



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

Compulsory Accident Insurance in Switzerland from 1923 to 1927 ¹

The Swiss National Accident Insurance Fund has recently published a statistical report on the results of its work during the second quinquennial period, from 1923 to 1927 inclusive. This report is more extensive than that on the first period and contains a particularly interesting innovation, for it gives the frequency and severity rates per full-time worker, and that not only for all accidents, but also by industry and by cause. It points out that the stabilisation of the general situation during this second period has made the data lend themselves much better to detailed statistical treatment than those for the preceding period. Economic conditions too have been more favourable, and the method of compensation has become stabilised. In dealing with the figures for this period it was therefore possible to take the demands of international statistics into account.

As the legislative and financial basis of the Swiss insurance system was described in these pages on the occasion of the first report published by the National Fund ², we may proceed at once to analyse the figures for 1923-1927.

THE GENERAL ACCIDENT RISK

The following table gives the number of accidents in respect of which compensation was paid. ³

¹ This note has been prepared on the basis of an analysis communicated to the International Labour Office by Mr. F. Hool, of the Swiss National Accident Insurance Fund.

² Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. X, No. 5, Nov. 1924, pp. 837-853: "Five Years of Compulsory Accident Insurance in Switzerland."

³ Under Swiss law compensation equal to 80 per cent. of the insured person's earnings is payable as from the third day after the accident. Minor accidents that are cured within this period are not included in the figures of the table. For every 100 accidents leading to more than two days' disability in addition to the day of the accident there were 49 of these minor accidents covered by industrial accident insurance and 30 by non-industrial accident insurance.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS, 1923-1927

Year	Industrial accidents					Non-industrial accidents				
	Total	Permanent disability		Deaths		Total	Permanent disability		Deaths	
		Total	Per 1,000 accidents	Total	Per 1,000 accidents		Total	Per 1,000 accidents	Total	Per 1,000 accidents
1923	76,842	2,591	33	269	3.5	21,063	678	32	153	7.2
1924	82,489	2,882	35	312	3.7	22,282	735	33	141	6.3
1925	86,072	2,944	34	265	3.1	25,627	818	32	156	6.1
1926	89,341	2,881	32	287	3.2	27,133	811	30	191	7.0
1927	94,200	3,023	32	317	3.4	28,528	863	30	195	6.8

It will be seen that the number of accidents increased from year to year, but that the proportion of serious cases leading to permanent disability or death remained constant.

To estimate the accident risk the National Fund has selected the base advocated as an international measure, that is to say, the "full-time worker", corresponding to 300 working days. In calculating the number of full-time workers for each class of risk, it has used the figures of average wages and total wages of the insured persons when the time of exposure could not be calculated directly.

The Fund has calculated frequency rates and severity rates. For the latter it followed the international system, using the formula adopted in Sweden ¹:

$$K = \frac{1}{N}(S + 75 I + 7,500 T).$$

The report points out, however, that the coefficients 75 and 7,500 used in Sweden have not yet been adopted internationally, and that the coefficient 75 used to calculate the time lost by permanent disability is too high for Switzerland, owing to the conditions of compensation.

The general frequency and severity rates and the average cost of compensation are shown in the table below.

¹ K = severity rate = loss of working days per full-time worker ; N = number of full-time workers employed ; S = number of working days lost owing to temporary disability ; I = sum of percentages of permanent disability ; T = number of deaths. Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. VIII, No. 3, Sept. 1923, p. 439.

**FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY OF ACCIDENTS AND AVERAGE COST OF
COMPENSATION, 1923-1927**

Year	Number of accidents per 100 full-time workers		Number of working days lost per full-time worker		Average cost of compensation per 1,000 francs of wages	
	Industrial accidents	Non- industrial accidents	Industrial accidents	Non- industrial accidents	Industrial accidents	Non- industrial accidents
1923	14.5	4.4	14.3	5.1	18.4	5.8
1924	14.4	4.0	15.3	5.0	19.1	5.6
1925	14.5	4.5	14.9	5.3	18.7	6.0
1926	15.1	4.6	15.3	6.0	18.9	6.3
1927	15.5	4.6	15.6	6.0	18.9	6.1

The covariation between the severity rate and the average cost rate shows that the latter is sufficient for the internal requirements of the National Fund.

Apart from a slight increase in both branches of insurance, the average risk remains fairly stable. As will be seen later, however, the different classes of risks and industries show wide divergences. In some the risk of accident is increasing, in others diminishing. Certain branches of industry have developed rapidly, others have suffered a setback, and these fluctuations affect the risk and therefore the results of insurance. Finally, there have been certain changes in the conditions of compensation for permanent disability, which should be mentioned here as a cause of the increase in the average risk.

The severity rates for the period in question were as follows :

**WORKING DAYS LOST PER FULL-TIME WORKER PER YEAR ON ACCOUNT
OF ACCIDENTS, 1923-1927**

Extent of disability	Working days lost	
	Industrial accidents	Non-industrial accidents
Temporary disability	2.7	0.8
Permanent disability	8.7	2.5
Death	3.8	2.2
Total	15.2	5.5

The average duration of the disability per accident is relatively very long. It was steadily rising during the whole of the first period, then became stabilised, and now even tends to diminish, as will appear from the following table.

