,171,000 and 385,000.

§ 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 1st/2nd November.

†† 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

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

#### Food

There was little change in the average level of prices of food between 17th September and 15th October. A reduction in the average price of bacon was offset by increases in the average prices of tomatoes and fresh fruit. At 15th October the index figure for the food group, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 105, the same figure as at 17th September.

#### Alcoholic Drink

During the period under review there were increases in the average prices of spirits. For the alcoholic drink group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 106 at 15th October, compared with 105 at 17th September.

#### Housing

The increases, permitted by recent legislation, in the net rents of privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished began to take effect between 17th September and 15th October. In addition there were increases in local rates in many areas in Scotland. The effect of these changes was to raise the average level of housing costs by nearly 3½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 114 at 15th October, compared with 111 at 17th September.

#### Fuel and Light

Between 17th September and 15th October there were increases in the charges for gas in most areas and in the prices of coke in some areas. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices and charges rose by about one-half of one per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 110 at 15th October, compared with 109 at 17th September.

#### Durable Household Goods

During the period under review there were increases in the average prices of most items of furniture and some household appliances. For the durable household goods group, taken as a whole, the average level of prices rose by about one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 101.

#### Transport and Vehicles

Between 17th September and 15th October there were increases in road passenger transport fares in some areas and in parcel postage. For the transport and vehicles group as a whole the average level of prices and charges rose by nearly 1½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 112 at 15th October, compared with 110 at 17th September.

#### Miscellaneous Goods

Between 17th September and 15th October there were increases in the prices of nearly all national daily, Sunday and London evening newspapers. For the miscellaneous goods group, taken as a whole, the average level of prices rose by about 3½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 111 at 15th October, compared with 107 at 17th September.

#### Services

The only important changes in this group between 17th September and 15th October were increases in postal and telephone charges which took effect on 1st October. For the services group as a whole the average level of charges rose by about 2½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 114 at 15th October, compared with 111 at 17th September.

#### Other Groups

In the two remaining groups, covering tobacco, and clothing and footwear, 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 108 and 103, respectively.

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

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

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

### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 423 of this GAZETTE.

### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received is given on page 419.

### INDEX FOR 15th OCTOBER, 1957

#### ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 107

At 15th October, 1957, the retail prices index was 107 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), compared with 106 at 17th September and with 103 at 16th October, 1956. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in rents, in the prices of newspapers, and in postal and telephone charges.

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. 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 15th OCTOBER, 1957

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 15th October, 1957, on the basis 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights assigned to the sub-groups and the relative weights used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 15th OCTOBER, 1957 (17th January, 1956 = 100)	
I. Food:		
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes ..	119	52
Meat and bacon ..	99	89
Fish ..	110	9
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat ..	88	19
Milk, cheese and eggs ..	110	53
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. ..	102	22
Sugar, preserves and confectionery ..	100	39
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned ..	101	33
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned ..	111	19
Other food ..	103	15
Total—Food ..	104.7	350
II. Alcoholic drink ..	105.7	71
III. Tobacco ..	107.8	80
IV. Housing ..	114.1	87
V. Fuel and light:		
Coal and coke ..	108	28
Other fuel and light ..	112	27
Total—Fuel and light ..	109.9	55
VI. Durable household goods:		
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings ..	102	35
Radio, television and other household appliances ..	99	21
Pottery, glassware and hardware ..	100	10
Total—Durable household goods ..	101.2	66
VII. Clothing and footwear:		
Men's outer clothing ..	104	20
Men's underclothing ..	104	7
Women's outer clothing ..	104	22
Women's underclothing ..	102	6
Children's clothing ..	104	11
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials ..	100	21
Footwear ..	103	19
Total—Clothing and footwear ..	102.9	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles:		
Motoring and cycling ..	107	30
Fares and other transport ..	115	38
Total—Transport and vehicles ..	111.6	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods:		
Books, newspapers and periodicals ..	121	16
Medicines and toilet requisites, soap, other cleaning materials, matches, etc. ..	108	26
Other goods including stationery, travel and leather goods, sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods ..	107	17
Total—Miscellaneous goods ..	111.1	59
X. Services:		
Postage and telephones ..	136	6
Entertainment ..	110	23
Other services ..	111	29
Total—Services ..	113.7	58
ALL ITEMS ..	107.1	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 15th October was therefore 107.1, taken as 107.







## ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

### Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Arbitration Awards:		Notices and Orders:	
Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals .. .. .	420	Wages Councils Acts .. .. .	421
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal .. .. .	420	Agricultural Wages Act .. .. .	422
Industrial Court .. .. .	420	Catering Wages Act .. .. .	422
Single Arbitrators, etc. .. .. .	421	Legal Cases Affecting Labour .. .. .	422

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

#### Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During October the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued seven awards, Nos. 1027 to 1033\*. Six of the awards are summarised below; the other related to an individual employer.

**Award No. 1027 (1st October).**—*Parties:* Members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers employed by them on plant maintenance. *Claim:* That the differential wage rate paid to foundry craftsmen should be increased to a minimum of 8s. 8½d., which is the minimum differential paid to foundry craftsmen throughout the engineering industry. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 1029 (10th October).**—*Parties:* Members of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers (and all other Employer bodies represented on the National Joint Council for the Building Industry) and the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, and members of the trade unions federated with the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives and members of the trade unions represented on the Operatives' Panel of the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board for Great Britain in the employment of the above employers. *Claim:* That the two weeks' annual holiday should be in continuity during the Summer Period. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that with effect from and including the holiday year beginning in April, 1958, the second week's holiday should be taken during the Summer Period, not necessarily in continuity with the first week's holiday.

**Award No. 1030 (22nd October).**—*Parties:* Members of the Scottish Federation of Egg Packers Limited, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union and members of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers in their employment. *Claim:* For certain revised rates of wages and conditions of employment. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded minimum weekly rates of wages as follows:—Male Workers aged 21 years and over 139s., aged 20 years 109s. 3d., aged 19 years 93s. 6d., aged 18 years 82s. 6d., aged 17 years 63s. 6d., aged 16 years 56s. 3d., aged 15 years 50s. 3d.; Female Canners aged 21 years and over 97s., aged 20 years 88s. 9d., aged 19 years 81s. 6d.; Female Clerical Staffs aged 21 years and over 97s., aged 20 years 88s. 9d., aged 19 years 81s. 6d., aged 18 years 65s. 3d., aged 17 years 60s. 3d., aged 16 years 55s. 3d., aged 15 years 50s. 9d.

**Award No. 1031 (23rd October).**—*Parties:* Members of the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation, and members of the trade unions constituting the Joint Committee of Light Metal Trades Unions in their employment. *Claim:* That the differential for foundry workers existing in the general engineering industry should be applied to skilled moulders, skilled coremakers and foundry labourers, etc., employed in foundries in the light castings industry. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 1032 (25th October).**—*Parties:* Members of the Sunderland Tugowners' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers employed by them as tugboatmen. *Claim:* For an increase in wages of 10 per cent. and for an alteration in certain working conditions. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the wage rates of the workers concerned should be increased by 7½ per cent. with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 23rd September, 1957. They found that the remainder of the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 1033 (28th October).**—*Parties:* Members of the Hinckley and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, and members of the Hinckley and District Hosiery Warehousemen's Association in their employment. *Matter in dispute:* The dispute arose out of a claim by the employers for a 15 per cent. reduction in piece rates (basic items only) for countering and bagging ladies' nylon hose and for new rates for certain other operations. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

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

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

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 423.

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During October the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 330 to 332\*, which are summarised below.

