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## Earnings and Hours in October, 1957

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

In the enquiry of October, 1957, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 2,000 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of manual workers at work in the last pay-week in October, 1957, their aggregate earnings in that week, and the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, aged 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As in the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all those at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. Where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike, or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The earnings shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in operation in October, 1957, or to be employing no operatives within the scope of the enquiry) was about 72,200, of which approximately 68,500 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of workers (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and their earnings in the week was just under 7 million, and particulars

of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of manual workers employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries and in some cases were much more and in others less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in October, 1957, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 88 and 89, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week and the average hourly earnings in that week are shown on pages 90 and 91.

### Weekly Earnings in October, 1957

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

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



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

#### Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1957\*

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and Boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)		All Workers‡
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	249 9	121 2	121 8	83 9	216 8				216 8
Chemical and allied trades	256 2	113 8	127 9	85 11	220 8				220 8
Metal manufacture	286 8	126 4	138 6	88 0	267 7				267 7
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	267 3	103 10	140 11	88 2	230 10				230 10
Vehicles	277 6	99 0	148 8	93 2	248 7				248 7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	264 3	107 11	128 0	84 5	212 3				212 3
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	252 2	101 2	132 11	85 4	198 8				198 8
Textiles	230 9	107 11	130 1	95 0	167 5				167 5
Leather, leather goods and fur	229 6	106 4	123 2	79 0	175 10				175 10
Clothing	220 4	100 6	123 5	80 8	140 5				140 5
Food, drink and tobacco	231 11	104 5	123 3	84 0	182 0				182 0
Manufactures of wood and cork	238 5	107 10	138 6	84 9	207 1				207 1
Paper and printing	283 8	107 8	133 0	80 6	222 1				222 1
Other manufacturing industries	261 4	112 8	126 1	84 8	204 3				204 3
All manufacturing industries	261 2	106 2	129 11	85 7	211 2				211 2
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	233 7	124 3	129 7	§	226 3				226 3
Building and contracting	241 1	116 0	115 9	§	228 10				228 10
Gas, electricity and water	233 9	107 9	129 1	§	225 5				225 5
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	242 2	118 2	182 0	§	233 3				233 3
National and local government service	193 4	107 5	118 4	78 5	178 5				178 5
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	251 7	108 4	129 6	85 2	212 5				212 5

In computing the averages for October, 1957, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The weekly earnings of these women averaged 64s. 2d. and the hours worked averaged 21.4. Their inclusion, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown. If such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general weekly average for women of 129s. 6d. would have been altered by only 3d. (to 129s. 9d.), and among the 19 separate groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases have altered the average weekly earnings shown for women by more than 6d. The small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.

#### Weekly Hours Worked in October, 1957

The average hours worked in each individual industry in the last pay-week in October, 1957, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 90 and 91. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries, for manufacturing industries as a whole and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of manual workers employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

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

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 88 to 91, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 73s. 3d. in October, 1957, and the hours worked averaged 16.4.

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

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

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

¶ Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 89 and 91.

#### Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in October, 1957

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and Boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)		All Workers‡
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours		
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	49.6	44.5	40.6	42.4	47.6				47.6
Chemical and allied trades	48.4	44.0	42.0	42.2	46.7				46.7
Metal manufacture	47.9	43.7	41.2	41.8	47.3				47.3
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	48.5	44.0	42.0	42.2	47.0				47.0
Vehicles	47.1	43.4	41.7	41.0	46.2				46.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	48.1	44.3	40.8	42.0	45.7				45.7
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	45.9	43.5	40.8	42.7	44.1				44.1
Textiles	47.9	45.0	41.4	42.8	44.3				44.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	46.7	44.2	40.7	42.7	44.2				44.2
Clothing	44.3	43.1	39.5	41.2	40.9				40.9
Food, drink and tobacco	49.2	44.7	42.5	42.9	46.4				46.4
Manufactures of wood and cork	46.7	44.2	40.7	42.2	45.5				45.5
Paper and printing	47.0	43.7	41.8	42.7	45.2				45.2
Other manufacturing industries	49.1	44.4	41.4	42.1	46.1				46.1
All manufacturing industries	48.0	44.0	41.3	42.2	45.8				45.8
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	48.8	44.3	40.7	§	48.4				48.4
Building and contracting	49.0	46.2	39.4	§	48.7				48.7
Gas, electricity and water	48.3	44.3	39.0	§	47.9				47.9
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	50.8	45.6	45.1	§	50.1				50.1
National and local government service	46.1	43.8	39.5	40.1	44.8				44.8
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	48.2	44.5	41.2	42.1	46.4				46.4

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 90 and 91 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in October, 1957, ranged between 46 and 51, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 42 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44.

#### Hourly Earnings in October, 1957

The following Table shows for each of the 19 main groups of industries covered by the enquiry, for manufacturing industries as a whole, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1957, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 90 and 91.

#### Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1957

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and Boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)		All Workers‡
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.		
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	60.4	32.7	36.0	23.7	54.6				54.6
Chemical and allied trades	63.5	31.0	36.5	24.4	56.7				56.7
Metal manufacture	71.8	34.7	40.3	25.3	67.9				67.9
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	66.1	28.3	40.3	25.1	58.9				58.9
Vehicles	70.7	27.4	42.8	27.3	64.6				64.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	65.9	29.2	37.6	24.1	55.7				55.7
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	65.9	27.9	39.1	24.0	54.1				54.1
Textiles	57.8	28.8	37.7	26.6	45.3				45.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	59.0	28.9	36.3	22.2	47.7				47.7
Clothing	59.7	28.0	37.5	23.5	41.2				41.2
Food, drink and tobacco	56.6	28.0	34.8	23.5	47.1				47.1
Manufactures of wood and cork	61.3	29.3	40.8	24.1	54.6				54.6
Paper and printing	72.4	29.6	38.2	22.6	59.0				59.0
Other manufacturing industries	63.9	30.5	36.5	24.1	53.2				53.2
All manufacturing industries	65.3	29.0	37.7	24.3	55.3				55.3
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	57.4	33.7	38.2	§	56.1				56.1
Building and contracting	59.0	30.1	35.3	§	56.4				56.4
Gas, electricity and water	58.1	29.2	39.7	§	56.5				56.5
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	57.2	31.1	48.4	§	55.9				55.9
National and local government service	50.3	29.4	35.9	23.5	47.8				47.8
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	62.6	29.2	37.7	24.3	54.9				54.9

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

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

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

Date	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and Boys		Women (18 years and over)*		Girls		All Workers*
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
1947 April	123 5	47 4	67 4	40 2	103 6				103 6
October	128 1	51 10	69 7	45 9	108 2				108 2
1948 April	134 0	57 2	72 11	48 4	114 0				114 0
October	137 11	58 9	74 6	49 5	117 4				117 4
1949 April	139 11	58 6	77 2	50 3	119 4				119 4
October	142 8	60 1	78 9	51 8	121 9				121 9
1950 April	145 9	61 5	80 6	51 10	124 1				124 1
October	150 5	63 9	82 7	53 5	128 0				128 0
1951 April	160 2	66 11	87 4	55 11	136 2				136 2
October	166 0	69 1	90 1	57 11	141 1				141 1
1952 April	173 7	71 9	92 2	57 9	147 3				147 3
October	178 6	74 11	96 4	60 9	151 11				151 11
1953 April	185 11	77 7	100 3	62 6	157 7				157 7
October	189 2	78 11	102 5	64 11	160 1				160 1
1954 April	197 8	82 0	105 3	65 10	166 6				166 6
October	204 5	85 7	108 2	69 5	171 9				171 9
1955 April	217 5	90 11	112 5	71 6	182 3				182 3
October	222 11	94 2	115 5	75 8	187 2				187 2
1956 April	235 4	100 6	119 9	78 4	197 9				197 9
October	237 11	102 4	123 2	81 4	200 8				200 8
1957 April	241 6	105 0	125 10	83 11	204 7				204 7
October	251 7	108 4	129 6	85 2	212 5				212 5

#### Percentage Increase since April, 1947

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



**Manufacturing Industries Only**

For manufacturing industries only the figures were:—

**Average Weekly Earnings  
(Manufacturing Industries)**

Date	Average Weekly Earnings				
	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1947 April .. .. .	129 2	45 10	68 0	40 6	103 3
October .. .. .	134 5	49 8	73 2	44 1	108 4
1948 April .. .. .	138 8	54 5	73 8	48 8	113 3
October .. .. .	143 4	57 7	74 11	49 10	116 10
1949 April .. .. .	145 1	56 11	77 7	50 8	118 6
October .. .. .	148 1	58 4	79 3	52 0	120 10
1950 April .. .. .	151 8	59 10	81 0	52 2	123 4
October .. .. .	156 8	62 1	83 2	53 9	127 5
1951 April .. .. .	165 0	64 3	87 11	56 4	134 2
October .. .. .	172 1	66 10	90 7	58 4	139 10
1952 April .. .. .	179 4	69 4	92 6	58 2	145 11
October .. .. .	184 9	73 1	96 10	61 2	150 10
1953 April .. .. .	191 11	75 5	101 0	62 11	156 0
October .. .. .	196 7	77 1	103 2	65 4	159 4
1954 April .. .. .	205 2	80 0	105 10	66 2	165 5
October .. .. .	212 3	83 8	108 11	69 11	170 10
1955 April .. .. .	224 7	88 2	112 11	71 10	180 4
October .. .. .	231 1	92 0	116 0	76 2	185 9
1956 April .. .. .	242 2	97 6	120 0	78 8	195 0
October .. .. .	245 7	99 11	123 8	81 9	198 6
1957 April .. .. .	248 11	102 2	126 3	84 4	202 3
October .. .. .	261 2	106 2	129 11	85 7	211 2

Percentage Increase since April, 1947					
Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 October .. .. .	8	3	8	5	5
1948 April .. .. .	7	19	8	20	10
October .. .. .	11	26	10	23	13
1949 April .. .. .	12	24	14	25	15
October .. .. .	15	27	17	28	17
1950 April .. .. .	17	31	19	29	19
October .. .. .	21	35	22	33	23
1951 April .. .. .	28	40	29	39	30
October .. .. .	33	46	33	44	36
1952 April .. .. .	39	51	36	44	41
October .. .. .	43	59	42	51	46
1953 April .. .. .	49	65	49	55	51
October .. .. .	52	68	52	61	54
1954 April .. .. .	59	75	56	63	60
October .. .. .	64	83	60	73	65
1955 April .. .. .	74	93	66	77	70
October .. .. .	79	101	71	88	80
1956 April .. .. .	87	113	76	94	89
October .. .. .	90	118	82	102	92
1957 April .. .. .	93	123	86	108	96
October .. .. .	102	132	91	111	105

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

Date	Average Weekly Hours Worked				
	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
1947 April .. .. .	46.0	43.2	41.7	42.0	44.5
October .. .. .	46.2	43.5	41.7	42.1	44.7
1948 April .. .. .	46.3	43.5	41.7	42.3	44.8
October .. .. .	46.5	43.7	41.6	42.3	44.9
1949 April .. .. .	46.3	43.7	41.9	42.4	45.0
October .. .. .	46.6	43.7	41.7	42.3	45.0
1950 April .. .. .	46.9	43.9	41.9	42.5	45.2
October .. .. .	47.5	44.1	42.1	42.7	45.7
1951 April .. .. .	47.6	44.1	42.0	42.7	45.7
October .. .. .	47.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.6
1952 April .. .. .	47.1	43.7	40.8	41.6	45.0
October .. .. .	47.6	44.0	41.9	42.7	45.7
1953 April .. .. .	47.6	44.0	42.0	42.7	45.7
October .. .. .	47.9	44.2	42.0	42.8	45.9
1954 April .. .. .	48.2	44.3	42.0	42.7	46.1
October .. .. .	48.5	44.5	42.0	42.9	46.3
1955 April .. .. .	48.6	44.5	41.8	42.7	46.3
October .. .. .	48.7	44.6	41.8	42.8	46.4
1956 April .. .. .	48.2	44.5	41.5	42.4	46.0
October .. .. .	48.2	44.6	41.6	42.5	46.0
1957 April .. .. .	48.1	44.4	41.5	42.4	45.9
October .. .. .	48.0	44.0	41.3	42.2	45.8

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

**Average Hourly Earnings  
(Manufacturing Industries)**

Date	Average Hourly Earnings				
	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1947 April .. .. .	33.7	12.7	19.6	11.6	22.8
October .. .. .	34.9	13.7	20.2	12.6	29.1
1948 April .. .. .	35.9	15.0	21.2	13.8	30.3
October .. .. .	37.0	15.8	21.6	14.1	31.2
1949 April .. .. .	37.4	15.6	22.2	14.3	31.6
October .. .. .	38.1	16.0	22.8	14.8	32.2
1950 April .. .. .	38.8	16.4	23.2	14.7	32.7
October .. .. .	39.6	16.9	23.7	15.1	33.5
1951 April .. .. .	41.6	17.5	25.1	15.8	35.3
October .. .. .	43.4	18.2	26.2	16.6	36.8
1952 April .. .. .	45.7	19.0	27.2	16.8	38.9
October .. .. .	46.6	19.9	27.7	17.2	39.6
1953 April .. .. .	48.4	20.6	28.9	17.7	41.0
October .. .. .	49.2	20.9	29.5	18.3	41.7
1954 April .. .. .	51.1	21.7	30.2	18.6	43.1
October .. .. .	52.5	22.6	31.1	19.6	44.3
1955 April .. .. .	55.5	23.8	32.4	20.2	46.7
October .. .. .	56.9	24.8	33.3	21.4	48.0
1956 April .. .. .	60.3	26.3	34.7	22.3	50.9
October .. .. .	61.1	26.9	35.7	23.1	51.8
1957 April .. .. .	62.1	27.6	36.5	23.9	52.9
October .. .. .	65.3	29.0	37.7	24.3	55.3

Percentage Increase since April, 1947					
Date	Men	Youths and Boys	Women*	Girls	All Workers*
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 October .. .. .	8	3	8	5	5
1948 April .. .. .	7	18	8	19	9
October .. .. .	10	24	10	22	12
1949 April .. .. .	11	23	13	23	14
October .. .. .	13	26	16	28	16
1950 April .. .. .	15	29	18	27	18
October .. .. .	18	33	21	30	21
1951 April .. .. .	23	38	28	36	27
October .. .. .	29	43	34	43	32
1952 April .. .. .	36	50	39	45	40
October .. .. .	38	57	41	48	42
1953 April .. .. .	44	62	47	53	47
October .. .. .	46	65	51	58	50
1954 April .. .. .	52	71	54	60	55
October .. .. .	56	78	59	69	59
1955 April .. .. .	65	87	65	74	68
October .. .. .	69	95	70	84	73
1956 April .. .. .	79	107	77	92	83
October .. .. .	81	112	82	99	86
1957 April .. .. .	84	117	86	106	90
October .. .. .	94	128	92	109	99

At October, 1957, the average level of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was 105 per cent. higher than in April, 1947; the increase in the average level of rates of wages in these industries over the same period was about 74 per cent. The corresponding increases between April, 1956, and October, 1957, were 8½ per cent. for average weekly earnings and 6½ per cent. for weekly rates of wages. During the period April, 1957, to October, 1957, the increase in rates of wages was just under 4 per cent. and that in earnings nearly 4½ per cent.

**Increase in Rates of Wages since October, 1957**

There have been increases in a number of industries since October, 1957, when the enquiry into earnings was made. It is estimated that the effect of such increases known to have taken place up to and including February, 1958, has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the industries covered by the enquiry by just over one-half of one per cent. The more important of the increases which occurred in that period affected workers in the following industries and services: iron and steel manufacture; the manufacture of stamped or pressed metal wares; carpet manufacture; textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing; silk manufacture; hosiery manufacture; leather goods manufacture; ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring; wholesale mantle and costume making; boot and shoe manufacture; baking; biscuit manufacture; brewing; furniture manufacture; general printing and bookbinding; toy manufacture; building and civil engineering construction; and Government Industrial Establishments (non-skilled workers paid at miscellaneous "M" rates).

**Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry**

The principal employments not covered by these half-yearly enquiries are agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual workers in agriculture, British Railways, coal mining, and for dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given on the next page. See also the article on page 96 of this GAZETTE for more detailed particulars in respect of British Railway workers and other employments under the British Transport Commission.

An attempt has been made to show what the effect would have been for the years 1952-1956 of combining the earnings in respect of agricultural workers, coal miners, British Railway workers, London Transport Executive employees (wages grades), inland waterways workers and dock workers with those of the Ministry's normal enquiries in order to obtain a single figure of average weekly earnings of manual wage-earners. Results which were published in the December, 1957, issue of this GAZETTE (page 427) show that combining these figures made little difference to the average weekly earnings calculated from the normal half-yearly enquiries.

\* See footnote in the previous column.

**Agriculture**

In agriculture, information collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland shows that for hired regular male and female workers in Great Britain the average weekly earnings were as shown in the following Table. The figures show total earnings, inclusive of all payments (overtime, piecework, bonuses, premiums, perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders, etc.), but after making deductions for time lost through sickness, etc. The figures from April, 1954, onwards embody some minor revisions to those given in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1957 (page 324).

Date	Average Weekly Earnings		
	Adult Males*	Youths†	Women and Girls
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1947 April -1947 September .. .. .	97 7	62 3	65 1½
1947 October-1948 March .. .. .	104 4	67 8	70 5
1948 April -1948 September .. .. .	108 7½	71 2	73 4½
1948 October-1949 March .. .. .	105 1½	68 10½	72 9
1949 April -1949 September .. .. .	114 9	77 0	76 6
1949 October-1950 March .. .. .	110 9½	72 5½	76 6½
1950 April -1950 September .. .. .	115 5½	77 10½	75 3½
1950 October-1951 March .. .. .	115 7½	74 10	77 11
1951 April -1951 September .. .. .	126 8	83 0	85 5
1951 October-1952 March .. .. .	133 8	86 2½	86 4½
1952 April -1952 September .. .. .	132 8½	84 3½	90 4
1952 October-1953 March .. .. .	142 1½	88 2	92 11½
1953 April -1953 September .. .. .	142 10½	88 7½	96 1
1953 October-1954 March .. .. .	151 10½	91 5	95 3½
1954 April -1954 September .. .. .	150 2½	99 1	104 4½
1954 October-1955 March .. .. .	160 3	95 5	106 1½
1955 April -1955 September .. .. .	174 1½	101 9½	111 7
1955 October-1956 March .. .. .	174 11	103 0½	114 3
1956 April -1956 September .. .. .	184 10	109 5½	116 8½
1956 October-1957 March .. .. .	184 10	109 5½	116 8½
1957 April -1957 September .. .. .	184 10	109 5½	116 8½

Yearly periods			
Date	Adult Males*	Youths†	Women and Girls
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1947 April -1948 March .. .. .	100 11½	64 11½	67 9
1948 April -1949 March .. .. .	106 10½	70 0½	73 1
1949 April -1950 March .. .. .	112 9½	74 8½	76 6
1950 April -1951 March .. .. .	115 6½	76 4½	76 7½
1951 April -1952 March .. .. .	125 0	81 2½	83 9½
1952 April -1953 March .. .. .	133 2	85 3	88 4½
1953 April -1954 March .. .. .	142 6	88 5	94 5½
1954 April -1955 March .. .. .	151 0½	90 10	95 10½
1955 April -1956 March .. .. .	162 9	97 3	105 3
1956 April -1957 March .. .. .	174 6½	102 5	112 11

**British Railways**

A staff census is taken annually by the British Transport Commission during one week in March or April. The numbers upon which the following averages are based are equated figures, i.e., the number of staff working for less than the complete week is reduced to give a figure equivalent to the number of full-time employees. No adjustment is made in respect of staff employed on jobs which are normally part-time, e.g., office cleaners.

The following Table shows the average weekly earnings computed from these census returns each year since 1949, in respect of all adult male workers in the conciliation grades and in the workshop grades and of all categories of employees in the wages grades, i.e., conciliation and workshop grades for male adults, male juniors, female adults and female juniors. In calculating the averages, the total amount of wages paid in the period has been divided by the equivalent number of full-time staff.

Date	Average Weekly Earnings‡					
	Conciliation Grades		Workshop Grades		Conciliation and Workshop Grades Combined	
	Male Adults§	Male Adults§	Male Adults§	Male Juniors	Female Adults	Female Juniors
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended:—						
30th April, 1949¶	135 0	145 1	137 6	53 4	78 10	46 7



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

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

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1957									
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡					
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.					
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	4,460	364	32	2	4,858	268	138	11	—	258	0				
Stone Quarrying and Mining	12,341	506	41	2	12,890	229	5	121	8	—	224	9			
Slate Quarrying and Mining	2,955	278	4	—	3,237	181	7	88	11	—	173	7			
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	8,158	415	43	1	8,617	230	4	122	8	—	224	7			
Other Mining and Quarrying	5,475	293	488	83	6,339	247	0	153	6	133	10	232	1		
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal															
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	45,492	4,453	3,901	323	54,169	247	6	129	5	129	11	95	5	228	5
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	17,623	1,592	20,442	2,023	41,680	231	1	106	3	115	11	80	8	162	6
Glass (other than containers)	22,653	2,083	6,142	550	31,428	263	11	117	8	130	1	86	11	224	11
Glass Containers	15,487	1,204	3,107	246	20,044	247	7	114	0	126	6	74	8	218	8
Cement	9,932	317	195	9	10,453	272	5	118	2	—	—	—	—	264	7
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	42,646	2,363	3,138	213	48,360	249	3	121	9	130	11	88	1	234	7
Chemicals and Allied Trades															
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	14,031	328	38	2	14,399	258	11	125	0	—	—	—	—	255	6
Chemicals and Dyes	96,556	4,834	15,303	1,509	118,202	263	8	115	5	123	2	80	2	237	1
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	7,652	572	11,138	1,712	21,074	231	1	111	7	124	0	84	7	159	4
Explosives and Fireworks	26,911	1,054	8,011	926	36,902	245	10	103	3	157	2	97	10	218	10
Paint and Varnish	14,128	684	3,267	193	18,272	224	4	101	3	132	1	—	—	198	5
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	10,451	590	7,275	1,135	19,451	264	10	115	6	132	1	91	7	200	7
Mineral Oil Refining	18,887	803	1,197	25	20,912	263	9	114	6	136	11	—	—	250	6
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	14,500	575	1,960	145	17,180	248	3	120	2	124	0	—	—	228	5
Metal Manufacture															
Blast Furnaces‡	20,011	493	160	10	20,674	284	1	133	11	—	—	—	—	279	2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	162,497	5,322	129	179,935	304	4	134	3	141	2	—	—	—	288	0
Iron Foundries	63,184	4,930	5,992	367	79,477	266	11	112	4	136	5	84	0	245	3
Tinplate Manufacture	8,331	733	746	19	9,829	272	6	128	2	121	8	—	—	249	11
Steel Sheet Manufacture	13,770	1,511	685	19	15,985	295	11	141	5	144	9	—	—	274	7
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	29,268	1,617	2,746	107	33,738	270	4	121	4	136	5	—	—	251	9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	65,010	2,831	8,707	417	76,965	276	2	115	11	139	6	91	6	253	10
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods															
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	136,130	18,855	1,610	88	156,683	273	0	110	5	134	2	—	—	251	11
Marine Engineering	59,607	11,821	720	43	72,191	261	3	106	4	136	8	—	—	234	6
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	20,002	2,388	882	48	23,320	244	8	92	10	127	3	—	—	224	4
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	15,461	1,692	373	11	17,537	291	3	100	6	118	6	—	—	269	0
Machine Tools	48,738	7,691	5,605	206	62,240	281	8	106	6	135	2	81	9	246	2
Stationary Engines	16,553	1,307	1,290	19	19,169	261	4	102	6	146	10	—	—	220	7
Textile Machinery and Accessories	32,881	3,929	3,789	196	40,795	245	10	97	11	131	1	—	—	242	2
Ordnance and Small Arms	24,619	1,590	5,691	43	31,943	242	9	93	7	150	11	—	—	218	9
Constructional Engineering	47,410	4,718	928	21	53,077	282	1	108	8	128	5	—	—	263	11
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	334,862	40,435	43,292	2,223	420,812	267	5	102	11	141	6	88	11	237	8
Electrical Machinery	12,797	23,529	1,367	115,335	274	10	99	2	144	0	83	8	226	5	
Electrical Wires and Cables	23,154	1,381	9,493	528	34,556	267	8	113	1	138	10	84	5	223	4
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	20,019	1,760	12,654	803	35,236	256	11	103	2	145	10	89	8	205	6
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	25,411	4,284	28,270	2,116	60,081	250	1	102	1	139	2	90	2	181	9
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	8,732	643	10,671	1,211	21,257	249	7	100	11	140	10	93	6	181	7
Batteries and Accumulators	5,892	149	2,090	16	8,147	281	10	—	—	146	1	—	—	243	6
Other Electrical Goods	45,003	6,026	25,703	1,891	78,623	262	6	100	2	140	2	85	4	205	9
Vehicles															
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	176,991	11,991	13,828	745	203,555	315	7	113	11	163	0	99	11	292	6
Motor Repairs and Garages	54,679	11,473	2,822	165	69,139	213	3	86	1	125	6	—	—	188	3
Firms employing 10 or more workers	3,293	919	211	23	4,446	204	11	84	10	117	8	—	—	175	3
Firms employing less than 10 workers	57,972	12,392	3,033	188	73,585	212	9	86	0	125	0	—	—	187	5
All firms supplying returns	104,267	11,490	7,191	210	123,158	292	3	106	10	146	7	81	3	266	1
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	61,915	3,734	18,364	937	84,950	289	10	113	2	151	2	100	0	250	0
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	11,051	1,763	336	7	13,157	263	7	115	7	145	10	—	—	240	8
Locomotive Manufacture§	20,541	2,336	471	36	23,384	274	2	110	7	124	6	—	—	254	6
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	2,252	448	1,147	105	3,952	228	11	104	0	123	10	—	—	180	3
Carts, Perambulators, etc.															
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified															
Tools and Cutlery	15,750	1,633	9,207	768	27,558	253	11	101	1	124	0	76	7	196	1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	13,426	1,377	8,624	426	23,853	255	0	109	3	134	10	87	6	200	2
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	24,231	1,880	2,739	119	28,969	279	4	117	9	126	10	—	—	253	8
Wire and Wire Manufactures	20,580	1,485	4,275	333	26,673	265	5	109	5	132	8	86	5	233	3
Hollow-ware	14,281	1,476	15,984	1,494	33,235	244	5	105	7	118	11	78	10	170	5
Brass Manufactures	15,901	1,795	7,808	561	26,065	256	1	105	10	133	6	86	11	205	4
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	87,680	8,680	34,931	2,982	134,273	268	5	107	6	129	11	88	6	218	0
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.															
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	32,433	4,671	13,949	1,147	52,200	253	5	102	11	134	9	86	4	204	7
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	4,269	489	3,770	443	8,971	243	4	97	9	150	7	90	11	193	8
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	5,191	596	4,131	513	10,431	258	0	96	9	117	11	81	9	179	8
Musical Instruments	3,093	448	636	33	4,210	250	8	98	4	141	5	—	—	216	8
Textiles															
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	32,538	2,539	57,930	5,176	98,183	219	9	129	2	136	0	109	4	162	2
Cotton Weaving, etc.	24,552	1,239	42,516	2,855	71,162	220	7	119	4	142	6	103	5	167	5
Total Cotton	57,090	3,778	100,446	8,031	169,345	220	1	126	0	138	9	107	3	164	5
Woolen and Worsted	58,917	4,115	65,118	7,927	136,077	224	6	109	0	127	8	98	8	167	4
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	20,842	808	6,903	677	29,230	242	11	113	10	133	7	98	7	210	2
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	11,829	608	14,041	1,694	28,172	235	2	110	10	144	0	99	6	178	11
Linen and Soft Hemp	7,376	2,427	16,416	2,928	29,147	182	1	80	8	101	5	76	8	117	7
Jute	5,557	438	6,199	550	12,744	204	11	106	9	123	3	91	11	156	11

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.  
 † For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.  
 ‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.  
 § Excluding railway workshops.