AVERAGE DURATION OF DISABILITY PER ACCIDENT, 1923-1927

Year	Industrial accidents	Non-industrial accidents
	Days	Days
1923	17.1	19.0
1924	17.2	18.8
1925	15.4	16.7
1926	15.0	15.8
1927	14.8	15.8

The improvement in the economic situation has no doubt contributed to bring about this improvement, but the National Fund also considers that the reduction is partly due to its stricter supervision. This raises the question of the influence of non-occupational factors on the frequency, and above all on the severity, of accidents.

THE INFLUENCE OF NON-OCCUPATIONAL FACTORS

Factors Foreign to the Risk

It is a well-known fact that insurance has a kind of paralysing effect on the will, energy, and resistance to pain. It is even in some measure a cause of fraud in all its forms, ranging from obviously unlawful action — serious abuses, malingering or exaggeration, self-inflicted injuries — to what might be called semi-fraud, or simply sharp practice, which, without being a serious offence in itself, is much the most so in its consequences. Malingering and serious abuses are comparatively rare, and the insuring institution has sufficient experience to track down or prevent this kind of fraud or to counteract it. On the other hand, mere sharp practice is widespread. In accident insurance there is a great temptation to prolong absence a little beyond what is justified, or even to try to obtain compensation for an insignificant injury which in no way affects the capacity to work.

The National Fund has tried to compile statistics showing the effect of some of these abuses. It is found, for instance, that the supplementary insurance for the amount of wages not covered by com-

pulsory insurance — the latter granting compensation of only 80 per cent. of the insured person's earnings — results in a fairly considerable prolongation of the absences. In the metal industry, for instance, the average period of absence in 1925-1926 was 12 days for the victims of industrial accidents who were in receipt of the statutory benefit only, 14 days for those who were covered by an additional insurance, and 13.3 and 15.8 days for the victims of non-industrial accidents. The difference was thus 15 to 20 per cent.

Furthermore, experience shows that work is resumed most often on a Monday. In 1925 this was so in 51.1 per cent. of the cases.¹ There is obviously no reason why a person should be more likely to be cured on a Monday. It is a matter of convenience to the injured person, and also a matter of habit. The average period of absence is in this way prolonged by about one day, which in 1927 involved an additional expenditure of 981,824 francs, or nearly a million.

Personal Risk Factors

Risk factors of quite a different kind are those described by the report as "causes of accident depending on the personality of the insured person". Among these causes, age is the most important.

During the first period (1918-1922) the National Fund found that accident frequency was evidently not a function of age, the rates being very nearly constant for the different age groups, except that the lower age groups had a slightly higher frequency. In order to ascertain the reason for this excess, the results of the insurance of apprentices during two years of the second period were closely examined. It was found that the relative frequency of accidents was greater among apprentices than among insured persons as a whole. In the metal industry the number of industrial accidents per full-time worker was 0.29 for apprentices and 0.16 for workers. The difference was slightly smaller for the general figures of non-industrial accident insurance. It should be observed that it is not a case of an especially high frequency for apprentices of slight accidents only.

The lack of technical training and of adaptation to surroundings obviously plays an important part in this connection. A study of the accidents in 1926 and 1927 showed that 14 per cent. of them happened to insured persons who had been employed by the undertaking

¹ The average number of days of absence in the various groups of injured persons (excluding pension cases) calculated according to the day on which work was resumed was as follows:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
12.8	10.8	11.6	11.1	10.5	11.0

The Fund has tried to remedy this state of affairs. Its intervention has reduced the number of cases of resumption on Monday, but this reduction has unfortunately been counterbalanced by an almost equivalent increase in the cases of resumption on Tuesday.

for not more than a month, and 46 per cent. to persons employed for not more than a year. The newcomers in an undertaking therefore run greater risks, which diminish as they become familiar with the conditions of the undertaking and adapt themselves to their new surroundings.¹

The direct relation between age and the severity of the accident, which has already been proved on various occasions by other statistics, is again confirmed by the results of the Swiss Insurance Fund during 1923-1927. The percentage of accidents resulting in permanent disability or death increases with age, and so does the average duration of temporary disability.

The report also mentions the influence of negligence and predisposition to accidents. Although a collective insurance system hardly lends itself to this kind of research, the National Fund was able to establish that during the period 1923-1927, 3,097 insured persons had 10 or more accidents each. These must no doubt be classified as workers with a marked predisposition to accidents. One-third of the group were unskilled workers and labourers; the rest were distributed among the various occupations in proportions corresponding fairly closely to the degrees of risk in those occupations.

The National Fund has also found that for a person who suffers an accident in a given year the risk of accident during the following year is 50 per cent. higher than for insured persons on the average.

The influence of alcohol and of fatigue was not made the subject of special study. It is difficult to separate their effects from those of other factors. It is known that the abuse of alcoholic beverages tends to increase accidents, that it should be energetically combated, and that the consumption of alcohol at the workplace should even be prohibited.

CONSEQUENCES OF ACCIDENTS

Temporary Disability

The proportion of accidents resulting in temporary disability varies between about 965 and 962 per thousand. This group comprises all accidents resulting in disability lasting more than two days in addition to the day of the accident.

What is most important from the point of view of insurance is obviously the duration of the period of recovery to health. The following table shows the progress of recovery of 1,000 persons injured. It will be seen that for industrial accidents recovery is more rapid than for non-industrial accidents, the latter being as a rule more serious.

