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Cost of Living Advisory Committee REPORT ON REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

THE Minister of Labour announced on 19th March that he had accepted the recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in their unanimous Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices*. The principal recommendation is that, beginning in 1962, the weighting pattern of the Index of Retail Prices should be revised annually in January on the basis of information obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey† for the three years ended in the previous June. Such an index the Committee points out would provide an accurate measurement of changes in the prices of the goods and services which consumers are currently purchasing, and would always be as up to date as it is practicable to make it. Other major recommendations are (a) that a new index series should be started in January 1962 with prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100, but that throughout 1962 the official index figure as published, should continue to be based, as at present, on 17th January 1956 taken as 100 in order to give parties to sliding-scale agreements time to make necessary revisions to their agreements; (b) that, beginning with the index for 15th January 1963, the official Index of Retail Prices should be published rounded to the nearest first place of decimals; and (c) that the new reference base should be used for not less than ten years, unless substantial changes in the pattern of expenditure or in the method of construction of the Index make a shorter period desirable.

The Cost of Living Advisory Committee, which is appointed by the Minister of Labour, comprises representatives of the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress, the Nationalised Industries, the Co-operative Movement, the Retail Distributive Trades Conference and the National Federation of Women's Institutes, together with independent persons and representatives of Government Departments.

The current Index is based on expenditure patterns derived from the Household Expenditure Enquiry held in 1953. Following the introduction of this index in 1956, a continuous enquiry—known as the Family Expenditure Survey—was started in January 1957. The Committee consider that the degree of reliability of the results of this Survey is high for

the primary purposes which it was designed to serve, although it is satisfied that, as in 1953, there is under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out, chocolate, sweets and ice cream. Allowance has been made for this in the notional weights given in the Report.

The Report refers to two ways in which the Survey could be used to ensure that the weighting pattern of the index is kept up-to-date. The first, which is the use of the Survey to indicate when a large-scale enquiry similar to that held in 1953 is desirable and then the carrying out of such an enquiry, is rejected on the grounds of expense, delay, and the possibility that the year selected for the large-scale enquiry would in retrospect be found to have been abnormal in some respect affecting expenditure patterns. The alternative, which the Committee recommends, is the use of the Survey itself to re-weight the index. Since the Survey is on a smaller scale than the 1953 Enquiry, it is considered that the results for a period of three years, covering about 9,000 households, should be used. The use of a 3-year average would have the advantage, not obtainable with a single-year enquiry, however large, of reducing the impact of fluctuations from year to year in purchases, particularly of durable goods.

The Committee points out that with a continuous enquiry, results of which are available quarterly, it is possible to re-weight the index more frequently than has been practicable in the past using larger-scale enquiries at fairly long intervals. In the absence of any satisfactory way of deciding on statistical grounds just when the index should be re-weighted, and since an index of retail prices is open to criticism if it is based on an expenditure pattern which is not as up-to-date as possible, the Committee recommends that the weighting basis should be revised annually, provided a single (linked) index series is published over a reasonably long period.

The adoption of a linked index with weights changed every year, says the Committee, raises the question of the reference base, i.e., the date to be taken as 100. It is pointed out that changes in the pattern of expenditure since 1953 necessitate some appreciable variations in the list of items priced for index purposes and that the continued publication for more than a short period of a series of group indices using the existing reference base of January 1956 = 100 could not be justified on statistical grounds. The adoption of a new reference base is the normal practice when a revised index number is introduced to follow one in which the weights have been maintained unchanged over an appreciable period.

* Cost of Living Advisory Committee: Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices. Cmnd. 1657. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage).

† See the issues of this GAZETTE for October 1961 (pages 409-410) and December 1961 (pages 485-490).

Moreover, the proposals for a linked index with weights changed each year constitute a major change in the technical methods of constructing the Index of Retail Prices, which might well by itself justify a change of reference base. A further point is that to continue with the 1956 base might give the impression that the index has not in fact been brought up-to-date in spite of the re-weighting. On the other hand, the Committee recognised that the introduction of a new reference base will necessitate the revision of sliding-scale agreements based on the index. The Committee therefore recommends that as a transitional measure the official all-items index figure should continue on the existing base of January 1956 = 100 throughout 1962 and that thereafter the official index figure should be expressed with January 1962 equal to 100.

The Committee thinks that it is desirable that organisations which use the index should have some indication as to the period for which the new reference base will be used, and recommends a minimum period of ten years, unless substantial changes in the method of construction of the index or in the pattern of expenditure make a shorter period desirable.

The official Retail Prices Index figure (and its predecessor the Cost of Living Index figure) has always been rounded to the nearest whole number, although the index to one place of decimals has also been published in the Ministry of Labour Gazette since June 1947. As a result, relatively large movements, when measured to one place of decimals, have on some occasions not resulted in a change in the official index figure, while on other occasions marginal changes in the index correct to one place of decimals have resulted in a change in the index rounded to the nearest whole number. The Committee therefore recommends that with the adoption in January 1963 of the new reference base for the official index, the official index figure should then be rounded to the nearest first place of decimals.

Further changes recommended are that sub-group indices should be published monthly instead of quarterly as at present; that new potatoes should be included in the index in May and June; and that the indicator for owner-occupiers' housing costs should be the rent index rather than the housing index as a whole.

The Committee also recommends that prices for meals bought and consumed outside the home should be collected experimentally with a view to their inclusion among the price indicators, and that the problem of owner-occupiers' housing costs should be the subject of further study.

There are two appendices to the Report, the first of which compares notional weights derived from the expenditure of "Index" households* in 1957-59 and 1958-60, repriced at January 1961 prices, with notional weights derived from 1953 expenditure also at January 1961 prices. The second appendix lists the sections and the items to be included in each of the sections in the revised Index.

As group and section weights are to be revised each year, these weights are not given in the Report, but will be published each year in this GAZETTE. The weights which will be used from February 1962 until January 1963 are derived from the Family Expenditure Survey results for the three years July 1958 to June 1961 repriced at January 1962 prices, and are as follows:

FOOD	
Bread	21
Flour	2
Other cereals	5
Biscuits	8
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc.	11
Beef	19
Mutton and lamb	12
Pork	5
Bacon	11
Ham (cooked)	4
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other meat products, offal and poultry	23
Fish, fresh, dried, canned	11
Butter	11
Margarine	4
Lard, other cooking fat	3
Cheese	5
Eggs	12
Milk, fresh	27
Milk, canned, dried, etc.	2
Tea	11
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	3
Soft drinks	6
Sugar	8
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	3
Potatoes	13
Tomatoes	4
Other fresh vegetables and canned, dried, etc. vegetables	15
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc.	22
Sweets and chocolates	20
Ice cream	4
Other foods	9
Food for animals	5
Total, Food	319

* Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of £20 a week or more in 1953, £25 a week or more in 1957 and 1958, and £30 a week or more in 1959, 1960 and 1961, and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from National Insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or National Assistance paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

ALCOHOLIC DRINK	
Beer, etc.	40
Spirits, wines, etc.	24
Total, Alcoholic drink	64
TOBACCO	
Cigarettes	70
Tobacco	9
Total, Tobacco	79
HOUSING	
Rent, including owner-occupiers' rental equivalent	55
Rates and water charges	29
Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc.	7
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc.	11
Total, Housing	102
FUEL AND LIGHT	
Coal	26
Coke	2
Gas	12
Electricity	18
Oil and other fuel and light	4
Total, Fuel and light	62
DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	
Furniture	14
Radio, television, etc.	9
Other household appliances	18
Floor coverings	7
Soft furnishings	8
Chinaware, glassware, etc.	2
Hardware, ironmongery, etc.	6
Total, Durable household goods	64
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	
Men's outer clothing	16
Men's underclothing	6
Women's outer clothing	21
Women's underclothing	5
Children's outer clothing	10
Children's underclothing	2
Hose	7
Gloves, haberdashery, millinery, etc.	9
Clothing materials	2
Men's footwear	7
Women's footwear	8
Children's footwear	5
Total, Clothing and footwear	98
TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	
Purchase of motor vehicles	21
Maintenance of motor vehicles	9
Petrol and oil	17
Motor licences	4
Motor insurance	5
Cycles and other vehicles	3
Rail transport	8
Bus, etc. transport	25
Total, Transport and vehicles	92
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	
Books	2
Newspapers and periodicals	14
Writing paper and other stationers' goods	4
Medicines and surgical, etc. goods	7
Toilet requisites	9
Soap and other detergents	8
Soda, polishes, etc.	4
Other household goods	2
Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc.	8
Photographic and optical goods	3
Toys	3
Total, Miscellaneous goods	64
SERVICES	
Postage, etc.	3
Telephone, telegrams, etc.	3
Television and radio licences, and set rentals	8
Other entertainment	14
Domestic help	5
Hairdressing	8
Boot and shoe repairing	5
Laundering	3
Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services	7
Total, Services	56
TOTAL, ALL ITEMS	1,000

STATEMENT ON DEFENCE 1962 THE FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY

Housing Expenditure, 1960

Some information about the housing costs in 1960 of "Index" households* renting unfurnished accommodation, and "Index" households occupying their own dwellings was given in the December 1961 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 486-7). Further information about housing expenditure is given below:—

"Index" households renting unfurnished accommodation

	Unfurnished	Other	All such
	Council dwellings	unfurnished accom- modation	accom- modation
Number of households	858	908	1766
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.

Average weekly payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	29 4½	24 7½	26 11
Average weekly expenditure, by these households, on repairs, maintenance and decorations	3 2½	2 7	2 10½

"Index" households living in their own dwellings

	Dwellings in	Dwellings	All such
	process of fully owned purchase	fully owned by occupier	accom- modation
Number of households	636	492	1128
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.

Average weekly payment, by these households, for rates, water, ground rent, etc. and insurance of structure, together with the weekly equivalent of the net rateable value of these dwellings less receipts (if any) from sub-letting	20 4½	20 0	20 2½
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Average net rateable value of these dwellings (weekly equivalent) included in the averages shown in the preceding item	10 1	10 2	10 1
--	------	------	------

Average weekly expenditure by households living in their own dwellings on repairs, maintenance and decorations	10 7	13 6	11 10½
--	------	------	--------

Average mortgage payments (weekly equivalent) being made by the 623 households making such payments	32 11	—	—
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* For definition of "Index" households see "Notes on Expenditure Tables" on page 485 of the December 1961 issue of this GAZETTE.

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 107 to 125.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during January by 33,000 (— 10,000 males and — 23,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 23,890,000. The main changes were decreases of 37,000 in distributive trades, 13,000 in construction and 10,000 in agriculture and fishing. The total working population, including H.M. Forces and the unemployed, is estimated to have decreased by 11,000 from 24,769,000 to 24,758,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain fell from 420,418 to 413,364 between 15th January and 12th February 1962, and the number registered as temporarily stopped fell from 40,618 to 40,433. In the two classes combined there was a fall of 10,653 among males and a rise of 3,414 among females.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

At 28th February 1962, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (on the basis of 31st January 1956=100) were 127.2, 95.2 and 133.6, respectively, as compared with 126.8, 95.2 and 133.2, respectively, at the end of January.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED) AT END-MAY 1961: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

In the issue of this GAZETTE for February (pages 42 and 43), a Table was published showing the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at

end-May 1961. Corresponding estimates are now available for each of the administrative Regions of England and for Scotland and Wales and are summarised by sex and industry in the following Table.

Table with columns for Region (London and S.E., Eastern and Southern, South-Western, Midland, North-Midland, E. and W. Ridings, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales) and Great Britain. Rows include Men aged 18 and over, Boys aged under 18, Women aged 18 and over, Girls aged under 18, GRAND TOTAL, and various industries like Agriculture, Mining, Food, Textiles, etc.

Table with columns for Region (London and S.E., Eastern and Southern, South-Western, Midland, North-Midland, E. and W. Ridings, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales) and Great Britain. Rows include various industries like Textiles, Leather, Clothing, Bricks, Paper, Metal Manufacture, Engineering, etc., and a GRAND TOTAL row.

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The estimates of the total numbers of employees at end-May 1961, shown in the Table on pages 41 to 43 of the February issue of this GAZETTE, include not only persons normally in full-time employment but also persons who normally take work on a part-time basis. The figures are based on counts of insurance cards, and, since the same type of card is used for part-time as for full-time work, it is not possible to obtain separate figures for the two categories. For manufacturing industries, however, information

Estimated numbers of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at end-June 1961

Industry	Number (000's)	Per cent. of total number of female employees in the industry	Industry	Number (000's)	Per cent. of total number of female employees in the industry
Food, Drink and Tobacco	89.5	24.9	Textiles	57.8	12.6
Bread and Flour Confectionery	16.5	28.4	Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres	11.2	14.2
Biscuits	14.1	37.0	Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres	8.3	11.9
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	9.1	25.6	Woolen and Worsted	16.5	15.4
Milk Products	2.2	15.0	Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	9.9	11.3
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	20.3	31.8	Made-up Textiles	2.4	11.2
Fruit and Vegetable Products	12.7	26.2	Textile Finishing	2.3	9.5
Food Industries not elsewhere specified*	4.0	21.4	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	3.4	12.8
Brewing and Malting	2.0	9.8	Clothing and Footwear	35.3	8.6
Other Drink Industries	2.8	12.0	Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear	8.5	8.8
Tobacco	3.6	16.4	Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear	3.2	6.6
Chemicals and Allied Industries	20.5	14.1	Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.	4.1	10.0
Chemicals and Dyes	5.3	11.9	Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.	8.7	8.8
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations	7.1	17.1	Dress Industries not elsewhere specified*	4.2	12.9
Paint and Printing Ink	2.2	15.4	Footwear	4.5	7.3
Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents	2.2	15.4	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	6.7	8.3
Metal Manufacture	9.2	12.1	Abrasives and Building Materials, etc., not elsewhere specified*	2.2	15.4
Iron and Steel (General)	2.6	10.7	Timber, Furniture, etc.	7.2	12.1
Engineering and Electrical Goods	71.2	12.6	Furniture and Upholstery	2.3	11.1
Other Machinery*	6.8	10.9	Paper, Printing and Publishing	24.5	11.4
Other Mechanical Engineering not elsewhere specified*	6.0	13.0	Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board	5.4	14.9
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	6.0	12.5	Packing Cases	5.3	14.2
Electrical Machinery	6.1	10.5	Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified*	3.4	11.9
Insulated Wires and Cables	3.6	16.7	Printing, Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	8.8	9.7
Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus	14.3	13.7	Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	8.8	9.7
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	3.9	15.0	Other Manufacturing Industries	20.5	16.7
Domestic Electric Appliances	2.2	8.9	Rubber	7.5	19.5
Other Electrical Goods*	10.7	16.6	Toys, Games and Sports Equipment	3.2	15.0
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	0.7	5.9	Plastics Moulding and Fabricating	4.9	16.7
Vehicles	10.3	8.6	Total, All Manufacturing Industries	390.7	13.7
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	4.7	8.6			
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	3.0	6.7			
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	33.9	17.3			
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.	4.0	20.9			
Cans and Metal Boxes	5.5	26.2			
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified*	19.5	16.6			

* The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the Table on pages 42 and 43 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Regulations[†] have been made by the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland revising the scales of salaries and allowances for teachers in primary (including nursery), secondary intermediate, grammar and special schools, and in institutions of further education with effect from 1st January 1962.

Details of the five scales of salaries which apply to full-time qualified teachers, men and women, according to their training and qualifications, are given below.

Scales of Salary for Qualified Teachers

Point of Scale	Scales				
	I	II	III	IV	V
1	£ 545	£ 575	£ 620	£ 690	£ 790
2	575	605	650	720	820
3	605	635	680	750	850
4	635	665	735	780	880
5	665	720	795	835	935
6	720	775	825	890	990
7	775	805	855	920	1,020
8	805	835	885	950	1,050
9	835	865	915	980	1,080
10	865	895	945	1,010	1,110
11	895	925	975	1,040	1,140
12	925	955	1,005	1,070	1,170
13	955	985	1,035	1,100	1,200
14	985	1,015	1,085	1,130	1,230
15	1,015	1,065	1,140	1,185	1,290
16	1,065	1,120	1,210	1,250	1,360
17	1,120	1,190	1,240	1,320	1,430
18	1,190	—	—	—	—

The conditions for admission to the various scales remain, in general, those given in the previous article on Salaries of Teachers in Northern Ireland on page 436 of the December 1959 issue of this GAZETTE. One of the conditions specified in the new Regula-

[†] S.R. and O. of Northern Ireland, 1961, Nos. 249 and 254. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d., and 8d. respectively (1s. 7d. and 1s., including postage).

about the number of women working on a part-time basis is obtained periodically on returns rendered by employers, and estimates based on the returns for end-June 1961, are given in the Table below, separate figures being given for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958), and for some of the principal industries. The figures represent the numbers whose employment ordinarily involved service for not more than 30 hours a week.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The Scottish Agricultural Wages Board made an Order on 19th February, with effect from 12th March 1962, covering all District Agricultural Wages Committee Areas in Scotland. The Order provides for an increase of 6s. a week in the basic minimum rate of wages of adult male workers and of 4s. a week for adult female workers (at age 18), with proportionate increases in all other weekly rates.

The minimum weekly time rate for male general workers, aged 20 years and over, is now 171s. For men employed wholly or mainly as shepherds (in charge of a breeding or hill stock) for those employed as grieve or stewards or stockmen, and for horsemen and tractormen the minimum rates are increased by 6s. 9d. a week to 195s. 6d., 191s. 6d. and 189s. 6d. respectively. Men employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers are to receive 3s. 10½d. an hour, an increase of 1½d. an hour.