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

Industry	Numbers of workers covered by the returns received				Average earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1957										
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡					
Textiles—continued						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.					
Rope, Twine and Net	2,827	556	5,032	647	9,062	218	7	97	6	112	4	82	4	142	5
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	20,243	1,807	49,104	67	80,948	287	1	108	11	136	9	96	6	168	10
Lace	3,019	304	3,187	319	6,829	222	6	105	8	114	2	84	2	160	3
Carpets	9,112	1,236	7,976	1,812	20,136	252	10	101	6	142	3	95	11	185	7
Narrow Fabrics	3,573	311	8,200	1,01											



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

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

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in October, 1957, by the workers covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1957, of the workers covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<b>Mining and Quarrying (except coal)</b>										
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	47.2	43.6	—	—	46.8	68.3	38.2	—	—	66.2
Stone Quarrying and Mining	50.1	46.1	—	—	49.9	55.0	31.7	—	—	54.0
Slate Quarrying and Mining	41.7	41.4	—	—	41.7	52.3	25.8	—	—	50.0
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	49.6	44.3	—	—	49.3	55.7	33.2	—	—	54.7
Other Mining and Quarrying	46.8	44.0	41.0	—	46.2	63.3	41.9	39.2	—	60.3
<b>Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal</b>										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	49.6	44.0	41.2	42.6	48.5	59.9	35.3	37.8	26.9	56.5
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	47.7	44.6	40.1	42.8	43.6	58.1	28.6	34.7	22.6	44.7
Glass (other than containers)	48.0	44.4	40.6	42.0	46.0	66.0	31.8	38.4	24.8	58.4
Glass Containers	49.8	43.3	43.0	40.9	48.3	59.7	31.6	35.3	21.9	54.3
Cement	54.7	45.3	—	—	54.2	59.8	31.3	—	—	58.6
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	50.1	45.9	41.3	40.3	49.3	59.7	31.8	38.0	26.2	57.1
<b>Chemicals and Allied Trades</b>										
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	47.5	45.0	—	—	47.4	65.4	33.3	—	—	64.7
Chemicals and Dyes	48.4	44.1	41.8	41.8	47.3	65.4	31.4	35.4	23.0	60.1
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	48.0	43.4	42.0	41.9	44.2	57.8	30.9	35.4	24.2	43.3
Explosives and Fireworks	47.6	42.7	42.9	41.7	46.3	62.0	29.0	44.0	28.2	56.7
Paint and Varnish	47.3	43.4	41.3	—	46.0	56.9	28.0	33.2	—	51.8
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	49.1	44.1	41.7	43.5	45.8	64.7	31.4	38.0	25.3	52.6
Mineral Oil Refining	48.4	43.8	42.2	—	47.9	65.4	31.4	38.9	—	62.8
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	50.3	46.3	42.5	—	49.2	59.2	31.1	35.0	—	55.7
<b>Metal Manufacture</b>										
Blast Furnaces	46.3	43.5	—	—	46.2	73.6	36.9	—	—	72.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	48.5	44.0	41.4	—	48.0	75.3	36.6	40.9	—	72.0
Iron Foundries	47.2	43.5	40.7	41.5	46.4	67.9	31.0	40.2	24.3	63.4
Tinplate Manufacture	41.9	41.1	41.6	—	41.8	78.0	37.4	—	—	71.7
Steel Sheet Manufacture	48.6	44.2	40.0	—	47.8	73.1	38.4	43.4	—	68.9
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	48.8	43.7	40.0	—	47.8	66.5	33.3	40.2	—	63.2
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	48.0	43.4	41.7	41.9	47.1	69.0	32.1	40.1	26.2	64.7
<b>Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods</b>										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	49.0	44.2	42.5	—	48.3	66.9	30.0	37.9	—	62.6
Marine Engineering	49.5	44.5	39.9	—	48.5	63.3	28.7	41.1	—	58.0
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	47.2	44.0	41.3	—	46.7	62.2	25.3	37.0	—	57.6
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	52.5	42.6	41.1	—	51.3	66.6	28.3	34.6	—	62.9
Machine Tools	47.5	43.6	41.3	43.0	46.5	71.2	29.3	39.3	22.8	63.5
Stationary Engines	45.6	42.2	41.9	—	45.1	68.8	29.1	42.1	—	64.5
Textile Machinery and Accessories	47.0	44.1	41.9	—	46.2	62.8	26.6	37.5	—	57.2
Ordnance and Small Arms	50.7	40.8	42.5	—	44.9	63.7	27.5	42.6	—	58.5
Constructional Engineering	48.5	44.1	41.8	41.2	47.4	66.2	28.0	40.6	25.9	60.2
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	49.3	43.8	42.3	42.6	47.2	66.9	27.2	40.9	23.6	57.6
Electrical Machinery	50.5	44.2	42.5	43.0	47.9	63.6	30.7	39.2	23.6	55.9
Electrical Wires and Cables	47.2	44.3	42.1	42.7	45.2	66.5	27.9	41.6	25.2	54.6
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	47.3	44.0	42.4	41.9	44.6	63.4	27.8	39.4	25.8	48.9
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	46.6	44.2	41.8	42.7	43.9	64.3	27.4	40.4	26.3	49.6
Batteries and Accumulators	46.6	44.1	41.6	—	45.3	72.6	42.1	—	—	64.5
Other Electrical Goods	47.5	44.1	41.9	42.6	45.3	66.3	27.3	40.1	24.0	54.5
<b>Vehicles</b>										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	46.1	42.7	41.6	41.8	45.6	82.1	32.0	47.0	28.7	77.0
Motor Repairs and Garages	46.1	43.8	41.6	—	45.5	55.5	23.6	36.2	—	49.6
Firms employing 10 or more workers	46.5	43.9	41.1	—	45.7	52.9	23.2	34.4	—	46.0
Firms employing less than 10 workers	46.1	43.8	41.6	—	45.5	55.4	23.6	36.1	—	49.4
All firms supplying returns	48.3	42.6	42.0	41.5	47.4	72.6	30.1	41.9	23.5	67.4
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	48.1	43.8	41.8	40.6	46.4	72.3	31.0	43.4	29.6	64.7
Locomotive Manufacture	49.4	45.2	43.2	—	48.6	64.0	30.7	40.5	—	59.4
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	48.3	44.7	40.3	—	47.8	68.1	29.7	37.1	—	63.9
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	47.5	44.2	39.9	—	44.8	57.8	28.2	37.2	—	48.3
<b>Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified</b>										
Tools and Cutlery	46.8	44.3	40.3	41.5	44.3	65.1	27.4	36.9	22.1	53.1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	48.4	44.0	41.6	42.1	45.6	63.2	29.8	38.9	—	52.7
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	48.2	44.5	39.9	—	47.2	69.5	31.8	—	—	64.5
Wire and Wire Manufactures	48.2	43.7	41.6	41.8	44.5	60.9	29.0	34.3	22.6	46.0
Hollow-ware	47.9	44.1	40.0	—	45.2	64.2	28.8	40.1	25.1	54.5
Brass Manufactures	48.0	44.4	40.5	42.2	45.7	67.1	29.1	38.5	25.2	57.2
<b>Metal Industries not elsewhere specified</b>										
<b>Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.</b>										
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	45.8	43.5	40.6	42.3	44.2	66.4	28.4	39.8	24.5	55.5
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	46.1	43.0	43.5	44.7	65.9	27.3	41.5	25.1	52.0	
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	45.3	42.6	39.6	42.8	42.7	65.7	27.3	35.7	22.9	50.5
Musical Instruments	47.1	45.9	41.3	—	46.1	63.9	25.7	41.1	—	56.4
<b>Textiles</b>										
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	48.4	45.6	42.1	42.4	44.3	54.5	34.0	38.8	30.9	43.9
Cotton Weaving, etc.	46.3	44.7	42.5	43.4	43.9	57.2	32.0	40.2	28.6	45.8
Total Cotton	47.5	45.3	42.2	42.8	44.1	55.6	33.4	39.5	30.1	44.7
Woolen and Worsted	49.2	45.6	41.0	43.1	44.9	54.8	28.7	37.4	27.5	44.7
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	44.2	42.6	42.0	42.4	43.6	66.0	32.1	38.2	27.9	57.8
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	46.5	44.5	41.1	41.9	43.5	60.7	29.9	42.0	28.5	49.4
Linen and Soft Hemp	47.1	44.9	42.2	43.2	43.8	46.4	21.6	28.8	21.3	32.2
Jute	46.8	44.3	40.6	41.9	43.5	52.5	28.9	36.4	26.3	43.3

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.  
 † In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.  
 ‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.  
 § Excluding railway workshops.

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

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in October, 1957, by the workers covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1957, of the workers covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<b>Textiles—continued</b>										
Rope, Twine and Net	50.3	45.5	41.8	42.6	44.7	52.1	25.7	32.2	23.2	38.2
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	45.3	44.2	40.6	42.6	42.1	67.0	29.6	40.4	27.2	48.1
Lace	46.3	44.1	40.2	42.5	43.2	57.7	28.8	34.1	23.8	44.5
Carpets	47.7	44.6	42.8	44.1	45.2	63.6	27.3	39.9	26.1	49.3
Narrow Fabrics	47.9	45.4	40.9	42.6	43.0	55.6	27.8	34.7	24.2	40.1
Made-up Textiles	47.1	44.1	40.0	42.1	41.8	51.9	26.6	32.5	21.8	35.5
Textile Finishing, etc.	50.2	45.5	41.7	43.3	47.7	55.4	29.9	34.7	24.9	48.8
Other Textile Industries	48.7	45.3	39.7	40.0	45.6	60.2	31.6	37.1	28.4	52.4
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur</b>										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	47.5	44.4	41.4	42.8	46.3	58.3	30.2	36.5	24.0	52.7
Leather Goods	45.8	43.9	40.8	42.9	42.4	55.9	25.9	34.7	21.9	39.0
Fur	43.9	—	39.4	—	41.7	67.7	—	43.0	—	54.4
<b>Clothing</b>										
Tailoring										
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	44.9	42.4	39.6	41.6	41.0	60.5	26.6	37.7	23.9	40.7
Retail Bespoke										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	43.8	—	40.9	41.7	41.8	60.0	—	34.1	17.1	39.1
Firms employing less than 10 workers	43.2	—	40.5	—	41.7	55.2	—	33.4	—	40.2
All firms supplying returns	43.6	—	40.8	41.7	41.8	58.8	—	33.9	16.9	39.3
Dressmaking										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	43.3	42.4	39.1	40.3	39.5	63.4	25.9	37.9	22.2	36.5
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	39.1	—	39.2	—	—	37.5	—	37.3
All firms supplying returns	43.2	42.4	39.1	40.3	39.5	63.5	25.9	37.9	22.1	36.5
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	45.5	42.5	39.5	40.9	40.2	54.9	25.6	36.1	23.9	35.2
Hats, Caps and Millinery	41.8	40.6	36.9	37.8	38.7	62.8	33.7	38.0	23.7	46.6
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	44.7	42.7	39.1	40.6	40.3	53.8	26.6	35.5	24.3	36.9
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	43.9	43.4	39.8	42.8	42.0	52.6	31.4	41.3	26.9	49.9
Repair of Boots and Shoes										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	45.6	44.6	43.6	—	45.0	54.2	25.7	30.5	—	45.2
Firms employing less than 10 workers	45.1	—	—	—	44.6	50.3	—	—	—	45.4



## 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 104 to 120.

### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during January by 35,000 (—13,000 males and —22,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,096,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 1,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 16,000 and other industries and services a decrease of 20,000. 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 21,000 from 24,148,000 to 24,127,000.

### 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 374,057 to 392,820 between 13th January and 17th February, 1958, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped rose from 21,470 to 31,727. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 19,144 among males and 9,876 among females.

## FIRST REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON PRICES, PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES

There has recently been issued the First Report of the Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes which was appointed in August, 1957, with the following terms of reference: "Having regard to the desirability of full employment and increasing standards of life based on expanding production and reasonable stability of prices, to keep under review changes in prices, productivity and the level of incomes (including wages, salaries and profits) and to report thereon from time to time". (See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1957, page 284). The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 4d. including postage).

In an introductory chapter the Council say that it has been their aim to present the relevant facts about the movements in recent years in prices, productivity and incomes in language intelligible not only to economists but to all who may be interested in these questions, and to comment on those facts. The Council have regarded it as within their function to comment freely, both on certain steps taken by Her Majesty's Government since the Council were appointed which have a bearing on these affairs, and also on various suggestions for action which have been put forward in other quarters. Although the first report is necessarily of greater length than subsequent reports are likely to be, it has, nevertheless, been impossible for the Council, in the time at their disposal, to cover the whole field and on a number of aspects of the problem the views given in the Report are provisional. The introduction also notes the sources of the statistics used in the Report and describes briefly the procedure adopted by the Council to obtain information and views on the problems before them with the co-operation of various Government Departments, bodies representative of employers and employed, the Bank of England, and a number of institutions and individuals, including leading economists. In the chapters which follow, the Council present the main facts and figures illustrating the behaviour of prices, productivity and incomes in the post-war years and discuss the reasons why the value of money has fallen during this period and the question of how it is desirable that it should behave in future. Two chapters are then devoted to general comment on the measures taken by the Government in September, 1957, to damp down demand, and to discussion, in particular, of the impact of these measures on the market for labour and of their implications for wages policy. In a chapter commenting on various issues connected with the behaviour of prices and profits the Council consider whether, and what, acts of policy might be helpful towards securing in future a better balance between the growth of money incomes and the growth in real output than has been secured in recent years. A final chapter contains a summary of the facts and figures set out in more detail earlier in the Report and of the conclusions reached by the Council on the various matters they have examined. A summary is given below of the main points made in the Report, based on the Council's own summary in the final chapter.

### Facts and Figures

The post-war years have been successful years of high employment and in the main of increasing output; the one big failure has been the failure to hold prices. Prices have been rising since 1934, but the price rise since the end of the war has been exceptionally big and prolonged for times of peace. The average rise has been about 4 to 5 per cent. a year.

The rise in the price of consumer goods is particularly important because of its effect on the retail prices index and thus on wage claims. Food is a particularly important item in the index, and from 1949 to 1955 food prices rose very fast, though the rise has been less rapid since the end of 1955. The rise in food prices affects some groups of the population more than others, pensioners being the group most affected.

### Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on January, 1956 (taken as 100), was 113 at the end of February, compared with 112 at the end of January. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during February resulted in an increase estimated at approximately £287,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,593,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in building and civil engineering construction, ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, wholesale mantle and costume making and boot and shoe manufacture.

### Retail Prices

At 18th February, 1958, the retail prices index was 108 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 14th January, compared with 104 at 12th February, 1957.

### Stoppages of Work

The number of workers involved during February 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 55,100. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 110,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 276, and, in addition, 18 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The fact that prices have risen means that the money paid out for all goods and services produced and imported must have risen faster than the actual quantities of home-produced goods and services and imports. The increase in the cost per unit of home-produced goods and services and imports for the year 1956 compared with 1946 is attributable as to 49 per cent. to extra wages and salaries, 19 per cent. to extra profit income (profit income comprises the trading profits of companies; the trading surpluses of public corporations; the profits of other public enterprises; income from self-employment; and rent), 19 per cent. to higher import prices, and 13 per cent. to extra indirect taxes. Wages and salaries have thus had a considerably greater effect on prices than has profit income. The Report says this is mainly because wages and salaries were substantially greater than profit income at the beginning of the period, but it is to be noted that, whereas from 1946 to 1952 wages and salaries, on the one hand, and profit income on the other, rose roughly in the same proportion, from 1952 to 1956 wages and salaries rose appreciably faster. Figures for the first three quarters of 1957 show a continuance of the trend in the years 1952 to 1956.

The overall increase in production in the period 1946-56 is estimated on average at about 3 per cent. a year, whereas the rise in wages and salaries is estimated at just under 8 per cent. a year and the rise in profit income at just under 7 per cent. a year. The gap between the rise in income and the rise in output has necessarily been very different for different industries.

Productivity, by which is meant production per man, has increased over the period 1946-56 by about 24 per cent. a year. Average earnings over the same period rose by about 7 per cent. a year. The Council note that, in considering these figures, it should be borne in mind that capital as well as labour is used in the process of production and that the stock of capital has risen faster than the labour force.

The movements of the different types of income can be summed up in this way:

- (i) Wages and salaries, both since 1938 and since 1948, have risen faster than the total of net profit income. ("Net" profit income is profit income after a deduction has been made in each year for what is needed to cover the replacement value of capital equipment used up in that year).
- (ii) The average wage-earner and the average salary-earner in manufacturing industry have both had a real gain in their standard of living in the last few years; the gain has been greater for the wage-earner than for the salary-earner.
- (iii) With regard to self-employment, the total sums paid out to professional persons working on their own account and to other sole traders and partnerships have risen comparatively slowly throughout. Farmers' total incomes rose very fast from 1938 to 1948; since then, they have risen more slowly than wages and salaries.
- (iv) Rent, after allowing for depreciation, fell sharply from 1938 to 1948, and since then, though it has risen, it has not recovered the share it had in the national income before the war.
- (v) Company profits rose about as fast as wages and salaries from 1938 to 1948, and again from 1948 to 1956.
- (vi) Dividends are a much smaller share of profits than they were before the war, and they have not recovered their pre-war real value. This is also true of the total of personal incomes from rent, dividends and interest together.
- (vii) The sum paid out in retirement pensions and other public grants rose rather faster than wages and salaries from 1938 to 1956. The latest increase in the pension rates makes the standard pension worth slightly more, in real terms, than in 1946.

### Conclusions

The Council considered first the causes of the rise in prices and incomes in the years 1946 to 1957. They say that the country has pursued during the post-war period a number of objectives arising naturally from the circumstances of the time, and in themselves desirable, but making in the aggregate a greater demand on the industry and thrift of its citizens than they have had the power or the will to satisfy. This has shown itself in an abnormal pressure of monetary demand for both consumer and capital goods and services, which has been the main cause of the rising trend of prices and money incomes. The expansion of demand has been assisted by a plentiful supply of money and by the pursuit by Governments of policies of "full employment". Increases in import prices have also had an inflationary effect, but this has not been an important factor since 1951. Wage claims have been frequent throughout the period, and in support of their claims trade unions have naturally relied on the considerable increases in the cost of living. At certain periods in the past the abolition or reduction of subsidies has been an important factor, though never a dominant one, in the rise of consumer prices. The partial decontrol of house rents is in course of exerting a similar, but smaller, effect. Although the main cause of the rise in prices and incomes has, in the opinion of the Council, been the high demand for goods and services, the wage advances have chiefly been secured by the instrumentality of powerful trade unions, and the importance of their attitude will increase as the measures adopted to reduce demand take effect.

In considering what the general objective for the behaviour of prices and wages ought to be, the Council say that the phrase "reasonable stability of prices" in their terms of reference is an ambiguous term. Some people might hold that it does not preclude a slow rise of prices by 2 or 3 per cent. a year. Even such a slow rise, however, does great injustice between different sections of the population, and if it were generally expected to continue indefinitely would hamper many kinds of business dealings, including long-term borrowing by the Government. If attempts were made to avert these results by sliding-scale arrangements, etc., the most probable result would be to speed up the rate of price rise, which might reach disastrous dimensions. It is especially important for Britain, with her great dependence on imported food and raw materials, and her consequent need for high exports, to avoid inflation, since she cannot count on her competitors indulging in it. Accordingly, in the Council's opinion, the objective should be to stop, not merely to moderate, the inflation. The Council recognise that the price-level might have to be allowed to rise if: (a) there were to be a sharp rise in the cost of imported goods and services, or (b) the level of indirect taxation were to be raised, or (c) it were decided to correct some important price distortion, e.g., if it were thought that the prices charged by a nationalised industry were too low. Apart from such special cases, it is arguable that the general level of prices should actually decline gradually as productivity increases.

The Council consider that the measures taken by the Government in September, 1957, were justified and indeed overdue. These measures must necessarily, if effective, have a tendency to slow down investment, the growth of which had already been slackening before September, 1957. This trend may be emphasised as a result of the Government's measures. There is no sign so far of any reduction in expenditure on projects already in progress, but it may well be that private investment plans are being revised. Expenditure on most of the important public investment programmes is being maintained. The Council say that, while they are not disposed to take a tragic view of the check to investment involved by present plans, it is reasonable to enquire whether, if the damper on total demand is to be maintained, some of the downward pressure should not now be shifted from investment to consumption through use of the machinery of public finance. They therefore invite attention to various matters which they think the Chancellor of the Exchequer should have in mind when considering the levels of direct and indirect taxation and of Government expenditure. With regard to the recent change for the worse in the world trade outlook, the Council say that this change renders it all the more important that British costs of production should be kept under

## REPORT ON DEFENCE AND ESTIMATES FOR 1958-59

The Minister of Defence has presented to Parliament a statement entitled "Report on Defence: Britain's Contribution to Peace and Security", which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 363), price 1s. net (1s. 2d. including postage). A brief foreword says that last year's Defence Statement (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1957, page 123) outlined a policy designed to enable Britain, without overstraining the economy, to fulfil her responsibilities overseas and to bear her fair share of the collective defence of the free world. This Paper reports the progress made in implementing that policy and summarises the general attitude of Her Majesty's Government to the problem of disarmament.

The Command Paper says that the peace of the world is being maintained by a balance of arms, in part conventional and in part nuclear, between the Western nations and the Soviet Union. There is no military reason why a world conflagration should not be prevented for another generation or more through the balancing fears of mutual annihilation. There can, however, be no mutual confidence or real peace, so long as the arms race continues. The ultimate aim must be comprehensive disarmament by all nations, coupled with comprehensive inspection and control by a world authority. This objective will have to be pursued by stages, and, in seeking a basis for agreement, account must be taken of the entirely different military position of the two sides. The basic strength of Russia, despite the great strides she has been making in

control. If, however, a severe depression in the demand for British exports should develop, very difficult questions of policy would undoubtedly arise.

The measures taken in September, 1957, the Report says, must also tend to lead to some rise in unemployment, but the figures available do not suggest that the rise has been such as to afford an argument for any general relaxation of the restrictive pressure. The percentage of unemployment has risen only from 1.2 per cent. in January, 1956, to 1.8 per cent. in January, 1958, and it would not be alarming if it went somewhat higher. The Council believe that the decline in the intensity of demand will tend to moderate the insistence with which wage-claims are pressed. Claims may be based on the increase in the retail prices index since the previous settlement. The index rose by over 4½ per cent. during 1957. A general rise in wage-rates on this scale would exceed the rate of growth of productivity in any recent year; it would produce an upward pressure on prices and risk damaging our external position. Moreover, wage increases in recent years have regularly exceeded the rise in the cost of living. The Council say that they would, therefore, hope that, if any wage increases are granted in 1958, they will be substantially below the average of the last few years. In general, the Council think it important that, in the occupations where productivity is rising fastest, wages should not be allowed to rise in full proportion to the increase in productivity. If they did, wages elsewhere would tend to rise in sympathy, and the result would be that average wages would rise faster than average productivity, and the rise in prices would continue. A further matter of importance is that wages in any occupation should reflect not only what is happening to overall productivity, but also the conditions of demand for and supply of labour in that occupation. For in a free enterprise economy without direction of labour, this flexibility of relative wages is the chief means on which the country must rely to ensure the best distribution of its labour force. It has been suggested that from time to time a percentage figure should be announced by which average money wages could increase during a year or other period without damage to the national interest. While appreciating the attractions of this suggestion, the Council point out certain objections to its adoption, one of which is the risk that the average might come to be treated as the minimum.

With regard to direct Government action to influence the level of prices and profits, the Council say that they have considered but cannot in present circumstances recommend the reintroduction or introduction of physical controls over investment, price controls, subsidies or legislation enforcing dividend limitation or the repeal of the Rent Act of 1957. They add that linked with the question of dividends is the question of ploughed-back profits. Had industry, in the post-war inflationary period, not ploughed back a large amount of profits, it would not, the Council think, have been able to find from the market the funds necessary to carry out the capital investment which has in fact taken place. The Report mentions the desirability of lower price levels through policies aiming at low profit on large turnover. In this connection the Council suggest that the question of the power of the individual manufacturer to enforce price maintenance should be the subject of an enquiry. The Council have themselves reached no conclusion on this subject. The chapter on prices and profits contains also certain suggestions as to additional information which might in appropriate cases be included in the annual reports of companies.