¹ Reference should be made to the observation made by the National Fund that in mechanical woodworking undertakings 50 per cent. of the serious accidents due to machinery happened to insured persons who had been employed for not more than one year.

PROGRESS OF RECOVERY OF 1,000 PERSONS INJURED

Period that has elapsed since occurrence of accident (weeks)	Injuries not yet cured	
	Industrial accidents	Non-industrial accidents
Up to 1 ¹	1,000	1,000
1	866	886
2	514	538
3	295	324
4	176	201
5	116	135
6	81	98
9	38	47
12	22	28
15	14	17
18	10	12
26	4	5

¹ 3-7 days.

The curves represented by these figures are similar to those obtained from the data for the first quinquennial period.

These statistics form a basis for estimating the probable period that an injured person under treatment will take to recover after any given period of disability.

AVERAGE EXPECTANCY OF RECOVERY

Period that has elapsed since occurrence of accident (weeks)	Probable number of weeks still necessary for recovery	
	Industrial accidents	Non-industrial accidents
Up to 1	2.59	2.80
1	2.38	2.55
2	2.67	2.88
3	3.28	3.45
4	4.16	4.25
5	5.05	5.09
6	6.01	5.82
9	8.44	7.81
13	11.22	9.65
26	18.67	16.74

The recovery of 100 victims of industrial accidents requires 259 weeks and that of 100 victims of non-industrial accidents 280 weeks.

As regards the effect of sex and age on the period of recovery, the new observations confirm the preceding, namely, that this period increases with age and is a little shorter for women than for men, the injuries suffered by women being in general less serious owing to differences in the nature of the work done by men and women.

A comparison of the average periods of recovery with the corresponding figures for the first quinquennial period shows a slight fall if the very slight and very serious cases are left out of account.

Similarly, the cost of medical aid and duration of treatment per accident are no longer steadily rising, as during the first period. While remaining abnormally high, the cost of medical aid has even fallen a little. There is a similar tendency in non-industrial accident insurance.

COST OF MEDICAL AID AND DURATION OF MEDICAL TREATMENT PER
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT, 1923-1927

Year	Cost of medical aid per accident	Duration of medical treatment per accident	Cost of medical aid per day of medical treatment
	Frs.	Days	Frs.
1923	88.20	22.6	3.90
1924	88.70	22.6	3.90
1925	86.40	22.5	3.82
1926	83.70	22.4	3.73
1927	80.75	22.1	3.65

Permanent Disability

The considerable increase during the first period in the proportion of accidents resulting in permanent disability came to a stop, and there has even been a slight fall in the second period.

On the other hand, the average initial degree of disability rose steadily from 21.27 per cent. in 1923 to 24.41 per cent. in 1927 for industrial accidents, and from 22.22 per cent. to 25.66 per cent. for non-industrial accidents. The chief reason for this rise is that the National Fund, following the decisions of the courts, has adopted the practice of fixing high initial pensions but graduating them in advance so that they fall more rapidly. The higher average initial degree is to

some extent counterbalanced by the more rapid revision of pensions ; the increase in the average degree does not therefore mean a proportionate increase in the cost of invalidity insurance. As the National Fund points out, here is yet another proof that valid comparisons between countries cannot be made without reference to the method of fixing pensions.

The observations already made on the relation between age and permanent disability are confirmed by the new statistics. The risk of permanent disability increases with age, as appears from the following table.

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF PERMANENT DISABILITY BY AGE OF THE INJURED, 1923-1927

Age group (years)	Industrial accidents		Non-industrial accidents	
	Number	Per 100 accidents	Number	Per 100 accidents
Under 19	549	2.3	93	1.0
20-24	1,439	2.5	260	1.7
25-29	1,680	2.7	393	2.8
30-34	1,479	2.9	333	2.6
35-39	1,371	3.4	347	3.3
40-44	1,345	4.4	398	4.4
45-49	1,508	4.7	432	5.1
50-54	1,465	5.4	422	7.1
55-59	1,188	6.3	362	7.2
60-64	828	6.8	245	7.2
65 and over	950	7.3	300	7.2

In estimating the capital value of the pensions two factors have to be taken into account : the mortality of the disabled persons and the results of the revision of pensions in cases of partial recovery. The Fund, in drawing up its balance sheets, did not change the figures for the capitalised value of pensions, on the basis of which the amount of capital required to cover the cost of pensions is calculated, so as to make the results for the two periods comparable. It has tried, however, to determine the effects of the mortality of the disabled and of the revision of pensions, so that past experience can now serve as a basis for a fresh estimate of the capitalised value of the pensions. The following table shows the combined effect of mortality and revision.

RATE OF EXTINCTION OF PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS

Number of years since award of pensions	Sum to which pensions of 10,000 francs initial value are reduced		
	Experience of the National Fund	Estimates of the National Fund	Initial estimates based on Austrian experience
0	10,000	10,000	10,000
$\frac{1}{4}$	9,263	9,880	8,759
$\frac{1}{2}$	8,416	9,586	7,649
$\frac{3}{4}$	7,690	9,071	6,479
1	7,347	8,761	5,799
$1\frac{1}{4}$	6,783	8,186	5,279
$1\frac{1}{2}$	6,563	7,906	4,860
$1\frac{3}{4}$	6,302	7,616	4,500
2	6,106	7,431	4,269
3	5,293	6,518	3,851
4	4,927	6,416	3,791
5	4,740	6,310	3,728
6	4,491	5,804	3,429
7	4,154	5,698	3,366
8	4,035	5,588	3,301
9	3,764	5,391	3,185

The differences between the three sets of figures are primarily due to the fact that the Swiss practice is to fix a high initial degree of disablement and review it subsequently. It can in fact be shown that during the whole of the first period of nine years the capitalised value of the pensions is mainly dependent on the effects of revision. Hence these capitalised values do not lend themselves to international comparison, since they depend on judicial practice and legal provisions, which differ widely from one country to another.