**Award No. 330 (16th October).**—*Parties:* The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. *Claim:* For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for Assistants (Scientific) and Senior Assistants (Scientific). *Award:* The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the salary scales, including the general pay increase under the Central Pay Settlement which had effect from 1st July, 1957, of the Assistant (Scientific) and Senior Assistant (Scientific) (London, male) shall be:—Assistant (Scientific) £315 (age 16) by £20 to £375 by £15 to £390 by £30 to £510 by £20 to £690, Senior Assistant (Scientific) £775 by £30 to £835 by £40 to £1,035; (b) that the above salary scales shall have effect from 1st July, 1957; they are interim scales pending an investigation of the pay of the grades by the Civil Service Pay Research Unit at the earliest practicable moment; (c) that normal Civil Service three-tier provincial differentiation rates, operative from 1st April, 1956, shall apply; (d) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

**Award No. 331 (31st October).**—*Parties:* The Civil Service Union and the War Office. *Claim:* For increased rate of pay with retrospective effect for male First Aid Attendants employed by the War Office. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that with effect from 1st October, 1956, the rate of pay of male First Aid Attendants employed by the War Office shall be 166s. a week, not subject to Provincial Differentiation; (b) that the above rate of pay is an interim rate and is without prejudice to an examination of the pay of the grade by the Civil Service Pay Research Unit; (c) that the above rate has no reference to any existing Civil Service rate.

**Award No. 332 (31st October).**—*Parties:* The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and H.M. Treasury. *Claim:* For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for the Cartographic and Recording Draughtsman Class. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that with effect from 1st September, 1957, the salary scales (London, male) of the Cartographic and Recording Draughtsman Class shall be:—Chief Draughtsman £1,150 by £50 to £1,400, Senior Draughtsman £965 by £35 to £1,105 by £45 to £1,150, Higher Grade Draughtsman £815 by £30 to £965, Draughtsman age 16 £250, age 17 £305, age 18 £345, age 19 £380, age 20 £405, age 21 £430 by £80 to £510† (efficiency bar) by £25 to £585 by £30 to £795 by £20 to £815; (b) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

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

#### Industrial Court Awards

During October the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2663 to 2668, which are summarised below.

**Award No. 2663 (2nd October).**—*Parties:* Staff Side and Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Professional and Technical Council "A". *Claim:* For an increase in the salaries of biochemists and physicists. *Award:* The Court found and so awarded:—(1) that as from and including 1st July, 1957, the salary scales for biochemists and physicists covered by the present claim shall be as follows: Provincial Scales, Basic Grade—Probationary period (a) with 1st and 2nd Class Honours degree £625 by £25 to £700, (b) other entrants £550 by £25 to £650. (Where applicable, plus one increment for each completed year of post-graduate study in either case, provided that in the case of (a) £675 and in the case of (b) £625 shall not be exceeded as a commencing salary.) After probationary period £800 by £35 to £975 by £25 to £1,000. Senior Grade £1,100 by £50 to £1,500. Principal Grade £1,550 by £60 to £1,850. Top Grade £1,950 by £75 to £2,100 by £100 to £2,300. (2) that London weighting shall continue on the present basis.

**Award No. 2664 (11th October).**—*Parties:* Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. *Claim:* To determine the conditions of pilots transferred from British Overseas Airways Corporation to British European Airways Corporation in 1946. *Award:* At an early stage in the hearing before the Court it was stated on behalf of British European Airways that Mr. Tyzack was at all material times a person in authority and in a position to commit British European Airways and that, though they were

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 423.  
† Officers must demonstrate their competency to discharge the full duties of the grade before assimilation from the age 21 scale point to the point (†) above can take place.

unaware of what it might be claimed had passed in the course of negotiations between Mr. Tyzack and pilots covered by the claim, the British European Airways would feel itself morally if not legally bound to honour any undertaking which Mr. Tyzack could be shown to have given.

It was further agreed in the course of the hearing that the question for decision by the Court was one of principle only and that, in the event of the Court accepting that the undertaking upon which the claimants relied had been given, the Court was not required to deal with any consequential adjustments which their decision might entail.