For female general workers, 21 years and over, the Order provides for a weekly minimum rate of 129s. 9d. compared with the previous rate of 125s. 6d.; for those 18 and under 21 the current rate is 119s. For women, 21 years and over, employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, poultrywomen or dairymaids and for those employed as horsewomen and tractorwomen the minimum rates are increased by 5s. a week with a resultant wage of 148s. 3d. for the first group and 147s. for the latter group. The minimum hourly rate, at age 21, for women who are employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers, is increased from 2s. 10½d. to 3s.

There are consequential adjustments for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment.

Provision is made for increases, of varying amounts, to male and female workers, in the allowances payable as additions to minimum rates of wages, when they are required by the conditions of their employment to provide board, or board and lodging for other workers, or when a shepherd provides board and lodging to a lamper and his dog. Adjustments have also been made in the values assigned to board and lodging and to the value of Grade A potatoes.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland made an Order on 26th January, with effect from 26th February 1962 which provides for an increase in the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and holiday remuneration for male and female workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland.

The minimum weekly time rate for male workers, aged 20 years and over, employed in agriculture, including workers in market gardens and nursery grounds, is increased by 6s. in all districts. The revised rates range from 168s. a week in the County Borough of Belfast to 161s. a week in the County of Fermanagh. The minimum rates for men in casual employment and the daily rates of holiday remuneration are increased by 1s. a day to 28s. a day in the County Borough of Belfast and to 26s. 10d. a day in the County of Fermanagh.

For female workers, aged 20 years and over, the minimum time rate is increased by 4s. 6d. in all districts, and the revised rates range from 126s. in the County Borough of Belfast to 121s. in the County of Fermanagh. The corresponding rates for women in casual employment and the daily rates of holiday remuneration are increased by 9d. a day and range from 21s. a day to 20s. 2d. a day.

Proportionate rates are fixed for young workers between the ages of 16 and under 20 years and there are consequential adjustments for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime.

REGIONAL ORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

As already announced by the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons, it has been decided, as part of the contribution of the Ministry of Labour towards economy in public expenditure, to close the North Midland Regional Office at Nottingham and to divide its functions between the Regional Offices at Birmingham and Leeds.

From 1st April the North Midland Region, less Lincolnshire, will be attached to the Midland Region which will then be known as "Midlands Region", with offices continuing to be at 281-289 Corporation Street, Birmingham 4 (Tel. No. Aston Cross 3081). Lincolnshire will be attached to East and West Ridings Region which will then be known as the "Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region", with offices continuing to be at 44-68 The Headrow, Leeds 1 (Tel. No. Leeds 32761). The day-to-day working of the local offices in the former North Midland Region will not be affected.

A redistribution of the parallel Regional Finance Office organisation, in addition to that consequent on the above changes, involves the closure from 31st March of the Regional Finance Offices at Newcastle and Bristol. The functions of these Offices are being taken over respectively by the Regional Finance Office at Leeds and the Finance Office, Wales, at Cardiff.

(8496)

RESETTLEMENT OF SERIOUSLY HANDICAPPED REFUGEES

As part of the World Refugee Year Campaign, the Government made arrangements in May 1960 to admit to the United Kingdom several hundred seriously handicapped refugees and their families who had been in camps for five years or more and who had proved difficult to resettle. The first 419 came in 1960 from Italy, Austria and Germany, and in January 1961 arrangements were made for another group of 341 from camps in Austria and Germany. They included German, Hungarian, Polish, Czech, Ukrainian, Russian, Yugoslavian, Estonian, Rumanian, Lithuanian, Slovene, as well as stateless people.

In the total of 760 were 341 children of all ages (one family included ten children) and in a number of cases the family unit was represented by three generations. To help in the resettlement of large families, some children were sponsored by the Ockenden Venture which, since 1953, has provided residential educational facilities for children from refugee camps in Europe.

The British Council for Aid to Refugees (B.C.A.R.) accepted responsibility for the welfare and resettlement of all refugees until they could be fully integrated into the life of the community and worked closely with the Ministry of Labour with regard to those who needed help in finding suitable employment. As a condition of their being permitted to settle in Great Britain, the B.C.A.R. was required to accept financial responsibility for seven years for families with no wage earner or one who was severely handicapped, and for three years for other refugees.

The arrival of parties in this country by air and sea was spread over a long period. The B.C.A.R. arranged for the majority to go direct to their reception centres for a few weeks to learn elementary English and adjust themselves to a different way of life. Only 13 families found they were unable to settle down and decided to return to Europe.

While refugees were at the hostel an officer of the Ministry of Labour interviewed, through an interpreter, those likely to be able to work, discussed their previous skills and suggested possible types of employment. A brief case history was then sent to the Employment Exchange where they would attend for placing on arrival in their new home which was arranged for them by the B.C.A.R. Not all those able to work required help in placing as some of the sponsoring bodies, besides offering furnished accommodation, provided employment for the breadwinner.

About 50 chronically sick refugees unlikely to be able to do competitive work were provided with residential accommodation by the Ryder Cheshire Foundation, Cavendish, Suffolk, and the Sue Ryder Home for Concentration Camp Survivors, Hickleton Hall, near Doncaster. Quite a number of them, however, do part-time work on the premises under sheltered conditions or light work within their capacity nearby.

As refugees were unused to English methods, had not worked for a long time, spoke little English, and were often hampered by severe disabilities, special approaches were made to employers and 93 men and 27 women were placed by Employment Exchanges. Offers of accommodation came from such widely spread areas as Edinburgh and Cornwall and all Regions have taken some part in the resettlement scheme.

Some changes of employment took place for various reasons, such as removal to another district, improvement in health or ability to speak English and a great many successful cases of resettlement were effected due to the co-operation and help of interested employers. These include a Russian-speaking man of 73 placed as a press hand in a wood mill and a man whose left hand had been amputated placed as a machine minder. Two deaf-mutes responded to treatment; one now no longer deaf, both now able to talk, they are doing very well at their work. A man of 65 is happily employed in his trade as a shoe repairer and a disabled man of 67 is earning £16 per week as a plumber. Many refugees were placed as unskilled labourers, factory hands, packers or domestic workers, while some with experience settled down as building tradesmen, welders, machine operators, assemblers, dressmakers, as office workers and in work on the land.

It took longer for some of the older workers who were unable to follow their original occupation to become independent when faced with the challenge of learning another language and a new skill in a strange land. When they can no longer work, the B.C.A.R. arranges for refugees to enter one of its hostels for the elderly. Welfare facilities are also available during lengthy periods of sickness and convalescence.

The disabilities suffered by the refugees included some serious complaints and disabilities, many of which had been aggravated by the poor living conditions in the camps and some of which can never be alleviated. Out of about 60 disabled refugees seeking employment 18 were registered under the Disabled Persons Act. Four attended an Industrial Rehabilitation Unit for a period and one has been recommended for a course of machine operating at a Government Training Centre.

The children were quick to adapt themselves to a new environment and mixed easily in the schools. When old enough they were placed without difficulty either as apprentices or in jobs holding out prospects of advancement.

By the end of 1961 the position was that of the 419 adult refugees who had arrived here, 222 had entered employment, 154 were not available for work owing to age, disability or domestic responsibilities, 21 had returned home and arrangements were proceeding to find employment for the remainder.

A*** 2

TRAINING WITHIN INDUSTRY FOR SUPERVISORS

There is evidence in plenty of a growing interest in the means whereby efficiency at supervisory levels in industry and commerce can be increased. In a recent Charter for the motor industry the need for the improvement of supervision was emphasised and at present a Committee is enquiring into the selection and training of supervisors. It is clear that those who oftentimes have been described as the "forgotten men of industry"—the supervisors—are assuming the importance to which their strategic position in the managerial structure entitles them.

The necessity to train supervisors in the non-technical aspects of their work was first appreciated to any real extent during the war years and the idea has grown in the ensuing years. Outstanding ability as a workman, so often the basis of selection for promotion to supervisory grade, and no doubt a sound method in the past, is no longer sufficient. With many of his duties taken over by specialist departments—method study, personnel, planning, processing etc.—the supervisor's role is increasingly that of a manager of men and of women. Even here his role has changed. He is no longer concerned only with the enforcement of discipline but rather with getting to the root of problems and putting them right. A good supervisor affects the attitude of the workers to their daily work. He can create a happy and contented atmosphere which will be reflected by willing workers. It is in such an atmosphere that productivity increases. It is in these, the man-management aspects of his job, that the supervisor stands in need of training. He needs to be taught how to impart information, to train workers, to direct their efforts and to give clear orders.

In many of the larger concerns comprehensive schemes of training for supervisors are in operation and the use of residential training centres where supervisors can undertake studies in congenial surroundings is increasing. Obviously these are costly but progressive managements consider they are well worth while. For concerns with more limited resources such ambitious schemes are not possible, but the means of securing the benefits of trained supervisors are at their disposal.

The best known and widest used of generally available supervisor training schemes is "T.W.I."—Training within Industry for Supervisors. This has been one of the Ministry of Labour's services to industry since 1944 and over 300,000 supervisors from some 6,000 firms large and small have taken one or more of the training courses it offers. Some of the largest firms in the country have based their own comprehensive schemes on T.W.I. foundations.

The Ministry's Training Department is constantly in touch with industry and has built up a vast amount of experience of this training. The courses are regularly improved and brought up to date. Recently the T.W.I. field has been widened with the introduction of a course specially devised for supervisors in offices, for whom training facilities designed to meet their specific needs are rare.

The T.W.I. Training Courses are as follows:

Job Relations: A ten-hour course aimed to develop leadership qualities and to show how good working relationships can be obtained and maintained. Training in how to handle relationship problems is a particular feature of the course.

Job Instruction: A ten-hour course designed to increase the ability to impart information. It teaches the best way of instructing workers in what they should do and how they should do it.

Job Methods: A fifteen-hour course directed towards encouraging better use of available resources in machines, materials and manpower. Its teaching is in line with modern method study practice.

Job Safety: A ten-hour course which emphasizes the supervisor's responsibility for industrial accident prevention. It teaches how to spot and eliminate hazards.

Office Supervision: A thirty-hour course devoted to the handling of staff relations, problems of training and the betterment of work methods, all with special reference to the office sphere.

Union Job Relations: This ten-hour course for trades union officials and shop stewards is a variation of the Job Relations course and is primarily concerned with relationships between shop stewards and the people they represent.

These courses can if required be taken on a firm's premises with a minimum disruption of work. The total time for each of the courses is usually divided into two to three-hour training sessions which can be spread over a convenient number of days. There is ample opportunity for practice in each course.

The group method of training is used with six to twelve supervisors per group. The leader of the group may be a member of the firm who has been specially trained by the Ministry of Labour to do the job or may be a Ministry Training officer. Small concerns, where the number of supervisors is less than six can arrange for them to be included with supervisors from other firms in composite training groups on a course arranged at a place convenient to the members and led by a Ministry of Labour Trainer.

As from 1st April 1962 Ministry of Labour Training Officers will carry out the training of supervisors in any firm whatever its size. Hitherto their services have been restricted to the smaller firms. Also from that date charges will be imposed for the services of the Ministry's Training Officers. Particulars of these charges and any further information regarding the scheme may be obtained from Ministry of Labour, Training Department (T.7), Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.W.1, or from any of the Ministry's Local Offices.

WOMEN'S CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Minister of Labour has re-appointed the Women's Consultative Committee, which advises him on questions of employment policy relating to women. The Committee has 17 members, representing a wide range of women's interests, and appointments are made for three-year terms; it normally meets under the Chairmanship of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

Members of the Committee for the next three years (of whom 15 served on the previous Committee) are: Mrs. E. M. Braddock, J.P., M.P.; Mrs. A. Cullen, J.P., M.P.; Baroness Elliot of Harwood, D.B.E., C.C.; Miss L. G. Gibb; Miss B. Anne Godwin, O.B.E.; Miss F. G. Goodall, C.B.E.; Miss D. Reader Harris; Miss A. C. Johnston, C.B.E.; Miss E. McCullough; Miss A. Mitchell, M.B.E.; Lady Morris, O.B.E.; Miss J. M. A. Quigley, M.B.E.; Miss Edna Shives; Miss Mary Sutherland, C.B.E.; Miss V. I. Thompson; Miss Joan Vickers, M.B.E., M.P.; Dame Irene Ward, D.B.E., J.P., M.P. Miss Dorothy Elliott, C.B.E. (Chairman of the National Institute of Houseworkers), is also associated with the Committee.

NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT COUNCIL

The Minister of Labour has appointed the Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E., to be Chairman of the National Youth Employment Council in succession to Lord Coleraine who has been Chairman of the Council since 1956 and who retires when his term of office ends on 31st March.

The Council was created by the Employment and Training Act, 1948, to advise the Minister on matters relating to Youth employment and the working of the Youth Employment Service. It consists of independent members and representatives of local authorities, teachers, employers, workers and Youth Employment Committees. The Chairman and members are appointed for three-year terms. The separate Advisory Committees for Scotland and Wales are similarly constituted and their Chairmen sit as independent members of the National Council. An account of the

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Legal Requirements in Design and Construction of Factories

Guidance about the requirements of factory legislation which may affect the design and construction of factories is given in "The Structural Requirements of the Factories Act", a new booklet (No. 16) in the Safety, Health and Welfare series, prepared by the Ministry of Labour and the Central Office of Information, and obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. (2s. 4d. including postage).

The introduction to the booklet points out that developers, architects and builders engaged in the design, extension or adaptation of buildings for use as factories are generally aware of the requirements of the Town and Country Planning Acts, and of building bye-laws. Some, however, are not so well acquainted with the requirements laid down in factory legislation, many of which are concerned, directly or indirectly, with structural matters. This lack of knowledge of the Factories Act has sometimes meant that to satisfy legal requirements, alterations have had to be made to factory buildings and fittings at considerable expense, whereas if these requirements had been taken into account at the design stage, very little, if any, extra cost would have been incurred. The booklet is therefore intended as a simple guide to those requirements of factory law which may affect design and construction of factory buildings, and to which reference should be made when plans for new factory buildings or for major extensions or alterations are being drawn up.

For ease of reference the booklet follows, as far as possible, the order of the sections in the Factories Act, 1961. The text deals with those provisions relating to structural matters, services and fittings, including overcrowding, heating and ventilation, lighting, construction of floors and stairs, fire precautions, and the provision of sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, first-aid rooms and mess-rooms. Other provisions, such as the allocation of responsibility for compliance and powers to prohibit the use of dangerous premises, which are of less direct interest, are included in an Appendix.

Accidents at Mines and Quarries in 1961

Provisional figures of the numbers of persons killed and injured by accidents at mines and quarries in Great Britain during 1961 were issued in January by the Ministry of Power, together with comparative figures for 1960. The word "injured" in these statistics refers only to serious injuries and excludes injuries in accidents reported under the terms of section 116 of the Mines and Quarries Act, 1954, only because of the nature of the occurrence causing the injury and not because the injury itself was serious.

During 1961, a total of 284 persons were killed at mines and quarries, compared with 358 in 1960. In addition, a total of 1,590 persons were injured in 1961, compared with 1,690 in 1960.

(84986)

Interim Report of the present Council, which has particular reference to the current problem of the "bulge" of school-leavers, appears on page 9 of the January issue of the GAZETTE.

The Countess of Albemarle was Chairman of the Committee on the Youth Service in England and Wales, whose report (Cmnd.929) was published in February 1960.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Period of Exception of Widows from Liability to Pay Flat-rate Contributions

On 13th February the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1962, giving effect to changes in the provisions relating to the exception of widows from liability to contribute under the National Insurance scheme. The Regulations, which also deal with certain other minor matters relating to contributions, were approved in draft by the National Insurance Advisory Committee whose report has been published as a House of Commons Paper (No. 107, Session 1961-62). They came into operation on 26th February.

Under the new provisions, widows not entitled to widow's benefits will in future be exempted from liability to pay flat-rate National Insurance contributions (i.e. without needing to apply for a certificate of exception) for the week of the husband's death and the following 13 weeks. They may, however, pay such contributions voluntarily. Hitherto the position has been that only widows receiving widow's benefit or pension could choose not to contribute. The exception will also apply in a case where a claim to widow's benefit or pension is still under consideration at the end of the 14 weeks, until such time as the claim has been decided. The Regulations do not affect an employer's liability to pay his share of National Insurance contributions in respect of a widowed employee. Nor do they affect a widow's liability to contribute under the graduated scheme or the Industrial Injuries scheme.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1962 No. 300) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee (H.C. No. 107) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d. (11d. including postage) and 5d. (8d.), respectively.

Coal Mines

At mines producing coal the number of persons killed in accidents in 1961 was 235, a decrease of 82 compared with the figure for 1960. The number of fatalities caused by accidents underground decreased from 287 in 1960 to 207 in 1961, and those at the surface decreased from 30 to 28. Of the fatalities in 1961 caused by accidents underground, 106 resulted from falls of ground, 58 occurred in connection with haulage and transport, and 43 resulted from accidents from other causes including shaft accidents. In 1960 the corresponding figures were 124, 69 and 45, respectively, and in addition there were 49 fatalities caused by explosions of fire-damp or coal dust, 45 of these as a result of the Six Bells (Monmouthshire) colliery disaster in June 1960; happily, the record for 1961 was not marred by a disaster of this magnitude, nor were there any deaths from the same cause.

The number of persons injured at mines producing coal was 1,477 in 1961, compared with 1,573 in 1960. The numbers injured in underground accidents included in these totals were 1,301 in 1961 and 1,386 in 1960. The total of 1,301 for 1961 included 589 persons injured by falls of ground, 439 in haulage and transport accidents, two by explosions of fire-damp or coal dust, and 271 in accidents from all other causes including shaft accidents. Compared with 1960, there was a decrease of 50 in the number of persons injured by falls of ground but an increase of two in those injured in haulage and transport accidents. The number injured by explosions of fire-damp or coal dust decreased by six, and in accidents from all other causes, including shaft accidents, by 31. At the surface, the number of persons injured from all causes decreased from 187 in 1960 to 176 in 1961.