In order to determine whether there is a relation between mortality and degree of disability, the National Fund grouped its permanently disabled persons in three classes : slight disability (1 to 20 per cent.), medium disability (21 to 75 per cent.), and serious disability (76 to

100 per cent.), and calculated for each class the average rate of reduction of pensions by the mortality of disabled persons in that class.¹

AVERAGE RATE OF REDUCTION OF PENSIONS BY DEATH, ACCORDING
TO DEGREE OF PERMANENT DISABILITY

Period since award of pension (years)	Slight disability (1-20 per cent.)	Medium disability (21-75 per cent.)	Serious disability (76-100 per cent.)
Under 1	0.007	0.012	0.038
1	0.010	0.012	0.013
2	0.012	0.013	0.027
3	0.013	0.017	0.026
4	0.015	0.015	0.038
5	0.022	0.019	0.024
6	0.017	0.015	0.051
7	0.012	0.010	0.000
8	0.016	0.025	0.005

It will be seen that the group of seriously disabled persons has a very much higher rate of reduction by death than the other two groups, but that the differences between the latter are insignificant. The view that the mortality is a function of the degree of disability cannot therefore be supported absolutely.

Furthermore, a comparison between the mortality among the pensioners of the National Fund and the general mortality of the Swiss population from 1901 to 1910 and from 1920 to 1921 has again shown that on the average the mortality among disabled persons is no higher. It was lower than the general mortality by 19 per cent. in 1901-1910 and lower than the mortality for men by 6.5 per cent. in 1920-1921. It should be pointed out that the lower rates are particularly marked during the first three years, contrary to what is observed for disabled persons in general. It is therefore difficult to determine the capitalised value of the pensions in a satisfactory manner.

¹ The average rate is calculated as follows. During the period between the dates t and $t + 1$, if the reduction by death of the total amount B_t of pensions at the beginning of the period is T_t , then the rate of reduction is

$$q_t = \frac{2 T_t}{B_t + B_{t+1} + T_t}$$

On the other hand, if the reduction by revision of pensions of the amount B of pensions during the same period t to $t + 1$ is R_t , then the rate of reduction by revision is

$$r_t = \frac{2 R_t}{B_t + B_{t+1} + R_t}$$

Deaths

During the period 1923-1927, as during the first period, the proportion of fatal industrial accidents was relatively constant, while that of fatal non-industrial accidents fell a little, though remaining much higher than that of industrial accidents.

The distribution of the cases of death by the age of the injured for the two quinquennial periods is given in the following table.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS KILLED BY ACCIDENTS

(Per cent. of all fatal cases)

Age group (years)	Industrial accidents		Non-industrial accidents	
	1918-1922	1923-1927	1918-1922	1923-1927
Up to 19	7.3	6.0	11.3	10.5
20-29	22.2	21.0	21.2	20.9
30-39	19.9	21.9	19.9	17.3
40-49	23.0	22.6	21.1	20.6
50-59	16.5	19.0	14.0	19.1
60 and over	11.1	9.5	12.5	11.6

The proportion in the youngest age group is very high in the case of non-industrial accidents, which naturally affects the composition of the various groups of survivors and therefore the cost of compensation. The injured persons who die leaving only ascendants form a much higher percentage of the total number of deaths in non-industrial accident insurance than in industrial accident insurance.

The following table gives the distribution by groups of beneficiaries of the expenditure on survivors' pensions in each of the two periods.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, BY GROUPS OF BENEFICIARIES, OF THE COST OF SURVIVORS' PENSIONS

Class of beneficiaries	Industrial accidents		Non-industrial accidents	
	1918-1922	1923-1927	1918-1922	1923-1927
Widows	49.8	56.3	47.9	50.7
Orphans	23.4	22.7	23.6	20.2
Brothers, sisters, and ascendants	26.8	21.0	28.5	29.1

The proportion of widows' pensions to the total cost has risen, while that of pensions for ascendants and brothers and sisters has fallen.

To determine the capital value of the survivors' pensions, both the mortality of the survivors and the expectation of re-marriage of the widows must be taken into account.

This mortality has fallen considerably. Among the widows the number of deaths was 122, whereas the estimates based on the Swiss mortality table from 1901 to 1910 gave the figure of 154, so that the actual figure was 20 per cent. below the estimate. For the other survivors a similar result was found.

The actual frequency of the cases of re-marriage agreed better with the Dutch data that had been adopted as a basis of calculation for estimating pension costs. It was on the other hand much lower than the estimates made on the basis of observations relating to the Swiss population.

The average cost per fatal accident from 1923 to 1927 was 16,788 francs for industrial accidents and 13,527 francs for non-industrial accidents. The corresponding figures from 1918 to 1922 were respectively 15,082 and 13,857 francs. There was thus a considerable increase for industrial accidents, but a fall for non-industrial accidents.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RISK BY CAUSE AND BY INDUSTRY

An important purpose of statistics is to discover whether the facts agree with the assumptions, and whether the factors that are held to enter into the risk of accident actually play the part assigned to them. The statistics must show whether the composition of the risk classes as defined for the calculation of premiums is satisfactory, and whether, and to what extent, preventive measures and safety appliances affect the risk of accident.