The Court had no doubt that in relation to the events underlying the claim, which occurred so long ago as 1946, all the witnesses called before them stated their recollection in complete good faith. Mr. Tyzack was, however, the high ranking official who, in 1946, was charged with the urgent duty of securing pilots for the British European Airways and one who was fully aware of the advantages which might accrue to British European Airways from the recruitment of pilots who had already entered upon their careers in the service of the British Overseas Airways Corporation. In view of his evidence and of that of the pilots called before the Court in support of the claimants' case the Court found and so awarded that the claimants covered by the claim are entitled to the declaration claimed, namely, that pilots transferring from British Overseas Airways Corporation prior to 1st August, 1946, for service with the British European Airways were given an undertaking that throughout their service with British European Airways they would not be worse off than they would be had they remained in the service of British Overseas Airways Corporation.

**Award No. 2665 (15th October).**—*Parties:* The Allied Craftsmen's Committee for the Iron and Steel Industry, North Stafford District, and the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association on behalf of Shelton Iron and Steel Limited. *Claim:* For an increase of tonnage bonus for skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen. *Award:* The Court found against the claim and awarded that as from 10 p.m. on 31st March, 1957, the skilled and semi-skilled workers to whom the claim related shall be paid tonnage bonus in accordance with the employers' current offer.

**Award No. 2666 (15th October).**—*Parties:* Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Basketmaking Industry. *Claim:* For an overall increase of 15 per cent. on the Basic Piece Work Rates of the National Council. *Award:* The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 2667 (23rd October).**—*Parties:* Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Pilot Officers' National Sectional Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. *Claim:* Regarding the working of certain Winter (1957/58) Schedules in the British European Airways Corporation. *Award:* As to Schedule 1 the Court found and awarded that transit time in Rome should be extended by 20 minutes to enable the pilots to take a main meal on the ground. The Court had noted the desire of the Corporation ultimately to dispense with the requirement that pilots in Viscounts should normally take meals in flight and ventured to express the hope that the Corporation would not unnecessarily delay the attainment of this object. In the case of Schedule 5 the parties should, in the Court's view, jointly attempt to secure some satisfactory arrangement which would enable pilots to take a main meal on the ground at Gibraltar. In existing circumstances, however, the Court found and awarded that the claim so far as it related to flights covered by Schedules 2, 3, 4 and 5 had not been established.

**Award No. 2668 (29th October).**—*Parties:* National Union of Funeral and Cemetery Workers and London Association of Funeral Directors. *Claim:* Matters arising from Industrial Court Award No. 2654 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 271). *Award:* The Court found and awarded (a) that the draft Agreement contained in Appendix II, which except in respect of the items contained in the present claim had been agreed between the parties, should be amended in respect of rates of pay, conditions of employment and other special provisos in the terms set out in detail in the award; (b) that the Agreement shall operate from 29th October, 1957, and be without prejudice to the continuance of rates and conditions superior to those set out in the award; and (c) that items of the claim set out in Appendix I other than those dealt with above had not been established.

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

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

### Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

#### Notices of Proposals

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

**Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal V. (56), dated 1st October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers (other than homeworkers).

**Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal Y. (56), dated 4th October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and providing for the payment of additional remuneration to night workers.

**Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal H. (69), dated 8th October, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

#### Wages Regulation Orders

During October the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* :—

**The Wages Regulation (Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 1731 (O.58),** dated 3rd October and effective from 16th October. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers (other than homeworkers).—See page 412.

**The Wages Regulation (Boot and Floor Polish) (Amendment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 1871 (B.P. (47)),** dated 30th October and effective from 15th November. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Fur) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 1872 (Z.(75)),** dated 30th October and effective from 18th November. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals of the Fur Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

### Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

#### Notices of Proposals

During October notice of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance was issued by the following Wages Council:—

**General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.56), dated 11th October, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

#### Wages Regulation Orders

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

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 423.