### Other Contents

An appendix to the Report contains a list of witnesses who gave information and views to the Council. Included also as appendices are a number of detailed technical and statistical notes on subjects referred to in the Report. They relate to the measurement of profit income; the consumer prices index and the index of retail prices; the measurement of industrial production and total national production; production, productivity, wages, salaries and profits; unfilled vacancies and unemployment; the so-called "undervaluation" of the pound; the velocity of circulation of money; and investment.



forces. This contribution will continue to be made mainly through the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the Baghdad Pact and the South East Asia Treaty Organisation. The Paper outlines developments in the co-ordination of effort by the member States, with particular reference to the concept of interdependence in defence planning of all kinds which was formally enunciated by the President of the United States and the British Prime Minister in Washington in October, 1957, and subsequently endorsed by the Heads of the fifteen Governments of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. In describing Britain's contribution to the nuclear deterrent the Paper notes that now that Britain has a substantial strategic bomber force and a growing stockpile of nuclear weapons of her own, it has become necessary to co-ordinate operational plans with the United States Air Force. Expenditure on the strategic bomber force and its nuclear bombs and related research and development, and on the fighter force and the control and warning system, together with research and development on fighters and defensive guided missiles, add up altogether to between 15 and 20 per cent. of the total Defence Estimates. On the basis of present plans and estimates, it does not seem likely that these costs will increase significantly over the next few years. With regard to conventional forces, it is pointed out that, in addition to her contribution to the forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation on land, in the air and on the sea, Britain is at present maintaining armed forces of over 100,000 men in the Far East and the Middle East. During 1957-58, the strength of the British Army of the Rhine will have been reduced from 77,000 to about 64,000; the Council of the Western European Union have agreed to a further reduction to 55,000 during the coming year. The cost next year is estimated at £125 millions, including about £47 millions in Deutschmarks. In view of the heavy additional burden which expenditure of this order in Deutschmarks would place on Britain's balance of payments, the Government have been obliged to state clearly that, in the event of adequate financial assistance not being forthcoming, they will reluctantly have to reconsider the size of the British land and air forces they can afford to retain on the Continent. The Government have also during the past year reviewed the role, composition and disposition of the Royal Navy. As a result they consider it desirable to concentrate the efforts of the Royal Navy to an increasing extent on the anti-submarine role. The Paper sets out the decisions taken in connection with the future size of the Navy and types of vessels in the various fleets, and says that the naval construction and modernisation programmes are being aligned with this policy. Dockyard and base facilities will be curtailed to correspond with the reductions in the size of the Navy. In a brief note on progress in civil defence matters, the Paper says that it is the Government's policy to encourage the recruitment and training of the Industrial Civil Defence Service, which contributes about 200,000 volunteers towards the total of well over half a million men and women now enrolled in civil defence.

The process of reducing the size of the Forces, the Paper says, is continuing. At the end of the year 1957-58, the three Services will have a combined strength of 606,000 (Navy 99,000, Army 325,000, Royal Air Force 182,000). This represents an overall reduction of 83,000 during the current year. A scheme for compensation of those prematurely retired through contraction of the Forces was published in July, 1957, in Command Paper No. 231. Also, to help ex-Regulars to find suitable employment, a Regular Forces Resettlement Service has been established by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in co-operation with the Services and appropriate voluntary associations (see the January issue of this GAZETTE, page 11, and also the issue for August, 1957, page 282).

The new defence plan announced a year ago contemplated no further call-up under the National Service Acts after the end of 1960 and bringing National Service to an end by December, 1962, and relying thereafter on smaller all-Regular forces of a combined strength of about 375,000. The Command Paper says that nothing has so far happened to lead the Government to revise this figure or to alter their views about the prospects of recruiting the Regulars needed. Details are given about recruitment over recent periods, with an assessment of future recruiting prospects, for each of the three Services. The problem of obtaining the Regular recruits needed to enable National Service to be ended is being studied by an independent committee set up in November, 1957, and it is hoped that the committee will present their report by the end of the summer or early autumn. In the meantime, in order to encourage recruiting, increases, coming into force early in April, are being introduced in the rates of pay and allowances for Regulars of all ranks. Steps have also been taken to remove various grievances and anomalies connected with allowances, and, in addition, plans are going ahead for the improvement of accommodation of all kinds for the armed forces at home and abroad. Full particulars of the increases in rates of pay and allowances have been published separately in "Service Pay and Allowances" (Cmd. 365, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net, 2s. 2d. including postage).

A final section of the Command Paper deals with expenditure estimates for the coming year. For the year 1957-58 the Defence Estimates, before the deduction of expected receipts from Germany and the United States, amounted to £1,483 millions, and, after their deduction, to £1,420 millions. The Admiralty and Ministry of Supply will require supplementary estimates amounting to £42 millions. The Defence Estimates for 1958-59 amount to £1,465 millions, before taking into account receipts in respect of the local costs of the British forces in Germany. As in previous years, these costs, estimated at £47 millions, have been included as appropriations-in-aid. The estimates to be presented to Parliament will thus amount to £1,418 millions. The Command Paper notes that additional charges, amounting to over £100 millions, have been met within estimates totalling about £2 millions less than those

for 1957-58, or about £44 millions less than the original and supplementary estimates combined. Favourable effects, for the economy in general, of the new defence policy, are already beginning to make themselves felt. The proportion of the working population in the Services or supporting them has fallen. The claims on the metal-using industries have been appreciably reduced, and the call on scientific and engineering skills is easing.

A separate publication, "Defence Statistics, 1958-59", sets out in more detail the estimates of expenditure for the coming year and also gives more detailed information about man-power for 1958-59. It says that in 1958-59 the armed forces will need about 130,000 male entrants, including men called up for National Service, those entering upon Regular engagements, and those who enter as boys, apprentices and juniors. Of the total, 99,000 will come, either as Regulars or as National Servicemen, from the age-groups liable for call-up for National Service in 1958-59. These will be divided among the three Services approximately as follows:—Royal Navy 2,000; Army 76,000; Royal Air Force 21,000. Estimates of the active strength, including women, of the three Services on 1st April, 1958, and 1st April, 1959, show that the Royal Navy is expected to decline in numbers from 107,000 to 101,000; the Army from 335,000 to 295,300; and the Royal Air Force from 192,800 to 174,000. The total active strength, including women, of the three Services is thus estimated at 570,300 at 1st April, 1959, compared with 634,800 at 1st April, 1958. "Defence Statistics, 1958-59" (Cmd. 364) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (11d. including postage).

## THE EMPLOYEE POPULATION, END-MAY, 1957: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

In the issue of this GAZETTE for February (pages 44 and 45) a Table was published showing the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at end-May, 1957. Corresponding estimates are now available for each of the administrative Regions of England and for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and the total numbers of males and females are given in the Table below.

Estimated Numbers of Employees—End-May, 1957

Region	Persons aged 18 and over	Persons aged under 18	Total
<b>Males</b>			
London and South-Eastern .. .. .	3,290,000	129,000	3,419,000
Eastern .. .. .	781,000	38,000	819,000
Southern .. .. .	677,000	32,000	709,000
South-Western .. .. .	726,000	35,000	761,000
Midland .. .. .	1,323,000	69,000	1,392,000
North-Midland .. .. .	963,000	50,000	1,013,000
East and West Ridings .. .. .	1,159,000	58,000	1,217,000
North-Western .. .. .	1,779,000	91,000	1,870,000
Northern .. .. .	859,000	46,000	905,000
Scotland .. .. .	1,327,000	82,000	1,409,000
Wales .. .. .	653,000	33,000	686,000
<b>Great Britain .. .. .</b>	<b>13,537,000</b>	<b>663,000</b>	<b>14,200,000</b>
Northern Ireland .. .. .	274,000	25,000	299,000
<b>United Kingdom .. .. .</b>	<b>13,811,000</b>	<b>688,000</b>	<b>14,499,000</b>
<b>Females</b>			
London and South-Eastern .. .. .	1,942,000	133,000	2,075,000
Eastern .. .. .	375,000	38,000	413,000
Southern .. .. .	333,000	33,000	366,000
South-Western .. .. .	341,000	35,000	376,000
Midland .. .. .	678,000	68,000	746,000
North-Midland .. .. .	438,000	50,000	488,000
East and West Ridings .. .. .	594,000	58,000	652,000
North-Western .. .. .	1,034,000	93,000	1,127,000
Northern .. .. .	336,000	45,000	381,000
Scotland .. .. .	673,000	83,000	756,000
Wales .. .. .	240,000	30,000	270,000
<b>Great Britain .. .. .</b>	<b>6,984,000</b>	<b>666,000</b>	<b>7,650,000</b>
Northern Ireland .. .. .	151,000	26,000	177,000
<b>United Kingdom .. .. .</b>	<b>7,135,000</b>	<b>692,000</b>	<b>7,827,000</b>
<b>Total, Males and Females</b>			
London and South-Eastern .. .. .	5,232,000	262,000	5,494,000
Eastern .. .. .	1,156,000	76,000	1,232,000
Southern .. .. .	1,010,000	65,000	1,075,000
South-Western .. .. .	1,067,000	70,000	1,137,000
Midland .. .. .	2,001,000	137,000	2,138,000
North-Midland .. .. .	1,401,000	100,000	1,501,000
East and West Ridings .. .. .	1,753,000	116,000	1,869,000
North-Western .. .. .	2,813,000	184,000	2,997,000
Northern .. .. .	1,195,000	91,000	1,286,000
Scotland .. .. .	2,000,000	165,000	2,165,000
Wales .. .. .	893,000	63,000	956,000
<b>Great Britain .. .. .</b>	<b>20,521,000</b>	<b>1,329,000</b>	<b>21,850,000</b>
Northern Ireland .. .. .	425,000	51,000	476,000
<b>United Kingdom .. .. .</b>	<b>20,946,000</b>	<b>1,380,000</b>	<b>22,326,000</b>

## REPORT ON RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF YOUNG WORKERS IN INDUSTRY

The Report of the National Joint Advisory Council's Sub-Committee on the Recruitment and Training of Young Workers in Industry has been published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title "Training for Skill", price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. including postage). The Sub-Committee, set up by the Council in 1956 under the Chairmanship of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service (Mr. Robert Carr, M.P.) comprised three representatives each of the British Employers' Confederation and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and two representatives of the nationalised industries. The terms of reference of the Sub-Committee were "to consider the arrangements for the training of young workers in industry, with particular reference to the adequacy of intake into apprenticeship and other forms of training, in the light of the expected increase in the number of young persons entering employment and the need to ensure an adequate supply of trained workers for future needs" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1956, page 220). In a brief preface to the Report the Sub-Committee say that, although the immediate occasion of their enquiry is the forthcoming increase in the number of young people leaving school, even without the "bulge", as it is called, there would have been need for a re-examination of our training arrangements. The National Joint Advisory Council approved the Report in January and agreed that it should be published.

The introduction to the Report sets out the facts about the increased numbers that will be available for civilian employment on account of the "bulge" and the ending of National Service. In each year since the Second World War about 640,000 boys and girls have reached the legal school-leaving age. In 1958 the number of children reaching the age of 15 will rise to 712,000 and in 1962 to 929,000; from 1963 onwards the numbers will drop to about 740,000 in 1965 and, so far as can be foreseen, will remain at about that level. Thus, the Report says, for a few years only there will be a substantial increase, at all ages, in the number of boys and girls leaving school. These young people will expect, rightly, that their opportunities of obtaining training for skilled employment will not be adversely affected because they happen to have been born at a particular time. The effect of the ending of National Service on the numbers available for skilled civilian employment will be small. Although some firms may temporarily find it difficult to maintain their present intake of apprentices, the Sub-Committee hope they will make every effort to do so. The ending of National Service will remove some deterrents to the engaging of apprentices.

The Sub-Committee conclude from their examination of the facts in the light of long-term population trends that the "bulge" will do no more than reduce the decline in the relative size of the country's labour force as compared with total population. For the country as a whole, the problem it presents is not one of employment, but of how to ensure that the facilities for training over the next few years are adequate, both in numbers and in quality, to take advantage of the extra numbers of young people who will be entering employment during this period. There will be a particular need for an increase in the number of craft apprenticeships. The problem is a short-term one, but failure to grasp the opportunities which it presents can have serious long-term consequences.

The Sub-Committee say that existing training facilities in this country are inadequate in quantity and, in some cases, in quality as well. In considering whether any radical changes in our system of apprenticeship are necessary, they examined the arrangements in a number of other countries. They concluded that we should build upon foundations that have already been laid rather than attempt to construct something entirely new. They consider that, as a general principle for the future, the existing division of responsibility between Government and industry for education and training of apprentices should be maintained. The efforts of the Government should be directed to the expansion and improvement of the facilities for technical education, while the responsibility for the industrial training of apprentices should rest firmly with industry. The proposals of the Sub-Committee have been framed in the form of general recommendations which they ask all branches of industry to consider.

In the main section of the Report, which deals with craft apprentices, the Sub-Committee say that skilled craftsmen are, and will remain, the backbone of industry, and that no increase in the numbers of technologists and technicians will be of value unless there are the craftsmen available to back them up. One of the main difficulties the Sub-Committee met in assessing the adequacy of intake into craft apprenticeships was the almost complete absence of reliable statistics. Few industries were able to say with any precision how many craftsmen and apprentices they employed. Yet signs were not wanting that the present intake into craft apprenticeships is inadequate, and many industries, the Report says, told the Sub-Committee that, owing to technical developments or expansion of their activities, they will require an increased number of apprentices in future. The Sub-Committee therefore urge all industries to examine their craft apprenticeship requirements in the light of current wastage, future prospects and the need to take advantage of the once-for-all opportunity presented by the "bulge", and then to decide how the training facilities are to be provided. The responsibility which an industry collectively has for the training of its young workers must be a responsibility which is shared by each firm in the industry. The Report suggests various ways in which firms which do not at present train apprentices may be able to play their part. These include group apprenticeship schemes, the provision of joint training centres, extended use of pre-apprenticeship courses and, for those firms unable to release their apprentices for further education

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on one day each week, the use of "block release" under which an apprentice attends classes whole-time for a period each year equivalent to the time he would have spent under "day release". The need for flexibility in apprenticeship schemes is also stressed. The Sub-Committee recommend that there should be more variation in the upper age limit for entry into apprenticeship, and that the selection of apprentices should be systematic and appropriate standards should be set. It is also recommended that individuals should be equipped to meet technical change by training for a wider range of skill than has been customary in recent years, and that, in considering the scope of training appropriate to a particular occupation, industries should regard as fundamental the need to meet possible change. Other recommendations on training are that more attention should be paid to the training of instructors in the techniques of teaching, that the length and scope of apprenticeship training should be reviewed, and that there should be closer co-operation between industry and those responsible for further education in the devising and conduct of educational courses.

In two further sections of the Report the Sub-Committee consider the development of training for non-apprentices and opportunities for girls. For non-apprentices, the Sub-Committee recommend that training should be developed and extended, particularly by those industries employing a high proportion of semi-skilled workers, and that there should be opportunities for the capable young trainee to obtain promotion, either to more skilled or responsible employment or for further training, for example, as a craft apprentice. They also recommend that girls should not be discouraged from undertaking craft apprenticeships and that industries might review their various apprenticeship trades to see which can be made more accessible to girls. The Report notes that occupations for which the period of industrial training is relatively short can provide particularly promising openings for girls.

Finally, the Sub-Committee recommend the establishment of a National Apprenticeship Council to follow up the recommendations in their Report and to collect and disseminate information about those aspects of training which are common to more than one industry. The Council would have no executive powers; its function would be to help, encourage and, if necessary, exhort. The responsibility for training in each individual industry would rest, as now, on the industry concerned.

The Report includes also a brief chapter on graduate, student and technician apprentices, and a concluding chapter contains a summary of the detailed recommendations made by the Sub-Committee on the various matters discussed in the Report. The Report concludes by saying that the immediate problem presented by the "bulge" is whether industry will see its own interests clearly enough and soon enough to make sure that the opportunity which it presents is not thrown away. The Sub-Committee have no doubt that industry can absorb the extra number of young people who will be coming forward at levels commensurate with their abilities. They are equally certain that it will fail to do so—to its own cost—unless it increases substantially its present intake into apprenticeship.



## EARNINGS IN THE BRITISH TRANSPORT SERVICE

The British Transport Commission have published the results of their Annual Census of Staff giving particulars by occupation, grade, etc., of the average rates of pay and average earnings of the staff of British Railways in the week ended 23rd March, 1957. Since the census week began agreements have been reached for increases in the rates of pay of the principal groups of staff which date back prior to the census period. These increases are not reflected in the average rates of pay and average earnings in the census returns. Estimates of average earnings based on the payroll for the census week and taking into account retrospective increases which date back to the census period have, however, been made for some of the principal groups of salaried and conciliation staff. In addition, other increases have been granted to certain grades operative from dates subsequent to that on which the census was taken.

The particulars of average rates of pay, average earnings, and the estimated effect of retrospective increases, have been summarised by the British Transport Commission for the principal groups of staff, as follows:—

	Number on which Average is based	Week ended 23rd March, 1957		
		Average Rates of Pay	Average Earnings	Average Earnings adjusted for estimated effect of retrospective increase
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>British Railways Staff</b>				
<b>Male Adults</b>				
Clerical .. .. .	45,427	209 11	227 7	238 11
Technical .. .. .	4,456	260 6	275 8	289 4
Headquarters, Divisional and District Inspectors .. .. .	1,942	240 10	294 6	308 10
<b>Operating—</b>				
<b>Salaried:</b>				
Stationmasters, Yardmasters, Goods Agents, etc. .. .. .	4,879	242 11	272 0	285 3
Inspectors, Foremen and Supervisors .. .. .	7,723	220 1	281 1	295 1
Traffic Control .. .. .	2,312	231 6	288 10	303 3
<b>Conciliation:</b>				
<b>Locomotive—</b>				
Drivers .. .. .	37,098	217 5	272 2	277 5
Motormen .. .. .	1,899	218 4	278 7	283 11
Firemen and Assistant Motormen .. .. .	33,743	178 3	222 9	227 1
Cleaners .. .. .	2,397	155 4	181 7	186 0
<b>Traffic—</b>				
Guards .. .. .	20,722	170 4	227 7	238 11
Signalmen .. .. .	24,292	172 6	232 0	243 7
Shunters .. .. .	16,012	164 11	217 10	228 8
Porters .. .. .	24,648	147 7	188 1	197 5
Ticket Collectors .. .. .	3,329	162 3	212 11	223 6
<b>Goods Handling—</b>				
Checkers .. .. .	9,934	158 9	199 0	208 3
Porters .. .. .	16,743	146 1	181 5	189 9
<b>Cartage—</b>				
Motor Drivers .. .. .	14,738	157 2	202 6	212 0
Horse Drivers .. .. .	106	146 1	193 11	203 5
<b>Locomotive Running Shed—</b>				
Boiler Washers .. .. .	1,119	154 2	216 1	226 8
Coalmen .. .. .	1,514	150 11	234 9	245 6
Firedroppers .. .. .	1,059	152 5	227 4	237 10
Stenraisers .. .. .	1,496	154 10	234 3	245 11
Shedmen .. .. .	7,302	152 1	198 2	208 0
<b>Carriage and Wagon—</b>				
Service men .. .. .	5,427	144 9	192 2	201 3
Examiners .. .. .	4,683	164 3	233 3	244 10
Oilers and Greasers .. .. .	1,514	146 10	192 4	201 11
<b>Maintenance and Construction</b>				
<b>Salaried:</b>				
Foremen, Inspectors and Other Supervisors .. .. .	6,114	249 0	315 11	—
<b>Conciliation:</b>				
Civil Engineering .. .. .	49,877	152 4	212 10	223 5
Signal and Telecommunications .. .. .	10,402	159 5	241 5	253 5
<b>Workshop:</b>				
Civil Engineering .. .. .	18,908	158 8	223 10	—
Signal and Telecommunications .. .. .	1,011	163 0	232 2	—
Locomotive .. .. .	29,967	161 5	245 0	—
Carriage and Wagon .. .. .	36,593	159 3	248 5	—
Locomotive Running Shed .. .. .	12,260	166 5	252 10	—
Road Motor .. .. .	3,330	164 1	211 8	—
Electrical .. .. .	5,338	164 11	232 5	—
Stores, etc. .. .. .	3,547	154 8	215 2	—
<b>Police .. .. .</b>	2,744	241 10	259 5	—
<b>All Categories (excluding officers)</b>				
Male Adults .. .. .	493,668	174 5	229 5	—
Male Juniors .. .. .	22,384	74 9	89 5	—
Female Adults .. .. .	31,580	128 11	137 0	—
Female Juniors .. .. .	2,235	66 6	70 1	—

It should be noted that the descriptions of some of the groups of grades are of necessity in general terms: thus cleaners include chagemen cleaners.

The number of staff shown above, on which the average rate of pay and average earnings are based, is an equated figure representing the equivalent number of employees paid salaries or wages for work in that particular grade in respect of the complete week. For this purpose the number of staff paid for less than the complete week for work in that particular grade is reduced appropriately to give a

figure equivalent to the number of full-time employees in that grade. No adjustment, however, is made in respect of the number of part-time staff employed on jobs which are normally part-time, e.g., office cleaners.

The average rate of pay is the average basic payment laid down in the relative agreements with the representatives of the employees, and is exclusive of the additional payments specifically mentioned in the following paragraph on average earnings.

The average earnings include the total payments for work performed and cover payments for piecework, bonus schemes, overtime, Saturday afternoon, Sunday and night duty, etc. The particulars of the average earnings are based on payments made in respect of the week ended 23rd March, 1957, when the Annual Census of Staff was taken.

Railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive are not included in the above figures.

The Annual Census dealt also with the average rates of pay and average earnings of ships and marine staff, docks, harbours and wharves staff, and inland waterways staff, and the average earnings of hotels and catering staff. Certain particulars are given below in respect of these workers. It should be noted that, for the purposes of calculating the average earnings of the hotels and catering staff, an adjustment has been made in those cases where the employee is supplied either with full board and lodging or with meals during the time the employee is on duty.

	Number on which Average is based	Week ended 23rd March, 1957	
		Average Rates of Pay	Average Earnings
		s. d.	s. d.
<b>Ships and Marine Staff</b>			
<b>Male Adults</b>			
Technical and Clerical .. .. .	366	219 8	246 0
<b>Operating—</b>			
Ships' Officers .. .. .	794	298 4	326 7
Stewards and Catering Staff .. .. .	862	170 0	210 4
Seamen and Engine Room Staff—			
Cross-Channel Ships .. .. .	1,019	182 1	230 8
Small Passenger Ships .. .. .	367	160 7	213 5
<b>Maintenance—</b>			
Supervisory .. .. .	35	269 0	355 7
Marine Workshop Staff—			
Timeworkers—Craft .. .. .	359	183 1	266 8
Other .. .. .	419	156 3	238 3
Pieceworkers—Craft .. .. .	396	177 10	367 8
Other .. .. .	379	143 8	312 5
<b>All Categories (excluding officers)</b>			
Male Adults .. .. .	5,103	194 2	262 2
Male Juniors .. .. .	332	79 9	97 0
Female Adults .. .. .	280	137 10	154 3
Female Juniors .. .. .	9	65 7	68 11
<b>Docks, Harbours and Wharves Staff</b>			
<b>Male Adults</b>			
Technical and Clerical .. .. .	1,566	216 4	228 7
<b>Operating—</b>			
Supervisory .. .. .	1,006	235 6	292 9
Railway Shunters .. .. .	1,110	165 10	197 7
Coal Tipplers, Trimmers, etc. .. .. .	529	140 9	258 6
Crane drivers .. .. .	676	162 3	256 8
Checkers .. .. .	1,076	162 3	205 9
Porters .. .. .	2,851	154 11	197 8
Dock Workers and Stevedores* .. .. .	4,210	158 4	306 0
Dockgatemmen, Berthingmen, etc. .. .. .	741	161 10	225 5
<b>Maintenance—</b>			
Supervisory .. .. .	207	248 4	335 10
<b>Engineering Staff—</b>			
Artisans .. .. .	2,964	173 5	236 5
Gangers, Lengthmen, Relayers, etc. .. .. .	938	152 0	202 11
Labourers .. .. .	1,214	152 0	205 0
Dredging Staff .. .. .	708	162 10	271 7
<b>All Categories (excluding officers)</b>			
Male Adults .. .. .	21,488	169 4	241 7
Male Juniors .. .. .	517	76 8	82 11
Female Adults .. .. .	639	120 9	121 11
Female Juniors .. .. .	29	64 5	63 7
<b>Inland Waterways Staff</b>			
<b>All Categories (excluding officers)</b>			
Male Adults .. .. .	3,953	170 1	206 10
Male Juniors .. .. .	112	97 4	107 1
Female Adults .. .. .	312	115 8	117 4
Female Juniors .. .. .	13	74 8	73 11
<b>Hotels and Catering Staff</b>			
<b>All Categories (including officers)</b>			
Male Adults .. .. .	7,330	—	192 8
Male Juniors .. .. .	732	—	90 2
Female Adults .. .. .	7,252	—	119 1
Female Juniors .. .. .	276	—	85 6

Since the census was taken in March, increases have been given in the rates of pay of certain groups of staff which date back prior to the census period. These increases are not reflected in the average rates of pay and average earnings in the census returns. In addition, other increases have been granted to certain grades operative from dates subsequent to that on which the census was taken.

\* Weekly workers and allocated workers within the National Dock Labour Scheme.

## THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN GREAT BRITAIN SINCE THE WAR

This article describes the general trend of female employment from the outbreak of war in 1939 until the summer of 1957.

Statistics of the total numbers of females in the working population in 1939 are not available but it is thought that the number aged 15 and over was in the region of 6,000,000. In 1957 the corresponding figure was nearly 8,000,000.

The war years saw a large increase in female employment, the peak being reached in 1943 when the total was probably about 2,000,000 higher than in 1939. Immediately after the war, with the reduction in the size of the Women's Auxiliary Services and the munitions industries, there was a substantial reduction in the number of women in the labour force. In the three years 1945-1948 the reduction amounted to nearly 1,000,000. At mid-1948, when the present series of employment statistics began with the introduction of the National Insurance scheme, the total female working population was estimated at 7,100,000, of whom 7 millions were in civil employment. By mid-1954 the female working population had increased by 570,000 and by mid-1957 by a further 270,000. The total of about 7,950,000 in 1957 included some 285,000 employers and self-employed persons and 15,000 in H.M. Forces. During the period 1948 to 1957 the female working population increased by almost 840,000 compared with an increase of about 600,000 males.

A feature of this change is that, whereas the increase in the number of males in manufacturing industries was greater than that of females, in non-manufacturing industries there was a large increase in the number of females while the male labour force remained almost stationary. Female employment in all manufacturing industries increased by 360,000, the principal increases being food, drink and tobacco (100,000), engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods (90,000), vehicles (45,000), clothing (35,000), paper and printing (35,000), and chemicals and allied trades (20,000). A fall of 10,000 in the textile industries conceals an increase of over 30,000 during the first six years of the period, which was subsequently more than cancelled out. Among non-manufacturing industries, which in total increased by 500,000, distribution heads the list with an increase of 325,000. In the professional services group, including particularly education, nursing and other medical services, the numbers rose by 300,000. In contrast, female employment in miscellaneous services fell during the same period by 155,000, mainly because of a decrease in the number of domestic servants. The number of women in National Government Service fell by some 60,000 and the level of agricultural employment fell from 145,000 to 115,000.