To facilitate these enquiries the National Fund has from the first devoted the greatest attention to constituting homogenous risk classes. Its classification of accidents by the immediate objective cause, that is to say, by the events producing them, is most instructive. Not only does it give information on the risks in different branches of industry, but it also provides a useful basis for studying the methods and technical means of protecting the life of the worker.

For the second period the National Fund did not, as for the first, calculate the cost of compensation per accident for each industry and each cause, but it recorded the number of working days lost and calculated frequency and severity rates per thousand full-time workers, with a view to facilitating international comparison. These rates are therefore of special interest. The table on page 243 shows the distribution by causes of the number of working days lost owing to industrial accidents per thousand full-time workers in certain important industrial groups.

DISTRIBUTION BY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT OF WORKING DAYS LOST IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS PER THOUSAND
FULL-TIME WORKERS, 1923-1927

Cause of accident	Manufacture of cement, arti- ficial stone, and bricks	Mechanical processes in metal working, including fitting	Mechanical engineering	Precision in- strument making and small engineering workshops	Watchmaking and jewellery	Large mechanical woodworking undertakings	Printing	Textiles		Chemical industry	Extraction of minerals	Navvying work	Building undertakings	Forestry	Mechanical woodworking undertakings	Federal Railways	Motor-car undertakings	Carting undertakings	Shops and warehouses
								Spinning	Weaving, twisting										
Tools, handling objects	971	2,079	1,430	694	280	1,291	415	507	375	1,046	2,635	1,603	1,829	7,209	2,489	310	2,009	1,655	2,082
Lifting and moving loads by hand	3,474	2,211	1,257	409	50	2,226	449	664	249	1,301	8,560	4,310	6,018	7,000	3,599	1,133	2,347	10,696	6,690
Falls of persons	4,172	3,088	1,848	510	376	978	207	1,003	574	3,261	9,055	7,831	11,211	7,451	6,951	6,913	7,454	19,364	5,541
Collapse, fall, and rupture of objects	4,271	1,765	1,333	364	27	3,205	60	474	92	1,044	23,610	7,234	8,308	12,234	4,341	564	1,197	7,261	1,368
Wood felling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,357	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Prime movers and working machinery other than those specified below	1,781	2,118	2,219	1,426	365	778	1,843	2,311	1,078	1,846	2,213	723	764	721	234	—	923	451	956
Polishing and grinding machinery	—	819	490	316	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punching machinery, presses, drop hammers	—	1,073	501	1,465	973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutting and shearing machinery	—	256	111	74	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanical brick presses	1,484	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crushing and mixing machinery	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willowing, carding, combing machines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calenders and rollers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodworking machinery :	355	559	386	107	9	—	109	158	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,140	5,720	467
Circular saws	—	—	—	—	—	6,037	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,774	—	—	—	—
Planing machines	—	—	—	—	—	1,459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,139	—	—	—	—
Moulding, jointing, and mortising machinery	—	—	—	—	—	2,099	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,264	—	—	—	—
Other woodworking machinery	—	—	—	—	—	1,432	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,592	—	—	—	—
Transmissions and belts	1,858	—	—	—	—	189	19	612	141	527	—	—	—	—	217	—	—	—	—
Splinters, chips, etc.	573	1,265	802	454	122	201	4	28	32	143	3,781	1,176	1,154	1,235	284	110	401	547	244
Explosives and explosions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,055	1,084	120	3	—	—	—	—	—
Transport :	1,196	1,910	880	75	133	551	16	202	264	198	2,343	1,034	1,077	3,365	1,404	—	—	—	—
Mechanical means of transport	4,026	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	379	3,230	1,085	1,141	205	—	—	—	—	—
Trucks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,190	2,752	670	65	—	—	—	—	—
Shunting and coupling operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,110	—	—	—
Hot, corrosive, poisonous, explosive, and inflammable substances	394	788	603	284	108	—	—	31	14	3,473	1,452	772	375	60	—	697	954	96	2,188
Poisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,790	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupational diseases	—	98	58	333	17	—	461	12	16	652	117	428	397	86	—	17	25	198	111
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	5,432	148
Miscellaneous	1,072	1,161	646	64	61	1,207	212	88	82	211	1,912	920	790	670	1,176	947	1,264	864	1,576
Total	26,007	19,190	12,564	6,575	2,557	21,653	4,371	7,672	3,011	15,871	66,153	31,552	33,854	58,661	39,434	12,810	19,719	52,284	21,371

The severity of the accidents varies widely in different industries. Among the industries included in the table, the highest rates are found in the extraction of minerals, forestry, and carting ; the lowest rates in watchmaking and jewellery, weaving and twisting, printing, and precision instrument making and small engineering shops.