Other Stratified Mines

At mines of stratified ironstone, oil shale or fireclay, six underground fatalities occurred in 1961, five caused by falls of ground, and one classified in the miscellaneous group which includes shaft accidents; in 1960 there was one death caused by a fall of ground. Five persons were injured in underground accidents in 1961, compared with eight in 1960. Three of the accidents causing injury in 1961 resulted from falls of ground, the same number as in 1960, and two were classified in the miscellaneous group (four in 1960); there were no accidents caused by explosions of fire-damp in either year, and haulage and transport accounted for only one accident—one person injured in 1960. At the surface two persons were injured in 1961, but there were no casualties, either killed or injured, in 1960.

Miscellaneous Mines

In underground accidents at mines other than coal mines and mines of stratified ironstone, oil shale or fireclay, one person was killed in 1961 and seven were injured by falls of ground, one was killed and two were injured in haulage and transport accidents, two were injured by explosions of fire-damp and two were killed

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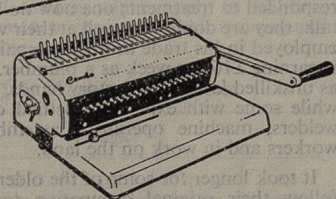
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and four injured in accidents in the miscellaneous group. In underground accidents in 1960 two persons were killed and four injured by falls of ground, three persons were injured in haulage and transport accidents and five in accidents in the miscellaneous group. There were no surface fatalities in either year, but two persons were injured in surface accidents in 1961 and four in 1960.

Quarries

The number of persons killed at quarries in 1961 was 39, one more than in 1960. Fatalities caused by haulage and transport accidents increased from 16 in 1960 to 19 in 1961. Eleven fatalities were caused by falls of ground in 1961, four more than in 1960. Blasting accidents were responsible for one death in 1961 and two in 1960. Fatalities from other causes totalled eight in 1961, compared with 13 in 1960. The number of persons injured was 89 in 1961, and 93 in 1960. The total for 1961 included 25 injured in haulage and transport accidents, ten in accidents resulting from falls of ground, four in blasting operations, and 50 from other causes; corresponding figures for 1960 were 27, 13, 8 and 45 respectively.

The Non-ferrous Metals (Melting and Founding) Regulations, 1962: Statutory Draft

In accordance with the statutory procedure for making special regulations, the Minister of Labour has given notice in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, under section 129 of, and the Second Schedule to, the Factories Act, 1937, that he proposes to make special regulations for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in the melting or founding of non-ferrous metals.

When the second preliminary draft of these Regulations was published in May last year a general invitation to make observations on the proposed Regulations was issued (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June 1961, page 253). The text of the statutory draft has been prepared in the light of the observations received and of consultations held with interested parties.

Any objections to the draft Regulations, copies of which can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 8d. (11d. including postage), must be sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London S.W.1, on or before 15th May 1962.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Annual and Public Holidays in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States

Annual Holidays: The minimum periods of paid annual holiday granted in Australia, Canada and New Zealand are regulated by legislation; in the United States the entitlement is governed by collective agreement. The periods vary between one and three-and-a-half weeks but the majority of workers enjoy two or more weeks' holiday; additional days are granted for seniority in all of the countries.

Public Holidays: In addition to annual holidays, recognised public holidays are also granted, and these vary from six to 13 days. In all four countries provision is normally made for workers to have from seven to ten of these days with pay each year.

The Table and Explanatory Notes which follow set out the main features of paid holidays in these countries together with details of special provisions laid down by individual States within the central legislation.

PAID HOLIDAYS IN AUSTRALIA, CANADA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE UNITED STATES

	1. AUSTRALIA	2. CANADA	3. NEW ZEALAND	4. UNITED STATES
ANNUAL HOLIDAYS				
Entitlement	Legislation (a)	Legislation (a)	Legislation (a)	Collective Agreements
Qualifying period:—				
after 1 year	2 to 3 weeks (b)	1 to 2 weeks (b)	2 to 3 weeks (a)	} (a)
" 2 years	—	2 weeks (c)	—	
" 5 years	—	3 weeks (d)	—	
Additional days for seniority	(c)			} Normal wages (b)
Rate of payment	Normal wages	2% of annual earnings for each week of holiday (e)	Normal wages	
PUBLIC HOLIDAYS				
Number of statutory days	9 to 13 (d) (e)	9 (f)	9	—
Recognised days	10	8 to 10	9	6 to 8 (c)
Number of days for which payment is normally made	(e)	Normal wages	Normal wages	7 to 8 (c)
Payment				Normal wages

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. AUSTRALIA
(a) The minimum periods of paid annual holidays are laid down by Commonwealth award or individual State legislation.

(b) Most workers in the industrial field are allowed two weeks by virtue of Commonwealth awards, but seven-day shift workers, "white collar" and certain professional workers are allowed three weeks; in some cases the allowance of three weeks is dependent on a qualifying period varying from three to 14 years, and a few awards stipulate that workers must be over 21 years of age before qualifying for the longer period. The majority of Commonwealth public servants receive three weeks.

(c) Commonwealth and State legislation provides for a "Long Service Leave"; this is given after 20 years' service, and is six months for Commonwealth and State public servants and three months for most other workers, both manual and non-manual.

(d) In addition to the nine days provided for by Commonwealth legislation, two to four days are declared public holidays under individual State legislation.

(e) Workers' entitlement to, and payment for, public holidays are dependent on the provisions of the relevant State awards.

2. CANADA

(a) There is statutory provision for annual holidays under the Federal Law, Annual Vacation Act, 1958, and also under eight Provincial laws; only Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island are without legislation.

(b) The Federal Law, covering all Federal employees, provides for a minimum of one week after one year's service; the legislations of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, covering, in general, industrial workers, make similar provisions. British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan provide for a minimum two weeks' holiday.

(c) The Federal Law and the Alberta Labour Act grant two weeks' holiday after two years' service.

(d) Under the Saskatchewan Annual Holiday Act, 1960, workers are granted three weeks after five years' service.

(e) Quebec: normal wages, if paid by the week or longer period, otherwise 2 per cent. of annual earnings; Alberta: normal wages; Saskatchewan: one-twenty-sixth of the total annual wage for a two-week holiday and three-fifty-seconds of total annual wages for a three-week holiday.

(f) There is individual State legislation providing for up to five additional days.

3. NEW ZEALAND

(a) The Annual Holiday Act, 1944, provides for a minimum of two weeks' holiday for all workers, but certain collective agreements allow for three or four weeks. In some instances the higher allowance is dependent upon length of service, the four-week holiday being usually related to shift workers and workers on call, e.g., passenger transport drivers, firemen, etc.

4. UNITED STATES

(a) A survey of some 14 million workers undertaken in 1960 showed that the majority were covered by agreements which provided for two to four weeks depending on length of service.

(b) Most workers are paid normal earnings: in a minority of cases payment is at the rate of 2 to 2½ per cent. of annual earnings per week of holiday.

(c) The President and Congress designate eight days for the District of Columbia and Federal employees elsewhere; collective agreements, in general, provide for six "recognised" days and individual agreements, additional days for religious or local reasons.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in January

GENERAL SUMMARY

During January 1962, the number in civil employment is estimated to have fallen by 33,000 to 23,890,000. The main decreases were in the distributive trades, construction and agriculture.

The Employment Exchanges filled 154,000 vacancies in the four week period ended 7th February 1962. The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges but remaining unfilled at 7th February was 213,000; this was 10,000 less than in January.

In the week ended 27th January 1962, the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,748,000. In the same week, the estimated number of operatives working short-time in manufacturing industries was 111,000.

There were 454,000 persons registered as unemployed on 12th February, of whom 413,000 were wholly unemployed and 41,000 temporarily stopped from work. Between 15th January and 12th February, unemployment fell by 7,000. The main decrease was among the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed.

Expressed as a proportion of the estimated number of employees, unemployment in February was 2·0 per cent., the same as in January. In February 1961 it was 1·7 per cent.

The number of persons unemployed for more than eight weeks was 204,000—49 per cent. of the wholly unemployed.

It is estimated that the total working population† at the end of January was 24,758,000, a decrease of 11,000 compared with the end of December.

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

(End of Month)

Industry or Service	(Thousands)				
	Jan. 1961	Nov. 1961	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1962	Change during Jan. 1962
Agriculture and Fishing	925	930	909	899	- 10
Mining and Quarrying	746	725	724	726	+ 2
Food, Drink and Tobacco	812	848	830	826	- 4
Chemicals and Allied Industries	532	536	533	533	...
Metal Manufacture	634	625	621	618	- 3
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2,122	2,191	2,180	2,185	+ 5
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	250	241	239	240	+ 1
ehicles	899	898	894	897	+ 3
Metal Goods	567	571	567	566	- 1
Textiles	855	837	830	832	+ 2
Clothing and Footwear	593	587	584	592	+ 8
Other Manufactures	1,647	1,674	1,660	1,663	+ 3
Total in Manufacturing Industries	8,911	9,008	8,938	8,952	+ 14
Construction	1,560	1,624	1,594	1,581	- 13
Gas, Electricity and Water	380	385	385	386	+ 1
Transport and Communication	1,667	1,682	1,675	1,676	+ 1
Distributive Trades	3,300	3,397	3,351	3,314	- 37
Financial, Professional, Scientific and Miscellaneous Services	4,979	5,072	5,074	5,083	+ 9
National Government Service	503	515	517	516	- 1
Local Government Service	742	756	756	757	+ 1
Total in Civil Employment	23,713	24,094	23,923	23,890	- 33

GENERAL MANPOWER POSITION

The broad changes in the manpower situation between end-December 1961 and end-January 1962 are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-January 1961.

(End of Month)

—	(Thousands)				
	Jan. 1961	Nov. 1961	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1962	Change during Jan. 1962
Number in Civil Employment	23,713	24,094	23,923	23,890	- 33
Males	15,578	15,732	15,670	15,660	- 10
Females	8,135	8,362	8,253	8,230	- 23
Wholly Unemployed‡	350	352	392	416	+ 24
Males‡	252	259	293	311	+ 18
Females‡	98	93	99	105	+ 6
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	500	457	454	452	- 2
Males	485	441	438	436	- 2
Females	15	16	16	16	...
Total Working Population	24,563	24,903	24,769	24,758	- 11
Males	16,315	16,432	16,401	16,407	+ 6
Females	8,248	8,471	8,368	8,351	- 17

* The figures of employment for all dates after June 1961 are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be derived from the count of National Insurance cards in mid-1962.

† The total working population represents the estimated number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, all persons—employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid-off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

‡ End of month estimates.

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Table showing numbers employed in Great Britain by industry and month from January 1961 to January 1962. Columns include Industry, January 1961 (Males, Females, Total), November 1961, December 1961, and January 1962 (Males, Females, Total). Industries listed include Mining, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Chemicals, Metal Manufacture, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Vehicles, Metal Goods, Textiles, Leather, Clothing, Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, Timber, Furniture, etc.

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(End of Month)

(Thousands)

Table showing numbers employed in Great Britain by industry and month from January 1961 to January 1962. Columns include Industry, January 1961 (Males, Females, Total), November 1961, December 1961, and January 1962 (Males, Females, Total). Industries listed include Paper, Printing and Publishing, Other Manufacturing Industries, Total, All Manufacturing Industries, Construction, Gas, Electricity and Water, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Miscellaneous Services, and Total, All Manufacturing Industries*.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JANUARY 1962

The following Table shows the estimated amount of overtime and short-time working in establishments with 11 or more employees in all manufacturing industries* in the week ended 27th January 1962. All figures relate to operatives only, i.e., administrative, technical and clerical employees are excluded. The information about short-time relates to short-time working arranged by the

employer and excludes time lost through sickness, holidays or absenteeism. Operatives who were stood off by the employer for the whole week are assumed to have been on short time to the extent of 42 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. All the figures relate to Great Britain.

Table showing overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries in January 1962. Columns include Industry, Estimated total number of operatives, Percentage of all operatives, Hours of overtime worked, Stood off for whole week, Working part of week, Total on short-time, Total as percentage of all operatives, and Hours lost. Industries listed include Food, Drink and Tobacco, Chemicals and Allied Industries, Metal Manufacture, Engineering, Vehicles, Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified, Textiles, Leather, Clothing and Footwear, Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc., Timber, Furniture, etc., Paper, Printing and Publishing, and Other Manufacturing Industries.

* Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

Unemployment at 12th February 1962

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 12th February 1962 were:—

	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed*	291,973	15,051	95,111	11,229	413,364
Temporarily Stopped†	29,253	889	9,614	677	40,433
Total	321,226	15,940	104,725	11,906	453,797
Change since 15th January	- 5,506	- 5,147	+ 6,159	- 2,745	- 7,239

The rate of unemployment‡ at 12th February was 2.0 per cent. This was the same percentage as at 15th January.

At 12th February, 54,268 married women were registered as unemployed.

Excluding persons under 18 years of age who had not been in insured employment (i.e., "school-leavers" as defined for the purpose of the normal seasonal movement estimates published in the January 1962 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 6 to 8), the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed on 12th February was 407,891, consisting of 303,699 males and 104,192 females.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1962

The following Table shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain and the United Kingdom in 1939, in 1946 to 1961, and the numbers so registered in March, June, September and December 1961, and in January and February 1962.

	Great Britain								United Kingdom: Total
	Wholly Unemployed*		Temporarily Stopped†		Total		Total	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800			
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900			
1947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600			
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000			
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000			
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100			
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400			
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500			
1953	204,300	115,600	8,200	34,000	342,000	380,000			
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800			
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500			
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100			
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200			
1958	293,800	116,300	19,700	45,700	450,900	500,900			
1959	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100			
1960	248,200	97,500	11,600	3,100	360,400	392,800			
1961	226,300	85,800	23,300	5,300	340,700	376,800			
1961:—									
13th Mar. . .	230,436	91,860	23,283	5,259	350,838	387,176			
12th June . .	184,971	69,798	8,224	2,919	265,912	299,392			
11th Sept. . .	211,156	79,498	19,776	6,603	317,033	352,685			
11th Dec. . .	262,037	92,509	27,994	6,869	389,409	427,106			
1962:—									
15th Jan. . .	316,674	103,744	31,145	9,473	461,036	503,180			
12th Feb. . .	307,024	106,340	30,142	10,291	453,797	494,811			

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following Table analyses the wholly unemployed* in Great Britain at 12th February 1962 according to duration of unemployment.

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over				Boys under 18 years				Women 18 years and over				Girls under 18 years				Total												
	Men 18 years and over				Boys under 18 years				Women 18 years and over				Girls under 18 years																
One or less	35,581	3,674	11,949	2,698	53,902	22,576	2,483	8,761	1,857	35,677	17,349	1,632	7,547	1,281	27,809	14,190	1,258	6,391	910	22,749	13,217	1,164	5,743	781	20,905				
Up to 2	58,157	6,157	20,710	4,555	89,579	44,756	4,054	19,681	2,972	71,463	33,258	2,398	10,695	1,486	47,837	155,802	2,442	44,025	2,216	204,485	291,973	15,051	95,111	11,229	413,364				
Over 2, up to 3	17,349	1,632	7,547	1,281	27,809	14,190	1,258	6,391	910	22,749	13,217	1,164	5,743	781	20,905														
Over 3, up to 4	14,190	1,258	6,391	910	22,749																								
Over 4, up to 5	13,217	1,164	5,743	781	20,905																								
Over 2, up to 5	44,756	4,054	19,681	2,972	71,463																								
Over 5, up to 8	33,258	2,398	10,695	1,486	47,837																								
Over 8	155,802	2,442	44,025	2,216	204,485																								
Total	291,973	15,051	95,111	11,229	413,364																								

REGIONAL ANALYSIS: UNITED KINGDOM

The following Tables show the numbers unemployed, the rates of unemployment, and the numbers wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers in each administrative Region of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 12th February 1962.