Between 1948 and 1957 the number of female employees increased from 6,785,000 to 7,650,000. This increase of 865,000, or 13 per cent., was not uniformly spread over Great Britain. The largest percentage increases were in the Southern and Eastern Regions, with increases of about 22 per cent. each. In the London and South-Eastern, Northern and North-Midland Regions and in Wales the increase was about 14 per cent. The smallest increases were in the North-Western Region with 7 per cent. and Scotland with 8 per cent. The London and South-Eastern Region had the largest numerical increase (260,000). Of the other Regions, South-Western and Midland Regions increased by 13 per cent. and East and West Ridings by 11 per cent.

The available age-analyses show that this expansion of the female working population was achieved largely by the attraction into employment of large numbers of women over 30 years of age. In 1950 (the first year for which a detailed age-analysis is available), the total number of women employees between the ages of 30 and 50 was 2,603,000, but by 1956 the number in the same group (i.e., aged 36-55) was 2,925,000, an increase of more than 300,000. As this was a net increase after replacement of wastage, the gross recruitment of women of those ages into employment during the six years must have been considerably greater than 300,000.

With the exception of the period 1952-1953, when the textile recession was affecting women more than men, the rate of unemployment among women has been about the same as, or somewhat lower than, that for men. Since July, 1948, the figure has varied between 57,400 or 0.8 per cent. of the total number of female employees in July, 1949, and 232,300 or 3.3 per cent. in May, 1952. The latter figure, however, includes almost 100,000 temporarily stopped workers. If the wholly unemployed alone are considered, the maximum figure reached was 148,000 in January, 1953. Since the spring of 1954, the highest figure for female unemployment, inclusive of the temporarily stopped, has been 123,000 in February, 1958, or 1.6 per cent. of the number of employees.

Between 1950, the first year for which figures are available, and 1956, a steady increase took place both in the absolute numbers of married women (excluding widows) in employment and in their proportion relative to the total number of women in employment. At the end of May, 1950, the number was 2,850,000; by 1956 it had risen to 3,720,000. The proportion in relation to the total number of women in employment also rose from 40 per cent. in 1950 to 45 per cent. in 1953 and 49 per cent. in 1956; if girls under 18 are left out of the total, the 1956 proportion was over 50 per cent.

Statistics of the total number of part-time workers are not available, but it probably exceeds the figure of  $\frac{1}{2}$  million shown by the 1951 Census. Regular returns received from the manufacturing industries show that the total number of part-time women workers in these industries since 1948 has generally varied between 300,000 and 350,000, although the figure fell to about 270,000 during the textile recession of 1952 and rose to almost 385,000 in November, 1955. The manufacturing industries having the largest number of part-time women workers in June, 1957, were food, drink and

(72651)

tobacco (85,000), textiles (55,000), engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods (53,000), clothing (36,000), metal goods (28,000), paper and printing (20,000) and chemicals and allied trades (18,000). There were 200,000 part-time women workers employed in distribution in mid-1957, an increase of 50 per cent. over the figures of mid-1953 and earlier years.

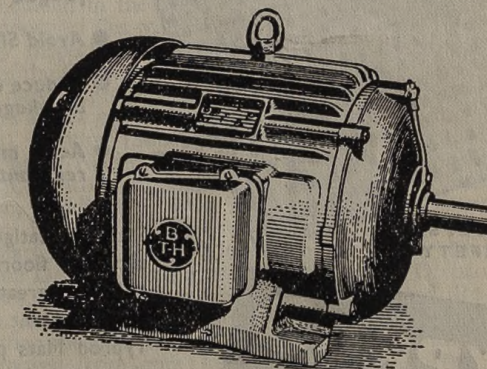
In spite of the increasing number of women in employment, the demand for female labour has generally been high. Notified unfilled vacancies for females have varied over the past five years between just under 100,000 in January, 1953, and 210,000 in July, 1955. An industrial analysis in June, 1957, showed that almost 30,000 of the total of nearly 160,000 were in distribution, 23,000 in the catering trades, 18,000 in clothing, 15,000 in textiles, 10,000 in professional services, and 8,000 in engineering. An occupational analysis at the same date showed that 16,000 vacancies for women were for clerks and typists.

Occupational analyses of employed persons are obtainable only from the Censuses of Population. Comparison of the figures derived from the 1931 and 1951 Censuses throws light on the broad changes that took place during that period in the occupational distribution of women. By far the largest increase was among clerks and typists, whose numbers increased by over 750,000. An additional 200,000 women were engaged in unskilled occupations, including machine-minding as well as labouring and increases of 140,000 shop assistants and 80,000 nurses also occurred during this period. In contrast, the number of domestic servants fell by 680,000, that of textile workers by 250,000 and that of clothing workers by 70,000. The only evidence of occupational changes since 1951 relates to the broad group of administrative, technical and clerical occupations in the manufacturing industries, which are estimated to have accounted for 4 per cent. more of the total number of women and girls in employment in 1957 than in 1951.

To summarise the more significant trends that emerge from this survey:—Since 1948 there has been a net increase of almost 840,000 in the number of women at work. The whole of this increase has been due to the influx of married women into employment. More than a third have gone into distribution, and nearly a third into professional services. The only substantial decreases have been in domestic service and, in the last three years, in textiles.

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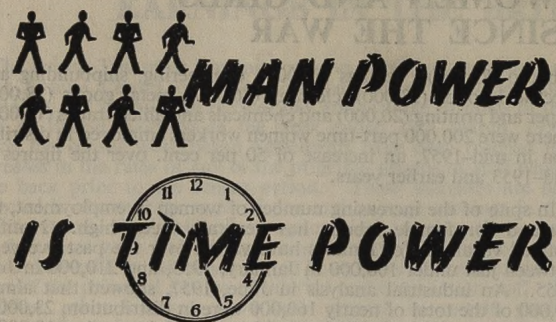


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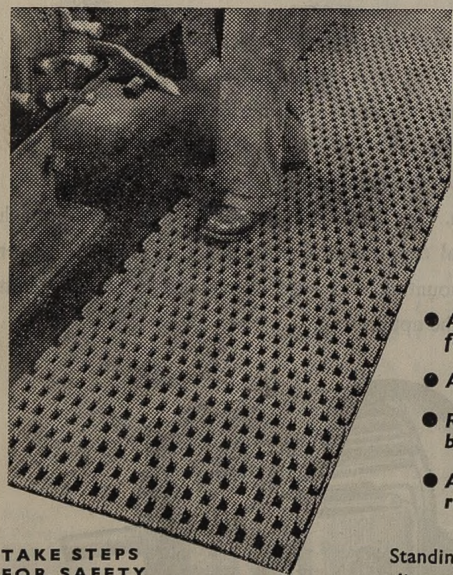
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## RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

### Sliding Scale Arrangements for Wages Adjustments in the Building Industry

An article which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1948 (page 82), gave details of the sliding-scale clause of the agreement of the National Council for the Building Industry in England and Wales. This clause provided for the periodic adjustment of wages in accordance with movements in the interim index of retail prices.

Now that this interim index has been replaced by the official Index of Retail Prices, the National Joint Council has decided to re-word the clause to relate it to movements in this new index, taking the proportion of 3 points (interim index) to correspond to 2 points (new index). A Grade A standard rate for craftsmen of 4s. 6d. an hour is taken to correspond to a retail price index-range of 100 and up to, but not including, 102 points. Each 2-point interval, up or down, from that index-range corresponds to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, up or down, in the Grade A standard rate. For example: 98 and up to, but not including, 100— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lower; 102 and up to, but not including, 104— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. higher; and so on, with  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. difference at each 2-point interval, up or down, in the index-range. Inner London and Liverpool District standard rates are  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour higher than the Grade A standard rate, outer London 1d. higher and Grade A.1 districts  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lower. Under the new arrangements there was an increase of 1d. in the Grade A standard rate as from Monday, 3rd February, 1958 (see page 117 of this GAZETTE for full details).

Similar adjustments have been made in the agreements of the Scottish National Joint Council for the Building Industry and of the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board.

## DIRECTORY OF ORGANISATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND WORKPEOPLE

A new edition of the Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, Etc., corrected up to January, 1958, has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and will shortly be on sale.

The Directory contains the title and name and address of the secretary of every organisation in the United Kingdom of employers, of workers and of employers and workers jointly, directly concerned with the negotiation of wages and working conditions, or which provides representatives on bodies which are so concerned. Within these three main sections of the Directory, the organisations are grouped according to the industries in which they function. Indexes are provided for each of the three sections. In the case of trade unions an indication is given of those which are affiliated to the Trades Union Congress and the Scottish Trades Union Congress and of those which are registered under the Trade Union Acts.

Copies of the Directory may be ordered from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 125 or through any bookseller. The price is 8s. net.

## CALL-UP FOR NATIONAL SERVICE OF MEN BORN IN 1939

The Minister of Labour and National Service was asked in a Parliamentary Question on 19th February if he would make a statement on the position of men born between 1st April and 30th June, 1939, and also in respect of men born between 1st July and 30th September, 1939, in regard to call-up for National Service.

In reply the Minister referred to Command Paper No. 175, published last year (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1957, page 200), which explained that men born in the second quarter of 1939 were likely to be called up and that an announcement would be made early in 1958 about those born in the third quarter. He was now able to say that men born in both these quarters will be needed. The Minister added that it is expected that men born in the second quarter of 1939 will start being called up in the later months of this year and those born in the third quarter during 1959.

## TEMPORARY TRANSFER SCHEME

On 19th February the Minister of Labour and National Service, in reply to a Parliamentary Question, announced a change in the eight weeks' unemployment condition for assistance under the Temporary Transfer Scheme (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1957, page 161). The Minister said that this condition was designed to ensure that the Scheme applies only to those who cannot get work locally within a reasonable time of losing their former employment and to enable the prospect of getting fresh employment in the home area to be fairly tested. He had recently reviewed the working of the Scheme in the light of reports received and had concluded that a reduction of this period would be justified. He had accordingly decided to reduce it from eight weeks to four.

## TRAINING ALLOWANCES SCHEME

The Minister of Labour and National Service has decided that from 1st April, 1958, the conditions of the Training Allowances Scheme (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1956, page 336) shall be modified so as to allow a young person to be given assistance under the Scheme to take training in employment obtained in competition with local boys and girls, if he cannot be placed in an opening for which no suitable local boys or girls are available. As from the same date assistance will be available only for training in employment obtained through the Youth Employment Service.

Under the Scheme financial assistance is given to suitable young persons to take training in employment away from home if no suitable facilities are available in their home area. Hitherto assistance has been granted to a young person to take up training in employment only if there was no suitable local boy or girl available for the opening in question.

## DISABLED PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury has presented to Parliament a Statement\* showing the numbers of registered disabled persons in Government employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1957. The Statement, which was compiled from returns furnished to the Treasury, is directly related to the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, and the totals therefore differ slightly from those in the published returns of staff employed in Government Departments. The latter returns include home-based staff employed abroad and reserved and agency services in Northern Ireland; they also reckon part-time staff on a somewhat different basis.

The Table below shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled persons in Government employment as at 1st October, 1957, in relation to the total numbers of non-industrial and industrial employees. Comparable figures for 1st October, 1956, were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1957 (page 91).

Employed Staff	Total number of Employees	Total number of Disabled Persons Employed	Percentage of Disabled Persons in Employed Staff
Non-industrial	619,527	31,471	5.1
Industrial	389,959	18,559	4.8

In addition, 457, or 90.0 per cent., of a total of 508 passenger electric lift attendants in Government employment were registered disabled persons. Employment as a car park attendant or as a passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment for disabled persons under the Act.

Under the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, all employers with 20 or more workers are required to employ their quota of disabled persons. For this purpose, the standard quota, as prescribed by the Disabled Persons (Standard Percentage) Order, 1946, is three per cent.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE PAY RESEARCH UNIT

In their report issued in 1955 the Royal Commission on the Civil Service recommended that the primary principle governing Civil Service pay should be "fair comparison with the current remuneration of outside staffs employed on broadly comparable work, taking account of differences in other conditions of service" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1955, page 426). This and other recommendations were considered by the Civil Service National Whitley Council, who subsequently issued a joint statement agreeing that "fair comparison" was a valid and valuable principle in Civil Service pay negotiations and announcing the Government's intention to establish a Civil Service Pay Research Unit under the control of the National Whitley Council to carry out fact-finding surveys on the general lines recommended by the Royal Commission. A special Committee of the Council (which has become known as the Steering Committee) was to be set up to give general direction and guidance to the Unit. The joint statement also required the Unit to submit to the Steering Committee such periodical reports, including an annual report on the work of the Unit, as the Committee may direct. The First Annual Report of the Unit has now been submitted and has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. including postage).

The Unit's terms of reference include a definition of fact-finding as formulated by the Royal Commission. This involves two processes: (i) establishing job comparability, due allowance being made for difference in grading structure; and (ii) the discovery of the pay and conditions of service that attach to jobs regarded as comparable. The terms of reference require the Unit, in undertaking these two processes, to limit itself to the description and

\*Disabled Persons in Government Employment. Statement showing the Numbers of Registered Disabled Persons in Government Employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1957, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury. Cmnd. 370. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (5d. including postage).

definition of the similarity or difference in the duties of the grades with which comparison is being made and not to attempt to evaluate the differences, and to interpret the term "conditions of service" so as to cover not only such matters as hours and leave but also such questions as superannuation, luncheon vouchers, assisted travel, house purchase facilities, car allowances and other additions to basic pay and conditions.

The present Report gives a brief account of the origin and purpose of the Civil Service Pay Research Unit and of the work so far accomplished, including a list of the survey reports which have already been completed and of those surveys expected to be completed shortly. This is followed by a description of the methods which have been employed and of the problems encountered, a discussion on certain general questions arising from the Unit's work, and an outline of the future programme. In discussing the Unit's relations with employers, the Report says that the Royal Commission were fully conscious that their proposals raised a number of difficult issues for employers. They expressed the strong hope that employers would co-operate as fully as possible, recognising the importance in the public interest that Civil Service pay should be determined on sound principles properly applied and realising that this could only be achieved with their help. One awkward feature arises from the fact that the Unit's initial enquiries are inevitably the most burdensome and time-consuming, but nevertheless much friendly assistance has been given by a number of employers' organisations, nationalised industries, public authorities and individual companies. The really novel aspect of the Unit's work, as well as its most difficult task, is concerned with job analysis and job comparison, but once the initial enquiries have been completed it is a relatively quick and simple matter to bring up to date, when necessary, the information on pay and conditions.

In commenting on the use made of the Unit's survey reports, the Report says that it is a common misconception to imagine that they are in some sense recommendations about pay and conditions of employment in the Civil Service. They are simply factual reports about outside employment provided only to the negotiating parties on a strictly confidential basis and designed to assist with relevant information the settlement of pay and conditions in the Civil Service.

Appendices to the Report contain the full text of the National Whitley Council joint statement on Civil Service Pay and Fact Finding, and lists of the members of the Steering Committee and of the senior staff of the Civil Service Pay Research Unit.

## REORGANISATION OF H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORATE

The reorganisation of H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, which was recommended in a Command Paper entitled "Staffing and Organisation of the Factory Inspectorate" (Cmd. 9879) published in October, 1956 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1956, page 404), was virtually completed on 3rd March, 1958, when many changes in the boundaries of Factory Inspectorate Divisions and Districts came into force. Prior to that date, these boundaries had followed local government boundaries which in a number of cases cut across the Ministry's Regional boundaries. In order to improve administration, the Command Paper recommended re-alignment of boundaries wherever possible, as it was considered that a more efficient service could be provided if Factory Inspectors were relieved by the Ministry's Regional Offices of the maximum amount of routine work which could be handled satisfactorily elsewhere than in the Inspectorate's own offices.

During 1957 a new Northern Division centred on Newcastle-on-Tyne was set up and some minor transfers of territory were made from one Division to another. An additional District at Watford was formed on 1st January, 1958, and now further major changes have completed the rearrangement. The general effect will be that, apart from one major and a few very minor exceptions, five Factory Inspectorate Divisions now coincide wholly with five of the Ministry's Regions, a further four of the Ministry's Regions have each been divided between two Factory Inspectorate Divisions, and one Factory Inspectorate Division covers the area of two of the Ministry's Regions. The one major exception referred to above concerns the area of Derbyshire around Chesterfield which has been included in the Sheffield South District because of its very close industrial ties with Sheffield. At the same time many of the Factory Inspectorate Divisions have been re-named so that the name of the Division identifies it with the Ministry's Region.

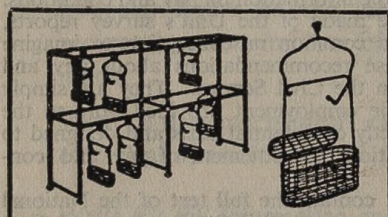
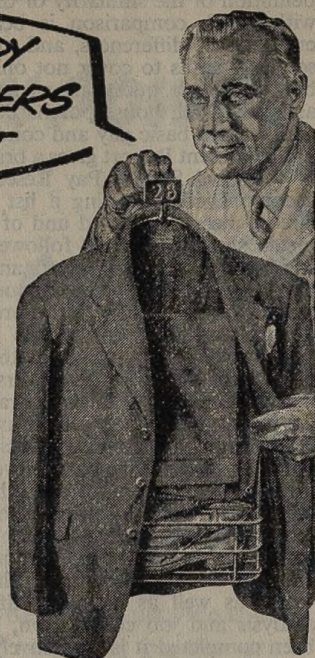
The most important change is that the South Eastern corner of England is now covered by three Divisions to be known as London (North), London (South), and Eastern and Southern Divisions. The London (North) Division consists of East London, North East London, Central London, North West London, Finsbury, North London, Paddington, West Ham, and Ealing Districts; London (South) Division consists of West London, South London, Southwark, Woolwich, Richmond, Croydon, Maidstone and Brighton Districts; and Eastern and Southern Division consists of Norwich, Ipswich, South Essex, Luton, Watford, Reading, Portsmouth, Cambridge and Southampton Districts. Some Districts other than those in the South Eastern corner of England have also been moved from one Division to another. They are Halifax, which has been transferred from East and West Ridings (Sheffield) to East and West Ridings (Leeds) Division; Watford, Cambridge, Luton, and Norwich, from North Midland to Eastern and Southern Division; and North Lincolnshire, from East and West Ridings (Sheffield), and Derby, from Midland (Wolverhampton), both to North Midland Division. Of the 97 Factory Inspectorate Districts in the whole country, 17 are affected by minor boundary changes.

A list of the names of the fourteen Administrative Divisions of the



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Factory Inspectorate, together with the addresses of H.M. Superintending Inspector of each Division is given below.

**Northern Division:** Prudhoe House, Prudhoe Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1.

**East and West Ridings (Leeds Division):** 4 Hillary Place, Leeds, 2.

**East and West Ridings (Sheffield Division):** 45 Rutland Park, Sheffield, 10.

**North Midland Division:** Granville House, 1 Granville Road, Leicester.

**Eastern and Southern Division:** 38-39 York Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.

**London (North) Division:** City Gate House, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2.

**London (South) Division:** Minster House, 272 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

**South Western Division:** 19 Woodland Road, Bristol, 8.

**Wales:** Graham Buildings, Newport Road, Cardiff.

**Midland (Birmingham) Division:** Somerset House, 37 Temple Street, Birmingham, 2.

**Midland (Wolverhampton) Division:** Queen's Arcade Chambers, Queen Square, Wolverhampton.

**North Western (Liverpool) Division:** West Africa House, 25 Water Street, Liverpool, 2.

**North Western (Manchester) Division:** 72 Bridge Street, Manchester, 3.

**Scotland:** 37 Renfield Street, Glasgow, C.2.

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### Booklets on Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air

The third edition of the booklet entitled "Benzene Vapour" (Booklet No. 4 in the series "Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air") has recently been issued by H.M. Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. including postage). The original leaflet on benzene vapour was published in 1938. The series, which originally consisted of twelve booklets and now includes a test for mercury and compounds of mercury, describes the circumstances in which toxic substances in air are commonly encountered in industry. Each booklet contains details of a test capable of detecting concentrations of the specified poison down to, and in most cases below, the danger limit. Originally, this series of tests was worked out to help the chemical industry to comply with the Chemical Works Regulations, 1922, section 7 of which requires that before any person enters for any purpose except that of rescue, any vessel or other place that may contain dangerous gas or fume, the vessel or place must be personally examined by a responsible person appointed by the occupier, and the appointed person must certify in writing whether the place is free or not from danger. Requirements similar to those already in force for chemical works were subsequently imposed on all other works within the scope of the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, so that the usefulness of this series of booklets has been much extended. The information contained in the booklets is primarily addressed to responsible works officials, medical officers, chemists and other persons in charge of chemical plant, although the tests themselves have been made as simple and straightforward as possible in order that they can be operated, given the necessary materials, by comparatively unskilled personnel.

The present booklet in the series has been prepared after consultation with the Government Chemists' Department, the Medical Research Council, the Ministry of Supply and the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers and some of its members. It describes how benzene (or benzole as it is often called commercially) is produced, its principal uses, and the poisonous effects caused by inhaling vapour or by absorption through the skin. The booklet says that although acute benzene poisoning may result from a single exposure to high concentrations, the more serious risk, because of its insidious nature, is that of chronic poisoning from repeated exposure to low concentrations over a period, the length of which depends on the individual and on the circumstances of exposure. The booklet also outlines various methods for detecting benzene vapour in the atmosphere and sets out instructions for carrying out the standard test.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Decisions on Questions of Classification and Insurability

The eighth of the series of pamphlets referred to in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see, for instance, the issue for July, 1956, page 258), containing leading decisions of the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on questions of classification of insured persons under the National Insurance Act and insurability of employment under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, has recently been published.\*

The pamphlet contains eleven leading decisions, one of which concerns a schoolmistress who took a party of children to Switzerland for

\* Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. National Insurance Acts. Selected Decisions of the Minister on Questions of Classification and Insurability. Pamphlet M.8. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. including postage).

ski-ing—an expedition which was regarded as an extra-mural activity—and was injured while supervising the ski-ing. The mistress made the bookings for the party and handled the financial arrangements, paying her own expenses. She received no financial benefit by being in charge of the party. The Minister held that during the period concerned the schoolmistress was in insurable employment under the Industrial Injuries Acts by virtue of a contract between her and the Local Education Committee and was not so employed by virtue of any arrangement with the School Travel Agency or the children's parents. She was thus entitled to industrial injuries benefit. A further decision concerns a married couple who arranged from time to time for Danish girls to live with them and do part-time

domestic work in the home. Each girl was told beforehand of the amount of work which would be expected of her and of the weekly sum which would be paid to her. She was also told that there would be opportunities for her to study the English language. A permit to employ the girl, being a foreigner, as a resident domestic was obtained from the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The Minister held that the girls were employed under contracts of service and therefore were classified as employed persons under the National Insurance Acts. Other decisions concern a circus clown, a jobbing gardener, a resident cleaner-caretaker, a hospital chaplain, a director of religious education, a company director, a resident housekeeper and a voluntary patient in a mental hospital.

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance in Canada in 1956-57

The Unemployment Insurance Commission of Canada have issued their sixteenth Annual Report, which covers the period of the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1957. The Commission is an autonomous body set up under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, for the purpose of administering unemployment insurance and a national employment service.

#### National Employment Service

The Table below shows the numbers of applications for employment registered by local offices of the National Employment Service, the numbers of vacancies notified by employers, and the numbers of placings in regular and casual employment during the years 1956-57 and 1955-56. Placings are termed "casual" when the duration of the employment offered is six working days or less.

	1956-57			1955-56		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Applications for employment registered	2,283	824	3,107	2,168	829	2,997
Vacancies notified	962	435	1,397	859	445	1,304
Placings effected:—						
Regular	607	222	829	539	218	757
Casual	124	75	199	141	98	239
Total placings	731	297	1,028	680	316	996

The Report says that the year 1956-57 was one of high employment. In the summer and early autumn of 1956 unemployment fell to very low levels and there were shortages of labour despite a substantial increase in the labour force. During October, 1956, the usual seasonal decline in employment began and continued throughout the first quarter of 1957, when unemployment was higher than in the corresponding period in 1956. The level of employment was also higher, but this expansion of employment opportunities towards the end of the fiscal year was insufficient to absorb the increased labour force. The high level of employment in the year 1956-57 as a whole was reflected in an increase of nearly 32,000 in the number of placings effected during the year by the National Employment Service.

The buoyancy of the Canadian economy during 1956-57 placed the primary industries (mining, forestry and agriculture), and particularly agriculture, at a disadvantage when competing for labour, and the movement of workers to urban areas resulted in difficulties in meeting the labour demands of these industries. Shortages of skilled and unskilled workers were reported in the mining industry, the shortages being confined in the main to metal mines and oilfields. The continued decline in coal mining in Western Canada necessitated further reductions in the labour force, but the National Employment Service were able in many cases to provide alternative employment for out-of-work coal miners. Forestry products were in good demand during the year and a higher and steadier level of employment was maintained in this industry. In addition, increased mechanisation and improved transport methods were introduced to meet the increasing demand for forestry products. Shortages of agricultural labour were an urgent problem, particularly during the harvest period, in the farming areas both east and west of the Rocky Mountains. In both areas, when all local help had been exhausted, special efforts were made by the Employment Service to encourage high school students, urban dwellers, defence personnel on furlough, and other categories of workers available for short periods, to help in harvesting. Indian workers were also recruited to a much greater extent than in previous years, and there was evidence of higher stability in their employment in agriculture. To meet anticipated shortages in certain areas, organised movements of farm labour between Provinces and within Provinces were arranged by the National Employment Service. The reciprocal arrangements between Canada and the United States of America were also used to meet certain shortages of agricultural workers.

In the manufacturing industries a high level of activity was maintained for the second successive year. There was, however, a slight slowing down in some of these industries, particularly in radio and television making and, to a lesser degree, in the automobile industry, towards the end of the year. Expansion of manufacturing facilities included additions to existing plants as well as the establishment of new ones, and all regions shared in the expansion although much of it was concentrated in the industrial centres of Ontario and Quebec. Throughout the year 1956-57 there was a steady demand for highly skilled tradesmen such as machinists, tool and die makers and electronics technicians. In many instances vacancies for which suitable applicants could not be found in Canada were satisfactorily filled by recruitment in the

United Kingdom. The regular flow of immigrants from Great Britain, Europe and elsewhere also assisted in filling shortages of skilled tradesmen.