## Playwear ✻ WORKWEAR



### Sketchley OVERALL SERVICE

For most jobs in the works or factory Sketchley can supply coloured overalls (men's and women's) in a wide range of pleasing styles. Each wearer is individually measured and Sketchley deliver clean garments weekly; repairs are done when necessary (including button replacements) and the garments are replaced when worn out. Here is an amenity which will improve the whole tone of your firm. Our representative will be pleased to explain the scheme fully. Please write for details to:—

**SKETCHLEY LIMITED,**  
FOX GROVE, OLD BASFORD, NOTTINGHAM. Tel.: NOTTINGHAM 75161





## Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

### Orders relating to England and Wales

Orders Nos. 2191 to 2237 were made on 10th September by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales with effect from 28th October, 1957, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales.—See pages 395 and 410.

## Catering Wages Act, 1943

### Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during October.

### Wages Regulation Orders

During October 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 Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 1765 (L.R. (24)), dated 9th October and effective from 4th November. This Order prescribes revised weekly remuneration for male and female workers, and amends the provisions relating to apprentice cooks and payment of holiday remuneration and accrued holiday remuneration.*

*The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 1788 (U.P.R. (23)), dated 15th October and effective from 11th November. This Order prescribes revised weekly remuneration for male and female workers.*

*The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) (Holidays) Order, 1957: S.I. 1957 No. 1789 (U.P.R. (24)), dated 15th October and effective from 11th November. This Order sets out the provisions relating to holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.*

## Legal Cases Affecting Labour

**Industrial Disputes Order, 1951—One workman's claim for promotion taken up by Union—Whether a "dispute"**

A scientific worker employed by a university college, having applied to his employer for upgrading and been refused, complained to his Union, which through its secretary tried unsuccessfully to secure satisfaction for him. There were other members of the Union in the employment of this employer and at a meeting of these members a resolution was passed that the case of this one worker should be reported to the Minister as a dispute between the Union and the College under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951. The Minister referred the matter to the Industrial Disputes Tribunal. The College thereupon moved the Divisional Court (The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Goddard, Mr. Justice Byrne and Mr. Justice Devlin) for an order prohibiting the Tribunal from hearing the case, on the ground that this difference was between one workman and his employer and was therefore not a dispute within the meaning of the Order of 1951. The Order applies to "any dispute between an employer and workmen in the employment of that employer connected with the terms of the employment or with the conditions of labour of any of those workmen". The Divisional Court held that there was here a dispute within the meaning of the Order, since there was nothing to prevent the other members of the Union in the employment of the College (even though not materially affected and though an award on the matter would not apply to their contracts of employment) being parties to the dispute, and they had become parties when they took up the cudgels on behalf of their fellow-member.—*R. v. Industrial Disputes Tribunal (ex parte Queen Mary College, University of London)*. Divisional Court. 26th and 27th June, 1957.

**Master and Servant—Catering Wages Act, 1943—Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) Order, 1949—Claim for overtime and special time.**

A worker was employed at an unlicensed place of refreshment and was required to remain on the premises from 7 p.m. until 8 a.m. on weekdays and until 10 a.m. on Sundays. His duties were to turn off lights, close windows, draw fires, etc., and occupied him for about 3 hours a night. For the rest of the time he could do as he pleased, provided he remained on the premises. He was not required to patrol or to stay awake. His claim, that he was entitled to be remunerated in accordance with the provisions of the Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) Order, 1949, for the whole of the time he was required to be on the premises, was rejected by Mr. Justice Stable, the judge of first instance, on two grounds: (1) that he was not a worker to whom the Order of 1949 applied since the work he was employed to do had no connection with the provision of food or drink to anybody, and accordingly he was not employed for the purposes of the activities of a catering undertaking; and (2) that, even apart from this, he would not have been entitled to any more pay than he in fact received, since he was working only during the time taken by his active duties and not for the whole of the time he was required to be on the premises.

The worker appealed against this decision to the Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Hodson, Parker and Ormerod) which held that, though the appellant was clearly a worker to whom the Wages Regulation Order applied, his appeal failed for the second reason given by the judge of first instance.—*English v. Gunter and Company Limited*. Court of Appeal. 6th and 8th July, 1957.