Region	Wholly Unemployed*				Temporarily Stopped†				Total Unemployed				
	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and S.E. . .	52,607	2,361	15,800	1,478	72,246	569	17	165	8	759	55,554	17,451	73,005
Eastern and Southern	26,191	1,111	7,505	1,111	36,304	838	12	278	31	1,159	28,538	8,925	37,463
South-Western	16,155	600	5,864	803	23,422	321	9	106	8	444	17,085	6,781	23,866
Midland	21,025	773	7,849	575	30,222	537	66	48	6,204	27,201	9,225	36,426	
North-Midland	13,255	582	4,720	505	19,062	1,874	38	590	96	2,598	15,749	5,911	21,660
E. and W. Ridings	18,011	772	4,953	679	24,415	2,222	50	693	95	3,060	21,055	6,420	27,475
North-Western	42,131	2,115	14,070	1,401	59,717	4,949	79	5,811	285	11,124	49,274	21,567	70,841
Northern	30,875	2,299	7,838	1,373	42,385	3,320	235	348	38	3,941	36,729	9,597	46,326
Scotland	52,335	2,824	19,468	1,917	76,544	7,727	335	671	59	8,792	63,221	22,115	85,336
Wales	19,388	1,228	7,044	1,387	29,047	2,096	48	199	9	2,352	22,760	8,639	31,399
Great Britain	291,973	15,051	95,111	11,229	413,364	29,253	889	9,614	677	40,433	337,166	116,631	453,797
Northern Ireland	26,608	1,310	10,520	875	39,313	543	12	984	162	1,701	28,473	12,541	41,014
United Kingdom	318,581	16,361	105,631	12,104	452,677	29,796	901	10,598	839	42,134	365,639	129,172	494,811
Region	Percentage rate of unemployment‡			Duration of unemployment: wholly unemployed*								Wholly Unemployed excluding school-leavers	
	Males	Females	Total	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Up to 2 weeks	2 weeks up to 5	5 weeks up to 8	Over 8 weeks	Total	Change since 15th January
London and S.E. . .	1.6	0.8	1.3	14,734	9,699	6,878	23,657	6,141	4,749	2,131	4,257	71,709	+ 100
Eastern and Southern	1.8	1.1	1.5	6,136	4,985	3,415	13,152	2,405	2,126	1,161	2,924	35,849	+ 433
South-Western	2.0	1.6	1.9	3,175	2,346	1,977	9,257	1,405	1,338	830	3,094	23,201	+ 1,313
Midland	1.9	1.2	1.6	4,773	3,706	2,460	10,859	2,010	1,841	923	3,650	29,984	+ 233
North-Midland	1.5	1.1	1.4	3,025	2,215	1,384	7,213	1,107	964	653	2,501	18,805	+ 114
E. and W. Ridings	1.7	1.0	1.5	4,033	3,183	2,158	9,409	1,543	1,174	646	2,269	24,055	+ 192
North-Western	2.6	1.9	2.4	10,079	7,433	5,152	21,582	4,053	3,476	1,630	6,312	59,144	+ 2,179
Northern	4.1	2.4	3.6	5,471	4,688	4,185	18,330	1,872	1,932	1,172	4,235	41,240	+ 1,034
Scotland	4.6	2.9	4.0	9,375	7,474	5,778	32,532	3,239	3,565	2,157	12,424	75,452	+ 1,688
Wales	3.3	3.0	3.2	3,513	3,081	2,269	11,753	1,490	1,488	878	4,575	28,452	+ 2
Great Britain	2.3	1.5	2.0	64,314	48,810	35,656	158,244	25,265	22,653	12,181	46,241	407,891	+ 1,208
Northern Ireland	9.3	7.0	8.5	3,058	7,562		17,298	1,190	2,997		7,208		

* Including unemployed casual workers, see footnote † on page 112.

† The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

‡ Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed).

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The following Table shows, for some principal towns and all areas designated as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960, the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices on 12th February 1962 and the percentage rate of unemployment.

An explanation of the method of calculation of local percentage rates of unemployment is given on pages 134-135 of the April 1960 issue of this GAZETTE. The percentage rate of unemployment relates to the total number registered as unemployed, wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped combined.

Principal Towns (By Region)	Numbers of persons on Registers at 12th February 1962				Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*	Development Districts (By Region)	Numbers of persons on Registers at 12th February 1962				Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate of unemployment*
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total				Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Boys and Girls under 18	Total		
London and South-Eastern	40,677	11,778	2,586	55,041	576	1.2	Eastern and Southern						
Greater London	2,014	530	90	2,634	2	2.9	Isle of Wight	911	346	123	1,380	29	4.5
Brighton and Hove	741	615	173	1,529	12	2.3	South-Western						
Chatham							Cornwall (exc. Bude, Gunnislake, Launceston, St. Austell, Saltash, Torpoint and Truro)	2,516	1,038	269	3,823	93	6.3
Eastern and Southern							Gunnislake	62	28	3	93	—	11.9
Bedford	380	108	41	529	—	1.2	Ilfracombe	193	60	20	273	7	8.5
Bournemouth	1,888	560	74	2,522	29	2.7	North Midland						
Cambridge	264	66	8	338	—	0.6	Skegness and Mablethorpe	667	270	66	1,003	281	7.6
Catford	713	178	63	954	—	1.6							

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: FEBRUARY 1962

The Table below analyses persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom at 12th February 1962, according to the industry in which they were last employed. The analysis is based on the Standard Industrial

Classification (1958). Some individual industries are not separately identified; statistics for these are available on application to Ministry of Labour, Statistics Department, S.1(A), Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	11,855	2,325	4,684	259	16,539	2,584	19,123	20,838	2,722	23,560
Agriculture and Horticulture	8,962	2,288	171	250	9,133	2,538	11,671	13,062	2,676	15,738
Fishing	2,577	6	4,502	7	7,079	13	7,092	7,366	13	7,379
Mining and Quarrying	4,785	150	56	1	4,941	151	5,092	5,067	154	5,221
Coal Mining	3,890	108	1	1	3,891	109	4,000	3,897	109	4,006
Food, Drink and Tobacco	9,256	6,164	42	138	9,298	6,302	15,600	10,090	7,431	17,521
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,980	736	4	5	1,984	741	2,725	2,145	832	2,977
Other Food Industries* (211, 213-229)	4,864	4,430	36	124	4,900	4,554	9,454	5,375	5,067	10,442
Drink Industries* (231, 239)	2,001	842	2	7	2,003	849	2,852	2,105	886	2,991
Tobacco	411	156	2	2	411	158	569	465	646	1,111
Chemicals and Allied Industries	4,568	1,581	150	17	4,718	1,598	6,316	4,845	1,618	6,463
Coke ovens, Oil Refineries, etc.* (261-263)	869	61	—	1	869	62	931	894	64	958
Chemicals and Dyes	1,858	372	2	5	1,860	377	2,237	1,929	384	2,313
Metal Manufacture	8,253	840	11,908	499	20,161	1,339	21,500	20,278	1,352	21,630
Iron and Steel* (311-313)	7,024	549	9,255	119	16,279	668	16,947	16,377	675	17,052
Engineering and Electrical Goods	14,688	5,433	1,175	617	15,863	6,050	21,913	16,763	6,432	23,195
Mechanical Engineering* (331-352)	10,193	2,168	528	40	10,721	2,208	12,929	11,257	2,360	13,617
Radio and other Electronic Apparatus	1,381	1,274	370	340	1,751	1,614	3,365	2,014	1,805	3,819
Domestic Electric Appliances	693	444	6	15	699	459	1,158	702	472	1,174
Other Electrical Industries* (361-363, 369)	2,421	1,547	271	222	2,692	1,769	4,461	2,790	1,795	4,585
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	10,589	242	165	1	10,754	243	10,997	12,872	252	13,124
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	9,811	178	163	1	9,974	179	10,153	12,028	188	12,216
Vehicles	4,396	1,053	3,963	268	8,359	1,321	9,680	8,548	1,352	9,900
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	2,172	481	3,193	92	5,365	573	5,938	5,429	578	6,007
Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle, Pedal Cycle Mfg.	332	181	692	176	1,024	357	1,381	1,037	359	1,396
Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	1,072	316	36	—	1,108	316	1,424	1,207	337	1,544
Locomotives, Railway Carriages, etc.* (384-385)	731	48	42	—	773	48	821	780	48	828
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	6,085	2,792	1,153	324	7,238	3,116	10,354	7,357	3,150	10,507
Textiles	5,978	4,953	2,831	6,160	8,809	11,113	19,922	9,967	14,097	24,064
Spinning, Doubling, Cotton, Flax, Man-made Fibres	1,040	880	1,088	2,870	2,128	3,750	5,878	2,608	4,837	7,445
Weaving of Cotton, Linen, and Man-made Fibres	671	833	599	1,411	1,270	2,244	3,514	1,519	2,747	4,266
Woolen and Worsted	1,566	908	236	589	1,802	1,497	3,299	1,835	1,567	3,402
Jute	491	159	10	5	501	164	665	503	169	672
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	326	682	503	818	829	1,500	2,329	897	1,614	2,511
Textile Finishing	777	361	316	188	1,093	549	1,642	1,258	696	1,954
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	669	339	86	51	755	390	1,145	782	427	1,209
Clothing and Footwear	1,980	4,093	377	573	2,357	4,666	7,023	2,499	6,522	9,021
Footwear	561	421	253	254	814	675	1,489	835	719	1,554
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	4,411	1,018	201	148	4,612	1,166	5,778	4,873	1,193	6,066
Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods	1,523	183	109	17	1,632	200	1,832	1,712	200	1,912
Pottery	586	359	49	128	635	487	1,122	653	505	1,158
Glass	951	345	3	2	954	347	1,301	957	350	1,307
Timber, Furniture, etc.	4,271	694	1,317	293	5,588	987	6,575	5,970	1,020	6,990
Timber	1,500	133	23	9	1,523	142	1,665	1,566	145	1,811
Furniture and Upholstery	1,698	241	1,099	163	2,797	404	3,201	2,965	427	3,392
Paper, Printing and Publishing	2,654	1,943	320	81	2,974	2,024	4,998	3,050	2,203	5,253
Paper, Board, Cartons, etc.* (481-483)	1,254	1,120	316	70	1,570	1,190	2,760	1,599	1,300	2,899
Printing, Publishing, etc.* (486, 489)	1,400	823	4	11	1,404	834	2,238	1,451	903	2,354
Other Manufacturing Industries	3,071	2,068	433	269	3,504	2,337	5,841	3,601	2,435	6,036
Rubber	1,260	418	127	214	1,387	632	2,019	1,417	649	2,066
Plastic Moulding and Fabricating	773	467	7	19	780	486	1,266	791	491	1,282
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	80,869	33,213	24,121	9,439	104,990	42,652	147,642	111,495	49,484	160,979
Construction	65,385	480	525	2	65,910	482	66,392	74,332	524	74,856
Gas, Electricity and Water	2,789	181	5	—	2,794	181	2,975	2,994	192	3,186
Transport and Communication	27,143	2,199	349	60	27,492	2,259	29,751	29,521	2,362	31,883
Railways	4,359	253	7	1	4,366	254	4,620	4,551	264	4,815
Road Passenger Transport	2,481	718	12	2	2,493	720	3,213	2,729	742	3,471
Road Haulage Contracting	3,687	99	24	—	3,711	99	3,810	3,875	101	3,976
Sea Transport	8,155	125	194	3	8,349	128	8,477	8,839	130	8,969
Port and Inland Water Transport	2,237	35	63	—	2,300	35	2,335	2,866	39	2,905
Postal Services and Telecommunications	4,214	602	6	16	4,220	618	4,838	4,572	664	5,236
Distributive Trades	29,412	18,520	127	214	29,539	18,734	48,273	31,696	20,439	52,135
Insurance, Banking and Finance	4,159	905	6	5	4,165	910	5,075	4,310	978	5,288
Professional and Scientific Services	4,724	5,595	20	20	4,744	5,615	10,359	4,957	6,138	11,095
Miscellaneous Services	28,478	22,008	188	280	28,666	22,288	50,954	30,378	24,180	54,558
Entertainment, Sport, Betting* (881-883)	6,214	2,342	60	45	6,274	2,387	8,661	6,642	2,489	9,131
Catering, Hotels, etc.	12,370	11,757	67	119	12,437	11,876	24,313	13,062	12,633	25,695
Motor Repairers, Distributors, Garages, etc.	3,673	605	9	1	3,682	606	4,288	3,894	678	4,532
Public Administration	18,576	2,512	61	11	18,637	2,523	21,160	19,532	2,761	22,293
National Government Service	8,527	1,425	8	4	8,535	1,429	9,964	8,909	1,589	10,498
Local Government Service	10,049	1,087	53	7	10,102	1,094	11,196	10,623	1,172	11,795
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	1,874	88	—	—	1,874	88	1,962	1,977	92	2,069
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	26,975	18,164	—	—	26,975	18,164	45,139	28,542	19,146	47,688
Aged 18 and over	23,650	16,016	—	—	23,650	16,016	39,666	24,901	16,816	41,717
Aged under 18	3,325	2,148	—	—	3,325	2,148	5,473	3,641	2,330	5,971
GRAND TOTAL†	307,024	106,340	30,142	10,291	337,166	116,631	453,797	365,639	129,172	494,811

* Statistics relate to more than one industry; figures in round brackets refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and identify the industries covered.

† The totals include unemployed casual workers (5,563 males and 307 females in Great Britain and 6,059 males and 354 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows, for the periods ended 10th January 1962 and 7th February 1962, the numbers of persons placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

The figures of placings exclude engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices. They are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table published quarterly in this GAZETTE, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

Similarly, the figures of vacancies unfilled represent only the numbers of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for the various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The Table below shows the numbers of placings in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 7th February 1962 in each of the industry Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1958) and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th February 1962. A Regional analysis of the total placings and vacancies remaining unfilled is given at the end of the Table.

Industry Group	Five weeks ended 10th January 1962		Four weeks ended 7th February 1962		Total Number of Placings, 7th Dec. 1961, to 7th Feb. 1962 (9 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	73,973	87,131	77,412	85,771	151,385
Boys under 18	30,352	30,571	18,653	28,413	49,005
Women aged 18 and over	38,331	65,698	41,913	62,531	80,244
Girls under 18	31,145	40,173	15,739	36,837	46,884
Total	173,801	223,573	153,717	213,552	327,518

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 7th February 1962					Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th February 1962				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	936	657	584	55	2,232	1,110	1,603	246	308	3,267
Mining and Quarrying	907	712	25	25	1,669	10,264	2,001	45	44	12,354
Coal Mining	742	689	14	2	1,447	9,935	1,962	22	18	11,937
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,842	636	2,942	824	6,244	1,046	486	2,565	1,266	5,363
Chemicals and Allied Industries	1,300	214	741	297	2,552	1,319	366	1,056	594	3,335
Metal Manufacture	1,574	411	283	105	2,373	1,538	635	340	217	2,730
Engineering and Electrical Goods	5,839	1,983	3,738	1,075	12,635	12,236	2,503	5,266	2,077	22,082
Engineering including Scientific Instruments, etc.	4,155	1,382	1,528	458	7,523	8,535	1,844	2,013	1,043	13,435
Electrical Goods and Machinery	1,684	601	2,210	617	5,112	3,701	659	3,253	1,034	8,647
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	3,578									

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 27th January 1962 was 567,500 compared with 566,400 for the five weeks ended 30th December 1961 and 587,900 for the four weeks ended 28th January 1961.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in all mines in the various Divisions in January together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with December and January 1961. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised where necessary.

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

Division†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 27th Jan. 1962	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 30th Dec. 1961	4 weeks ended 28th Jan. 1961
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland) ..	36,200	- 100	- 2,300
Durham	84,000	- 100	- 3,400
North Eastern	116,300	+ 700	- 3,300
North Western	41,700	+ 100	- 2,300
East Midlands	90,900	+ 300	- 1,700
West Midlands	42,000	+ 200	- 1,700
South Western	82,300	+ 300	- 2,700
South Eastern	5,600	...	- 200
England and Wales ..	499,000	+ 1,400	- 17,600
Scotland	68,500	- 300	- 2,800
Great Britain	567,500	+ 1,100	- 20,400

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of January about 6,420 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,330, the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 2,090. During the five weeks of December 1961 there was a net decrease of 710.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absence in the coal mining industry in January 1962 and in December and January 1961. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absence for which no satisfactory reason is given, and (b) involuntary absence due mainly to sickness. The figures show the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

—	January 1962	December 1961	January 1961
Voluntary	9-06	9-36	8-41
Involuntary .. .	9-83	8-28	9-05
All workers:			
Voluntary	7-19	7-21	6-57
Involuntary .. .	10-95	8-73	9-56

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked at National Coal Board mines was 4.39 tons in January, compared with 4.32 tons in the previous month and 4.10 tons in January 1961.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers at National Coal Board mines was 1.53 tons in January; for December and January 1961 the figures were 1.50 tons and 1.44 tons, respectively.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below of courses at Industrial Rehabilitation Units of the Ministry of Labour and at Rehabilitation Centres operated by Voluntary Blind Welfare organisations relate to the four weeks ended 29th January 1962.

—	Men	Women	Total
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period .. .	1,391	188	1,579
Number of persons who completed courses during period	625	79	704

Up to 29th January 1962, the total number of persons admitted to these courses was 131,267, including 3,763 blind persons.

* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 & 1958

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, at 16th October 1961 (the last date on which a count was taken) was 661,677, compared with 666,454 at 17th April 1961.

The number of disabled persons on the Register who were unemployed at 19th February 1962 was 53,165, of whom 46,328 were males and 6,837 were females. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment	42,025	6,269	48,294
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions*	4,303	568	4,871
Total	46,328	6,837	53,165

The number of placings of registered disabled persons in ordinary employment during the four weeks ended 7th February 1962 was 5,488, including 4,430 men, 875 women and 183 young persons. In addition 229 placings of registered disabled persons were in sheltered employment.

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 20th February 1962, and the corresponding figures for 16th January 1962 and 21st February 1961. 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.

(Thousands)

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
	20th Feb. 1962	16th Jan. 1962	21st Feb. 1961	20th Feb. 1962	16th Jan. 1962	21st Feb. 1961
London and S. Eastern:						
London and Middlesex ..	98-7	134-6	120-2	3-4	3-1	3-4
Remainder	83-8	112-1	102-9	3-3	3-4	3-2
Eastern	53-6	67-1	64-7	2-3	2-3	2-1
Southern	39-6	53-5	49-2	1-6	1-6	1-5
South-Western	59-0	78-8	74-3	2-5	2-5	2-4
Midland	87-9	125-3	94-4	4-4	4-4	4-2
North Midland	65-4	80-5	75-6	5-3	5-3	4-7
East and West Ridings ..	92-4	123-4	110-4	8-7	8-0	7-6
North-Western	171-5	250-7	198-1	7-9	7-6	7-2
Northern	75-3	93-1	83-8	7-9	7-7	7-0
Scotland	132-2	142-9	160-5	9-2	9-2	8-5
Wales	74-2	90-4	93-9	7-8	8-1	7-2
Total Great Britain ..	1,033-7	1,352-4	1,228-2	64-3	63-2	58-8

Periodical checks of the proportion of males included in the total (Great Britain) figures of persons absent from work have shown a fairly constant level of about 68 or 69 per cent. for absence caused by sickness and about 87 per cent. for absence caused by industrial injury.

The total number of persons shown in the Table above as absent owing to sickness on 20th February 1962 represented 5.1 per cent. of the total number of insured persons. The corresponding figure for absences due to industrial injury was 0.3 per cent.