In the construction industry the volume of work during the year was higher than that for any previous year, and there was a heavy demand for construction workers in all trades and occupations. Large numbers of skilled workers were recruited by the National Employment Service for the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project and of both skilled and unskilled workers for a number of other constructional projects, both for civil and for defence purposes.

The Report reviews the work of the special services provided for placing handicapped persons, young persons, persons with technical, professional or executive qualifications, and war veterans. In a section dealing with the employment of women in Canada the Report refers to the unsatisfied demand for nurses, dietitians, occupational and physical therapists, medical librarians, technicians, social workers and other professional personnel. No early alleviation of the shortages in these occupations is anticipated, as the number of students available for training is insufficient to meet the demand. The shortage of domestic workers also continued, but some resident vacancies were filled by girls and women brought into Canada under official immigration schemes.

#### Unemployment Insurance

In the fiscal year 1955-56 a new Unemployment Insurance Act was passed and came into operation on 2nd October, 1955. No material change in the basis of coverage was made under the Act. Basically, insured employment is employment under a contract of service. Three main changes with regard to contributions were, however, made. These were: (i) that contributions would be made in accordance with the amount of earnings in a week rather than on a daily basis; (ii) a revised scale of contributions, so that contributions would be a closer approximation to the same percentage of wages in each earnings class; and (iii) the addition of three new earnings classes at the upper limit, to allow higher ranges of benefit to employees as they moved into those earnings classes. A number of changes relating to benefits included amendments to the qualifying conditions and to the provisions governing the minimum and maximum duration of benefit, the amount of allowable earnings for those drawing benefit, increases in benefit rates, and the integration of supplementary benefit, which was renamed "seasonal benefit", with ordinary benefit. During 1956 a new Act amended the 1955 Act in two respects. First, it eased the qualifying conditions for drawing benefit. This modification was necessitated by circumstances arising from the operation of the 1955 Act. That Act required that persons who made a second claim for benefit within two years after establishing a previous claim must have had 30 weekly contributions in the 52 weeks preceding the new claim. It was found that many workers who were usually unemployed for a period each year at about the same season found difficulty in satisfying this condition, and the new amendment reduced the requirement from 30 to 24 qualifying contribution weeks. The second amendment enabled the Unemployment Insurance Commission to bring within the scope of the Act, by regulation, all persons engaged in the fishing industry.

In August, 1956, the Canadian civilian labour force was estimated to number 5,926,000, including 4,605,000 wage-earners; the remaining 1,321,000 were workers on their own account, unpaid family workers, or employers. Approximately 3,788,000, or 82 per cent., of the wage-earners were insured persons. Non-insured wage-earners, totalling 817,000, included persons employed in agriculture, horticulture, and forestry, fishing and trapping, hospitals and charitable institutions, the public services and police force, private domestic service and nursing, and salaried employees earning more than 4,800 dollars a year.

During April, 1956, and January, February and March, 1957, when unemployment was heaviest, benefit payments exceeded revenue to the Unemployment Insurance Fund. For the year 1956-57 as a whole, however, revenue exceeded expenditure by just over 20½ million dollars. Total revenue amounted to about 251½ million dollars and included 188 million dollars contributed equally by employers and employees, 37½ million dollars from the Government of Canada, and 26 million dollars in fines received and income from investments. The Report says that the amount of interest received prevented the Fund from operating at a loss. Total expenditure on benefit payments amounted to 231½ million dollars, of which about 201½ million dollars was regular benefit and 30 million dollars was seasonal benefit. At 31st March, 1957, the balance in the Fund was about 874½ million dollars, compared with 854½ million dollars a year earlier.

The total number of claims to benefit received by local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission during 1956-57 was 2,099,097, including 74,338 which were pending at 31st March, 1956. Of the total number of claims received, 1,697,595 were allowed (including 89,274 cases in which regular benefit, and 11,899 cases in which seasonal benefit, was allowed but with



disqualifications for varying periods), 323,371 were not allowed, disqualified or found not entitled, and 65,483 were pending at 31st March, 1957. The number of appeals to Courts of Referees from decisions of Insurance Officers was 12,531. Appeals referred to the Umpire numbered 117.

### Average Hours of Work, Wages, etc., in the Engineering Industry in France

The French Ministry of Labour and Social Security undertake a quarterly enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employment in a number of industries. The particulars below relating to the engineering industry have been extracted from the report of the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security relating to 1st October, 1957.

For the purpose of the quarterly enquiry, the engineering industry is divided into four branches. During the last week of the quarter ended 30th September, 1957, the average weekly hours of work of manual workers in the various branches of the industry were as follows:—foundries, boilermaking, mechanical motors and pumps, 48.3; miscellaneous metal goods, precision instruments, watchmaking and optical instruments, 47.4; shipbuilding, machinery, automobiles, cycles and aircraft, 48.2; electrical engineering, 47.2.

A system of provincial differentiation in rates of wages operates in France. The Paris Region constitutes zone A, and in other districts the following differentials are applied to the statutory minimum rate for a labourer obtaining in zone A:—zone B, minus 2.22 per cent.; zone C, minus 4.44 per cent.; zone D, minus 6.67 per cent.; zone E, minus 8.00 per cent. Using this statutory minimum as a base, rates are negotiated by collective bargaining.

The following Tables show, by sex and skill, average hourly wage rates, expressed in shillings and pence, at 1st October, 1957, in the engineering industry generally and in the various branches of the industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 1,176 French francs=£1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny.

#### All Branches of the Engineering Industry Men (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A ..	3 0	3 2	3 6	4 2	5 2
B ..	2 6	2 8	2 10	3 4	3 11
C ..	2 5	2 7	2 8	3 1	3 10
D ..	2 4	2 5	2 7	3 0	3 6
E ..	2 3	2 5	2 6	2 10	3 6

#### Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A ..	2 9	2 10	3 0	3 7	4 7
B ..	2 5	2 6	2 8	3 3	3 10
C ..	2 5	2 5	2 7	3 0	—
D ..	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 10	—
E ..	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 7	—

#### Foundries, Boilermaking, Mechanical Motors and Pumps Men (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A ..	3 0	3 2	3 5	3 11	4 9
B ..	2 6	2 8	2 10	3 3	3 10
C ..	2 6	2 7	2 9	3 2	3 9
D ..	2 4	2 5	2 7	2 11	3 5
E ..	2 3	2 5	2 6	2 11	3 4

#### Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A ..	2 9	2 10	2 11	3 7	—
B ..	2 5	2 7	2 8	—	—
C ..	2 4	2 6	2 7	2 11	—
D ..	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 8	—
E ..	2 3	2 4	2 4	2 7	—

#### Miscellaneous Metal Goods, Precision Instruments, Watchmaking and Optical Instruments Men (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A ..	3 0	3 2	3 6	4 2	5 2
B ..	2 6	2 8	2 10	3 4	3 11
C ..	2 5	2 7	2 8	3 1	3 10
D ..	2 4	2 5	2 7	3 0	3 6
E ..	2 3	2 5	2 6	2 10	3 6

#### Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A ..	2 9	2 10	3 0	3 7	4 7
B ..	2 5	2 5	2 7	3 2	—
C ..	2 4	2 5	2 6	2 10	—
D ..	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 10	—
E ..	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 7	—

#### Shipbuilding, Machinery, Automobiles, Cycles and Aircraft Men (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A ..	3 0	3 2	3 5	4 0	5 0
B ..	2 6	2 8	2 10	3 3	3 10
C ..	2 5	2 7	2 9	3 1	3 8
D ..	2 4	2 6	2 8	3 0	3 8
E ..	2 3	2 5	2 7	2 10	3 3

#### Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A ..	2 9	2 11	3 1	3 9	—
B ..	2 5	2 7	2 9	3 4	—
C ..	2 6	2 7	2 8	3 2	—
D ..	2 4	2 5	2 6	3 1	—
E ..	2 2	2 4	2 5	—	—

#### Electrical Engineering Men (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A ..	2 11	3 0	3 3	3 11	5 0
B ..	2 7	2 8	2 10	3 4	4 1
C ..	2 5	2 8	2 10	3 2	4 0
D ..	2 3	2 5	2 7	2 11	3 5
E ..	2 5	2 5	2 6	3 2	3 11

#### Women (18 years and over)

Zone	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled	
				Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
A ..	2 8	2 8	2 11	3 7	4 3
B ..	2 5	2 6	2 8	3 3	—
C ..	2 5	2 6	2 8	3 2	—
D ..	2 3	2 4	2 5	—	—
E ..	2 3	2 2	2 5	—	—

Employers pay contributions covering insurance in respect of pensions, sickness and maternity, family allowances and industrial injuries. These payments total 27.65 per cent. to 33.15 per cent. of assessable wages in branches of the industry other than shipbuilding. Owing to the high level of contributions in respect of industrial injuries in shipbuilding, employers' contributions total 40.65 per cent. of assessable wages.

In addition to the above, employers pay compulsory contributions amounting to approximately 1 per cent. of assessable wages in respect of apprenticeship and housing and 5 per cent. as a payroll tax to the national Budget.

The annual paid statutory holidays in industry are, subject to certain qualifying conditions, 24 days for young persons under 18 years of age and 18 days for adults 18 years and over. There are also increments for seniority; they are two additional days for five years' service, four additional days for 25 years' service, and six additional days for 30 years' service.

The number of statutory public holidays is eleven days for women and young persons and one day for adult males. In the case of both women and young persons, and adult males, only one day (May Day) is payable by statute. Additional paid public holidays may be granted under collective agreements or local practice. It appears to be the normal rule for employers to pay their employees for at least five public holidays.

### Average Hours of Work, Earnings, etc., in the Engineering Industry in Germany

The particulars which follow, relating to the engineering industry in the German Federal Republic, have been obtained from the report for May, 1957, on the quarterly enquiry into earnings and working hours carried out by the German Federal Statistical Office.

The Tables below show, by sex and skill, average weekly hours of work, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings in May, 1957, in the engineering industry generally and in the various branches of the industry. For the purpose of conversion into sterling, the Exchange Rate of 11.76 Deutschmarks = £1 has been used and the amounts rounded to the nearest penny. The terms "Male workers" and "Female workers" include boys and girls respectively.

#### All Branches of the Engineering Industry

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers			
Skilled .. .. .	42.7	4 2	194 9
Semi-skilled .. .	42.0	3 10	176 1
Unskilled .. . .	42.2	3 2	147 6
Average .. . . .	42.4	3 11	182 8
Female workers			
Skilled .. . . .	41.3	2 11	128 1
Semi-skilled .. .	40.4	2 9	118 8
Unskilled .. . .	40.1	2 6	109 8
Average .. . . .	40.3	2 7	113 9
Average, all workers	42.0	3 8	169 3

#### Steel Construction

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers			
Skilled .. . . .	43.2	4 2	197 1
Semi-skilled .. .	42.5	3 9	176 11
Unskilled .. . .	42.5	3 2	148 10
Average .. . . .	42.9	3 11	185 1
Female workers			
Skilled .. . . .	44.5	3 1	143 0
Semi-skilled .. .	40.5	2 11	133 0
Unskilled .. . .	38.2	2 6	110 7
Average .. . . .	39.3	2 8	119 8
Average, all workers	42.8	3 11	183 8

#### Machinery

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers			
Skilled .. . . .	42.9	4 2	194 11
Semi-skilled .. .	42.3	3 9	174 1
Unskilled .. . .	43.2	3 3	155 4
Average .. . . .	42.8	3 11	184 4
Female workers			
Skilled .. . . .	42.4	3 0	138 10
Semi-skilled .. .	41.2	2 10	126 7
Unskilled .. . .	41.2	2 6	112 10
Average .. . . .	41.2	2 8	119 2
Average, all workers	42.6	3 10	178 10

#### Shipbuilding

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers			
Skilled .. . . .	45.8	4 2	209 4
Semi-skilled .. .	44.8	3 8	183 3
Unskilled .. . .	42.2	3 0	137 10
Average .. . . .	45.3	4 0	198 5
Female workers			
Skilled .. . . .	45.0	3 9	170 1
Semi-skilled .. .	41.2	3 4	148 8
Unskilled .. . .	39.8	2 5	104 6
Average .. . . .	40.0	2 6	110 10
Average, all workers	45.3	4 0	197 11

#### Motor Vehicles and Aircraft

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers			
Skilled .. . . .	41.8	4 5	204 5
Semi-skilled .. .	41.9	4 2	191 1
Unskilled .. . .	41.8	3 7	164 3
Average .. . . .	41.8	4 3	196 0
Female workers			
Skilled .. . . .	42.9	4 0	184 2
Semi-skilled .. .	42.0	3 2	144 5
Unskilled .. . .	39.9	3 0	132 11
Average .. . . .	40.8	3 1	138 2
Average, all workers	41.7	4 2	191 5

#### Motor Cars and Motor Car Engines Only

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers			
Skilled .. . . .	41.1	4 7	208 8
Semi-skilled .. .	40.7	4 3	190 1
Unskilled .. . .	41.4	3 10	173 9
Average .. . . .	41.0	4 5	199 1
Female workers			
Skilled .. . . .	43.4	4 2	193 2
Semi-skilled .. .	40.6	3 7	157 3
Unskilled .. . .	38.9	3 5	148 7
Average .. . . .	39.7	3 6	152 11
Average, all workers	40.9	4 4	196 4

#### Electrical Engineering

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers			
Skilled .. . . .	41.9	4 0	183 4
Semi-skilled .. .	41.1	3 7	164 4
Unskilled .. . .	40.8	2 11	132 6
Average .. . . .	41.5	3 9	170 4
Female workers			
Skilled .. . . .	42.6	2 10	125 10
Semi-skilled .. .	39.8	2 8	114 1
Unskilled .. . .	39.9	2 6	110 7
Average .. . . .	39.9	2 7	112 4
Average, all workers	40.8	3 3	147 7

#### Precision Engineering and Optical Instruments

	Average Weekly Hours of Work	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Male workers			
Skilled .. . . .	42.2	4 0	184 1
Semi-skilled .. .	42.1	3 6	160 4
Unskilled .. . .	42.1	2 11	133 3
Average .. . . .	42.1	3 9	170 11
Female workers			
Skilled .. . . .	40.0	2 11	125 1
Semi-skilled .. .	41.6	2 9	121 8
Unskilled .. . .	40.5	2 5	106 0
Average .. . . .	41.1	2 7	114 10
Average, all workers	41.7	3 3	147 9







Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-Jan., 1957	End-Nov., 1957	End-Dec., 1957	End-Jan., 1958	End-Jan., 1957	End-Nov., 1957	End-Dec., 1957	End-Jan., 1958	End-Jan., 1957	End-Nov., 1957	End-Dec., 1957	End-Jan., 1958
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	229.7	227.0	225.4	224.2	62.4	62.8	61.7	60.8	292.1	289.8	287.1	285.0
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	79.9	78.5	78.2	77.7	11.9	11.8	11.5	11.4	91.8	90.3	89.7	89.1
Furniture and Upholstery	94.7	95.7	95.0	94.0	35.0	36.0	35.4	34.8	129.7	131.7	130.4	128.8
Shop and Office Fitting	19.2	18.4	18.1	18.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	22.4	21.6	21.2	21.6
Wooden Containers and Baskets	20.7	19.5	18.9	18.8	6.9	6.3	6.2	6.1	27.6	25.4	25.1	24.9
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.2	15.3	15.2	15.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	20.6	20.8	20.7	20.6
Paper and Printing	365.0	373.4	373.1	374.2	207.3	209.8	208.3	208.1	572.3	583.2	581.4	582.3
Paper and Board	71.9	74.0	73.9	74.2	20.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	92.3	95.4	95.3	95.6
Wallpaper	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.6	2.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	7.5	9.1	9.2	9.0
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	21.8	23.2	23.2	23.3	31.8	32.6	32.1	32.0	53.6	55.8	55.3	55.3
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	19.3	19.5	19.5	19.5	29.8	29.3	29.1	29.2	49.1	48.8	48.6	48.8
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	98.2	101.6	101.3	101.7	25.6	26.9	27.0	26.9	123.8	128.5	128.3	128.6
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	148.8	149.6	149.6	149.8	97.2	96.0	95.1	95.2	246.0	245.6	244.7	245.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	168.4	174.8	173.4	173.4	115.3	118.2	115.1	114.9	283.7	293.0	288.5	288.3
Rubber	77.5	81.6	81.2	81.5	36.4	37.2	36.9	37.3	113.9	118.8	118.1	118.8
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	12.7	12.9	12.8	12.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	16.4	16.7	16.6	16.8
Brushes and Brooms	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	16.1	15.6	15.4	15.5
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.1
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	7.5	8.0	7.7	7.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	9.9	10.4	10.1	9.8
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	46.6	48.6	48.3	48.2	39.4	39.5	38.9	38.7	86.0	88.1	87.2	86.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	6,109.8	6,163.7	6,150.9	6,146.9	2,985.8	2,991.3	2,948.8	2,936.9	9,095.6	9,155.0	9,099.7	9,083.8
Building and Contracting	1,307.1	1,302.5	1,267.5	1,256.5	60.9	62.1	62.1	62.1	1,368.0	1,364.6	1,329.6	1,318.6
Gas, Electricity and Water	339.6	338.6	338.7	339.1	41.1	42.6	42.5	42.6	380.7	381.2	381.2	381.7
Gas	126.6	122.8	123.0	123.3	14.3	14.9	14.8	14.8	140.9	137.7	137.8	138.1
Electricity	179.8	182.5	182.6	182.8	24.7	25.5	25.5	25.6	204.5	208.0	208.1	208.4
Water	33.2	33.3	33.1	33.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	35.3	35.5	35.3	35.2
Transport and Communication	200.7	201.1	200.4	200.7	53.0	52.7	51.9	51.5	253.7	253.8	252.3	252.2
Tramway and Omnibus Service	19.0	19.3	19.1	19.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	21.4	21.5	21.3	21.4
Other Road Passenger Transport	181.7	181.8	181.3	181.6	50.6	50.5	49.7	49.2	232.3	232.3	231.0	230.8
Distributive Trades	1,188.3	1,204.6	1,209.7	1,209.6	1,258.8	1,342.0	1,297.4	1,281.9	2,447.1	2,546.6	2,507.1	2,491.5
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	125.0	122.3	123.9	124.7	37.7	38.1	38.6	39.1	162.7	160.4	162.5	163.8
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	75.4	75.9	74.9	74.6	30.7	30.2	29.7	29.5	106.1	106.1	104.6	104.6
Food and Drink, Wholesale	133.3	136.2	135.3	134.9	63.4	66.0	63.2	62.7	202.2	198.5	198.5	197.1
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	297.5	299.6	300.7	302.3	322.5	333.6	331.3	330.0	620.0	633.2	632.0	632.3
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	177.7	182.4	181.7	181.3	111.8	116.0	112.6	111.0	289.5	298.4	294.3	292.3
Non-Food Goods, Retail	359.4	367.1	371.5	370.0	652.4	712.8	677.7	665.7	1,011.8	1,079.9	1,049.2	1,035.7
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	20.0	21.1	21.7	21.8	40.3	45.3	44.3	43.9	60.3	66.9	66.0	65.7
Miscellaneous Services	58.6	56.1	57.0	56.9	71.9	69.7	68.6	68.4	130.5	125.8	125.6	125.3
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	33.9	34.0	34.5	33.8	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.8	70.5	70.5	71.0	70.6
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	167.7	165.4	165.4	165.7	476.0	472.1	466.1	464.6	643.7	637.5	631.5	630.3
Catering, Hotels, etc.	29.4	29.7	29.7	29.9	102.4	99.6	98.8	99.9	131.8	129.3	128.5	129.8
Laundries	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.4	32.8	32.4	32.2	32.7	43.3	42.8	42.5	43.1
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 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 1st February, 1958, 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 1st February, 1958

Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time	Industry	Number of operatives on Short-time
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	3,300	Textiles—(contd.)	
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	2,400	Jute	300
Chemicals and Allied Trades	200	Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	7,100
Metal Manufacture	9,600	Made-up Textiles	600
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	2,400	Textile Finishing, etc.	2,700
Iron Foundries	2,300	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	700
Thinplate Manufacture	1,500	Clothing (including Footwear)	12,800
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1,900	Tailoring	3,400
Iron and Steel Tubes	1,000	Dressmaking	600
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	500	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	1,600
Engineering and Electrical Goods	7,400	Hats, Caps and Millinery	1,000
Non-Electrical Engineering	4,300	Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	400
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	3,100	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	5,700
Vehicles	6,600	Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,000
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	5,200	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	6,900
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	400	Furniture and Upholstery	5,500
Parts and Accessories for Motors and Aircraft	900	Paper and Printing	1,000
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	3,800	Paper and Board	1,700
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	400	Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	400
Textiles	22,200	Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	300
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	3,600	Other Manufacturing Industries	1,900
Cotton Weaving, etc.	1,200	Rubber	1,000
Woolen and Worsted	5,300	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	600
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	400	Total, All Manufacturing Industries*	82,500
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	400		

\* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

Unemployment at 17th February, 1958

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th January and 17th February, 1958, were as follows:

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
13th January	267,711	14,677	101,988	11,151	395,527
17th February	289,995	11,537	113,599	9,416	424,547
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+22,284	-3,140	+11,611	-1,735	+29,020

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 17th February represented 1.9 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 13th January was 1.8.

An analysis of the figures for 17th February 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	59,015	85,000	125,829	269,844	20,151	289,995
Boys under 18	4,667	4,305	2,060	11,032	505	11,537
Women 18 and over	24,159	36,926	42,333	103,418	10,181	113,599
Girls under 18	3,517	3,313	1,696	8,526	890	9,416
Total	91,358	129,544	171,918	392,820	31,727	424,547

The total of 424,547 includes 59,583 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 17th February, 1958, 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 13th January, 1958, 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	14,536	17,113	19,757	51,406	590	51,996
Eastern	3,654	6,544	7,925	18,123	732	18,855
Southern	2,745	4,129	5,479	12,353	304	12,657
South-Western	4,091	5,900	8,866	18,857	220	19,077
Midland	4,728	5,239	7,240	17,207	2,331	19,538
North-Midland	2,964	4,073	5,952	12,989	1,766	14,755
E. and W. Ridings	4,157	5,270	8,089	17,516	1,790	19,306
Northern	4,657	13,703	16,978	40,338	2,760	43,098
Scotland	4,236	5,893	9,440	19,569	1,012	20,581
Wales	9,064	15,004	25,784	49,852	5,870	55,722
Great Britain	3,850	6,437	12,379	22,666	3,281	25,947
	Females					
London and South-Eastern	7,169	7,911	3,828	18,908	366	19,274
Eastern	1,263	2,047	1,971	5,281	788	6,069
Southern	1,340	2,359	1,980	5,679	84	5,763
South-Western	1,503	2,797	3,228	7,528	212	7,740
Midland	2,062	2,972	2,664	7,698	759	8,457
North-Midland	1,307	1,945	2,085	5,337	1,505	6,842
E. and W. Ridings	1,585	1,849	1,708	5,142	1,523	6,665
Northern	4,599	6,151	6,406	17,156	3,876	21,032
Scotland	1,542	2,403	2,947	6,892	512	7,404
Wales	3,738	6,716	11,800	22,254	1,109	23,363
Great Britain	1,568	3,089	5,412	10,069	337	10,406
	Total					
London and South-Eastern	21,705	25,024	23,585	70,314	956	71,270
Eastern	4,917	8,591	9,896	23,404	1,520	24,924
Southern	4,085	6,488	7,459	18,032	388	18,420
South-Western	5,594	8,697	12,094	26,385	432	26,817
Midland	6,790	8,211	9,904	24,905	3,090	27,995
North-Midland	4,271	6,018				



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 17th February, 1958, 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 13th January, 1958.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 17th February, 1958					Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 13th Jan., 1958
	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)	50,075	1,921	18,132	1,142	71,270	+ 3,285
Acton	23,281	480	7,871	235	31,867	+ 1,488
Brentford and Chiswick	173	12	67	3	255	- 21
Brighton and Hove	2,456	74	781	42	3,353	+ 16
Chatham	477	52	404	48	981	+ 4
Croydon	1,081	14	256	21	1,372	+ 124
Dagenham	425	33	217	16	691	+ 41
Ealing	332	16	143	9	500	+ 22
East Ham	386	22	142	20	570	+ 39
Enfield	259	7	150	5	421	+ 52
Harrow	340	32	196	15	583	+ 18
Hayes and Harlington	177	19	55	9	260	+ 29
Hendon	430	28	120	15	593	+ 29
Hilford	538	25	105	14	682	+ 18
Leyton and Walthamstow	934	36	265	14	1,249	+ 189
Tottenham	768	34	350	25	1,177	+ 14
Wembley	228	6	84	7	325	- 1
West Ham	1,184	47	355	33	1,619	+ 305
Willesden	633	22	322	7	984	+ 2
Eastern	18,082	773	5,482	587	24,924	+ 2,388
Bedford	292	17	122	10	441	+ 54
Cambridge	485	10	252	18	765	+ 332
Ipwich	935	33	272	20	1,260	+ 7
Luton	245	12	68	6	331	- 21
Norwich	1,994	43	305	10	2,352	+ 105
Southend-on-Sea	1,012	27	296	11	1,346	+ 56
Watford	224	8	111	5	348	+ 31
Southern	12,052	605	5,255	508	18,420	+ 1,153
Bournemouth	1,233	38	665	28	1,964	+ 59
Oxford	280	2	97	3	382	+ 24
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,902	104	917	62	2,985	+ 176
Reading	632	32	269	8	941	+ 10
Slough	630	23	146	8	807	+ 219
Southampton	1,774	53	492	15	2,334	+ 542
South-Western	18,324	753	6,997	743	26,817	+ 113
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	3,453	127	792	69	4,441	+ 391
Exeter	831	31	364	13	1,239	+ 92
Gloucester	379	11	275	19	684	+ 40
Plymouth	1,951	126	1,138	143	3,358	+ 139
Swindon	257	27	128	16	428	- 38
Midland	19,017	521	8,069	388	27,995	+ 2,816
Birmingham	5,281	180	1,779	73	7,313	+ 259
Burton-on-Trent	190	2	102	1	295	+ 16
Coventry	1,674	37	908	31	2,650	+ 677
Oldbury	193	—	81	—	274	+ 88
Smethwick	241	4	54	6	305	+ 13
Stoke-on-Trent	2,172	37	929	22	3,160	+ 108
Walsall	829	27	329	10	1,195	+ 198
West Bromwich	509	11	100	6	626	+ 181
Wolverhampton	698	11	406	24	1,139	+ 137
Worcester	476	8	109	7	600	+ 75
North-Midland	14,313	442	6,374	468	21,597	+ 1,223
Chesterfield	276	4	103	5	388	+ 197
Derby	930	9	322	10	1,271	+ 154
Crimsby	1,142	36	234	30	1,442	+ 138
Leicester	2,418	31	1,002	10	3,461	+ 1,281
Lincoln	633	26	121	14	794	+ 1,189
Mansfield	215	23	103	18	359	+ 54
Northampton	452	—	142	1	595	+ 41
Nottingham	2,005	33	640	25	2,703	+ 103
Peterborough	329	13	269	24	635	+ 40
Scunthorpe	138	20	476	31	665	+ 10
East and West Ridings	18,742	564	6,073	592	25,971	+ 2,782
Barnsley	532	36	152	38	758	+ 48
Bradford	1,756	30	197	6	1,989	+ 402
Dewsbury	567	3	324	39	933	+ 538
Doncaster	491	12	388	15	906	+ 9
Halifax	303	7	180	6	496	+ 22
Huddersfield	784	3	267	11	1,065	+ 98
Hull	3,714	107	770	24	4,615	+ 454
Leeds	2,716	52	674	11	3,453	+ 232
Rotherham	318	8	159	17	502	+ 57
Sheffield	1,695	43	361	48	2,147	+ 174
Wakefield	218	18	85	9	330	+ 44
York	667	24	129	9	829	+ 55
North-Western	41,332	1,766	19,909	1,123	64,130	+ 5,473
Accrington	173	4	327	9	510	+ 266
Ashton-under-Lyne	270	4	102	1	377	+ 50
Barrow	524	36	721	30	1,311	+ 343
Birkenhead	1,314	83	724	54	2,175	+ 25
Blackburn	531	25	280	6	842	+ 243
Blackpool	1,927	56	916	35	2,934	+ 69
Bolton	736	16	511	18	1,281	+ 398
Burnley	412	13	606	10	1,041	+ 324
Bury	292	2	158	6	458	+ 177
Crewe	263	12	279	22	576	+ 40
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	14,897	783	3,668	264	19,612	+ 1,692
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	5,236	166	1,431	76	6,909	+ 254
Oldham (inc. Fallsword)	830	17	417	13	1,277	+ 231
Preston	764	22	698	42	1,526	+ 392
Rochdale	326	5	136	6	473	+ 53
St. Helens	501	18	809	29	1,357	+ 34
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	1,164	23	451	16	1,654	+ 30
Stockport	576	25	275	13	889	+ 90
Wallasey	760	47	505	24	1,336	+ 8
Warrington	510	12	411	13	946	+ 8
Wigan	537	11	209	4	761	+ 22