In each of the industrial groups the distribution of the general risk by causes is very unequal. Taking the total results for all the undertakings liable to insurance, the principal causes are found to be the following :

PRINCIPAL CAUSES
OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN ALL UNDERTAKINGS

Cause	Percentage of all accidents	Percentage of all working days lost
Prime movers and working machinery	11.8	19.3
Falls of persons	11.9	22.8
Collapse, fall, and breaking of objects	11.3	17.7
Lifting and moving loads by hand	24.1	12.8
Tools, handling objects	18.9	6.9
Mechanical means of transport	3.3	4.7
Total for these 6 causes of accidents	81.3	84.2

The accidents due to machinery range fourth from the point of view of number, and second from that of working days lost, which confirms the observation made elsewhere that accidents due to machinery are responsible for 20 per cent. of the cost of compensation.

This relatively low average may easily induce to error. It appears to offer an argument against the demands for the prevention of accidents. The general average, however, is reduced by the fact that many undertakings do not employ machinery, and the figures for different industrial groups are therefore more significant. In many industries the accidents due to machinery occupy the first place, as will appear from the table below.

EFFECT OF MACHINERY ON THE ACCIDENT RISK IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industrial group	Accidents due to machinery	
	Percentage of all accidents	Percentage of all working days lost
General groups in the premium schedule :		
Metal working	22.7	38.6
Manufacture and working of leather, rubber, paper ; printing industry	28.1	50.7
Mechanical woodworking	26.2	50.2
Special risk classes in the premium schedule :		
Manufacture of cardboard, etc.	46.3	77.8
Cotton spinning	32.4	62.7
Cabinet making	33.0	60.0
Carpentry in building and cabinet making	40.8	73.5

These figures clearly demonstrate the great importance of machinery as a cause of accidents, and the value of fitting it with effective safety devices.

Falls of persons are a second very important cause of accidents, for they occupy the first place in regard to the number of working days lost. As for machinery, there are large differences, though not quite so marked, between different industries. Factories were below the average, and building trades well above. The maximum was reached in transport undertakings, where falls of persons were responsible for 50 per cent. of the total number of working days lost.

All the other causes of accidents too vary in importance with the kind of industry. Some particular cause, which seems of quite minor importance in the total results, may be of first-rate importance in a given industry. This is true of mechanical means of transport, which caused a loss of only 4.7 per cent. of the total number of working days lost, but had a predominant effect in navvying work, and above all in construction of waterworks, where 22 per cent. of the total number of working days lost were due to them, the proportion due to trucks on narrow-gauge tracks being 75 per cent.

It will be seen that the field for the technical prevention of accidents is not limited to machinery, but comprises all the causes of acci-

dents mentioned. It is clear that in many cases useful action can very well be taken on the personal initiative of the head of the undertaking.

The significance of occupational diseases also varies with the kind of industry, but the consequent expenses do not have a determining influence on the results in any risk class ¹.

As regards non-industrial accidents, this branch of insurance, too, has had to be organised collectively, so that the individual risks of each insured person cannot be determined. Risk groups have been formed, and the question to be examined is whether the risks considered predominant and characteristic in each group are actually so in practice. From this point of view it is not the direct causes of accidents that are of interest, but the work, the occupation, or the circumstances in which the accident took place. The table below gives the distribution of the accidents by the occupation in which they occurred.

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS BY OCCUPATION,
1923-1927

Occupation causing the accident	Percentage of all accidents
Walking, excursions, journeys	29.5
Travelling to and from workplace	24.2
Various incidents occurring at home without being engaged in any definite work	12.6
Sport (excluding gymnastics and wrestling), fire brigade drill	5.1
Domestic work	13.0
Agriculture, gardening, cattle and poultry keeping	6.4
Forestry work ; occupational work	2.7
Brawling and drunkenness	1.0
Gymnastics and wrestling	4.6
Miscellaneous	0.9
Total	100.0

¹ It should be added that not all occupational diseases give a right to compensation. Compensation is paid only for cases due to substances in the list of poisons drawn up in accordance with section 68 of the Swiss Act and cases entitled to insurance by a special decision of the Administrative Council of the National Fund. For the period 1923-1926 compensation was paid in 5,969 cases in all ; the total cost involved, including medical aid, was 1,645,000 francs.

Severity and frequency rates have also been calculated. The differences are found to be very marked as regards the sex distribution of the accidents classified by cause. On the contrary, the differences between the various risk classes in each sex separately are only slight. It is also found that the increase in non-industrial accidents is general, and that all the causes of accidents contribute to this increase, but in particular means of transport, motor-car accidents becoming more and more frequent.

TOTAL COST OF INSURANCE AND COST BY INDUSTRY

In comparing the accident risks and the cost of compensation, the compensation cost rates per wages insured have already been given. The National Fund has drawn up the accounts for the two quinquennial periods on the same actuarial bases, in order to make the results comparable.

The total amount of wages insured, the total cost of compensation during the two periods, and the cost per 1,000 francs of wages are shown in the following table.

WAGES INSURED AND COST OF COMPENSATION

Wages and cost	Industrial accidents		Non-industrial accidents	
	1918-1922	1923-1927	1918-1922	1923-1927
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
Wages insured	7,803,000	9,281,000	7,803,000	9,281,000
Compensation :				
Total cost	145,160,000	178,406,000	41,134,000	54,783,000
Cost per 1,000 francs of wages	18.6	19.2	5.3	5.9

The average total cost was higher in the second period. As already explained, this rise was not due to an increase in the risk of accident, but to a change in the method of fixing pensions. The change in the distribution of the sums allocated to the various forms of compensation is characteristic.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS
OF COMPENSATION

Kind of compensation	Industrial accidents		Non-industrial accidents	
	1918-1922	1923-1927	1918-1922	1923-1927
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
Medical treatment and drugs	20	20	18	20
Compensation for loss of wages	32	29	29	28
Permanent disability pensions	34	37	27	32
Survivors' pensions	14	14	26	20
Total	100	100	100	100

The expenditure on compensation for loss of wages is falling owing to the improvement in the economic situation and the constant efforts of the Fund to persuade insured persons to resume work as soon as possible. The cost of fatal cases in non-industrial accident insurance has fallen, but this is no doubt the effect of chance.