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the tables on pages 110 to 112.

Employment of Women and Young Persons: Special Exemption Orders

The Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. However, section 23 of the Factories Act, 1959, enables the Minister, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions in the case of women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The following Table shows the numbers of women and young persons, as specified in the occupiers' applications, covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 28th February 1962 according to the type of employment permitted.

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended Hours† .. .	20,421	941	2,541	23,903
Double Day Shifts† ..	19,309	986	1,715	22,010
Long Spells	9,658	400	1,062	11,120
Night Shifts	3,418	758	—	4,176
Part-time Work§ .. .	5,459	—	1	5,460
Saturday Afternoon Work ..	1,133	16	79	1,228
Sunday Work	1,058	93	37	1,188
Miscellaneous	1,814	55	46	1,915
Total	62,270	3,249	5,481	71,000

* *

*

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

Information about the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil employment, viz., the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, the National Service Act, 1948, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for February 1958 (page 73).

The following Table analyses the determinations given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during six months ended 31st December 1961, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August 1944.

—	Six months ended 31st December 1961	Total cases dealt with
	Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	1
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	—	1,061
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation ..	5	2,288
Total of orders made	6	5,135
No orders made against the employers concerned ..	3	4,893
Total of cases determined	9	10,028

Of the total of 10,028 cases determined since 1st August 1944, 8,630 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 1,345 under the National Service Act, 1948, 50 under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and three under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. All the cases determined during the half-year ended 31st December 1961, were dealt with under the National Service Act, 1948.

No appeals against determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the half-year.

No reinstatement cases were determined during the half-year by Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire either in Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man.

During the half-year, there were no applications before Reinstatement Committees or appeals before the Umpire for compensation under section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, which prohibits the dismissal of employees by reason of liability for part-time service under the Act.

* The numbers of workers actually employed on the schemes of hours permitted by these Orders may, of course, vary from time to time.

† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Acts in respect of daily hours or overtime.

§ Includes 2,263 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

§ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Acts.

Technical and Scientific Register

As the Minister of Labour has announced, it has been decided, as part of the contribution by his Department towards economy in Government expenditure, to close the Technical and Scientific Register. From 2nd April 1962 the facilities of the Professional and Executive Register now provided at a number of the larger Employment Exchanges will be available to employers and registrants formerly dealt with by the Technical and Scientific Register.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 12th February 1962 was 4,843; this figure included 3,714 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,129 registrants who were unemployed.

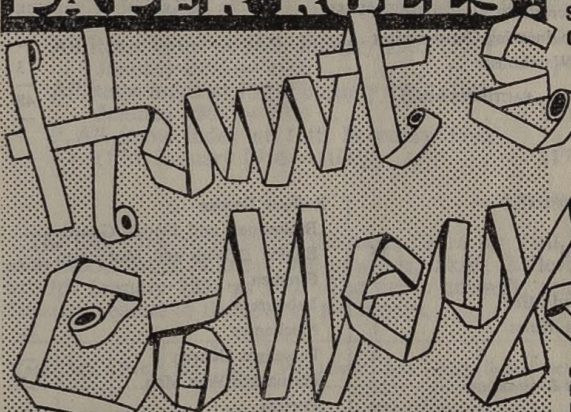
The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 16th January and 12th February 1962 (four weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 16th January	5,039
notified during period	320
filled during period	68
cancelled or withdrawn	511
unfilled at 12th February 1962	4,780

Nursing Appointments Service

As the Minister of Labour has announced, it has been decided as part of the contribution by his Department towards economy in Government expenditure, to merge the work of the Nursing Appointments Offices with the Employment Exchange service. From 26th March, the employment service to nurses and midwives and to hospitals and other employing authorities which was formerly available at Nursing Appointments Offices will, in heavily populated areas with large groups of hospitals, be centralised in the main Employment Exchange in the area, but in other areas local Employment Exchanges will provide this service. Medical auxiliaries will be dealt with at the 38 Employment Exchanges holding the Professional and Executive Register. The specialist service of Technical Nursing Officers will continue to be available throughout the country.

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The following Table shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported in February 1962 with comparable figures for the previous month. The figures are provisional. The figures for seamen relate to those employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom. All other figures relate to Great Britain.

	January 1962	February 1962
Places under the Factories Acts .. .	52	48
Mines and Quarries* .. .	11	22
Seamen .. .	4	15
Railway Service .. .	13	12

Detailed figures for process groups are given below for February 1962. The figures under the heading "Factories Acts" are based on the Factory Inspectorate Process Classification—see "Guide to Statistics collected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate" published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. (4s. 4d. including postage). The figures are provisional.

Factories Acts	Number
Textile and Connected Processes .. .	3
Clay, Pottery, Cement, etc. .. .	—
Metal Extraction, Refining and Conversion .. .	4
Metal Casting .. .	1
Metal Rolling, Drawing, Extrusion and Forging .. .	2
Miscellaneous Metal Processes .. .	3
Shipbuilding and Repairing .. .	6
Constructional Engineering, Boiler Making .. .	—
Locomotive and Railway Equipment .. .	—
Non-rail Vehicles and Aircraft .. .	—
Other Machine and Metal Manufacture and Repair .. .	1
Electrical Engineering .. .	1
Woodworking Processes .. .	—
Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacture, Paint, Oil Refining, Soap .. .	2
Coal Gas, Coke Ovens, Patent Fuel .. .	2
Wearing Apparel .. .	—
Paper and Printing .. .	1
Milling .. .	—
Food .. .	2
Drink .. .	—
Electricity Generation .. .	—
Rubber .. .	—
Other Factory Processes .. .	1
Works and Places under s.s. 105, 107 and 108 of Factories Act, 1937 .. .	—
Building Operations .. .	12
Works of Engineering Construction .. .	4
Docks and Warehouses .. .	3
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACTS .. .	48

Mines and Quarries*	Number	Railway Service	Number
Coal Mines:		Brakemen and Goods Guards .. .	—
Underground .. .	16	Engine Drivers and Motormen .. .	—
Surface .. .	3	Firemen .. .	—
Other Stratified Mines .. .	—	Labourers .. .	—
Miscellaneous Mines .. .	1	Mechanics .. .	—
Quarries .. .	2	Passenger Guards .. .	—
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES .. .	22	Permanent-Way Men .. .	5
		Porters .. .	—
		Shunters .. .	1
Seamen		Other Grades .. .	6
Trading Vessels .. .	10	Contractors' Servants .. .	—
Fishing Vessels .. .	5	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. .	12
TOTAL, SEAMEN .. .	15		

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in Great Britain reported during February 1962 under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are shown below. The figures are provisional.

I. Cases	Number	II. Deaths	Number
Lead Poisoning .. .	2	NIL	
Mercurial Poisoning .. .	3		
Epitheliomatous Ulceration .. .	2		
Chrome Ulceration .. .	28		
TOTAL, CASES .. .	35		

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the four weeks ended 27th January 1962 and the four weeks ended 24th February 1962.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimate that the total number of civilians in employment as wage and salary earners, other than those engaged in rural industries and private domestic service, was about 3,040,400 in November 1961, compared with 3,021,500 (revised figure) in the previous month, and 3,087,000 in November 1960. The number of persons receiving unemployment benefits at the same date was 45,545, compared with 48,531 in October and 10,660 in November 1960.

CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate that the total number in employment at 13th January 1962, was 5,864,000, compared with 6,082,000 at 9th December and 5,703,000 at 14th January 1961. Persons wholly unemployed at 13th January are estimated at 506,000 or 8.5 per cent. of the labour force, compared with 390,000 or 6.4 per cent., at 9th December, and 630,000, or 10.8 per cent., at 14th January 1961.

SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Department of Mines show that the number employed in the mining industry, excluding quarries, was 602,925 in October, compared with 603,810 in the previous month and 587,462 in October 1960. The number of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 31,793 at the end of September, compared with 32,849 at the end of the previous month and 27,089 at the end of September 1960.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Department of Labor estimate that the number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners (including Alaska and Hawaii) in industries other than agriculture and domestic service, was approximately 55,503,000 in December, compared with 55,121,000 (revised figure) in November and 54,706,000 in December 1960. The number of production workers in manufacturing industries in December was 12,321,000, compared with 12,418,000 (revised figure) in November, and 12,005,000 in December 1960. They also estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of December was about 4,091,000 or 5.8 per cent. of the civilian labor force, compared with 3,990,000 or 5.6 per cent. at the middle of the previous month, and 4,540,000 or 6.4 per cent. at the middle of December 1960.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during December was 84,672, compared with 75,601 in the previous month and 114,758 in December 1960. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 91,489 working days.

DENMARK

Provisional figures from the Employment Exchanges show that at the end of December the number of members of approved insurance societies who were unemployed was about 80,000 or 10.6 per cent. of the total number insured, compared with 2.9 per cent. at the end of November and 8.8 per cent. at the end of December 1960.

FRANCE

Provisional figures show that the number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of January was 111,803, of whom 24,180 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 108,094 and 22,717 at the beginning of the previous month and 132,865 and 32,803 at the beginning of January 1961.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic (including the Saarland) the number unemployed at the end of January was 267,943, compared with 222,502 at the end of the previous month and 390,143 at the end of January 1961. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 18,455, 17,473 and 32,601.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 24th February was 56,701, compared with 59,520 at 27th January and 60,016 at 25th February 1961.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at the end of January was 47,620; this figure included 5,841 persons employed on relief work as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit. At the end of December the respective figures were 47,511 and 2,536, and at the end of January 1961 they were 62,772 and 8,829.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of January who were wholly unemployed was 2,022 or 1.2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1950, compared with 969 or 0.6 per thousand at the end of the previous month, and 3,312 or 2.0 per thousand at the end of January 1961.

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

INDEX FOR 13th FEBRUARY 1962 ALL ITEMS (17th January 1956 = 100) ... 118

At 13th February 1962, the official retail prices index was 118 (prices at 17th January 1956 = 100), compared with 117 at 16th January, and with 112 at 14th February 1961. The rise in the index during the month was due to small rises in the average levels of prices in most groups except food.

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, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated as index numbers with prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100, and the weights used have been computed from information provided by the Family Expenditure Surveys made in 1958-61, adjusted to correspond with the level of prices ruling in January 1962. A list of these weights is given on page 88 of this GAZETTE.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th FEBRUARY 1962 (Prices at 16th January 1962 = 100)

The following Table shows, for various groups and sub-groups, the indices at 13th February 1962 on the basis 16th January 1962 = 100.

GROUP AND SUB-GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 13th FEBRUARY 1962 (16th January 1962 = 100)
I. Food:	
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes .. .	102
Meat and bacon .. .	101
Fish .. .	99
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat .. .	99
Milk, cheese and eggs .. .	98
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. .. .	100
Sugar, preserves and confectionery .. .	100
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned .. .	99
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned .. .	99
Other food .. .	100
Total—Food .. .	99.8
II. Alcoholic drink .. .	100.0
III. Tobacco .. .	100.0
IV. Housing .. .	100.3
V. Fuel and light:	
Coal and coke .. .	100
Other fuel and light .. .	100
Total—Fuel and light .. .	100.4
VI. Durable household goods:	
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings .. .	101
Radio, television and other household appliances .. .	100
Pottery, glassware and hardware .. .	100
Total—Durable household goods .. .	100.3
VII. Clothing and footwear:	
Men's outer clothing .. .	100
Men's underclothing .. .	100
Women's outer clothing .. .	100
Women's underclothing .. .	100
Children's clothing .. .	100
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, millinery and materials .. .	100
Footwear .. .	100
Total—Clothing and footwear .. .	100.1
VIII. Transport and vehicles:	
Motoring and cycling .. .	100
Fares .. .	100
Total—Transport and vehicles .. .	100.1
IX. Miscellaneous goods:	
Books, newspapers and periodicals .. .	100
Medicines, toilet requisites, soap, cleaning materials, matches, etc. .. .	100
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. .. .	100
Total—Miscellaneous goods .. .	100.1
X. Services:	
Postage and telephones .. .	100
Entertainment .. .	100
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning .. .	100
Total—Services .. .	100.3
ALL ITEMS .. .	100.1

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE MONTH

Food
Reductions in the average prices of eggs, dessert apples, cauliflower and butter were partly offset by increases in the average prices of bread, bacon, bananas and mutton and lamb. As a result the average level of food prices fell slightly but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 100.

The index for those sections which are mainly composed of items subject to marked seasonal fluctuations, viz. vegetables, fruit, eggs, fresh milk, fish and home-killed mutton and lamb, was 97.9 in February, while that for other foods was 100.5 compared with 100.0 in January in each case.

Housing
The average level of housing costs rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent, as a result of rises in the average levels of rents of privately owned and local authority dwellings let unfurnished. The group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 100.

Fuel and light
Mainly as a result of higher charges for gas in some areas, the average level of prices and charges for the fuel and light group rose by nearly one-half of one per cent., but the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 100.

Other groups
In the seven remaining groups there was little change in the general level of prices.

ALL ITEMS INDICES, JANUARY 1956 TO FEBRUARY 1962 (Prices at 17th January 1956 = 100)

The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections show changes in the level of prices compared with the level at 16th January 1962, these latter being taken as = 100. Before January 1962, the index figures were calculated on a different weighting basis and they showed the changes in the level of prices compared with a level of 100 at 17th January 1956, the date when the Index of Retail Prices was started. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together, however, in order to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of the index, viz., 17th January 1956.

Thus, at 13th February 1962, the "all items" figure in the current series, with prices at 16th January 1962 taken as 100, was 100.1. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 16th January 1962 in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 13th February 1962, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1962, i.e., on the basis 17th January 1956, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 16th January 1962 (17th January 1956 = 100) .. .	117.5
All items index at 13th February 1962 (16th January 1962 = 100) .. .	100.1
∴ All items index at 13th February 1962 (17th January 1956 = 100) .. .	117.5 × $\frac{100.1}{100}$
	= 117.6 that is 118

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	100	100	101	103	103	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
1957	104	104	104	104	105	106	107	106	106	107	108	108
1958	108	108	108	110	109	110	109	108	108	109	110	110
1959	110	110	110	110	109	109	109	109	109	109	110	110
1960	110	110	110	110	110	111	110	110	110	111	112	112
1961	112	112	113	113	114	115	115	116	115	116	117	117
1962		117	118									

REVISION OF THE INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

The Index of Retail Prices has been revised in accordance with the recommendations made by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in a report entitled "Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices." The changes are described in an article summarizing the report which appears on pages 87 and 88 of this GAZETTE. Copies of the report (Cmd. 1657) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d. including postage).

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in overseas countries is given on page 129.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY

(NOTE.—The figures in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relate to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, 1ST APRIL 1961," on which details for the industry at that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workers	Particulars of Change		
Agriculture	England and Wales (1) (251)	26 Feb.	Workers other than craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 6s. a week for male workers 20 and over with proportional increases for younger workers, of 3s. for female workers 21 and over and new scale of rates fixed for female workers 18 and under 21* giving increases of varying amounts with proportional increases for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 80s. 6d. a week at 15 rising to 175s. at 20 and over; female workers 20 and over—Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely and Yorkshire 126s., other counties 131s. 6d., younger female workers 69s. or 72s. at 15 rising to 122s. 6d. or 128s. at 19 and under 20. For rates of certain male workers in the Holland division of Lincolnshire see entry on page 270 of the June 1961 issue of this GAZETTE.†		
			Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 6s. 6d. a week for male craftsmen 20 and over with proportional increases for younger craftsmen and apprentices, of 3s. for female craftsmen 21 and over and new scale of rates fixed for female craftsmen and apprentices 18 and under 21* giving increases of varying amounts with proportional increases for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: craftsmen who have served an approved 3-year contract of apprenticeship beginning on or after 1st May 1961—males 18 and under 19, 139s. 6d. a week, 19 and under 20, 164s., 20 and over 192s. 6d., females, Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely and Yorkshire 129s., 135s., 138s., other counties 135s., 141s., 144s. 6d.; apprentices—males 61s. 6d. at 15 rising to 156s. at 20 and over, females 52s. or 54s. 6d. at 15 rising to 109s. or 114s. at 20 and over.†		
			Workers other than those employed at or in flax scutch mills	Increases of 6s. a week for male workers 20 and over, of 4s. 6d. for female workers 20 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers 20 and over 161s. to 168s. a week, according to district; female workers 20 and over 121s. to 126s.‡		
Freestone Quarrying	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham (8)	2 Oct. 1961	Male workers	Increase of 6d. an hour.§		
			Male workers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, grade A districts 5s. 7d. an hour, A 1 5s. 6½d., A3 5s. 5½d., stone planing machinemen 5s. 6½d., 5s. 6d., 5s. 5d., quarrymen and grindstone turners 5s. 6d., 5s. 5½d., 5s. 4½d., carborundum sawyers 5s. 4d., 5s. 3½d., 5s. 2½d., cranemen 5s. 3d., 5s. 2½d., 5s. 1½d., labourers 4s. 6½d., 4s. 5½d., 4s. 4½d.		
Granite	Cornwall and Devon (9)	5 Feb.	Male workers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: masons, smiths and fitters 5s. 7d. an hour, carborundum sawyers 5s. 5d., polishers 5s. 3½d., power crane drivers 5s. 2d., quarrymen and frame sawyers 5s. 1d., labourers 4s. 11½d.		
			Male workers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: quarrymen—day workers (working individually) 5s. 6d. an hour, day workers (working collectively in piecework quarry) 5s. 7d., pieceworkers' minimum 5s. 7d.; other day workers and labourers 4s. 11½d.		
Limestone Quarrying	Yorkshire (North Riding)	5 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1d. a shift (9s. 1d. to 9s. 2d.) for workers 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 6½d. to 4s. 7d.) for boys under 18.		
			Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1d. a shift (9s. 1d. to 9s. 2d.) for workers 18 and over, and by ½d. (4s. 6½d. to 4s. 7d.) for boys under 18.		
Ball Clay	North and South Devon and Dorset (12-13)	1 Jan.	Male workers	Increase of 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, with proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic rate after change for able-bodied day-work labourers 21 and over 4s. 3d. an hour. Grade of grinding plant operator introduced at a plus rate of 2d. an hour over the basic rate.		
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland (14)	5 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1·2d. a shift (11s. 3·6d. to 11s. 4·8d.) for workers 18 and over, and by 0·6d. (5s. 7·8d. to 5s. 8·4d.) for boys under 18.		
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	North Lincolnshire	4 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus payment increased by 1·3d. a shift (9s. 7·7d. to 9s. 9d.) for men, by 0·97d. (7s. 2·78d. to 7s. 3·75d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 9·85d. to 4s. 10·5d.) for boys under 18.		
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying and Limestone Quarrying	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	4 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1·36d. a shift (9s. 6·24d. to 9s. 7·6d.) for men, by 1·02d. (7s. 1·68d. to 7s. 2·7d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·68d. (4s. 9·12d. to 4s. 9·8d.) for boys under 18.		
Flour Milling	Great Britain	5 Feb.	Carpenters, joiners and other ancillary building tradesmen	Increase of 3s. 6d. a week. Rates after change: London and Liverpool districts, craftsmen 239s. 9d. a week, labourers 213s. 6d., grade A districts 234s. 6d., 208s. 3d.		
Beer Bottling	London	Week commencing 29 Jan.	All workers	Increases of 10s. a week for male workers, and of 7s. 9d. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers 152s. a week at 18 rising to 197s. at 21 and over; female workers 119s. 9d. to 138s. 3d.		
Coke Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland¶	4 Feb.	Workers employed at coke ovens plants attached to blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1·3d. a shift (9s. 7·7d. to 9s. 9d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·165d. an hour (1s. 2·46d. to 1s. 2·625d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0·97d. a shift (7s. 2·78d. to 7s. 3·75d.) or by 0·12d. an hour (10·85d. to 10·97d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 9·85d. to 4s. 10·5d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (7·23d. to 7·31d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.		
			do.	do.		
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland¶	4 Feb.	Workers employed at blast-furnaces (integrated plants) except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	do.		
			Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northants.**	4 Feb.	Workers employed at blast-furnaces (merchant plants)	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1·3d. a shift (9s. 7·7d. to 9s. 9d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0·97d. (7s. 2·78d. to 7s. 3·75d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0·65d. (4s. 9·85d. to 4s. 10·5d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
			West of Scotland††	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Feb.	Workers, other than maintenance workers, employed at blastfurnaces	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1·3d. a shift (9s. 8d. to 9s. 9d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scotland¶	4 Feb.	Workers, other than roll turners and maintenance workers, employed at steel melting shops and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased by 1·3d. a shift (9s. 7·7d. to 9s. 9d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0·165d. an hour (1s. 2·46d. to 1s. 2·625d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0·97d. a shift (7s. 2·78d. to 7s. 3·75d.) or by 0·12d. an hour (10·85d. to 10·97d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 9·85d. to 4s. 10·5d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (7·23d. to 7·31d.) for those under 18.		
			4 Feb.	Roll turners and apprentices employed at steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased by 0·165d. an hour (1s. 2·46d. to 1s. 2·625d.) for craftsmen, by 0·12d. (10·85d. to 10·97d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0·08d. (7·23d. to 7·31d.) for apprentices under 18.	

* Previously the adult rate for female workers was paid at 21 and over, and workers 18 and under 21 received the same rate.

† These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages Act. See pages 53 and 85 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Act (Northern Ireland). See pages 103 and 126 of this GAZETTE.

§ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work."

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

** Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

†† Agreements between the Midlands Merchant Blastfurnace Owners' Association and the trade unions concerned.

‡‡ Agreements of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Pig Iron Trade of Scotland.

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 Workers	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Certain districts in England and Wales and certain works in Scotland* (43)	4 Feb.	Maintenance craftsmen and apprentices employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants, steel melting shops, and steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·165d. an hour (1s. 2·46d. to 1s. 2·625d.) for craftsmen, by 0·12d. (10·85d. to 10·97d.) for apprentices 18 to 21, and by 0·08d. (7·23d. to 7·31d.) for apprentices under 18.
			Bricklayers, apprentices, and bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and iron and steel works	Cost-of-living payment increased† by 0·165d. an hour (1s. 2·46d. to 1s. 2·625d.) for men 21 and over, by 0·12d. (10·85d. to 10·97d.) for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·08d. (7·23d. to 7·31d.) for apprentices and boys under 18.
		Staffs., Ches., Tees-side, S. Wales and Mon. and Glasgow† (43)	5 Feb.	Workers employed at steel sheet rolling mills
	South Wales and Monmouthshire‡ (43)	4 Feb.	Workers employed at steel rolling mills	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1·2d. a shift (7s. 7·2d. to 7s. 8·4d. for men 21 and over, and by 0·6d. (3s. 9·6d. to 3s. 10·2d. or 4s. 5·1d. to 4s. 5·7d.) for those under 18.
Galvanising	England and Wales	5 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 (9s. 7·7d. to 9s. 9d.) for men and women 21 and over, by 0·97d. (7s. 2·78d. to 7s. 3·75d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21, and by 0·65d. (4s. 9·85d. to 4s. 10·5d.) for those under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport	4 Feb.	Male workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1·16d. a shift (9s. 3·94d. to 9s. 5·1d.) for men, by 0·773d. (6s. 2·594d. to 6s. 3·367d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0·58d. (4s. 6·81d. to 4s. 7·39d.) for boys.
Engineering	Sheffield and Rotherham	5 Feb.	Building trade operatives employed in engineering establishments and steel works	Increases in the existing "all-in" rate of 1d. an hour (3s. 6d. a week) for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices on the basis of the existing percentage scale. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 234s. a week, skilled bricklayers', masons', slaters' and plasterers' labourers and navvies 204s. 5d.; apprentices 58s. 6d. at 15 rising to 204s. 9d. at 20.
Patent Glazing	Great Britain	5 Feb.	Patent glaziers and assistants employed on outside work	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district—patent glaziers 5s. 8½d. an hour, assistants 5s. 1d., grade A districts 5s. 7d., 4s. 11½d.¶
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	5 Feb.	Building trade operatives	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 5s. 7d. an hour, labourers 4s. 11½d.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Feb.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2½ per cent. (77½ to 80 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: male workers 21 and over 167s. 5d. a week, female workers 20 and over 111s. 5d.
Rope, Twine and Net Making	Great Britain (87) (253)	21 Feb.	Certain workers	New general minimum time rates fixed for certain unspecified juvenile workers; new piecework basis time rate of 3s. 1d. an hour fixed for female pieceworkers employed on man-made fibres of continuous filament in the net section of the industry; new general piece rates fixed for female workers in the net section of the industry.¶
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (91)	First pay day in Feb.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2½ per cent. (77½ to 80 per cent.) on the first £6 15s. of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 10s. for female workers. Bonus on earnings in excess of £6 15s. and £4 10s. increased from 67½ to 70 per cent.
Narrow Fabrics Manufacture	Great Britain (92)	Week commencing 26 Feb.	Timeworkers	Increases in minimum rates varying from 2d. to 4½d. an hour, according to age or grade, for male workers, and from 2d. to 3½d. for female workers. Rates after change include: male workers 21 and over—grade I occupations 3s. 10½d. an hour, II, 4s. 2d., III, 4s. 4d.; female workers 18 and over—grade I, 2s. 9d., IA, 2s. 10d., II, 3s. 1d., III, 3s. 3d.
			Pieceworkers	Increases in minimum group average rates of 3½d., 3½d. or 4½d., according to grade, for male workers, and of 2d., 2½d., or 3½d. for female workers. Piece-work rates to be the same for all ages and arranged so that the average wage for all adult workers in a class is not less than—males grade I, 4s. 5½d. an hour, II, 4s. 8d., III, 5s.; females grade I, 3s. 2d., IA, 3s. 3d., II, 3s. 6d., III, 3s. 9d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (95)	First full working week commencing on or after 5 Feb.	Building trade craftsmen	Increase of 1d. an hour (5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d.).
Leather Belting and Strap Butt Currying	United Kingdom (100)	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Feb.	All workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for adult male workers, of 1½d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers. Basic timework rates after change: male workers 21 and over—skilled, London 4s. 6½d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 5½d., semi-skilled 4s. 3½d., 4s. 2½d., unskilled 4s. 3d., 4s. 2d., strap butt cutters on day work—during 6 months' probation 4s. 7½d., 4s. 6½d., after 6 months' probation 4s. 8½d., 4s. 7½d., youths and apprentices employed on leather belting 2s. 0½d. or 2s. 0½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 9½d. or 3s. 8½d. at 20, employed as strap butt carriers 2s. 1½d. or 2s. 0½d. rising to 3s. 9½d. or 3s. 8½d.; female workers after 12 months' employment 3s. 10½d., 3s. 10½d.**
Mechanical and Hydraulic Leathers Manufacture	Great Britain (101)	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Feb.	All workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for adult male workers, of 1½d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Basic timework rates after change: male workers 21 and over—skilled, London 4s. 4½d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 3½d., semi-skilled 4s. 1½d., 4s. 0½d., unskilled 4s. 0½d., 3s. 11½d., youths and apprentices 2s. or 1s. 11½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 7½d. or 3s. 6½d. at 20; female workers 20 and over—skilled, after 12 months' employment 3s. 6½d., 3s. 6d., other female workers 1s. 11½d. or 1s. 10½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 1½d. or 3s. 1d. at 20.**
Buffalo Picker Manufacture	Great Britain (101)	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Feb.	All workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for adult male workers and for adult female workers employed on men's work, and of proportional amounts for other adult workers and juveniles. Minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 and over—skilled 4s. 5½d. an hour, semi-skilled 4s. 2½d., unskilled 4s. 2d., younger male workers 1s. 11½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 9d. at 20; adult female workers engaged on operations classified as men's work—skilled 3s. 9½d., semi-skilled 3s. 7d., unskilled 3s. 6½d., other female workers 1s. 9½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 1½d. at 20.**

* Agreements between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned.

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

‡ Agreements of the Sheet Trade Board.

¶ Agreements between the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and the trade union concerned.

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

¶ These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 126 of this GAZETTE. A list of the new general minimum piece rates is contained in the Order.

** These increases were the result of awards (Nos. 2893, 2894 and 2895, respectively) of the Industrial Court, dated 5th February. See page 126 of this GAZETTE.

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 Workers	Particulars of Change
Fellmongering	England and Wales (102)	First pay day after 3 Sept. 1961*	Workers employed in handling domestic skins	Increase of 2d. an hour. Minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 and over—skilled 4s. 5½d., unskilled 4s. 2½d.; female workers 21 and over 3s. 5½d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).*
	United Kingdom...	do.	Workers employed in handling foreign skins	Increase of 2d. an hour. Minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 and over—skilled 4s. 5½d., unskilled (wet) 4s. 3½d., (dry) 4s. 2½d.; female workers 21 and over 3s. 5½d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work).*
	Scotland (102)	3 Sept. 1961*	All workers	Increase of 2d. an hour. Minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 and over—skilled 4s. 5½d., unskilled (wet) 4s. 3½d., (dry) 4s. 2½d., younger male workers 2s. 1½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 7½d. at 20; female workers 21 and over 3s. 5½d. (plus 1d. an hour for wet work), younger female workers 2s. 0½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 3½d. at 20.*
Fletton Brick Manufacture	Bedford, Buckinghamshire and Peterborough (119)	First full pay week commencing on or after 6 Nov. 1961	Workers other than labourers	Increases in occupational differentials of amounts ranging from ¼d. an hour to 1½d. Revised differentials range from 2d. an hour to 11½d. For kiln burners and boiler firemen, shift time worked from noon (previously 2 p.m.) Saturday to midnight Saturday still paid at time-and-a-half, but from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday at double time, the shift allowance not being compounded for overtime calculation.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	Shropshire, Staffordshire (other than Stoke-on-Trent) Warwickshire and Worcestershire (122)	Beginning of first full pay period following 31 Jan.	Workers employed in the making of building and engineering bricks and roofing tiles, and covered by agreements of the Midland Clay Industries Joint Council	Increases in minimum basic rates of 2½d. an hour for male timeworkers 21 and over, of 2d. for female timeworkers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Adjustments to piecework, bonus or stint rates do not automatically apply, but may be considered at local works negotiations. Minimum rates after change: men 21 and over—labourers 4s. 4½d. an hour, wheelers (only) 4s. 6d., panmen, millfeeders 4s. 6½d., wheelers and drawers 4s. 7d., fillers 4s. 7½d., wheelers and setters 4s. 7½d., getters 4s. 7½d., shot firers 4s. 8½d., setters (only) 4s. 8½d., excavator drivers 4s. 11d., kiln burners and boiler firemen 4s. 4½d. plus a skill differential of 4½d. and, when employed on shift work, a shift allowance of 4½d.; youths and boys 2s. 3½d. at 15 rising to 3s. 10½d. at 20; women 18 and over 3s. 4d., girls 2s. 6d. at 16 and under and 2s. 10d. at 17.
Salt Glazed Ware	Great Britain (124)	Beginning of first full pay period following 24 Feb.	All workers	Minimum basic rates increased by 2d. an hour for men 21 and over, by 1½d. for women 20 and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles; gross piecework earnings increased by 2½ per cent. Minimum basic rates after change: men 21 and over 4s. 4d. an hour, youths and boys 2s. 3d. at 15 rising to 3s. 10d. at 20; women 20 and over 3s. 10½d., 5s. 8½d., silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller process) 5s. 7½d., 5s. 5½d., embossers' assistants and sand-blasters' assistants 5s. 6½d., 5s. 4½d., silverers' assistants, other than cleaners-up 5s. 5½d., 5s. 3½d.; group 3, leaded light cementers and packers 5s. 3d., 5s. 1d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 5s. 2d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 5s.
Glass Processing	Great Britain (128)	7 Feb.	Workers employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Increases† of 1d. an hour for men 20 and over in group 1, of ¼d. in groups 2 and 3, and of proportional amounts for younger male workers, apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, for men 20 and over: group 1, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 6s. 3½d. an hour, Provincial area 6s. 1½d.; group 2, bevellers, silverers, siders, cutters, leaded light makers and specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives, 1st grade (complete process) and colour sgrayers (being required to mix) 5s. 10½d., 5s. 8½d., silk screen operatives, 2nd grade (operating screen and roller process) 5s. 7½d., 5s. 5½d., embossers' assistants and sand-blasters' assistants 5s. 6½d., 5s. 4½d., silverers' assistants, other than cleaners-up 5s. 5½d., 5s. 3½d.; group 3, leaded light cementers and packers 5s. 3d., 5s. 1d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up, London 5s. 2d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 5s.
Cement Manufacture	United Kingdom... (131)	5 Feb.	Maintenance craftsmen	Increases of 2½d. an hour for skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for workers under 21. Minimum rates after change: fitters, turners, electricians, welders and blacksmiths 6s. 2½d. an hour, boilermakers 6s. 3½d., riveters 6s. 1½d., holders-up 6s., pipe fitters 5s. 11½d., painters and bodybuilders at Beddington 6s. 2½d., blacksmiths' hammermen 5s. 8½d., electricians' mates 5s. 5½d.
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	5 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen—London and Merseyside 5s. 8½d., elsewhere 5s. 7d.; chargehand labourers 5s. 4½d., 5s. 3d., labourers 5s. 1½d., 4s. 11½d.
Mastic Asphalt Manufacture	Great Britain	5 Feb.	Workers other than craftsmen and transport workers	Increase† of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London 5s. 1d. an hour, Provinces 4s. 11½d.
Limestone Masonry	Portland ...	5 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: craftsmen 5s. 7d. an hour, labourers 4s. 11½d.
Sawmilling	Manchester (136)	5 Feb.	Workers employed in sawmills and steam joinery shops	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and female workers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers and girls; increase of 3s. 8d. a week for lorry drivers, statutory attendants and mates employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change include: woodcutting machinists 5s. 7d. an hour, timber yard labourers 4s. 11½d., slingers (regularly employed as such) 5s. 1½d., power-driven crane drivers 5s. 2½d., fork lift truck drivers—carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. 5s. 0½d., 30 cwt. and over 5s. 3½d., female labourers 19 and over 4s. 3½d.; lorry drivers 22s. 8d. to 24s. 2d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 18 and over 22s. 2d.
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 1d. an hour (6d. to 7d.) in the cost-of-living adjustment for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living adjustment, include: male workers—production artists, London 6s. 6½d. an hour, Provinces 6s. 4½d., writers other than poster writers 6s. 3½d., 6s. 1½d., poster writers and screen printer technicians 6s., 5s. 10d., screen printers 5s. 8½d., 5s. 6½d., adult screen printer trainees, first 6 months 5s. 2½d., 5s. 0½d., second 6 months 5s. 5d., 5s. 3d., auxiliary workers 5s. 0½d., 4s. 10½d.; female auxiliary workers—commencing rates 3s. 9½d., 3s. 7½d., after 1 year's service 3s. 11½d., 3s. 9½d., after 2 years 4s. 1½d., 3s. 11½d.
	Scotland	First complete pay week in Feb.	Production artists, writers, poster writers, screen process printers, auxiliary workers, etc.	Increases† of 1d. an hour (6d. to 7d.) in the cost-of-living adjustment for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and other juvenile workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living adjustment, include: male workers—production artists 6s. 4½d. an hour, display writers, etc. 6s. 1½d., poster writers and stencil makers 5s. 10d., screen printers 5s. 6½d., adult screen printer trainees, first 6 months 5s. 0½d., second 6 months 5s. 3d., thereafter 5s. 6½d., auxiliary workers 4s. 10½d.; female auxiliary workers—beginners 3s. 7½d., after 1 year's service 3s. 9½d., after 2 years 3s. 11½d.
Exhibition Stand Construction, Erection, etc.	Great Britain	5 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase† of 1d. an hour. Standard rates after change: craftsmen 6s. 11d. an hour, labourers 6s. 3½d.