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 17th February, 1958					Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 13th Jan., 1958
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total 15 and over	
Northern	19,910	671	6,758	646	27,985	+ 1,118
Carlisle	403	25	331	68	827	+ 249
Darlington	405	20	182	14	621	+ 26
Gateshead	923	16	251	13	1,203	+ 16
Hartlepool	823	10	266	8	1,107	+ 61
Jarrow and Hebburn	569	14	302	3	888	+ 163
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	1,017	35	421	34	1,507	+ 188
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2,816	65	746	39	3,666	+ 4
South Shields	1,358	28	254	13	1,653	+ 126
Stockton-on-Tees	441	18	278	22	759	+ 12
Sunderland	2,168	60	590	27	2,845	+ 287
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	307	5	72	2	386	- 16
Scotland	53,407	2,315	21,538	1,825	79,085	+ 6,116
Aberdeen	3,286	64	867	28	4,245	+ 456
Clydebank	661	9	136	6	812	- 37
Dundee	2,875	154	1,485	60	4,574	+ 377
Edinburgh	4,034	89	1,081	37	5,241	+ 109
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	14,669	586	3,472	177	18,904	+ 929
Greenock	1,415	103	1,077	109	2,704	+ 166
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,063	81	752	70	1,966	+ 97
Paisley	798	33	313	37	1,181	+ 30
Wales	24,741	1,206	9,012	1,394	36,353	+ 2,553
Cardiff	2,707	56	429	26	3,218	+ 433
Merthyr Tydfil	624	35	231	27	917	+ 140
Newport	3,687	207	27	953	5,067	+ 180
Rhondda	961	52	618	42	1,673	+ 110
Swansea	2,791	104	794	60	3,749	+ 391
Northern Ireland	33,215	1,663	12,074	1,119	48,071	+ 3,669
Belfast	9,546	313	4,950	229	15,038	+ 1,599
Londonderry	2,981	112	1,299	229	4,621	+ 172

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1958

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1957, and the numbers so registered in January and February, 1958.

	Great Britain				United Kingdom: Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600
1940	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700
1941	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800
1942	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200
1943	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600
1944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500
1945	87,700	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	480,200
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	8,200	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	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500
1958 -					
13th Jan.	268,304	105,753	14,084	7,386	395,527
17th Feb.	280,876	111,944	20,656	11,071	424,547

\* \* \*

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 17th February, 1958, was 50,589, of whom 43,911 were males and 6,678 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	40,574	6,286	46,860
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	3,337	392	3,729
Total	43,911	6,678	50,589

The number of registered disabled persons placed in ordinary employment during the period 1st August, 1957, to 31st January, 1958, was 33,358, including 26,897 men, 5,365 women and 1,096 young persons. In addition, 694 registered disabled persons were placed in sheltered employment.



Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	802	577	235	56	1,037	633	1,670	1,059	653	1,712
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	491	236	202	21	693	257	950	709	267	976
Leather Goods	157	274	1	17	188	291	449	163	301	464
Fur	154	67	32	18	186	85	271	187	85	272
Clothing	2,917	4,567	467	1,298	3,384	5,865	9,249	3,646	8,296	11,942
Tailoring	1,423	2,213	169	385	1,592	2,598	4,190	1,671	2,769	4,440
Dressmaking	121	837	1	147	984	1,106	1,344	1,114	1,114	1,248
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	103	600	13	393	116	993	1,109	1,56	2,710	2,866
Hats, Caps and Millinery	56	70	70	77	126	147	273	130	155	285
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	119	365	40	82	159	447	606	180	808	988
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	695	446	164	214	859	660	1,519	901	702	1,603
Repair of Boots and Shoes	400	36	10	—	410	36	446	474	38	512
Food, Drink and Tobacco	10,596	7,796	54	237	10,596	8,033	18,683	11,810	9,252	21,062
Grain Milling	406	87	1	—	407	87	494	467	92	559
Bread and Flour Confectionery	2,652	1,385	7	10	2,659	1,395	4,054	2,905	1,517	4,422
Biscuits	495	887	—	35	495	922	1,417	532	1,069	1,601
Meat and Meat Products	478	355	7	—	485	355	840	607	371	978
Milk Products	697	297	15	4	712	301	1,013	885	397	1,282
Sugar and Glucose	844	174	—	5	844	179	1,023	856	180	1,036
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	627	1,087	12	48	639	1,135	1,774	1,153	1,821	2,974
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	846	1,533	—	54	846	1,587	2,433	1,111	1,981	3,092
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	1,066	757	6	53	1,072	810	1,882	1,121	844	1,965
Brewing and Malting	1,136	337	3	3	1,139	340	1,479	1,177	344	1,521
Wholesale Bottling	315	289	1	4	316	293	609	346	299	645
Other Drink Industries	774	442	1	20	775	462	1,237	855	483	1,338
Tobacco	260	166	1	1	261	167	428	280	522	802
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	5,010	928	1,209	276	6,219	1,204	7,423	6,558	1,229	7,787
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,918	202	114	10	2,032	212	2,244	2,119	213	2,332
Furniture and Upholstery	2,079	472	1,055	254	3,134	726	3,860	3,341	749	4,090
Shop and Office Fitting	217	27	3	1	220	28	248	222	28	250
Wooden Containers and Baskets	521	146	30	4	551	150	701	585	150	735
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	275	81	7	7	282	88	370	291	89	380
Paper and Printing	2,350	1,912	289	120	2,639	2,032	4,671	2,749	2,165	4,914
Paper and Board	515	316	269	40	784	356	1,140	823	361	1,184
Wallpaper	64	51	1	—	65	51	116	66	52	118
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	231	386	—	35	231	421	652	239	490	729
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	174	247	5	10	179	257	436	180	259	439
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	491	84	8	2	499	86	585	530	96	626
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	875	828	6	33	881	861	1,742	911	907	1,818
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,852	2,001	79	93	2,931	2,094	5,025	3,136	2,145	5,281
Rubber	1,112	517	35	11	1,147	528	1,675	1,197	561	1,758
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	167	85	13	28	180	113	293	187	113	300
Brushes and Brooms	98	85	2	3	100	88	188	113	92	205
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	267	619	12	39	279	658	937	283	665	948
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	80	10	1	—	81	10	91	80	10	90
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	244	34	—	—	244	34	278	244	34	278
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	884	560	11	11	895	571	1,466	1,025	578	1,603
Building and Contracting	59,608	337	1,817	1	61,425	338	61,763	71,124	379	71,503
Building	42,716	219	1,364	1	44,080	220	44,300	51,467	247	51,714
Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,471	49	9	—	1,480	49	1,529	1,725	55	1,780
Civil Engineering Contracting	15,421	69	444	—	15,865	69	15,934	17,932	77	18,009
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	2,811	149	16	—	2,827	149	2,976	3,063	158	3,221
Gas	1,357	54	5	—	1,362	54	1,416	1,434	56	1,490
Electricity	1,109	89	8	—	1,117	89	1,206	1,249	96	1,345
Water	345	6	3	—	348	6	354	380	6	386
Transport and Communication	26,841	2,160	387	26	27,228	2,186	29,414	29,787	2,246	32,033
Railways	3,706	221	5	—	3,711	221	3,932	4,081	229	4,310
Tramway and Omnibus Service	2,002	827	31	5	2,033	832	2,865	2,237	847	3,084
Other Road Passenger Transport	538	38	2	—	540	38	578	599	38	637
Goods Transport by Road	3,517	88	26	—	3,543	88	3,631	3,764	91	3,855
Sea Transport	9,636	129	280	5	9,916	134	10,050	10,395	141	10,536
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,857	20	18	—	1,875	20	1,895	2,009	22	2,031
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	800	12	6	1	806	13	819	860	13	873
Air Transport	158	33	—	—	158	33	191	162	34	196
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	3,344	597	9	10	3,353	607	3,960	3,764	630	4,394
Other Transport and Communication	438	102	9	—	447	102	549	457	103	560
Storage	845	93	1	5	846	98	944	859	98	957
Distributive Trades	23,801	17,412	127	253	23,928	17,665	41,593	26,144	18,775	45,019
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	3,568	280	—	—	3,568	280	3,870	3,942	309	4,251
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	2,979	305	3	5	3,012	310	3,322	3,377	349	3,726
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	2,474	798	12	6	2,486	804	2,990	2,808	900	3,708
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	5,238	4,997	28	100	5,266	5,097	10,363	9,909	5,430	11,339
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	2,712	918	7	8	2,719	926	3,645	2,847	989	3,836
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	6,456	9,538	24	127	6,480	9,665	16,145	6,900	10,256	17,156
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	374	576	1	7	375	583	958	401	642	1,043
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,986	692	4	3	1,990	695	2,685	2,092	732	2,824
Public Administration	17,888	2,943	106	24	17,994	2,967	20,961	19,635	3,197	22,832
National Government Service	6,935	1,614	12	3	6,947	1,617	8,564	7,644	1,743	9,387
Local Government Service	10,953	1,329	94	21	11,047	1,350	12,397	11,991	1,454	13,445
Professional Services	4,441	6,213	19	43	4,460	6,256	10,716	4,723	6,689	11,412
Accountancy	178	101	—	1	178	102	280	187	104	291
Education	1,032	1,250	3	22	1,035	1,272	2,307	1,892	1,406	2,498
Law	116	191	—	—	116	191	309	124	212	336
Medical and Dental Services	1,751	4,141	7	6	1,758	4,147	5,905	1,898	4,407	6,305
Religion	118	45	—	1	118	46	164	134	49	183
Other Professional and Business Services	1,246	485	7	13	1,253	498	1,751	1,288	511	1,799
Miscellaneous Services	23,460	27,510	152	351	23,612	27,861	51,473	25,006	29,569	54,575
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	3,577	1,902	19	36	3,596	1,938	5,534	3,721	1,983	5,704
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	2,585	718	35	14	2,620	732	3,352	2,824	748	3,572
Catering, Hotels, etc.	12,671	16,946	41	159	12,712	17,105	29,817	17,783	31,231	49,014
Laundries	778	1,620	—	44	778	1,664	2,442	832	1,839	2,671
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	236	468	1	4	237	472	709	252	511	763
Hairdressing and Manicure	255	409	4	14	259	423	682	275	465	740
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	253	1,806	—	—	253	1,806	2,059	2,030	2,298	4,328
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	1,210	2,983	32	68	1,242	3,051	4,293	1,384	3,491	4,875
Other Services	1,895	658	20	12	1,915	670	2,585	2,002	719	2,721
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	5,284	331	—	—	5,284	331	5,615	5,488	345	5,833
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	13,574	12,460	—	—	13,574	12,460	26,034	14,838	13,159	27,997
GRAND TOTAL*	280,876	111,944	20,656	11,071	301,532	123,015	424,547	336,410	136,208	472,618

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,971 males and 372 females in Great Britain and 4,835 males and 399 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 8th January, 1958, and 12th February, 1958, the numbers of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Five weeks ended 8th January, 1958		Five weeks ended 12th February, 1958		Total Number of Placings, 5th Dec., 1957, to 12th Feb., 1958 (10 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	76,402	87,356	91,704	84,370	168,106
Boys under 18	24,848	25,844	19,528	22,665	44,376
Women aged 18 and over	40,886	62,860	55,947	60,726	96,833
Girls under 18	2				



## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in January

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 25th January was 711,500, compared with 710,200 for the five weeks ended 28th December, 1957, and 706,900 for the four weeks ended 26th January, 1957. The total numbers who were effectively employed\* were 638,000 in January, 640,200 in December, 1957, and 637,300 in January, 1957; 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 January, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with December, 1957, and January, 1957. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

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

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 25th Jan., 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 28th Dec., 1957	4 weeks ended 26th Jan., 1957
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	47,400	+ 100	- 300
Durham .. .. .	101,400	..	..
North Eastern .. ..	139,200	+ 400	+ 1,600
North Western .. ..	58,300	..	..
East Midlands .. ..	104,400	+ 500	+ 1,400
West Midlands .. ..	59,800	..	+ 1,100
South Western .. ..	106,500	+ 200	+ 300
South Eastern .. ..	7,300	..	+ 100
England and Wales ..	624,300	+ 1,200	+ 3,200
Scotland .. .. .	87,200	+ 100	+ 1,400
Great Britain .. ..	711,500	+ 1,300	+ 4,600

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of January, about 7,110 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,810; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 2,300. During the five weeks of December there was a net increase of 120.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.65 in January, 4.60 in December and 4.77 in January, 1957. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.15, 5.06 and 5.26.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in January, and in December, 1957, and January, 1957. 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)

	January, 1958	December, 1957	January, 1957
Coal-face workers :			
Voluntary .. .. .	10.93	10.09	6.12
Involuntary .. ..	7.00	5.79	9.53
All workers :			
Voluntary .. .. .	8.44	7.79	4.65
Involuntary .. ..	7.31	6.01	8.87

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.42 tons in January, compared with 3.32 tons in the previous month and 3.38 tons in January, 1957.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.22 tons in January; for December, 1957, and January, 1957, the figures were 1.22 tons and 1.25 tons, respectively.

\* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 6,200.  
† "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.

## 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 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 17th February was 3,590; this figure included 2,700 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 890 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 14th January and 17th February, 1958 (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 14th January .. .. .	4,571
" notified during period .. .. .	758
" filled during period .. .. .	120
" cancelled or withdrawn .. .. .	594
" unfilled at 17th February .. .. .	4,615

## 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 18th February, 1958, and the corresponding figures for 21st January, 1958, and 19th February, 1957. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims for sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

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

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	18th Feb., 1958	21st Jan., 1958	19th Feb., 1957	18th Feb., 1958	21st Jan., 1958	19th Feb., 1957
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex ..	102.7	116.7	96.9	3.4	3.1	3.8
Remainder .. .. .	85.8	93.7	78.0	3.2	3.0	3.7
Eastern .. .. .	52.4	56.5	47.0	2.0	1.8	2.2
Southern .. .. .	42.3	44.4	36.9	1.6	1.6	1.7
South-Western .. .. .	57.6	59.4	52.1	2.2	2.1	2.4
Midland .. .. .	90.1	92.1	80.0	4.3	4.0	4.7
North Midland .. .. .	67.4	69.5	56.8	4.7	4.4	5.1
East and West Ridings ..	99.5	98.8	87.0	7.3	6.5	8.0
North-Western .. .. .	176.0	173.1	158.4	7.3	6.8	7.5
Northern .. .. .	79.9	76.9	68.7	7.3	6.6	7.8
Scotland .. .. .	127.5	124.7	119.9	7.2	6.7	8.0
Wales .. .. .	72.2	71.0	67.2	6.4	5.7	6.8
Total, Great Britain ..	1,053.5	1,076.9	948.9	57.0	52.2	61.7

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 18th February, 1958, represented 5.3 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in Great Britain whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in February was 124, compared with 86 (revised figure) in the previous month and 99 in February, 1957. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 5 fatal accidents were reported in February, compared with 43 in the previous month and 52 in February, 1957. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for February, 1958.

Mines and Quarries*	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Coal Mines :	
Underground .. .. .	31
Surface .. .. .	4
Other Stratified Mines ..	..
Miscellaneous Mines .. ..	2
Quarries .. .. .	4
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	41
Factories	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. .. .	5
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	1
Metal Extracting and Refining .. .. .	1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. .. .	6
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. .. .	7
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture ..	6
Shipbuilding .. .. .	5
Other Metal Trades .. ..	..
Cotton .. .. .	..
Food and Drink .. .. .	1
General Woodwork and Furniture .. .. .	2
Paper, Printing, etc. .. ..	2
Rubber Trades .. .. .	..
Gas Works .. .. .	2
Electrical Stations .. ..	2
Other Industries .. .. .	1
Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. .. .	2
Building Operations .. ..	20
Works of Engineering	
Construction .. .. .	3
Warehouses .. .. .	2
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ..	68
Railway Service	
Brakemen, Goods Guards	2
Firemen .. .. .	..
Guards (Passenger) .. ..	1
Mechanics .. .. .	..
Permanent Way Men .. ..	3
Porters .. .. .	2
Shunters .. .. .	3
Other Grades .. .. .	3
Contractors' Servants ..	..
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	15
Total (excluding Seamen)	124
Seamen	
Trading Vessels .. .. .	5
Fishing Vessels .. .. .	..
TOTAL, SEAMEN .. .. .	5
Total (including Seamen)	129

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in :	Pitch and Tar .. .. .
Smelting of Metals .. ..	Mineral Oil .. .. .
Shipbreaking .. .. .	TOTAL .. .. .
Other Industries .. .. .	Chromic Ulceration
TOTAL .. .. .	Manuf. of Bichromates ..
Mercurial Poisoning .. ..	Chromium Plating .. ..
Compressed Air Illness ..	TOTAL .. .. .
Anthrax	II. Deaths
Hides and Skins .. .. .	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Other industries .. .. .	Mineral Oil .. .. .
TOTAL .. .. .	TOTAL .. .. .

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units given below relate to the four weeks ended 3rd February, 1958.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period ..	670	99	769
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period .. .. .	1,192	173	1,365
Persons who completed courses during period	528	96	624

From the starting of these Units by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 3rd February, 1958, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 88,711.

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 22nd February, 1958.

## Employment Overseas

### AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 2,796,900 in November, 1957, an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 0.1 per cent. compared with November, 1956.

### 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 December, 1957, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 2.2 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 2.6 per cent. lower than at 1st December, 1956. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st December was 2.4 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 3.9 per cent. lower than at 1st December, 1956.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines showed that the numbers employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 541,902 in September, 1957, compared with 550,371 in the previous month and 541,894 in September, 1956. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 15,002 at the end of September, compared with 15,078 at the end of the previous month and 13,466 at the end of September, 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 January is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 50,965,000. This was 3.9 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month, and 1.5 per cent. lower than for January, 1957. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 3.5 per cent. in January, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 8.4 per cent. compared with January, 1957.

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of January was about 4,494,000, compared with 3,374,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,244,000 at the middle of January, 1957. (All figures are in a revised series which includes certain persons not in work but known to be entering or returning to employment within 30 days; these categories were formerly not included as unemployed.)

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during December, 1957, was 98,282, compared with 79,931 in the previous month and 89,207 in December, 1956. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 91,493 working days. The total number of working days lost in December by persons wholly unemployed was 2,754,559, while 2,582,893 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (not including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of January was 1,432,067, compared with 1,212,866 at the end of the previous month and 1,476,416 at the end of January, 1957. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 101,490, 107,455 and 125,146.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 15th February was 84,959, compared with 84,664 at 18th January and 93,099 at 16th February, 1957.

### ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of October, 1957, was 1,844,122, of whom 1,144,770 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 1,801,459, including 1,108,423 wholly unemployed, and at the end of October, 1956, it was 2,022,059, including 1,209,214 wholly unemployed.

### NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 31st December, 1957, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 111,449, compared with 67,183 at the end of the previous month and 53,691 at the end of December, 1956. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 14,187 at 31st December, compared with 8,638 at the end of November and 9,889 at the end of December, 1956.

### SWEDEN

Preliminary information from the Employment Exchanges showed that at the middle of November, 1957, the total number of persons registered as unemployed was 30,206, compared with 24,931 (revised figure) in October and 23,601 in November, 1956. Members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed and included in the total for November numbered 20,910 or 1.7 per cent. of all members, compared with 1.2 per cent. in the previous month and 1.3 per cent. in November, 1956.



# WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in February

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 February resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £287,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,593,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in building and civil engineering construction, ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, wholesale mantle and costume making and boot and shoe manufacture. Others receiving increases included iron and steel workers and Scottish bakery workers.

In the building and civil engineering industry sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices gave an increase of 1d. an hour to adult workers. Workpeople employed in ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring and wholesale mantle and costume making received basic increases of 2d. an hour in the agreed general minimum time rates for men, and of 1½d. for women. For boot and shoe operatives day-wage rates, subject to sliding-scale variation, were increased by 5s. a week, and there were associated increases for pieceworkers.

Small increases, also resulting from sliding-scale arrangements, became payable to iron and steel workers. Rates agreed by the National Joint Committee for the Scottish Baking Industry were increased by 10s. a week for men and 8s. for women.

Of the total increase of £287,000, about £202,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the official index of retail prices; about £55,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and about £30,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement.

#### Changes in January-February, 1958

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported

to the Department during January and February, 1958, and the aggregate amounts of such increases. There were no decreases in wage rates during this period.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Rates of Wages
		£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	—
Mining and Quarrying	10,500	1,600
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	4,500	1,300
Chemicals and Allied Trades	5,500	800
Metal Manufacture	166,500	8,100
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,500	200
Vehicles	7,500	1,900
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	98,000	7,600
Textiles	22,000	7,700
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	281,000	75,000
Clothing	40,000	16,200
Food, Drink and Tobacco	8,500	1,900
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	223,000	50,400
Paper and Printing	4,000	500
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,129,500	197,900
Building and Contracting	2,000	500
Gas, Electricity and Water	51,000	11,400
Transport and Communication	—	—
Distributive Trades	12,000	2,400
Public Administration	11,000	3,900
Miscellaneous Services	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,078,000</b>	<b>389,100</b>

In the corresponding months of 1957 there was a net increase of £418,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 2,271,000 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

For forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission normal weekly working hours were reduced from 47 to 46.

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

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland (8)	3 Feb.	Ironstone mineworkers	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·2d. a shift (9s. 10·8d. to 10s.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by 0·6d. (4s. 11·4d. to 5s.) for boys under 18.
	North Lincolnshire	2 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased† by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 1·5d. to 8s. 2·8d.) for men, by 0·975d. (6s. 1·12d. to 6s. 2·095d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 0·75d. to 4s. 1·4d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants, and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1·36d. a shift (7s. 11·2d. to 8s. 0·56d.) for men, by 1·02d. (5s. 11·4d. to 6s. 0·42d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·68d. (3s. 11·6d. to 4s. 0·28d.) for boys under 18.
	South and West Durham	3 Feb.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 1d. a shift (7s. 11d. to 8s.) for men and youths 18 and over, and by ½d. (3s. 11½d. to 4s.) for boys under 18.
	Portland	do.	Craftsmen and labourers employed in limestone masonry works	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 4s. 7d. an hour, labourers 4s. 0½d.
	do. (9)	do.	Workpeople employed in limestone quarries	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: quarrymen—dayworkers (working individually) 4s. 6d. an hour, dayworkers (working collectively in piecework quarry) 4s. 7d.; pieceworkers' minimum rate 4s. 7d., other dayworkers and labourers 4s.
	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham (11)	do.	Freestone quarry workers	Increases of 1d. an hour for skilled workers, and of proportional amounts for labourers. Rates after change: masons—grade A districts 4s. 7d. an hour, grade A1 4s. 6½d., grade A3 4s. 5½d.; stone planing machinemen 4s. 6½d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 5d.; quarrymen and grindstone turners 4s. 6d., 4s. 5½d., 4s. 4½d.; carbondrum sawyers 4s. 4d., 4s. 3½d., 4s. 2½d.; cranemen 4s. 3d., 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1½d.; labourers 3s. 7½d., 3s. 6½d., 3s. 5½d.
	Cornwall and Devon (10)	do.	Workpeople employed in the granite industry	Increase of 1d. an hour to all adult operatives. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 4s. 7d. an hour, carbondrum sawyers 4s. 5d., polishers 4s. 3½d., power crane drivers 4s. 2d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 4s. 1d.
	Yorkshire (11)	First full pay week commencing on or after 3 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the freestone and sandstone quarrying industry	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, ordinary machinemen and kerb machinemen, and of proportional amounts for labourers and young learners. Rates after change: craftsmen—Zone A, grade I 4s. 4½d. an hour, grade II 4s. 3d., grade III 4s. 1½d., Zone B 4s. 3d., 4s. 1½d., 4s.; labourers—Zone A 3s. 7½d., Zone B 3s. 6d.; ordinary machinemen in Zones A and B 4s. 4½d.; kerb machinemen 4s. 3½d.; young learners—Zone A 1s. 1d. at 15, rising to 3s. 10d. at 20, Zone B 1s. 0½d. to 3s. 8½d.