The total average cost of compensation can clearly not serve as a basis for fixing the scale of premiums. The only factors to be taken into account here are the results in the separate branches of industry. The very great majority of risk classes are sufficiently large for the results in each to serve for calculating the rate necessary to cover the expenses of medical treatment and drugs and the compensation for loss of wages. The rate needed to cover the risk of permanent disability and death, on the contrary, can be estimated only on a wider basis, the data furnished by any one risk class being insufficient.

A comparison of the results in the principal industrial groups gives valuable information, however, on the fluctuations of the average cost ; and since severity rates were not calculated for the period 1918-1922, the figures obtained provide an approximate measure of the fluctuations in the risk of accident. The following are some of the groups in which this risk has increased.

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN WHICH THE RISK OF ACCIDENT
HAS INCREASED

Group in the premium schedule of the National Fund	Average cost of compensation per 1,000 francs of wages insured	
	1918-1922	1923-1927
	Frs.	Frs.
Extraction of minerals	54.78	72.60
Navvying work	34.11	38.19
Building undertakings	35.62	41.67
Forestry	54.12	65.53
Building trades	33.96	34.74
Federal Railways	12.50	15.51
Motor-car undertakings	23.10	26.12
Carting	46.14	54.92
Shops and warehouses	24.16	26.95

This increase in the risk is due to various causes. For instance, the composition of the groups "extraction of minerals" and "navvying work" was not the same in the two periods. In the former of these two groups the extraction of turf, which offers comparatively little risk, was much more important during the first period; whereas the extraction of stone for road construction and paving, which has a high risk, developed during the second period. The increase in the group "navvying work" is due to the construction of large waterworks and tunnels during the second period. In the "building undertakings" and "building trades" groups there have been no changes in the kind of occupation; but the work has gained in extension and intensity, and the risk has increased parallel with the development of activity. The principal cause of this increase must no doubt be sought in the ever shorter periods allowed for construction and the difficulty of finding skilled workers.

In forestry the risk has risen owing to more intensive wood felling during the second period. In addition, it still happens that the Fund is not informed of the execution of forestry work in remote places, and does not receive the premiums until the accidents have already happened. More effective supervision would improve the situation, but

the most important factor is improved organisation of the work from the point of view of safety.

The intensity of traffic explains some of the increase observed on the Federal Railways, an increase which fell, however, year by year during the second period.

The results in the group "motor-car undertakings" reflect the increasingly frequent and extensive use of motor lorries and tractors. The risks of motor-car transport are also the principal cause of the increase observed for shops and warehouses.

The following table shows, on the contrary, some industrial groups in which the average risk has fallen.

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN WHICH THE RISK OF ACCIDENT
HAS FALLEN

Group in the premium schedule of the National Fund	Average cost of compensation per 1,000 francs of wages insured	
	1918-1922	1923-1927
	Frs.	Frs.
Manufacture of cement, artificial stone, and bricks	34.12	30.41
Precision instrument making and small engineering workshops	13.78	11.70
Large mechanical woodworking under- takings	31.02	28.37
Chemical industry	28.49	23.12
Mechanical woodworking undertakings	46.11	45.72

The improvement in the "manufacture of cement, artificial stone, and bricks" is due to the very advanced degree of rationalisation in this kind of industry.

The lowering of the risk in precision instrument making and small engineering workshops may be attributed partly to the use of protective goggles. Attempts to improve the conditions of working are also primarily responsible for the improvement in the chemical industry, where the accidents due to hot, poisonous, and explosive substances are diminishing in number. The figures in the mechanical woodworking groups are relatively very favourable. The fact that the average cost has fallen in spite of the speeding up of the work and the more and more intensive use of machinery suggests that the campaign for the prevention of accidents will produce very satisfactory results.

Reference has already frequently been made to the success of the efforts of the National Fund to reduce the cost of insurance, on the one hand by combating abuses, and on the other by spreading preventive measures. The report for 1923-1927 contains a special chapter on the financial results of accident prevention. It points out first of all that general statistics hardly lend themselves to conclusions as to the effects of prevention, in view of the complexity of the relations between preventive measures and intensity of work. The data for drawing such conclusions can be obtained only from special enquiries and statistics of production. In addition, it was not until 1927 that the Fund was able to supply undertakings with really adequate safety devices.

Even so, certain results can already be established. The energetic campaign against accidents to the eyes due to flying fragments has proved most effective. The number of accidents of this kind caused by emery wheels fell from 2,406 in 1919 to 320 in 1927; and their percentage of the total number of industrial accidents fell from 2.27 to 0.33. The effect of safety devices for woodworking machinery has also become apparent. The number of accidents due to circular saws increased, but their proportion to the total number of accidents due to woodworking machinery fell.