* This increase was agreed in October 1961 with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

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 Workers	Particulars of Change
Drawing Office Materials Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in Jan. 15 Jan.	All workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 4s. 6d. a week (15s. to 19s. 6d.) for workers 21 and over, by 3s. 5d. (11s. 3d. to 14s. 8d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 2s. 3d. (7s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.) for workers under 18.
			All workers	Increase of 7½ per cent. in basic rates for workers under 21 and basic adult rates now payable at 21 and over (previously 25; minimum rates for workers 25 and over no longer separately specified); consolidation into basic rates of 9s., 6s. 9d. or 4s. 6d., according to age, of the cost-of-living bonus previously paid.† Minimum rates after change, exclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross)—male workers 21 and over 185s. to 229s. a week, according to classification, female workers 21 and over 144s. to 179s., provincial centres with a population of 100,000 and over—male workers 182s. to 225s., female workers 142s. to 176s. 6d., provincial towns with a population of less than 100,000—male workers 178s. 6d. to 219s., female workers 139s. to 172s. Plus cost-of-living bonus of 10s. 6d. in each case.†
Building	England and Wales (162-163)	5 Feb.	Building operatives	Increases* of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives on craft processes, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, young male labourers, other women and girls. Rates after change include: men—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsmen 5s. 8½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 1d., grade A districts 5s. 7d., 4s. 11½d.; women—on craft processes (after 6 months' probation) 4s. 8½d., on other than craft processes 4s. 4d.
	England and Wales (163)	5 Feb.	Road haulage workers	Increase* of 3s. 8d. a week for workers employed on "C" licensed vehicles. Rates after change: motor drivers, London 235s. 2d. to 254s. 2d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, grade 1 districts 231s. 8d. to 249s. 2d., mates and statutory attendants 18 and over 240s. 2d., 235s. 2d., tractor drivers (steam and I.C.) London only 253s. 2d.
	Scotland (164-165)	5 Feb.	Building operatives	Increases* of 1d. an hour for craftsmen, labourers and women operatives, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers; allowance paid to operatives working in swings and cradles increased by 2d. (2d. to 4d.) an hour. Rates after change include: men—craftsmen 5s. 7d. an hour, labourers 4s. 11½d.; women—on craft operations (after 6 months' probation) 4s. 11½d., on other than craft operations 4s. 5½d.
Building and Civil Engineering Construction	Northern Ireland... (168)	Beginning of pay period in week commencing 5 Feb.	Building and civil engineering operatives	Increases* of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: craftsmen 5s. 5½d. to 5s. 8d. an hour, according to district, labourers 4s. 2½d. to 4s. 6½d.
	England and Wales (244)	5 Feb.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increases of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool and district, craftsmen 5s. 8½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 1d., grade A districts 5s. 7d., 4s. 11½d.
Civil Engineering Construction	Scotland (247)	5 Feb.	Building and civil engineering operatives employed by local authorities	Increases of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rates after change include: craftsmen 5s. 7d. an hour, labourers 4s. 11½d.
	Great Britain (166-167)	5 Feb.	Male workers other than watchmen	Increases* of 1d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London super grade and Liverpool grade 5s. 8½d. an hour, class 1 districts 5s. 7d., 4s. 11½d.; labourers—London super grade 5s. 1d., class 1 districts 4s. 11½d.
			Watchmen	Increase of 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 31s. a shift (day or night), class 1 districts 29s. 9d.
Demolition	Great Britain (165)	5 Feb.	Male workers	Increases of 1d. an hour for workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: London and Liverpool district 5s. 1d. an hour, grade A districts 4s. 11½d., Scotland 4s. 11½d.
Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain (171)	5 Feb.	Male workers	Increases* of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: charge hands, London area and Merseyside 6s. 3½d. an hour, elsewhere 6s. 2d., spreaders 5s. 9½d., 5s. 8d., mixermen 5s. 4½d., 5s. 3½d., potmen 5s. 3½d., 5s. 2½d., classified labourers 5s. 1½d., 5s. 0½d.
Glazing	England and Wales	5 Feb.	Glaziers and wall liners	Increases in standard rates of wages of 1d. an hour for glaziers and wall liners, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: glaziers and wall liners, London and South Eastern area (within 30 miles of Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 5s. 8½d. an hour, Hants. Dorset and Isle of Wight, Manchester, Midlands, North Eastern, Yorkshire and West of England and South Wales 5s. 7d.
Painting	Scotland	5 Feb.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour (5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Refractory Setting and Repair	Great Britain	5 Feb.	Firebrick bricklayers and masons, and labourers employed by refractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increases of 1d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Basic rates after change include: London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool district, craftsmen 5s. 8½d. an hour, labourers 5s. 1d., grade A districts 5s. 7d., 4s. 11½d.
Terrazzo and Mosaic Laying	Great Britain	5 Feb.	Layers, polishers and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour for layers and polishers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: layers, London and Mersey districts 5s. 9½d. an hour, elsewhere 5s. 8d., polishers—dry 5s. 7½d., 5s. 6d., wet and hand 5s. 6½d., 5s. 5d.
Tile Fixing	London	5 Feb.	Craftsmen and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour (5s. 9½d. to 5s. 10½d.) for craftsmen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Gas Supply	Great Britain	5 Feb.	Bricklayers and masons when engaged on firebrick work	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: new construction, London 6s. 2½d. an hour, Provincial zone A 6s. 1d., Provincial zone B 6s.; repair work, London 6s. 4½d., A 6s. 3d., B 6s. 2d.; chimney work, London 6s. 2½d. to 6s. 7½d., according to height, A 6s. 1d. to 6s. 6d., B 6s. to 6s. 5d.
Water Supply	England and Wales (176)	First full pay week commencing on or after 4 Feb.	Workers other than fully-skilled engineering craftsmen	Occupational differentials increased by 25 per cent. (to the next higher farthing).
Road Haulage Contracting	Scotland	1 Jan.	Horse drivers and juniors employed by general road haulage contractors	Increases of 5s. 3d. a week for men 21 and over, and of 2s. 3d. to 4s., according to age, for youths. Rates after change: men—one-horse drivers 175s. 3d. a week (6s. a week extra, or proportionately for shorter periods, when driving a pair of horses), youths 77s. 6d. at 16 rising to 136s. 3d. at 20 and under 21.†

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

† The cost-of-living bonus is now related to a datum figure of 110 (January 1956 = 100), the cash value of each point movement in the index remaining the same; the amounts quoted above are related to an index figure of 117.

‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Work".

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workers, Particulars of Change. Rows include Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade, Broadcasting (Television).

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District, Date, Class of Workers, Particulars of Change. Rows include Freestone Quarrying, Harris Tweed Manufacture, Drawing Office Materials Manufacture, Road Haulage Contracting, Broadcasting (Television).

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT AFTER THE END OF FEBRUARY

The following changes, operative from a future date, have been notified: railway service (increase of 3 per cent., 1st April); pre-cast concrete products industry in Scotland (hourly rates increased by 1d., 1st April, and by a further 1d. from 1st July); water supply in England and Wales (increase of 2d. an hour, 1st April, and a further increase of 1½d. with effect from the end of September); and hosiery manufacture in Scotland, except Hawick (normal weekly hours of work reduced from 43½ to 42½, 1st March).

Industries affected by increases in rates of wages in March or April, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices, include furniture manufacture and associated industries, national newspaper printing in London and Manchester,

wholesale newspaper distribution in England and Wales, and hosiery manufacture in Scotland (except Hawick).

Statutory wages orders, issued under the Wages Councils Act and the Agricultural Wages Act, authorised the following changes: agriculture in Scotland (general increases of 6s. a week for men and of 4s. 3d. for women, 12th March); brush and broom manufacture (increases in minimum hourly rates of 3¼d. or 3½d. for men, and of amounts ranging from 2¼d. to 3½ for women, 2nd April); and milk distribution in Scotland (increases in minimum rates of 13s. a week for men, and of 10s. or 13s. for women, 2nd April).

Full details of these changes will be published in the appropriate issues of this GAZETTE.

* These increases were agreed in February with retrospective effect to the date shown.
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

MINISTRY OF LABOUR
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS HANDBOOK

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STOPPAGES OF WORK—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 Ministry, was 247. In addition, 26 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The approximate number of workers involved during February at the establishments where these 273 stoppages occurred is estimated at 1,819,100. This total includes 4,500 workers involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. Of the 1,814,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in February, 1,810,600 were directly involved and 4,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes).

The aggregate of 1,928,000 working days lost during February included 31,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Table with 6 columns: Industry Group, Started before beginning of Month, Started in Month, Total, Workers involved, Working Days lost. Rows include Coal Mining, Engineering and Shipbuilding, Marine Engineering, etc., Total, February 1962, etc.

Causes of Stoppages

The following Table classifies stoppages beginning in February, according to the principal cause of each stoppage:—

Table with 3 columns: Principal Cause, Number of Stoppages, Number of Workers directly involved. Rows include Wages—claims for increases, Hours of labour, Employment of particular classes, etc., Total.

Duration of Stoppages

The following Table classifies stoppages ending in February, according to the length of time they lasted:—

Table with 4 columns: Duration of Stoppage, Stoppages, Workers directly involved, Working Days lost by all Workers involved. Rows include Not more than 1 day, 2 days, 3 days, 4-6 days, Over 6 days, Total.

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1962 AND 1961

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 1962 and 1961:—

Table with 6 columns: Industry Group, Number of Stoppages beginning in period, Workers involved, Working Days lost, January to February, 1962, January to February, 1961. Rows include Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Coal Mining, All Other Mining, etc., Total.

PRINCIPAL STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY

Table with 6 columns: Industry, Occupations and Locality, Approximate Number of Workers involved, Date when Stoppage, Cause or Object, Remarks. Rows include Various Industries, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, CONSTRUCTION.

* 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. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† A stoppage of work in February by engineering and shipbuilding workers affected a number of industry groups. The number of workers involved and working days lost in shipbuilding and marine engineering have been included in the totals for that industry group. The remaining workers and days lost have been provisionally allocated to the engineering group; but when full information becomes available, the workers and days appropriate to other industries will be re-allocated.

‡ Two stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.
§ Less than 500 working days.
|| Originally about 200 workers were involved, but the number rose rapidly.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During February the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2893 to 2896*. Three awards, Nos. 2893, 2894 and 2895, are summarised below; award No. 2896 did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 2893 (5th February).—Parties: National Leather Trades Federation, Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Federation of Leather Belting Manufacturers of the United Kingdom. **Claim:** For a substantial increase in wages. **Award:** The Court awarded that the basic hourly timework rates of wages for all adult male workers in the Leather Belting Manufacturing Industry shall be increased by 2d. per hour, with proportionate increases for other workers concerned. Effect to be given to the award as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 5th February 1962.

Award No. 2894 (5th February).—Parties: Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Mechanical and Hydraulic Leathers Manufacturers' Association. **Claim:** For a substantial increase in wages. **Award:** The Court awarded that the basic hourly timework rates of wages for all adult male workers in the Mechanical and Hydraulic Leathers Manufacturing Industry shall be increased by the equivalent of 2d. per hour, with proportionate increases for other workers concerned. Effect to be given to the award as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 5th February 1962.

Award No. 2895 (5th February).—Parties: Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Buffalo Picker Manufacturers' Association. **Claim:** For a substantial increase in wages. **Award:** The Court awarded that the basic hourly timework rates of wages for all adult male workers employed in the production of Buffalo Hide Pickers shall be increased by 2d. per hour, with proportionate increases for other workers concerned. Effect to be given to the award as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 5th February 1962.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During February one award was issued by a single arbitrator appointed under section 2(2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to an individual undertaking.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

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

Wages Councils Act, 1959

Notices of Proposals

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

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.L. (59), dated 6th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and a revised piecework basis time rate for female workers.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.M. (71), dated 13th 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. (65), dated 16th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S. (56), dated 20th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal K.D. (67), dated 23rd February, for amending the provisions relating to the payment of overtime.

Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.B. (57), dated 23rd February, for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Corset Wages Council.—Proposal K. (51), dated 27th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

* See footnote * on page 129.

Wages Regulation Orders

During February the Minister of Labour made the following Wages Regulations Orders*:

The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 251, dated 6th February, and effective from 21st February. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain), introduces a new piecework basis time rate for female workers using man-made fibres in the Net section of the trade, and prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers aged under 21 years.—See page 121.

The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) (Amendment) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 290, dated 12th February, and effective from 2nd April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain), prescribes revised general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 312, dated 14th February, and effective from 2nd April. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Wages Regulation (Baking) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order, 1962: S.I. 1962 No. 327, dated 15th February, and effective from 9th March. This Order, which gives effect to the proposals submitted by the Baking Wages Council (England and Wales), prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain workers aged under 21 years.

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:—

Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.B. (N.85), dated 2nd February, for amending the provisions relating to holiday remuneration.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.T.R.W. (N.53), dated 23rd February, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in the trade and for reducing from 8 to 6 weeks the qualifying period for payment for customary holidays.

Further information regarding the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast 2.

Wages Regulation Orders

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

Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

Order No. 1962 A.W.B. No. 4 was made on 7th February by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect from 12th March 1962, extending to the county of Warwick the provisions relating to payments made to shepherds in specified counties who are required to keep dogs.

Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949

Combined Districts Wages Order No. 3 was made on 19th February 1962 by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949. The Order which became effective on 12th March 1962 raises the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages of male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland.—See page 103.

Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1939 to 1956

Order No. 30, effective from 26th February 1962, was made on 26th January by the Agricultural Wages Board for Northern Ireland, fixing the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages and holiday remuneration for male and female workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland.—See pages 103 and 120.

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.

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.

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 5/61 (22nd December 1960)

Trade dispute—place of employment

The claimant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the foundry where he was employed. The dispute occurred in the fitting shop, and the claimant was employed in a separate department in the despatch of goods for export. There was evidence that the packing and despatching of manufactured products for export was a highly specialised business and that many concerns carried on the business of export packers on behalf of customers of all kinds. Held, by reference to section 13(6) (a) of the Act, that the trade dispute was not at the claimant's place of employment. There was good evidence that the packing and despatching of manufactured goods for export was commonly carried on as a separate business. The terms of the Act did not require that the claimant's employers should be engaged in the export of goods other than their own. It was also of some importance, though not conclusive, that the work carried out in the export despatch department was not an essential or integral part of the manufacturing process of the products in question.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 1st April 1960 to 23rd April 1960 (both dates included) the claimant is not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit in terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"The claimant is one of a number of men employed as warehouse packers or shipping clerks in the export despatch department of a firm of ironfounders described as being in the light castings industry. A stoppage of work took place there, and he and others lost employment by reason of that stoppage, for the period stated at the head of this decision. The stoppage of work was due to a trade dispute in the fitting shop of the foundry, which, primarily at least, concerned the fitters. Neither the claimant nor any member of his grade or class participated in the dispute. Neither the claimant nor any member of his grade or class financed the dispute. It is matter of controversy whether the claimant or any member of his grade or class was directly interested in the dispute, in the sense of standing to gain or lose according to its outcome: but for reasons to be explained hereinafter, it is unnecessary to decide this question. The evidence is that the claimant and the others working with him in the export despatch department were members of a 'general' union, namely the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, which was not involved in any negotiations with the employers: whereas the fitters who participated in the dispute were members of a 'Craft' union which did so negotiate. But because of the stoppage of work in the fitting shop, work in the export despatch department came to an end, and the claimant lost employment as stated above.

"The local insurance officer decided, and the local tribunal affirmed, that the claimant had lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment, and that he must be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for the period in question, in terms of section 13(1) of the Act. In arriving at their decision the tribunal rejected a contention that the dispute was not one 'at [the claimant's] place of employment' within the meaning of section 13(1) and 13(6) (a) of the Act: and they also rejected a contention that the claimant escaped disqualification by virtue of the proviso to section 13(1).

"It is appropriate to deal with the first of these contentions first.

"Section 13(6) (a) of the Act provides that '... the expression "place of employment" in relation to any person, means the factory, workshop, farm or other premises or place at which he was employed, so, however, that, where separate branches of work which are commonly carried on as separate businesses in separate premises or at separate places are in any case carried out in separate departments on the same premises or at the same place, each of those departments shall for the purposes of this paragraph be deemed to be a separate factory or workshop or farm or separate premises or a separate place, as the case may be'.

"In the present case, the claimant was employed in the export despatch department of his employers' business. This was clearly a separate department from the fitting shop. If, therefore, it be shown that the branch of work carried out in the export despatch department was one which is 'commonly carried on as a separate

business in separate premises or at separate places', the dispute which caused the relevant stoppage of work will not be held to have been 'at [the claimant's] place of employment': and the result will be that section 13(1) does not apply, and there can be no disqualification.

"At the oral hearing of the appeal before me, it was pointed out by the claimant's representative that the packing and despatching of manufactured products for export has become a highly specialised business. Documentation as well as packing is involved. In the publication *Kemp's Commercial Directory* there appear the names of over a hundred specialist 'export packers' as well as a number of 'export agents'. These concerns carry on the business of export packers on behalf of customers of all kinds. The representative produced newspaper cuttings of advertisements of certain of these concerns. One of these describes itself as 'specialists in packing light and heavy machinery, electronic equipment and delicate apparatus for export', and this single concern has 50 branches in the United Kingdom and Ireland, as well as agents elsewhere. This seems to me good evidence that the business of packing and despatching manufactured goods for export is a business which is 'commonly' carried on as a separate business. No doubt a great many manufacturing concerns, and probably the majority of large manufacturing concerns, operate their own individual export packing and despatch departments; but this does not seem to me to preclude a finding that the business of packing and despatching manufactured goods for export is 'commonly' carried on as a separate business.