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

## 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 (Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1731), dated 3rd October; The Wages Regulation (Boot and Floor Polish) (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1871), dated 30th October; The Wages Regulation (Fur) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1872; price 10d. (1s.)), dated 30th October. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 421.*

*The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1765; price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)), dated 9th October; The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1788; price 10d. (1s. 0d.)), dated 15th October; The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) (Holidays) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1789; price 5d. (7d.)), dated 15th October. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See previous column.*

*The Baking Industry Exemption (No. 3) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1812; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 21st October by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954.—See page 395.*

*The National Insurance Act, 1957 (Commencement) (No. 3) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1799 (C.18)), made on 17th October by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1957.—See page 397.*

*The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Israel) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957 No. 1879; price 6d. (8d.)), made on 31st October by Her Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 398.*

*The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.R. and O. of Northern Ireland 1957 No. 198), dated 13th September; The Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (S.R. and O. 1957 No. 204), dated 16th September. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 387).*

*The National Insurance (Commencement) (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. and O. 1957 No. 162), made on 29th July by the Minister of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1957. This Order is similar in scope to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 288).*

*The National Insurance (Annulled Marriages) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. and O. 1957 No. 178), made on 9th August by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1957. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, page 333).*

*The Health Service Contributions (Appointed Day) Order (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. and O. 1957 No. 163; price 2d. (4d.)), made on 9th August by the Minister of Health and Local Government under the Health Service Contributions Act (Northern Ireland), 1957. This Order is similar in scope to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain and appoints 2nd September, 1957, as the day on which the provisions of the Act come into operation (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, page 332).*

*The Health Services (Employers of Mariners Contributions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. and O. 1957 No. 186), made on 30th August by the Ministry of Health and Local Government under the Health Service Contributions Act (Northern Ireland), 1957. These Regulations exempt employers of mariners (as defined in the Regulations) from the payment of Health Service contributions where the mariners are not domiciled or resident in the United Kingdom and are employed on British foreign-going ships. They also reduce by 2d. the employer's contribution, which would otherwise be 3½d., in the case of mariners who are domiciled or resident in the United Kingdom and are employed on foreign-going ships.*

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Careers.**—*Choice of Careers, New Series, No. 47. Printing Machine Room Workers.* 2nd Edition. August, 1957. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

**Catering Industry.**—*Catering Wages Act, 1943. Catering Wages Commission Thirteenth Annual Report, 1956.* H.C. 288. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3d. (5d.).

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

**Census of Production for 1952 and 1953.**—Reports: (i) *Volume 4, Timber, Paper and other Manufacturing Industries; Mining; Building; Public Utilities; Summary Tables.* Price 2s. (2s. 4d.). (ii) *Volume 5, Selected Trades in Scotland and Wales.* Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 10d.). Board of Trade.