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

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

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

§ Wages are subject to further 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.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Glass Processing	Great Britain (28)	Beginning of the first full pay week in Feb.	Workpeople employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Increases* of 2d., 1½d. or 1d. an hour, according to occupational grouping, for men 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 20 and over—(Group 1) brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers, sandblasters and kiln firers, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 5s. 3d. an hour, Provincial areas 5s. 1d.; (Group 2) bevelers, silverers, sliders, cutters, leaded light makers, specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives first grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 4s. 10½d., 4s. 8½d. (leaded light workers, Scotland 5s. 1d.), silk screen operatives second grade (operating screen and roller process) 4s. 7½d., 4s. 5½d., embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 4s. 6½d., 4s. 4½d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 4s. 5½d., 4s. 3½d.; (Group 3) leaded light cementers and packers 4s. 4d., 4s. 2d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 4s. 3d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 4s. 1d.; women 20 and over 3s. 6d., 3s. 4½d.
Flint Glass Manufacture	Great Britain (various districts)	First pay day in Jan.	Glassmakers, glass cutters and decorators and ancillary workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 7s. 6d. a week (34s. 6d. to 42s.) for adult male workers, and by proportional amounts for female workers and juveniles.
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	3 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: fully competent masons able to undertake all classes of letter cutting and monumental work—London and Merseyside 4s. 11½d. an hour, elsewhere 4s. 10d.; other craftsmen 4s. 8½d., 4s. 7d.; chargehand labourers 4s. 5½d., 4s. 4d.; labourers 4s. 2½d., 4s. 0½d.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)‡	2 Feb.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 1·5d. to 8s. 2·8d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·17d. an hour (13·3d. to 13·47d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0·98d. a shift (6s. 1·12d. to 6s. 2·1d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (9·97d. to 10·1d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 0·75d. to 4s. 1·4d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (6·65d. to 6·74d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufacture	United Kingdom (253)	Beginning of first full pay period following 3 Feb.	Female workers aged 16 and under 21	Increases in basic national minimum rates* of amounts varying from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. a week. Rates after change: female workers aged 16 and under 17—London district 63s. 3d. a week, other districts 60s., 17 and under 18 76s. 9d., 73s., 18 and under 19 87s., 83s., 19 and under 20 97s. 9d., 93s., 20 and under 21 105s., 100s. Rates for other female workers remain unchanged.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland§ (42)	2 Feb.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 1·5d. to 8s. 2·8d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·17d. an hour (13·3d. to 13·47d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0·98d. a shift (6s. 1·12d. to 6s. 2·1d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (9·97d. to 10·1d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 0·75d. to 4s. 1·4d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (6·65d. to 6·74d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (42)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Feb.	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 2d. to 8s. 3d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain (43)	3 Feb.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 1·5d. to 8s. 2·8d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·98d. (6s. 1·12d. to 6s. 2·1d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 0·75d. to 4s. 1·4d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain (43)	2 Feb.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 1·5d. to 8s. 2·8d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·17d. an hour (13·3d. to 13·47d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0·98d. a shift (6s. 1·12d. to 6s. 2·1d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (9·97d. to 10·1d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 0·75d. to 4s. 1·4d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (6·65d. to 6·74d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain (43)	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blast-furnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 0·17d. an hour (13·3d. to 13·47d.) for craftsmen, by 0·13d. (9·97d. to 10·1d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0·09d. (6·65d. to 6·74d.) for apprentices under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire** (43)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1·2d. a shift (6s. 2·4d. to 6s. 3·6d. for skilled craftsmen, and 7s. 5·4d. to 7s. 6·6d. for other men) for men and women 18 and over, and by 0·6d. (3s. 1·2d. to 3s. 1·8d. or 3s. 8·7d. to 3s. 9·3d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1·16d. a shift (7s. 11·7d. to 8s. 0·86d.) for men, by 0·773d. (5s. 3·772d. to 5s. 4·545d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·58d. (3s. 10·69d. to 3s. 11·27d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	3 Feb.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Cost-of-living payment increased* by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 1·5d. to 8s. 2·8d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·98d. (6s. 1·12d. to 6s. 2·1d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 0·75d. to 4s. 1·4d.) for those under 18.
Patent Glazing	Great Britain	do.	Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: inner London (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district—patent glaziers 4s. 8½d. an hour, assistants 4s. 2d., outer London (within 12 to 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 4s. 8d., 4s. 1½d., grade A districts 4s. 7d., 4s. 0½d., grade A1 4s. 6½d., 4s. ½d.
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	do.	Building trade operatives employed in the woollen and worsted industry	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 4s. 7d. an hour, labourers 4s. 0½d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	North-West Region (98)	do.	Building trade craftsmen	Increase of 1d. an hour (4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d.).

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

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. An agreement dated 1st January, 1958, between the Stourbridge Glass Manufacturers' Association and the National Union of Flint Glassworkers relates the calculation of the cost-of-living bonus to a datum figure of 105; for each three points variation in the index above this figure the bonus is increased by 7s. 6d. a week for adult male workers and by proportional amounts for female workers and juveniles. The amount shown above is related to an index figure of 108. Provision is made in the agreement for adjustment of bonus for movements in the index below 105 or 102 to be related to scales laid down in earlier agreements.

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

§ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association or the Midland Merchant Blast Furnace Owners' Association, the principal districts in England and Wales being Cleveland, Durham, West Cumberland, North Lancashire, North Lincolnshire, North and South Staffordshire, Bilston, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire (certain firms).

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

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

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

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



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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Lock, Latch and Key Making	England (66)	First full pay week following 7 Nov., 1957	Men, youths, women and girls	New basic time rates established, based on the consolidation of existing basic rate, cost-of-living addition and factory efficiency bonus, and revised current time rates calculated therefrom*, resulting, in some cases, in slight increases or decreases in relation to existing weekly rates. Piecework prices to be adjusted so as to yield not less than the existing average earnings to workers of average skill and ability.
		First full pay week following 31 Dec., 1957	do.	Increases† of 5s. 8d. to 7s. 4d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, of 4s. 4d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living addition: men—group P.T. (pattern-makers and toolmakers) 189s. 2d. or 178s. 9d. a week, group A (experienced locksmiths and keymakers engaged in high quality work, and fully qualified bobbers, polishers and toolsetters) 182s. or 172s. 10d., group B (all other adult male workers, except labourers) 167s. 2d. or 160s. 2d., labourers 145s. 7d.; youths 118s. 6d. at 20, 136s. 2d. at 20½, and 153s. 9d. at 21 (until graded); female workers 46s. 1d. at 15 rising to 111s. 8d. at 21 (workers of more than ordinary skill or engaged on special work may receive an extra payment of up to 5s. a week). The cost-of-living addition to be the same for pieceworkers as for dayworkers. In the London area the basic rates are subject to an addition of 15 per cent.
Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	Great Britain (108)	1 Feb. or beginning of first pay period following that date	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than late entrants or learners, of 1½d. for late entrants, and of amounts varying from ½d. to 2d., according to age, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: workers with not less than 4 years' experience after 18—measure cutters, London district 3s. 11½d. an hour, other districts 3s. 10d. (making heavy cotton clothing, all districts 3s. 10d.); workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18—cutters or trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen 3s. 9½d., 3s. 8d. (making heavy cotton clothing, all districts 3s. 8d.), fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers, all districts 3s. 8d., under-pressers and plain machinists 3s. 5d., warehousemen 3s. 6½d., packers 3s. 5½d.; porters 21 or over 3s. 3½d.; learners 1s. 5½d. at under 16, rising to 3s. 2½d. at 21 or over; piecework basis time rates 2d. an hour above the adult general minimum time rates.†
			Women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 2s. 7d. an hour, cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 2s. 5½d. at under 19, 2s. 6d. at 19 and under 20, and 2s. 6½d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 2s. 5½d.; learners 1s. 3½d. during first 6 months, rising to 2s. 0½d. during third year; piecework basis time rates 2s. 7d., 2s. 7½d. or 2s. 8d., according to age or occupation.†
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Making	Great Britain (109)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than late entrants or learners, of 1½d. for late entrants, and of amounts varying from ½d. to 2d., according to age, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: workers with not less than 4 years' experience after 18—measure cutters 3s. 10d. an hour; workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18—cutters or trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers 3s. 8d., under-pressers and plain machinists 3s. 5d., warehousemen 3s. 6½d., packers 3s. 5½d.; learners 1s. 5½d. at under 16, rising to 3s. 2½d. at 21 or over; piecework basis time rates 2d. an hour above the adult general minimum time rates.†
			Women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to period of employment, for learners; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 2s. 7d. an hour, cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 2s. 5½d. at under 19, 2s. 6d. at 19 and under 20, and 2s. 6½d. at 20 or over, other workers except learners 2s. 5½d.; learners 1s. 3½d. during first 6 months, rising to 2s. 0½d. during third year; piecework basis time rates 2s. 7d., 2s. 7½d. or 2s. 8d., according to age or occupation.†
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	United Kingdom (except Rossendale Valley) (118)	First pay day in Feb.	Timeworkers	Increases§ in day wage rates of 5s. a week for men 21 and over and for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 79s. a week at 15, rising to 170s. at 21 and over; female workers 79s. at 15, rising to 128s. at 20 and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increases§ of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 117½ per cent. for male workers, and 127½ per cent. for female workers.
	do.	do.	Workpeople employed in industries ancillary to boot and shoe manufacture:—	
			Timeworkers	Increases§ in day wage rates of 5s. a week for men 21 and over and for women 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 79s. a week at 15, rising to 170s. at 21 and over; female workers 79s. at 15, rising to 128s. at 20 and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increases§ of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 117½ per cent. for male workers, and 127½ for female workers (115 and 125 per cent. respectively in stiffener section and 98 and 108 per cent. in wood heel manufacturing section).
Baking	Scotland (124)	First pay day following 9 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week for male workers, other than apprentices, 21 and over, of 4s., 6s. or 8s., according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentices and 3s., 6s. or 8s., according to age, for other male bakery workers under 21, of 8s. for female workers 21 and over, and of 3s. or 6s. for female workers under 21. Minimum rates after change include: men—journeymen bakers 192s. to 216s. a week, according to shift or commencing time of work, doughmakers and ovenmen 199s. to 223s., bread runners 196s. to 220s., storemen 21 and over 171s. 6d. to 193s., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 169s. to 190s. 6d., bakery workers and ingredient storekeeper assistants 21 and over 161s. 6d. to 183s.; women—ingredient storekeeper chargehands 138s. 6d., assistant bakers and ingredient storekeeper assistants 21 and over 131s., bakery workers 21 and over 115s. 6d.¶
Sawmilling	Manchester (140)	3 Feb.	Workpeople employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers and girls; increase of 4s. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include: wood-cutting machinists 4s. 7d. an hour, power-driven crane drivers 4s. 2½d., slingers (regularly employed as such) 4s. 1d., timber yard labourers 4s. 0½d.; female labourers 19 and over 3s. 4½d.; lorry drivers 192s. to 209s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 18 and over 195s. 6d.
Screen Printing and Display Production	England and Wales	First complete pay week in Feb.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increases† of 3s. a week (12s. to 15s.) for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers.

\* Basic time rates are subject to a cost-of-living addition under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100), and revised time rates from the date stated represent an index figure of 101. The agreement provides for adjustment of the cost-of-living addition to be made annually, according to the average of the index figures published during the preceding calendar year on the basis of one per cent. adjustment of the basic time rate for each one point increase or decrease.

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

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

§ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. These arrangements were revised in January to include payments related to movements in the index above 107 but not exceeding 114: the payment to women 20 and over for each movement between these figures is to be 5s. a week.

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

¶ These increases took effect under an agreement made by the National Joint Committee for the Scottish Baking Industry.

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Screen Printing and Display Production (continued)	Scotland	First full pay week on or after 1 Feb.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increases* of 4s. 6d. a week (10s. 6d. to 15s. 0d.) in the cost-of-living bonus for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and juniors.
Ladders, Trucks, etc., Manufacture	England and Wales	First full pay period in Feb.	Adult male craftsmen and labourers	Increase† of ½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—woodworkers, wood machinists and painters (coach), London and Liverpool districts 4s. 5d. an hour, Provincial districts 4s. 4d., labourers 3s. 11d., 3s. 10d.
Building	England and Wales (164-165)	3 Feb.	Building operatives	Increases† of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers, young women and girls; increase of 1d. a day (2d. to 3d.) in the tool allowance for banker masons while manually working or fixing dressed stone with their own tools; an allowance of 2d. a day granted to bricklayers while manually performing bricklayers' work with their own tools, and to bricklayer apprentices who are put to the expense of maintaining tools. Rates after change include: men—inner London (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 4s. 8½d. an hour, labourers 4s. 2d., outer London (within 12 to 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 4s. 8d., 4s. 1½d., grade A districts 4s. 7d., 4s. 0½d., grade A1 4s. 6½d., 4s.; women—on craft processes (after 6 months' probation) 3s. 8½d., on other than craft processes 3s. 4½d.
			Watchmen	Increase‡ of 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London and Liverpool 25s. 6d. a shift (day or night), Provincias 24s. 3d.
	Scotland (166-167)	do.	Building operatives	Increases† of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: men—craftsmen 4s. 7d. an hour, labourers 4s. 0½d.; women—on craft operations (after 6 months' probation) 4s. 0½d., on other than craft operations 3s. 6½d.
	(166)	do.	Painters	Increases of 1d. an hour (4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
	England and Wales (except London) (165)	do.	Road haulage workers	Increase‡ of 4s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers grade 1 districts 196s. to 213s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 2 districts 191s. 6d. to 208s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 199s. 6d., 194s. 6d.
	London (165)	do.	do.	Increase‡ of 4s. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers 196s. 6d. to 218s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, tractor drivers (steam and L.C.) 217s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 204s. 6d., drivers of vehicles with trailer 6d. a day more.
	Great Britain	do.	Firebrick bricklayers and labourers and masons employed by refractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increase of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers.
	Great Britain	do.	Terrazzo and mosaic workers	Increase of 1d. an hour for layers and polishers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: London and Mersey districts, layers 4s. 9½d. an hour, polishers—dry 4s. 7½d., wet and hand 4s. 6½d.; elsewhere, layers 4s. 8d., polishers—dry 4s. 6d., wet and hand 4s. 5d.
	London	do.	Tilefixers	Increase of 1d. an hour (4s. 9½d. to 4s. 10½d.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Glazing	England and Wales	do.	Glaziers and wall liners	Increase of 1d. an hour in standard rates of wages. Rates after change: London area (within 12 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 4s. 8½d. an hour; South Eastern area (from 12 to 30 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 8d.; South Eastern area (from 30 to 45 miles of Charing Cross, except Aldershot and Guildford), Manchester, Midlands, North Eastern, West of England and South Wales and Yorkshire areas, Portsmouth and Bournemouth 4s. 7d.; Poole, Christchurch, Wimborne, Romsey, Winchester and Basingstoke 4s. 6½d.; Andover, Isle of Wight, Aldershot and Guildford 4s. 6d.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain (172)	do.	Craftsmen, adult mates and apprentices	Increase of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and adult mates, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 4s. 9½d. an hour, all other districts 4s. 8½d.; adult mates—20 years and over 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1½d., 18 and under 20 3s. 11½d., 3s. 10½d.
Demolition Contracting	Great Britain (167)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increase of 1d. an hour for men and youths 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: inner London (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district 4s. 2d. an hour, outer London (within 12 to 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 1½d., grade A districts 4s. 0½d., grade A1 4s. 0½d.
Building and Civil Engineering Construction	England and Wales (223)	do.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increase of 1d. an hour for adult employees, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers; increase of 1d. a day (2d. to 3d.) in the tool allowance for banker masons while manually working or fixing dressed stone with their own tools; an allowance of 2d. a day granted to bricklayers while manually performing bricklayers' work with their own tools, and to bricklayer apprentices who are put to the expense of maintaining tools. Rates after change include: London inner zone and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 4s. 8½d. an hour, labourers 4s. 2d., London outer zone 4s. 8d., 4s. 1½d., grade A districts 4s. 7d., 4s. 0½d., grade A1 4s. 6½d., 4s.¶
	Scotland	do.	do.	Increase of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 4s. 7d. an hour, labourers 4s. 0½d.
	Northern Ireland (170)	Beginning of pay period in week commencing 3 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers employed in the building industry and similar classes of workpeople employed in civil engineering construction	Increase* of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other young workers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 4s. 5½d. to 4s. 8d. an hour, according to district, labourers 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 10d.
Civil Engineering Construction	Great Britain (168-169)	First full pay week in Feb.	Men, youths and boys (except watchmen)	Increase† of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London super grade and Liverpool grade 4s. 8½d. an hour, class 1 districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 4s. 7d.; navies and labourers—London super grade 4s. 2d., class 1 districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 4s. 0½d.
			Watchmen	Increase of 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 25s. 6d. a shift (day or night), class 1 24s. 3d.

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

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The sliding scale is now related to the new index of retail prices (January, 1956 = 100) and provides (at three-monthly intervals) fluctuations either way on the basis of ½d. an hour for every two points variation in the index. The minimum rates shown above relate to the index figure of 108.

‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. See article on page 98 of this GAZETTE.

§ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. The rates for road haulage workers vary by 2s. a week and those for watchmen by 3d. a shift in respect of every ½d. an hour change in the rate for craftsmen in grade A districts in the Building Industry. See article on page 98 of this GAZETTE.

¶ The grading of districts in England and Wales is in accordance with that for the building industry.

¶ The grading of districts is in accordance with that for the building industry.



Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—*continued*

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mastic Asphalt Manufacture	Great Britain	3 Feb.	Workpeople other than craftsmen and transport workers	Increase* of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within a radius of 15 miles of Charing Cross) 4s. 2d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 0½d.
Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain (172)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases* of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: chargehands, London area (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Merseyside 5s. 3½d. an hour, Provinces 5s. 2d., spreaders 4s. 9½d., 4s. 8d., mixermen 4s. 5d., 4s. 4d., potmen 4s. 4d., 4s. 3d., classified labourers 4s. 2½d., 4s. 1½d.
Gas Supply	Great Britain (175)	do.	Firebrick bricklayers and masons employed by the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards	Increase of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Wholesale Distribution	Scotland	9 Dec., 1957	Clerical and distributive workers employed by the Co-operative Wholesale Society	Increases in minimum rates of 5s., 6s. or 8s. a week, according to age, for male workers, and of 5s., 6s. or 7s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—clerical 64s. a week at 15 rising to 174s. 6d. at 26, distributive 64s. to 164s. 6d. at 23; female workers—clerical 59s. to 134s. at 26, distributive 59s. to 124s. at 23.
Health Services	Great Britain (229)	3 Feb.	Building craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within 12 miles circle) and Liverpool special district, craftsmen 4s. 8½d. an hour, labourers 4s. 2d., London outer zone (12-15 miles) 4s. 8d., 4s. 1½d., Grade A districts and Scotland 4s. 7d., 4s. 0½d., Grade A1 4s. 6½d., 4s.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY

Industry	District (5)	First full pay period following 31 Jan.	Male and female forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 47 to 46.
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	First full pay period following 31 Jan.	Male and female forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 47 to 46.

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

## Index of Rates of Wages

## INDEX FOR 28th FEBRUARY, 1958

(31st January, 1956 = 100)

All Industries and Services	113
Manufacturing Industries only	112

At 28th February, 1958, the wage rates index (rates at 31st January, 1956 = 100) was 113 for all workers in all industries and services and 112 for all workers in manufacturing industries only. The corresponding figures at the end of January were 112 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. 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 variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

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

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

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

## I—All Industries and Services

## All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	101	104	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
1957	106	107	108	108	111	111	111	111	111	112	112	112
1958	112	113										

## Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, March	103.8	103.1	104.2	103.7
February	105.5(-)	104.6	106.1	105.4
June	107.5(+)	107.2	108.9	107.9
September	106.0	105.7	107.2	106.0
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	107.9
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
November	111.9	111.8	113.4	111.9
December	112.0	112.1	113.7	112.1
1958, January	112.1	112.2	113.9	112.2
February	112.4	112.6	114.3	112.5(+)

Statistics of changes in actual weekly and hourly earnings (as distinct from changes in rates of wages) are collected in April and October each year. Figures relating to such earnings from April, 1947, to October, 1957, are given in an article on pages 83 to 91 of this GAZETTE. As stated in this article, the average increase in actual weekly earnings (all workers) between April, 1956, and

## II—Manufacturing Industries only

## All workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	104	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
1957	107	107	107	108	111	111	111	112	112	112	112	112
1958	112	112										

## Detailed Figures

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1956, March	104.5(+)	102.8	103.8	104.2
February	105.7	103.9	105.4	105.4
June	107.5(+)	105.5(+)	106.6	106.1
September	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	107.5(+)	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
November	112.1	111.4	112.5(+)	112.0
December	112.1	111.6	112.7	112.1
1958, January	112.3	111.8	113.0	112.2
February	112.4	112.4	113.4	112.5(-)

October, 1957, in those industries and services covered by the half-yearly enquiries was 7½ per cent., as compared with an increase of 6½ 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 8½ per cent. for earnings and 6½ per cent. for rates of wages.

## Stoppages of Work due to Industrial Disputes

## STOPPAGES OF WORK IN FEBRUARY

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in February, which came to the notice of the Department was 276. In addition, 18 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during February in these 294 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 55,100. The aggregate number of working days lost during February at the establishments concerned was about 110,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in February 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	5	215	220	29,800	57,000
Building and Contracting	—	10	10	13,400	23,000
All remaining industries and services	6	16	22	4,100	11,000
Total, February, 1958	11	231	242	47,300	91,000
Total, January, 1958	10	284	294	61,400	102,000
Total, February, 1957	28	241	269	45,400	106,000

Of the total of 110,000 days lost in February, 98,000 were lost by 52,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 42,900 were directly involved and 9,200 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in February also included 12,000 days lost by 3,000 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## Duration of Stoppages

Of 277 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during February, 133, directly involving 8,000 workers, lasted not more than one day; 67, directly involving 11,600 workers, lasted two days; 38, directly involving 8,300 workers, lasted three days; 22, directly involving 11,800 workers, lasted four to six days; and 17, directly involving 2,700 workers, lasted over six days.

## Causes of Stoppages

Of the 276 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in February, 29, directly involving 6,000 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 97, directly involving 11,600 workers, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 2,100 workers, on questions as to working hours; 30, directly involving 7,500 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 103, directly involving 9,500 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 10, directly involving

5,900 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 300 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

## STOPPAGES OF WORK IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1958 AND 1957

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 two months of 1958 and 1957:—

Industry Group	January and February, 1958			January and February, 1957		
	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	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Mining	437	54,900	100,000	347	35,400	61,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treatment of Non-Metallic Minerals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2	200	†	2	500	3,000
Metal Manufacture	11	2,100	4,000	5	900	3,000
Shipyards and Ship Repairing	17	2,100	7,000	21	4,900	22,000
Engineering	10	3,900	7,000	13	4,700	25,000
Vehicles	16	32,200	47,000	15	15,400	44,000
Other Metal Industries	3	400	1,000	6	600	4,000
Textiles	—	—	—	6	800	5,000
Leather, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing	5	2,000	4,000	3	2,300	2,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	—	—	—	2	300	1,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2	300	2,000	2	200	1,000
Paper and Printing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Manufacturing Industries	1	100	†	1	700	4,000
Building and Contracting	33	5,200	17,000	22	2,200	17,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	2	400	2,000	1	100	1,000
Transport, etc.	17	9,900	20,000	29	10,500	37,000
Distributive Trades	—	—	—	3	100	†
Other Services	3	1,700	1,000	1	100	1,000
Total	560	115,400	212,000	479	79,700	231,000

The number of days lost in January and February, 1958, through stoppages which began in that period was 212,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 114,700. In addition, 1,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 700 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

## PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY

Industry, Occupations‡ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly‡	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Rippers and other colliery workers— Stepps, Glasgow (one colliery)	1,380	—	30 Jan.	7 Feb.	Rejection of a claim for payment of full shift rate for uncompleted task	Work resumed.
VEHICLES:— Workers employed in motor vehicle body manufacture—Swindon, Wilts. (one firm)	1,310	—	4 Feb.‡	7 Feb.	To support a claim for a wage increase	Work resumed to permit further negotiations.
Storemen, labourers and other work- ers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles—Longbridge, Birmingham (one firm)	110	6,120	3 Feb.	4 Feb.	The exclusion of certain workers from a recent pay increase	Work resumed to permit further negotiations.
Workers employed in the manufac- ture of motor vehicles—Wash- wood Heath, Birmingham (one firm)	3,200	—	11 Feb.	14 Feb.	Employment on certain work of a member of another union regarded as a "breakaway" organisation	Work resumed.
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:— Workers employed on construction of a nuclear power station— Hinckley Point, Somerset (one firm)	1,000	—	21 Feb.	24 Feb.	Dismissal of a shop steward	Work resumed to permit negotiations.

\* 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.

‡ 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 began on the night shift of 3rd/4th February.

|| In addition, approximately 15,000 workers were rendered idle at other establishments of the same firm.



# Index of Retail Prices

INDEX FOR 18th FEBRUARY, 1958

ALL ITEMS (17th January, 1956 = 100) ... 108

At 18th February, 1958, the retail prices index was 108 (prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100), the same figure as at 14th January, compared with 104 at 12th February, 1957.

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

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

## DETAILED FIGURES FOR 18th FEBRUARY, 1958

(Prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100)

The following Table shows, for the 10 main groups, the indices at 18th February, on the basis of prices at 17th January, 1956 = 100, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the separate group figures into a single "all items" index.

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 18th FEBRUARY, 1958		WEIGHT
	(17th January, 1956 = 100)		
I. Food .. .. .	103.9	..	350
II. Alcoholic drink .. .. .	105.8	..	71
III. Tobacco .. .. .	107.8	..	80
IV. Housing .. .. .	118.1	..	87
V. Fuel and light .. .. .	115.5	..	55
VI. Durable household goods .. .. .	101.4	..	66
VII. Clothing and footwear .. .. .	103.3	..	106
VIII. Transport and vehicles .. .. .	112.8	..	68
IX. Miscellaneous goods .. .. .	112.4	..	59
X. Services .. .. .	113.2	..	58
All items .. .. .	107.6	..	1,000

The "all items" index figure at 18th February was therefore 107.6, taken as 108.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE INDEX DURING THE MONTH

### Food

A substantial reduction in the average price of eggs and smaller reductions in the average prices of fish, butter and tomatoes were partly offset by increases in the average prices of potatoes and apples. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices fell by nearly 1½ per cent., and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 104, compared with 105 for the previous month.