"It appears that the tribunal took the view that the export despatch department in question could not be regarded as a separate place of employment in terms of section 13(6) (a) of the Act unless the employers were 'engaged in the business of Exporters of goods other than their own'. I do not think that the terms of the Act go so far as to require this. I note that in a case decided by the *Umpire* under the corresponding provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts (Case No. 392: 18/5/1921) the *Umpire* held that the retail distribution of coal by carters from a colliery was a branch commonly carried on as a separate business from coal mining, although there was no suggestion in that case that the carters concerned carried any coal other than that mined by particular colliery owners. Similarly in Decision R(U) 24/57 the Commissioner decided that the transport section of a firm of ship repairers was a separate place of employment (for purposes of section 13 of the Act) from the ship-repairing premises. It was a circumstance, in that case, that haulage work was done occasionally by the transport section for ship owners in the area; but as I understand it, that circumstance was not treated as essential to the decision. The *Umpire's* decision already referred to suggests that such a circumstance is not essential.

"I also attach some importance to the fact that work carried out in the export despatch department did not constitute an essential or integral part of the manufacturing process of the products in question. It was, at most, a supplementary or ancillary service, required only in relation to those items of production which were for export. This, although not conclusive, tends to reinforce the conclusion that the work was such as to constitute a separate business.

"I hold, therefore, that the export despatch department in the present case falls to be treated as a separate place from the place where the trade dispute occurred. This means that section 13(1) of the Act does not apply to the claimant and others employed in the export despatch department. That being so, the question of 'direct interest' does not arise. Accordingly no disqualification is incurred.

"The appeal of the claimant is allowed".

Note by Commissioner: The premises referred to in this decision are the subject of a further Decision. C.S.U. 13/61.

Decision No. R(U) 15/61 (13th February 1961)

Guarantee agreement—employment guaranteed for "four days or less"

The claimant's employment was governed by an agreement between the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the National Federation of Vehicle Trades which provided, subject to the employees' availability: "All hourly paid workers . . . shall be employed for a period of four days or less in any pay week such as will enable them to earn during such period the equivalent of their inclusive hourly plain time rate for 34 hours." In the weeks in question the claimant was without employment on Tuesday and Wednesday, in addition to Saturday on which he did not normally work. His earnings for the other three days exceeded the amount specified in the agreement. Held that benefit was not payable for Wednesday. Following the principle of Decision R(U) 21/56 the claimant was bound to hold his services at his employer's disposal on four days a week, and therefore could not be unemployed on any of those days. The fact that the period stipulated in the agreement was four days or less did not assist him.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that unemployment benefit is not payable to the claimant for Wednesdays 1st June and 15th June 1960.

"The claimant is a member of the National Union of Vehicle Builders and his employers are members of the National Federation of Vehicle Trades.

"By a third addendum to a memorandum of agreement dated 22nd September 1955 (to which agreement the above-mentioned Union and Federation were parties) it was agreed as follows:—

'Guaranteed Week'

Clause (a) of the section in the Agreement relating to the

* 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 on page 129.

Guaranteed Week shall be deleted and shall be replaced by the following:—

All hourly paid workers who have been continuously employed by a firm in membership of one of the Employers' Organisations parties to this Agreement for not less than four weeks shall be employed for a period of four days or less in any pay week such as will enable them to earn during such period the equivalent of their inclusive hourly plain time rate for 34 hours—

Provided that they are capable of, available for and willing to perform satisfactorily, during working hours, the work associated with their usual occupation, or reasonable alternative work where their usual work is not available.

For the purpose of this guarantee premium payments for overtime worked on weekdays and premium payments for work done on Sundays and holidays shall be disregarded.

This Agreement shall come into operation as from the date hereof.

The third addendum is dated 29th November 1956. The claimant is a coach smith who works in the normal course on five days a week, Monday to Friday, and who does not normally work on Saturday. On Tuesday 31st May 1960 short-time working was introduced in his place of employment as a result of which he was without employment on the following Tuesdays and Wednesdays:—

Tuesday 31st May 14th June 21st June 28th June 5th July.
Wednesday 1st June 15th June 22nd June 29th June 6th July.

His claim to unemployment benefit for the first four of these days was referred to the insurance officer, who decided that unemployment benefit was payable for the Tuesdays but not for the Wednesdays on the ground that the claimant had failed to prove that he was unemployed on the Wednesdays.

The claimant was admittedly without work on the Wednesdays and the question for decision is whether the above-mentioned agreement on its true meaning requires him to place his services at the disposal of his employers on four days a week (in which event he would not be unemployed on any of those four days even though his employers failed to provide him with work on any of those days), or on the other hand whether it requires him to be at the disposal of his employers on less than four days a week. The claimant's Union lays stress on the point that the claimant is to be employed for 'four days or less in any pay week' such as will enable him to earn during that period an amount equivalent to his inclusive hourly plain time rate for 34 hours. It is agreed that the claimant's inclusive hourly plain time rate was 4s. 9½d., amounting to £8 2s. 11d. for 34 hours, and that his earnings in each of the two weeks in question exceeded that amount.

"I think it is clear that, in general, when an agreement provides that workers shall be employed for a period of four days or less in a week such as will enable them to earn a specified amount, the employers have the right to spread out the guaranteed employment (if they think fit) over four days and so to arrange the guaranteed employment that the specified amount cannot be earned by work on less than four days; and that workers, in return for the guaranteed earnings, are correspondingly under an obligation to hold themselves ready for employment on four days. The general conclusion, that an agreement of the present type obliges employees to keep themselves available for the guaranteed employment on four days in a week, is reinforced in this particular case by the fact that the employers are bound to provide work or wages for 34 hours at plain time rates (overtime being disregarded for this purpose) and that employees are correspondingly bound to hold themselves available for employment for 34 hours; 34 hours of plain time work would in the normal course (I assume) undoubtedly entail work on four days. The agreement itself provides that overtime payments are to be disregarded for present purposes. In my judgment there is no doubt that the agreement required the claimant to hold his services at the disposal of the employers on four days a week. Therefore on those days he was not free to accept other employment and was thus not unemployed. See Decisions R(U) 21/56 and C.U. 3/58 (unreported).

"I do not overlook that in the present case the employers' representative said at the local tribunal that 'once the money is earned the employee can do as he wishes'; but in the normal course 'the money' (i.e. plain time rate for 34 hours) could not be earned by less than four days work, disregarding overtime. Furthermore, as pointed out in Decision R(U) 2/58, paragraph 7, 'an employer may release a worker from her duty to render services on any ordinary working day, and the worker may thereby be set free to seek employment elsewhere on that day, but if she does not obtain it she does not thereby become "unemployed" for the purposes of section 11 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, because she still remains formally bound by the obligation to her employer. The employer cannot, by waiving his rights, confer a title to unemployment benefit which would otherwise not exist.'

"In my judgment, following the principle of Decision R(U) 21/56, the claimant was bound to hold his services at the employers' disposal on four days a week and could not be unemployed on any of those four days. In the two weeks now in question he worked on Monday. It is agreed that he was unemployed and entitled to unemployment benefit on Tuesday. Wednesday (when he did no work), Thursday and Friday (on which two days he did work) are part of the four days of guaranteed employment on which he could not be unemployed. Unemployment benefit is therefore not payable for Wednesday. Saturday, being a day on which the claimant in the normal course would not work, cannot in the circumstances be treated as a day of unemployment by force of section 4 of the National Insurance Act, 1957.

"In my judgment the majority of the local tribunal were right in holding that unemployment benefit was not payable for Wednesdays 1st June and 15th June 1960.

"The claimant's appeal is dismissed."

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR

Negligence—Safe System of Work—Duty of Employer

A girl was employed by a company which manufactured component parts of bicycles. For some years she worked on the assembly of ball-bearing cages which involved the use of grease. It appeared that her skin was susceptible to certain ingredients in the grease and after some years she developed skin trouble on both hands to such an extent that she had to stop work. In May 1956, she asked for and was given a change of employment, assembling driving sleeves. This work was free from grease and was thought by the employers to be the driest job in the factory available. The component parts, which the worker had to assemble, came through a bath of lubricating suds which contained some oil but passed through a drying chamber before reaching the worker. Between June and November 1956, the worker had three further attacks of dermatitis but on return from each attack accepted without protest the same work and continued to do it until January 1957, when it became possible for her employers to transfer her to other suitable work. The worker brought an action for damages for personal injuries, alleging that the employers had been negligent in that knowing that she suffered from dermatitis they had allowed her to continue on work which involved contact with lubricating suds which they knew or ought to have known were irritant and likely to exacerbate or cause dermatitis.

Held (Lord Justices Sellers, Devlin and Danckwerts). There is no duty at common law requiring an employer to dismiss an employee rather than retain him or her in employment and allow him or her to earn wages, because there may be some risk. The duty of the employers in this case was to take all reasonable care for the worker in the employment in which she was engaged, including a duty to have regard to the fact that she had had dermatitis previously. Applying that standard, and no higher one, the evidence in the case did not establish any breach of duty. *Withers v. Perry Chain Co., Ltd.*, Court of Appeal, 20th and 21st July 1961.

Factory—Definition—Pump-house—Whether Pump-house part of Factory—Factories Act, 1937

The defendants were the occupiers of a factory in which was carried on the work of bleaching and finishing of textiles. There was situated within the curtilage of the factory a pump-house which consisted of a small separate building. It contained machinery for pumping water under pressure into the mill in the factory. The transmission machinery in the pump-house was admittedly unfenced and unguarded. A maintenance electrician, employed by the defendants, was engaged on work in the pump-house. While doing this work the electrician came into contact with the transmission machinery and sustained injuries to one leg. An information was preferred against the defendants charging them with failing to fence the transmission machinery contrary to section 13(1) of the Factories Act, 1937. The defendants argued that the pump-house was not part of the factory, relying on section 151(6) of the Factories Act which provides: "where a place situate within the close, curtilage, or precincts forming a factory is solely used for some purpose other than the processes carried on in the factory, that place shall not be deemed to form part of the factory . . ." The justices accepted the defendants' contention and dismissed the information. The prosecutor appealed by way of case stated to the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division. (The Lord Chief Justice Lord Parker, Mr. Justice Slade and Mr. Justice Widgery.)

It was held that it was impossible to say that the pump-house must be treated as separate from the factory. There was carried on in the pump-house a process which was undoubtedly incidental to the work of bleaching and finishing of textiles. The justices had found that it was an essential part of the works. Accordingly the offence was proved. The decision of the House of Lords in *Longhurst v. Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board* (1961) was distinguished. In that case a separate pump-house, used merely for the transportation and distribution of water that had already been treated in the waterworks (or factory), was held not to be part of the factory. *Newton v. John Standing & Son, Limited*, Queen's Bench Division, 8th December 1961.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage. Where no price is shown, the instrument costs 3d. (6d. including postage).

The Wages Regulation (Rope, Twine and Net) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/251; 1s. (1s. 3d.)), made on 6th February; *The Wages Regulation (Brush and Broom) (Amendment) Order*, 1962 (S.I. 1962/290; 5d. (8d.)), made on 12th February; *The Wages Regulation (Milk Distributive) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order*, 1962 (S.I. 1962/312), made on 14th February; *The Wages Regulation (Baking) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order*, 1962 (S.I. 1962/327; 5d. (8d.)), made on 15th February. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour under the Wages Councils Act, 1959.—See page 126.

The Construction (Notice of Accident, etc.) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962/272; 4d. (7d.)), made on 8th February by the Minister of Labour

* See footnote on opposite page.

under the Factories Act, 1937, and the Dangerous Occurrences (Notification) Regulations, 1947. This Order prescribes the form of written notice of an accident or dangerous occurrence required to be sent to the factory inspector for the district in cases where the accident or dangerous occurrence happens in the course of building operations or works of engineering construction. The form prescribed (Form 43B) is in substitution for that prescribed for such cases by the Order of the Minister of Labour dated 5th December 1958 which is revoked.

The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962/300; 8d. (11d.)), made on 13th February by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 105.

The Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Amendment Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962/301), made on 12th February by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956. These Regulations, which came into operation on 26th February, amend the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Regulations, 1956, concerning repayment to the Industrial Injuries Fund of wrongly paid allowances; their effect is to bring the test whether a person who has received allowances to which he was not entitled shall be required to repay them, into line with that introduced into the main insurance schemes by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1961 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 10).

The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Consequential) Regulations, 1962 (S.I. 1962/326; 8d. (11d.)), made on 15th February by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1946, the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 and 1953, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1959 and 1961. These Regulations, which came into operation on 26th February, contain provisions consequential on amendments made to the Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries schemes by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1961 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 10) and concern, *inter alia*, the circumstances in which overpayments of benefit or allowances may be recovered, or treated as paid on account of benefit or allowances properly payable.

The National Insurance (Canada Order (Northern Ireland)), 1962 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1962/10; 4d. (7d.)), made on 29th January by the Governor in Council under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. This Order is similar in scope, in relation to Northern Ireland, to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 86).

The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Commencement) Order (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/20). This Order was made on 13th February by the Minister of Labour and National Insurance under the Family Allowances and National Insurance and Assistance Act (Northern Ireland) 1962, and specifies the dates appointed for the coming into force of various provisions of the Act.

The Family Allowances (Qualifications) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1962 (S.R. & O. 1962/21; 4d. (7d.)), made on 13th February by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Family Allowances Act (Northern Ireland), 1945. These Regulations, which are made in consequence of the passing of the Family Allowances and National Insurance and Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1962, prescribe the manner and basis for calculating or estimating the earnings of a person undergoing full time training for the purpose of the definition of an apprentice under the Family Allowances Acts (Northern Ireland), 1945 to 1962.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—Choice of Careers. No. 18. *Woodsawyer and Woodcutting machinist*. 3rd edition. January 1962. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.). No. 80. *Police*. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.). No. 108. *Medicine and Surgery*. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 7d.). Ministry of Labour.

Defence.—Statement on Defence, 1962. *The Next Five Years*. Cmnd. 1639. Ministry of Defence. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.).—See page 89.

Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare.—(1) *Safety, Health and Welfare, New Series*. No. 16. *The Structural Requirements of the Factories Act*. Price 1s. (1s. 3d.).—See page 105. (2) *Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air*. Booklet No. 14. *Lead and Compounds of Lead*. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.). Ministry of Labour.

National Insurance.—(1) (i) *Law relating to National Insurance and Family Allowances*. 9th supplement. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.).—See the issue of this GAZETTE for April 1961, page 157. (ii) *Law relating to National Insurance (Industrial Injuries)*. 5th supplement. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.). 6th Supplement. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).—See the issue of this GAZETTE for March 1961, page 106. Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. (2) *Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act, on the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations*, 1962. H.C. 107. Price 5d. (8d.).—See page 105.

Retail Prices.—Cost of Living Advisory Committee: Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices. Cmnd. 1657. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.).—See page 87.

* 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 opposite or through any bookseller.

Statistics.—(1) (i) *Statistical Review of England and Wales, 1959*. Part III. Commentary. Price 18s. 6d. (19s. 6d.). (ii) *Statistical Review of England and Wales, 1960*. Part II. Tables, Population. Price 12s. 6d. (13s. 2d.). General Register Office. (2) *Government Statistical Services*. 2nd edition. 1962. H.M. Treasury. Price 3s. (3s. 6d.).

Wales.—Wales and Monmouthshire. Report on Developments and Government Action, 1961. Cmnd. 1643. Price 7s. (7s. 6d.).—See page 101.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (–) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium	1953 = 100			
All Items	Dec. 1961	111.45	– 0.04	+ 1.11
Food		110.9	– 0.1	+ 1.3
France (Paris)	1956.57 = 100			
All Items	Jan. 1962	139.2	+ 0.9	+ 6.1
Food		137.1	+ 1.3	+ 8.3
Germany (Federal Republic)	1958 = 100			
All Items	Jan. 1962	107.2	+ 0.9	+ 3.6
Food		106.1	+ 1.4	+ 4.5
Iceland (Reykjavik)	1959 = 100			
All Items	Dec. 1961	115	– 1	+ 12
Food		129	– 1	+ 18
Italy (Large Towns)	1938 = 1			
All Items	Nov. 1961	71.34	+ 0.53	+ 2.49
Food		77.48	+ 0.76	+ 2.04
Netherlands	1951 = 100			
All Items	Dec. 1961	130	Nil	+ 4
Food		128	+ 1	+ 7
Portugal (Lisbon)	1948.49 = 100			
All Items	Nov. 1961	114.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Food		117.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.8
Switzerland	1939 = 100			
All Items	Jan. 1962	191.4	+ 0.2	+ 7.2
Food		206.0	+ 0.1	+ 9.9
Other Countries				
Canada	1949 = 100			
All Items	Jan. 1962	129.7	– 0.1	+ 0.5
Food		124.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
India*	1949 = 100			
All Items	Nov. 1961	128	Nil	+ 4
Food		128	Nil	+ 2
New Zealand	1955 = 1,000			
All Items	Dec. 1961	1,193	+ 12†	+ 25
Food		1,118	+ 7†	– 10
South Africa	1958 = 100			
(9 Urban Areas)	Oct. 1961	104.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
All Items		104.2	– 0.7	+ 2.7
Food				
United States	1947.49 = 100			
All Items	Dec. 1961	128.2	– 0.1	+ 0.7
Food		120.4	+ 0.1	– 1.0

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items. The index for India is an All-India average of the indices for a number of areas.

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

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