**Census of Production for 1954.**—Reports: (i) *Volume 1, Industry A, Coal Mines.* (ii) *Volume 2, Industry A, Coke Ovens and By-Products.* (iii) *Volume 2, Industry H, Explosives and Fireworks.* (iv) *Volume 3, Industry F, Wrought Iron and Steel Tubes.* (v) *Volume 3, Industry N, Carts, Perambulators, etc.* (vi) *Volume 6, Industry P, Made-up Household Textiles.* (vii) *Volume 7, Industry A, Asbestos.* (viii) *Volume 7, Industry C, Hair, Fibre and Kindred Industries.* (ix) *Volume 7, Industry G, Fur.* (x) *Volume 8, Industry C, Biscuit.* (xi) *Volume 9, Industry B, Fish Curing.* (xii) *Volume 9, Industry D, Vinegar and other Condiments.* (xiii) *Volume 9, Industry F, Ice.* (xiv) *Volume 9, Industry J, Spirit Distilling.* (xv) *Volume 11, Industry D, Toys and Games.* (xvi) *Volume 12, Industry C, Railways (Civil Engineering).* Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.) each. (xvii) *Volume 2, Industry B, Dyes and Dyestuffs.* (xviii) *Volume 2, Industry C, Fertiliser, Disinfectant, Insecticide and Allied Industries.* (xix) *Volume 2, Industry G, Toilet Preparations and Perfumery.* (xx) *Volume 2, Industry I, Paint and Varnish.* (xxi) *Volume 2, Industry J, Soap, Candles and Glycerine.* (xxii) *Volume 5, Industry A, Tool and Implement.* (xxiii) *Volume 5, Industry J, Jewellery and Plate.* (xxiv) *Volume 6, Industry K, Lace.* (xxv) *Volume 6, Industry O, Textile Converting.* (xxvi) *Volume 7, Industry I, Hats, Caps and Millinery.* (xxvii) *Volume 8, Industry A, Grain Milling.* (xxviii) *Volume 8, Industry I, Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery.* (xxix) *Volume 9, Industry H, Brewing and Malting.* (xxx) *Volume 10, Industry F, Paper and Board.* (xxxi) *Volume 10, Industry I, Manufactured Stationery, Paper Bag and Kindred Trades.* (xxxii) *Volume 11, Industry F, Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods.* (xxxiii) *Volume 12, Industry F, Gas Supply Industry.* (xxxiv) *Volume 12, Industry G, Electricity Supply Industry.* Price 1s. 9d. (2s. 1d. each). (xxxv) *Volume 5, Industry D, Wire and Wire Manufacturers.* Price 2s. (2s. 4d.). Board of Trade.

**Co-operative Societies.**—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1956. Part 3. Industrial and Provident Societies.* Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 5s. 6d. (5s. 10d.).—See page 392.

**Household Expenditure.**—*Report of an Enquiry into Household Expenditure in 1953-54.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price £1 17s. 6d. (£1 18s. 9d.).—See page 389.

**Scientific Policy.**—*Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, 1956-57.* Cmnd. 278. Price 1s. 4d. (1s. 6d.).—See page 396.

**Scotland.**—*Digest of Scottish Statistics, No. 10, October, 1957.* Scottish Statistical Office. Price 4s. (4s. 5d.).

\* 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.

## NOTICE

### SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Annual subscription 23s. 0d.

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of this GAZETTE should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

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.)

### ADVERTISEMENTS

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Advertisement Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Telephone: City 9876, extensions 147 and 148.)

The Government accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services advertised therein have received official approval.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE  
Printed in Great Britain

# Fatigue DOWN

COMMENCE: 8:30 a.m.  
MORNING BREAK: 10:30 a.m. to 10:45 a.m.  
LUNCH: 12:45 p.m. to 1:15 p.m.  
AFTERNOON BREAK: 3:30 p.m. to 3:45 p.m.  
FINISH: 5:30 p.m.

# Production UP

with **Germstroyd**

In the course of a discussion between our Sales Manager and the Personnel and Welfare Officer of a large factory, the latter expressed his interest in the

## the first step

... towards the maintenance of Health and Hygiene at highest standard is to write for a copy of the Brochure illustrated.

This clearly indicates the effective use of "Germstroyd" SPRAYING COMPOUNDS in combating the spread of airborne infection by atmospheric spraying.

## GERMSTROYD PRODUCTS LTD.

ANCHOR WORKS, RAPHAEL ST., BOLTON, LANCs.  
Phone: BOLTON 580. Grams: "GERMSTROYD" BOLTON



# BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

*These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of contractors to H.M. Government Departments.*

## BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

**RED BRIDGE BOOK CLOTH CO. LTD.**  
BOLTON (LANCS) & LONDON

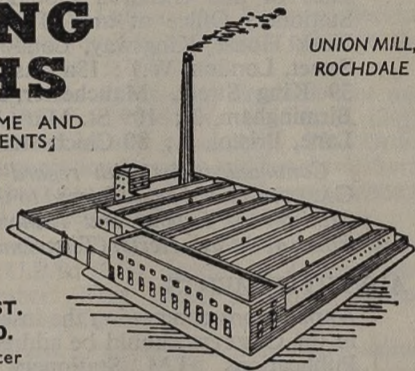
*Manufacturers of High-class*  
**BOOK CLOTHS & TRACING CLOTHS**  
London: Holb. 3288 Bolton 279

**SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF**  
**TRACING CLOTHS**

CONTRACTORS TO HOME AND OVERSEAS GOVERNMENTS;  
*Especialistas en la fabricación de tela de calcar.*

**RUDDOCK'S**  
TRACING CLOTHS  
LIMITED

UNION MILL HAILWOOD ST.  
ROCHDALE, LANCS., ENGLAND.  
Tel. Address: Surpassing, Manchester



## EYELETS

**BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.**

Great Hampton Row  
BIRMINGHAM 19

Manufacturers of  
**BRASS SPUR**  
TEETH  
GROMMETS



**BRASS EYELETS**  
and RINGS  
VENTILATOR  
EYELETS

Telephone: CENTral 6643-4

## PAPER

**CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.**

Inverkeithing, Fifeshire. T. "Caldwell, Inverkeithing."  
Telephone No.: 1 Inverkeithing.  
Tub-sized: Air-dried Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, White and Tinted Boards, Envelope Paper and Cartridge. Engine-sized: Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, Banks, Bonds, Watermarked and Plain, Linen-faced Writings, Printings, Cartridge, Envelope and Cover Papers, Glazed Imitation Parchment, Special Soft and Hard Greaseproofs.  
London Address: Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.  
Telegrams: "Calpamil, Rand." Telephone No.: Temple Bar 8684.

**EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.**  
RADCLIFFE, Nr. MANCHESTER

Makers of Fine ESPARTO, STRAW and WOODFREE PRINTINGS and ENAMELLING PAPERS  
Telephone Radcliffe 2284-5-6-7. Telegrams "SULPHITE RADCLIFFE."  
LONDON OFFICE  
VINTRY HOUSE, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

**CHAS. TURNER & CO. LTD.**

SPRINGSIDE MILLS, BELMONT, Nr. BOLTON, LANCS.  
Telephone No.: EAGLEY 126 & 7. Telegrams: TURNERS BELMONT LANCS.  
M.G. Litho Papers, Cellulose Wadding, Envelopes, Square and Angle Cut, Coloured and Special M.Gs., Ribbed and Plain, Banks, Bonds, Glazed Imitation Parchment for waxing and Envelope and Drawing Cartridges.  
London Agents: Johnston Horsburgh & Co. Ltd. 20/21 Queenhithe, E.C.4.  
Phone: Central 3636

## INKS

**INKS · ADHESIVES**



**RIBBONS · CARBONS**

H. C. Stephens Ltd., Highbury, London, N.5.

## SAFES, ETC.

**SAFES AND STRONG ROOMS**  
Speciality: TWELVE-CORNER BENT STEEL SAFES  
**SAMUEL WITHERS & Co., Ltd.**  
WEST BROMWICH

Telegrams: "SAFES, WEST BROMWICH." Telephone: West Bromwich 2065/6  
Telegrams: "POSTULATA, LONDON." " Shoreditch 7773

## SURGICAL DRESSINGS

**CARUS of DARWEN**

manufacturers of

**SURGICAL DRESSINGS**

**ALEXANDER CARUS & SONS LTD.**

Huddlesden Mills, Darwen, Lancs.  
London Office: 4-47 Leswin Rd., N16

## TOWELLING

**TURKISH TOWELS**

LETTERED TOWELS, LETTERED ROLLERS  
PLAIN WHITES, PLAIN TERRIES  
FANCY TOWELS, BATH GOWN TERRIES

**WILLIAM R. LEE LTD.**

Hooley Bridge Mills :: HEYWOOD, LANCS.

**F. W. ROBSON & SON (YORK) LTD.**

Suppliers of . . .  
**STERILISED WIPERS for INDUSTRY**

THE CRESCENT, YORK

Tel.: YORK 23059