### Housing

There was a rise in the average level of rents of privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished. As a result, the average level of housing costs rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 118.

### Transport and Vehicles

A reduction in the prices of petrol was offset by increases in the prices of second-hand cars, and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 113.

### Other Groups

In the seven remaining groups, covering alcoholic drink, tobacco, fuel and light, durable household goods, clothing and footwear, miscellaneous goods, and services, there was little change in the general level of prices. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 106, 108, 115, 101, 103, 112 and 113, respectively.

## ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY, 1956, TO FEBRUARY, 1958

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.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	106	106	107	108	108
1958	108	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX

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

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

Copies of the booklet may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 125 of this GAZETTE.

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise(+) or Fall(-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
<b>European Countries</b>				
Belgium	1953 = 100 Dec., 1957	109	+ 1	+ 4
All Items* .. .. .		109	Nil	+ 3
Food .. .. .				
France (Paris)	July, 1956-June, 1957 = 100 Jan., 1958	114.9	+ 3.8	+14.1
All Items .. .. .		115.4	+ 3.3	+13.5
Food .. .. .				
Germany (Federal Republic)	1950 = 100 Jan., 1958	119	+ 1	+ 5
All Items .. .. .		127	+ 2	+ 7
Food .. .. .				
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100 Dec., 1957	65.44	+ 0.37	+ 2.33
All Items .. .. .		76.01	+ 0.56	+ 2.07
Food .. .. .				
Netherlands	1951 = 100 Jan., 1958	123	Nil	+ 8
All Items .. .. .		123	+ 1	+ 7
Food .. .. .				
Norway	1949 = 100 Nov., 1957	153	Nil	+ 4
All Items .. .. .		167	+ 1	+ 1
Food .. .. .				
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948-June, 1949 = 100 Dec., 1957	107.4	- 1.4	+ 1.5
All Items .. .. .		107.9	- 3.1	+ 0.1
Food .. .. .				
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100 Nov., 1957	752.6	+ 11.9	+ 92.5
All Items .. .. .		982.1	+ 17.2	+126.2
Food .. .. .				
Sweden	1949 = 100 Dec., 1957	148	+ 1	+ 6
All Items .. .. .		159	Nil	+ 5
Food .. .. .				
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Canada	1949 = 100 Jan., 1958	123.4	+ 0.3	+ 3.1
All Items .. .. .		119.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.3
Food .. .. .				
Ceylon (Colombo)	1952 = 100 Dec., 1957	105.6	+ 0.4	+ 5.3
All Items .. .. .		108.42	+ 0.82	+ 5.50
Food .. .. .				
India*	1949 = 100 Dec., 1957†	114	+ 1	+ 5
All Items .. .. .		114	- 2	+ 4
Food .. .. .				
New Zealand	1955 = 1,000 Dec., 1957	1,068	+ 5§	+19
All Items .. .. .		1,069	+ 3§	- 9
Food .. .. .				
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100 Oct., 1957	216.7	+ 0.1	+ 9.8
All Items .. .. .		254.0	Nil	+13.9
Food .. .. .				
United States	1947-49 = 100 Dec., 1957	121.6	Nil	+ 3.6
All Items .. .. .		116.1	+ 0.1	+ 3.2
Food .. .. .				

\* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, services, and household, etc., items). The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas.

† Figures for the two latest months are provisional.

‡ The figure for December, 1957 is provisional; the revised figure for November, 1957, is 116.

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

# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

### Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During February the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued eleven awards, Nos. 1059 to 1069.\* Three of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 1061 (11th February).—Parties:** Members of the National Federated Electrical Association and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. **Matter in dispute:** The rates of wages to be paid to operatives who work beyond the standard working hours, but who have absented themselves from work for part of the working day. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that payment at the appropriate overtime rate shall only be made after the completion of the full number of hours constituting a normal working day.

**Award No. 1067 (24th February).—Parties:** Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Committee for the Carpet Industry and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the National Joint Committee for the Carpet Industry in their employment. **Claim:** For an increase in holiday credits to 6½ per cent. of gross earnings in order to provide for a minimum of 16 days' holiday a year. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that holidays shall consist of a minimum of 16 working days including customary local and statutory holidays, but excluding Saturdays, and that 6½ per cent. of the individual's gross earnings (including Cost of Living bonus) over the year shall be paid. The award, as regards holidays, shall come into operation as from the beginning of the 1958 holiday year, and holiday credits at the increased rate of 6½ per cent. shall begin to accumulate as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

**Award No. 1069 (28th February).—Parties:** Members of the National Federated Electrical Association and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. **Claim:** For the rates of pay of fully qualified journeymen as determined by the National Joint Industrial Council to be considered as minimum rates instead of standard rates as at present. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During February the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued four awards, none of which related to a substantial part of an industry.

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

### Industrial Court Awards

During February no awards were issued by the Industrial Court.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

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

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During February the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 338 to 340\*, which are summarised below.

**Award No. 338 (4th February).—Parties:** The Post Office Engineering Union and the Post Office. **Claim:** For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect for Technical Officer, Technician IIA and Labourer; Mechanic-in-Charge IA, Mechanic-in-Charge I, II and III, Mechanic A and Garage Assistant; Storekeeper, Assistant Storekeeper, Packer and Porter (M); Telephone Mechanic and Assistant Telephone Mechanic (F) in the Post Office. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded:—(a) that the London scales of pay for the grades of Technical Officer, Technician IIA and Labourer; Mechanic-in-Charge IA, Mechanic-in-Charge I, II and III, Mechanic A and Garage Assistant; Storekeeper, Assistant Storekeeper,

Packer and Porter (M); Telephone Mechanic and Assistant Telephone Mechanic (F) in the Post Office shall be as follows:—**Engineering Grades:** Technical Officer £525 to £545 to £565 to £590 to £610 to £635 to £655 to £680 to £700, Technician IIA 189s. a week on entry, 199s. after 1 year's adult service, then 209s. by 10s. to 219s., Labourer 167s. 6d. a week. **Supplies Grades:** Storekeeper 205s. a week by 10s. to 225s., Assistant Storekeeper 185s. a week by 8s. 6d. to 202s., Packer and Porter (M) 175s. 6d. a week by 7s. to 182s. 6d. **Motor Transport Grades:** Mechanic-in-Charge IA £900 by £25 to £925, Mechanic-in-Charge I £790 by £25 to £815, Mechanic-in-Charge II £725, Mechanic-in-Charge III £645, Mechanic A 192s. a week on entry, 202s. after 1 year's adult service, then 212s., Garage Assistant 177s. 6d. a week. **Factories Grades (weekly rates)** as follows:

	Basic		Bonus		Total Time Rate
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Telephone Mechanic .. .. .	67	0	116	0	183
	70	8	116	0	186
	74	4	116	0	190
	78	0	116	0	194
	81	8	116	0	197
	85	4	120	0	205
	90	10	120	0	210
Assistant Telephone Mechanic (F) .. .. .	49	2	89	6	138
	51	0	89	6	140
	52	10	89	6	142

(b) that the above scales shall be operative from 1st July, 1956; (c) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post; (d) that the above scale for Technical Officer is an interim scale pending completion of the investigation of the pay of the grade by the Civil Service Pay Research Unit; (e) that on 1st January, 1958, the above London rates will be paid to all staff employed within a 16-mile radius of Charing Cross.

With regard to provincial differentiation the Tribunal accepted the Post Office view that the grades concerned should be brought into line with the rest of the non-industrial Civil Service by 1st January, 1962. They awarded that as from 1st July, 1956, deductions from the London pay for staff in the provinces shall be as follows:—

(1) Weekly paid staff, deductions from London pay: £5, deduction 4s. 6d.; £5 0s. 1d. to £6 10s., deduction 5s. 6d.; £6 10s. 1d. to £8, deduction 6s. 6d.; £8 0s. 1d. to £9 10s., deduction 8s.; £9 10s. 1d. to £11 10s., deduction 9s. 6d.; £11 10s. 1d. to £14 10s., deduction 11s.; £14 10s. 1d. to £18 10s., deduction 12s.; £18 10s. 1d. and over, deduction 13s.

(2) Salaried staff, deductions from London pay (annual): £391 to £500, deduction £19 10s.; £501 to £505, deduction £20; £506 to £510, deduction £21; £511 to £515, deduction £21 10s.; £516 to £520, deduction £22 10s.; £521 to £525, deduction £23; £526 to £530, deduction £24; £531 to £535, deduction £24; £536 to £540, deduction £25; £541 to £545, deduction £25; £546 to £750, deduction £26; £751 to £755, deduction £26 10s.; £756 to £760, deduction £27 10s.; £761 to £765, deduction £28; £766 to £770, deduction £29; £771 to £775, deduction £29 10s.; £776 to £780, deduction £30 10s.; £781 to £785, deduction £30 10s.; £786 to £790, deduction £31 10s.; £791 to £795, deduction £31 10s.; £796 to £1,000, deduction £32 10s. Detailed arrangements for giving the staff concerned the benefits of the National Agreement on provincial differentiation which came into operation on 1st January, 1958, shall be a matter of negotiation and agreement between the parties. In the event of the parties failing to reach agreement on this matter within three months from the date of the award, either party shall be at liberty to report such failure to the Tribunal and the Tribunal will, after hearing the parties, determine the matter in dispute.

The Tribunal accepted the Post Office view that 8.5 per cent. (7.5 per cent. for women) should be deducted from the pay of an analogue in a firm which has no superannuation scheme in accordance with the Government Actuary's assessment of the value of the Civil Service pensions scheme to a new entrant to the grades concerned. The Tribunal noted from the Union's statement that in this particular case the medians would not be materially affected if a deduction of 5 per cent. were made as claimed by the Union.

**Award No. 339 (11th February).—Parties:** The Society of Technical Civil Servants and the Admiralty. **Claim:** For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for certain locally-entered staffs employed by the Admiralty in Malta. **Award:** The Tribunal noted that the parties had agreed that a Commission should examine the pay of Malta Government and Service Department staff and that any recommendations made by that Commission would operate from a date not earlier than 1st July, 1958. The Tribunal were not satisfied on the evidence before them that the review of duties and responsibilities of each of the local grades carried out by local

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 125.



representatives of the Service Departments took into consideration the question of disparity of hours worked by the different local grades. The Tribunal accordingly made an award to cover only the period from 1st May, 1954, until such time as the recommendations of the Commission are introduced. Such an award shall not prejudice any such recommendations whether such recommendations shall increase or decrease the scales now awarded or alter the conditioned hours. The Tribunal awarded that the annual salary scales (exclusive of £52 per annum local cost-of-living bonus) to the undermentioned locally-entered staffs employed by the Admiralty in Malta shall be, as from 1st May, 1954, until the date mentioned above, as follows:—(a) Leading Draughtsman £514 by £20 to £600, Foreman of Works £521 by £20 to £621 by £25 to £650, Quantity Surveying and Lands Assistant Grade I £430 by £20 to £555, Foreman of Storehouses £510 by £20 to £585, Inspector of Storehousemen £405 by £20 to £505; (b) that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

**Award No. 340 (17th February).**—Parties: The Association of Government Supervisors and Radio Officers and the Ministry of Supply. **Claim:** For interpretation of Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal Award No. 329 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1957, page 354). **Award:** The Tribunal found and so awarded that the minimum of the scale of pay for the Ministry of Supply Non-Technical and Stores Class, Grade II, shall apply to age 30 and upwards. Those Grade II officers in post on 1st April, 1956, and at the minimum of the scale shall be assimilated to the minimum of the scale awarded by the Tribunal in Award No. 329. Those Grade II officers in post and who were at other points of the scale shall be assimilated accordingly.

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### Notices of Proposals

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

**Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal R.M.(65), dated 4th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal H.B.(50), dated 11th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal M.(85), dated 25th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal W.M.(59), dated 25th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal R.U.(47), dated 28th February, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

**Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal O.(59), dated 28th February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for home workers.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

During February no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposals

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

**Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.150), dated 14th February, setting out inclusive general minimum piece rates, that is, basic piece rates plus the 140 per cent. addition to which they are subject by virtue of Notice N.I.H.H.G. (N.149), dated 9th December, 1957.

**Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.228), dated 21st February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Belfast and in districts situate within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom.

**Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.229), dated 21st February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in the County of the City of Londonderry.

**Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.230), dated 21st February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers employed in areas other than the County of the City of Belfast and districts situate

within a radius of 15 statute miles therefrom and the County of the City of Londonderry.

**Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.78), dated 21st February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

**Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.T.R.W. (N.47), dated 28th February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

## Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and appointed by the Crown (see Section 43 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and Section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946). His decisions,\* which are final, are binding on Insurance Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means of maintaining consistency of decisions.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if the decision of the Tribunal was not unanimous.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. No appeal may be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the Commissioner.

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

### Decision No. R(U) 32/57 (14th October)

A binman, employed by a local authority, was dismissed along with several others because a work target set by the employer had not been attained. The remainder stopped work in sympathy. The work target had been a matter of controversy for some time, but the claimant's association contended that the dispute to which the stoppage was due arose only on the dismissal and could not have caused it. Held that the stoppage was due to a dispute which had been smouldering and not to a new dispute arising for the first time after the men's dismissal.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 20th February, 1957, to 4th March, 1957, and from 8th March, 1957, to 22nd March, 1957 (all dates included) the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit in terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"Section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, provides that (subject to an exception which is not material in the present case) a person who has lost employment in an employed contributor's employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment shall be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continues. There is a proviso to the sub-section, to which reference will be made later.

"The claimant was employed in the cleansing department of a local authority as a binman. He was a member of one of three 'teams' of six binmen who went round with a motor vehicle emptying bins. For some months prior to February, 1957, there had been a number of disputes between the superintendent of cleansing and the binmen or their unions on matters relating to their conditions of work. Just before February, 1957, there was a dispute about the allocation of work. On 1st February, 1957, the superintendent of cleansing dealt with that matter by allocating districts to each 'team' in such a way that each 'team' was expected to deal with approximately 900 bins in a day. The men and their unions took the view that the teams' duties should not be on a 'task' basis, and that in any event the target set by the superintendent was one which the teams could not reasonably be expected to attain. During the period from 1st to 18th February, 1957, none of the teams in fact reached this target figure. On 19th February, 1957, it was intimated to the members of the teams that if they did not reach the target they would be dismissed. None of the teams reached the target. The members of one team were reprimanded; but the members of the remaining two teams were dismissed as from the close of work on 19th February, 1957. The claimant was one of those dismissed. On the following day, all other members of the cleansing department withdrew their labour in sympathy with the 12 men dismissed. There was a temporary resumption of work from 5th to 7th March, 1957. On 7th March, 1957, the cleansing committee

\* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 125.

considered the position of the 12 binmen (who had been described as 'suspended') and decided that the services of nine of them 'be terminated with effect from 19th February, 1957, . . . the remaining three men who had either been temporarily employed in the crews affected or recently employed therein to be reinstated in their employment'. On 8th March, 1957, the sympathetic strike was resumed. On 21st March, 1957, after a mediator had been called in, the local authority agreed to reinstate the nine employees who had been dismissed, on the understanding *inter alia* that 'a scheme showing the allocation of the duties to be undertaken by various sections of employees' should be submitted and agreed. On 23rd March, 1957, there was a general resumption of work.

"It is plain that there was a stoppage of work at the claimant's place of employment throughout the period stated at the head of this decision; this is so whether one regards the stoppage as being constituted by the discharge of the employees in question, or as being constituted by the 'sympathetic strike'. This stoppage was due to a trade dispute. The contention of the claimant's association is that the dispute to which the stoppage was due was a dispute which arose on the dismissal of the employees in question, and which related to that dismissal. It was argued that, as the stoppage due to that dispute did not start until after the men had been dismissed, it could not be said that the dismissed men (of whom the claimant was one) had lost employment by reason of that stoppage.

"On the other hand it was submitted that the dismissal of the men was merely an incident in the course of a continuing trade dispute as to what was a reasonable amount of work to be required of the men in question. In confirmation of this it is observed that the specific question of a 'target' of 900 bins had been raised on 1st February, 1957, and had been a matter of controversy thereafter until 19th February, 1957, and that even after the general resumption of work the reasonableness or otherwise of such a target had not been settled. In addition to Decision R(U) 27/56 referred to by the tribunal, the insurance officer drew my attention to, and founded upon, Decision C.S.U. 60/49 (not reported) and U.D. 7991—both of which, I agree, are in point. Having considered the whole circumstances of the case, fully and ably put before me on both sides, I agree that the stoppage of work which occurred was due to a trade dispute which had been smouldering before the stoppage; and was not due to a new dispute arising for the first time after the men's dismissal. In these circumstances I agree with the tribunal that disqualification must follow, in terms of the Statute, as stated at the head of this decision. The appeal of the claimant's association is not allowed."

### Decision No. R(U) 24/57 (18th October)

A lorry driver, employed by a firm of ship-repairers, was given notice owing to a shortage of work resulting from a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute in the shipyards. The transport section was organized as a separate branch of work and occasionally did haulage work for other firms in the area. Held that the transport section was a separate place of employment from the ship-repairing premises and there was no trade dispute in the transport section.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from and including 18th March, 1957, by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment.

"The claimant was employed as a lorry driver by a firm of ship-repairers. He was a member of the Transport and General Workers' Union. Members of unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions withdrew their labour at noon on 16th March, 1957, and a stoppage of work at the premises of the claimant's employers resulted therefrom. Members of the commercial services section of the claimant's union, however, did not withdraw their labour and some of the lorry drivers employed by the claimant's employers enjoyed continuity of employment throughout the strike.

"The claimant's employment, however, was terminated on 22nd March, 1957, by his employers giving him a week's notice to expire on that date owing to shortage of work.

"The claimant did not participate in the dispute nor was he directly interested in it, but it was submitted to the local tribunal by the local insurance officer that his union was financing the dispute and that, therefore, as a contributor to the fund from which strike pay was paid by his union he was financing the dispute.

"Further inquiry has now been made of the claimant's employers and the insurance officer now concerned with this case has pointed out that the transport section, in which the claimant was employed, was organized as a separate department for administrative purposes. Besides the normal work of carrying materials for the firm's own purposes, a class 'C' licence was held by his employers and haulage work was done occasionally by the transport section for shipowners in the area.

"No drivers in the transport section withdrew their labour during the strike, but some, including the claimant, were dismissed when work was no longer available for them. Their wages were not affected by the dispute in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry.

"On those facts, I agree with the insurance officer now concerned with this case that transport work is a separate branch of work from ship-repairing and is commonly carried on as a separate business in separate premises or at separate places from ship-repairing, and, accordingly, the transport section of the claimant's employers was the claimant's place of employment and must be treated as a distinct place of employment from the ship-repairing premises of the claimant's employers, having regard to the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946, section 13(6)(a).

"There was no trade dispute in the transport section, and, accordingly, no question of disqualification under section 13 of that Act arose. (continued on next page.)

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"I have referred to 18th March, 1957, at the head of this decision since that is the date from which the local insurance officer imposed disqualification, though presumably 25th March, 1957, was meant. "I allow the claimant's appeal."

Decision No. R(U) 31/57 (29th October)

A boilermaker, employed at a shipyard, was discharged within 12 days before a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute began there. Held that the disqualification began on the first day of the stoppage. In the case of an intermittent worker discharged within 12 days of a stoppage it is presumed (unless the contrary is proved) that, if there had been no stoppage, he would have been employed again after the date on which the stoppage began.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 18th March, 1957, to 8th April, 1957, both dates included, the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit.

"The claimant had been employed as a boilermaker at the port of F. by Messrs. S. C. and Company since 1954. On 12th March, 1957, he was discharged and made a claim for unemployment benefit. On 18th March, 1957, a stoppage of work began at the port of F. pursuant to a decision by the executives of the unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions on 7th March, 1957, that there should be a general stoppage of work in the shipbuilding and engineering industry by reason of a trade dispute between the employers and the workers in that industry. On 20th March, 1957, the question whether the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from and including 12th March, 1957, so long as the stoppage of work continued was referred to the local tribunal. On 25th March, 1957, the local tribunal disallowed the claim. They recorded as their decision 'benefit not payable' by which they doubtless meant that the claimant was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from and including 12th March, 1957, so long as the stoppage of work continued. On 9th April, 1957, the claimant resumed employment with Messrs. S. C. and Company.

"It follows from Decision R(U) 20/57 that since the claimant was discharged within 12 days of the beginning of the stoppage of work the 'Umpire's 12 days' rule' applies to his case and he must be presumed to have lost employment by reason of the stoppage of work unless he can advance satisfactory evidence to rebut this presumption.

"An appeal relating to a claim by another employee of Messrs. S. C. and Company at the port of F. who was discharged on 4th March, 1957, forms the subject of Decision R(U) 21/57. It was held in that decision that but for the fact that the claimant, unlike six (or possibly all) of the other eight employees concerned who were discharged on the same day as the claimant, was never re-engaged by the employers and was unemployed until 6th May (when he obtained employment in a different industry) he would have failed to discharge the burden which rested upon him of proving that he had not lost employment by reason of the stoppage of work and would have been disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 18th March, 1957. As the employment of the claimant to whom Decision R(U) 21/57 relates ceased on 4th March, 1957, it follows *a fortiori* that the present claimant, whose employment did not cease until 11th March, 1957, and in whose case there is no evidence to rebut the presumption created by the 12 days' rule, must be held to have lost employment by reason of the stoppage of work and to have been disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continued.

"Disqualification was imposed by the local insurance officer from 12th March, 1957, but in my opinion there was no justification for imposing disqualification in this case for any period before 18th March, 1957, when the stoppage of work began. The basis of the '12 days' rule' is that in the case of an intermittent worker who is discharged within 12 days of a stoppage of work it is presumed (in the absence of evidence to the contrary\*) that if there had been no stoppage he would have been employed again after the date on which the stoppage began and has therefore lost the employment which he would have had after that date. It follows that such a worker cannot be said to have lost employment for any period before the date on which the stoppage began.

"The period of disqualification must therefore be from 18th March, 1957, to 8th April, 1957, both dates included. To this extent only the claimant's appeal is allowed."

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instrument,† relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, has been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, 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 Probation Rules, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 197)*, made on 6th February by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Criminal Justice Act, 1948, and the Police, Fire and Probation Officers Remuneration Act, 1956. These Rules, which took effect from 1st January, 1957, amend the Probation Rules, 1949. They provide for increased scales of salary for senior probation officers and for increased salaries for temporary probation officers.

*The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1957 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1957 No. 270*

\*Note by Commissioner: "I should have said 'unless the contrary is proved'."  
† See footnote \* in second column on next page.

price 8d. (10d.), made on 31st December by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations came into operation on 6th January and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 12).

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Careers.**—(1) *Careers for Men and Women Series*. No. 43. *Veterinary Science*. Revised February, 1958. Price 6d. (8d.). (2) *Choice of Careers, New Series*. (i) No. 77. *Engineering Work for Girls*. January, 1958. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.). (ii) No. 83. *Journalism and Press Photography*. January, 1958. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

**Census of Production for 1954.**—Reports: (i) *Volume 3, Industry C, Iron Foundries*. (ii) *Volume 3, Industry K, Aircraft Manufacture and Repair*. (iii) *Volume 5, Industry B, Cutlery*. (iv) *Volume 5, Industry C, Chain, Nail, Screw and Miscellaneous Forgings*. (v) *Volume 9, Industry G, Miscellaneous Preserved Foods*. (vi) *Volume 9, Industry L, Soft Drinks, British Wines and Cider*. (vii) *Volume 10, Industry E, Wooden Containers and Baskets*. (viii) *Volume 11, Industry A, Rubber*. (ix) *Volume 11, Industry I, Plastic Goods and Fancy Articles*. Price 1s. 9d. each (1s. 11d.). (x) *Volume 8, Industry G, Ice Cream*. (xi) *Volume 9, Industry I, Wholesale Bottling*. (xii) *Volume 11, Industry G, Cinematograph Film Production*. Price 1s. 6d. each (1s. 8d.). (xiii) *Volume 3, Industry M, Railway Carriages, Wagons and Trams*. (xiv) *Volume 6, Industry G, Linen and Soft Hemp*. Price 2s. each (2s. 2d.). Board of Trade.

**Civil Service Pay Research Unit.**—*First Annual Report, 1957*. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).—See page 99.

**Defence.**—(i) *Report on Defence, Britain's Contribution to Peace and Security*. Cmnd. 363. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.). (ii) *Defence Statistics 1958/59*. Cmnd. 364. Price 9d. (11d.). (iii) *Service Pay and Allowances*. Cmnd. 365. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). Ministry of Defence.—See page 93.

**Disabled Persons.**—*Disabled Persons in Government Employment. Statement showing the Numbers of Registered Disabled Persons in Government Employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1957, compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury*. Cmnd. 370. H.M. Treasury. Price 3d. (5d.).—See page 99.

**Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.**—*Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air. Booklet No. 4. Benzene Vapour*.

\* See footnote \* in next column.

Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).—See page 100.

**Prices, Productivity and Incomes.**—*Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes. First Report*. Price 2s. (2s. 4d.).—See page 92.

**Training of Young Workers.**—*Training for Skill. Recruitment and Training of Young Workers in Industry. Report by a Sub-Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council*. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).—See page 95.

\* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown below or through any bookseller.

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Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Bushey Heath 3211.)

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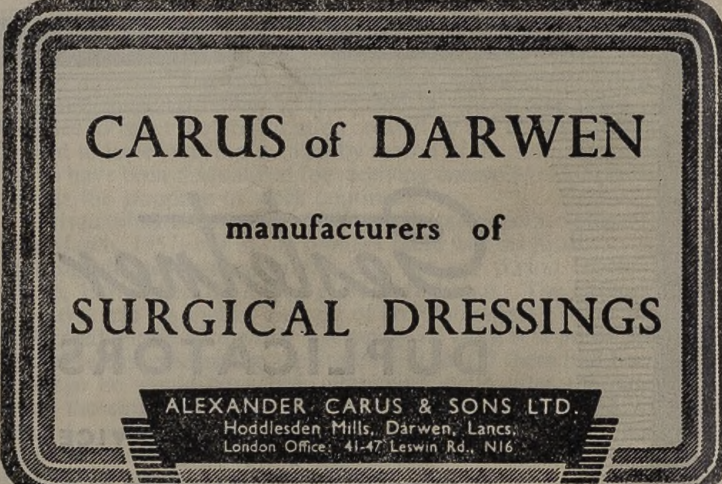
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