Similarly, the safety devices constructed by the National Fund for use with punching machines, presses, and drop hammers have probably helped to reduce the number of accidents due to machinery, as the cost of these fell from 16.7 francs per 1,000 francs of wages insured in 1923 to 9.9 per 1,000 in 1927.

Working Conditions in Shanghai Cotton Mills

The following information on working conditions in Shanghai cotton mills has been received from a correspondent in China.

STATISTICS

The first cotton mill in China was established in the eighties of the last century. The following figures show the enormous development there has been in the period of little more than forty years that has elapsed since then.

STATISTICS OF COTTON MILLS IN CHINA AND IN SHANGHAI

Ownership of mills	All China			Shanghai		
	Mills	Spindles	Looms	Mills	Spindles	Looms
Chinese	74	2,151,058	13,980	24	807,082	6,364
Japanese	42	1,380,308	13,981	30	1,025,900	11,404
British	3	153,320	1,900	3	153,320	1,900
Total	119	3,684,686	29,861	57	1,986,302	19,758

From this table it will be seen that in Shanghai there are 54 per cent. of the total number of spindles and 66 per cent. of the cotton looms in China. It will also be noticed that the Chinese own most of the spindles, and that the Chinese and Japanese own equal numbers of looms.

The total number of people employed is not known, but in the 24 Chinese-owned cotton mills in Shanghai there are about 50,000, of whom about 37,500 are women, 10,000 men, and 2,500 children. The larger part of these workers are natives of Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces: those of Kiangsu are drawn from Shanghai, Wusih, Changchow, and north of the Yangtze River; those of Chekiang Province come largely from Ningpo and Shaohsing. Some come from Hunan and Hupei Provinces, and others from Anhui, Kiangsi, and Shantung Provinces. The Shanghai workers are the most efficient, but are given to pilfering. It is estimated that about 3 per cent. of the workers are highly skilled, and 50 per cent. more are experienced.

ENGAGEMENT OF WORKERS

In the Japanese-owned mills there are classes where raw hands are trained; during this probationary period no wages are paid. As vacancies occur workers are taken from these classes and placed on the payrolls.

The Chinese cotton mills frequently have rather indirect arrangements with workers, and when a worker is sick or leaves, he must provide a substitute. Any attempt on the part of the management to engage the substitute directly might lead to a strike. The substitute has to pay a "commission" or "squeeze" for getting the job. A "compradore" is in charge of matters relating to the employment of workers.

WAGES

In British-owned mills men are mostly employed in the mixing, blowing, scutching, and carding rooms; they get from \$ 25 to \$ 30 per month.

In the reeling room children are mostly employed, and they are paid on output. They get from \$2 to \$10 per month. In the winding room boys are employed, and they are paid by the supervising "compradore" five cents (big money) per day *plus* rice. The foreman here gets \$16 to \$20 per month.

In the spinning sheds the women get 40 to 60 cents per day according to skill, with a certain limit as to the amount of the output. These workpeople are paid by the "compradore", who gets a commission from the firm of from 10 to 11.50 taels for each bale of yarn produced. Each woman has charge of from 20 to 30 bobbins; some children of from 12 to 15 years of age are also employed to look after a few bobbins. Each frame has from 364 to 428 spindles, and for each twenty frames there is a forewoman who gets \$22 per month. The head foreman gets from \$40 to \$50 per month.

In the weaving sheds the women are paid by piece work. Prices vary according to quality, and wages are paid weekly or fortnightly. A common rate is 12 to 13 cents per piece of 10-lb. cloth, and 17 to 18 cents per piece of 13-lb. cloth. Generally the women earn on an average about \$10 to \$15 per month. They are fined for bad work. An experienced woman can attend to two looms, but most of them attend to one loom only. (In England an experienced woman can attend to four looms.)

HOURS

The mills generally have two shifts every twenty-four hours, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., with breaks at midnight and midday for meals. Some mills, however, do not work at night, and work from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m.; these mills do not work on alternate Sundays. There are thus mills working twelve or fifteen hours per shift; but the workers would probably not agree to an eight-hour day if it involved any reduction in wages. There are a few holidays, so that the working year is about 300 days. Where the work is paid at piece rates, the worker can take leave at any time, provided he or she finds a substitute. In the mills that work fifteen hours there is no stoppage for meals, and the workers eat their rice when they can find a chance. They use the condensed steam from the machinery to heat their rice. In some mills there is a bonus of two days' extra pay if a worker has worked continuously for two weeks. A week's leave with full pay is granted on the occasion of a wedding.

WASTE, OUTPUT, AND PROFITS

In the spinning there is tremendous waste, and sometimes the waste cotton is knee deep. It has been stated that in China there is more waste in one day than there is in England in two months in similar mills. Even in British-owned mills the foreign supervisors have not been able to stop this waste, from the fear that any attempt to dismiss a worker for waste would lead to a strike. During the war of 1914-1918

the Shanghai cotton mills utilised this waste to make blankets. There is also a continual theft of yarn, and to keep this down each mill employs women who search the workpeople as they leave the mill.

Speaking generally, Chinese labour in the cotton mills has not a high standard of efficiency, and if compared with the output of English or American labour the deficiency is much more than 50 per cent. This fact, combined with the theft of yarn and the tremendous waste of materials that takes place, gives further support to the well-known principle that "Cheap labour is expensive".

Generally speaking, there has been an increase of money wages during the last ten years, one estimate going as high as 80 per cent.; this is more or less balanced by the increased cost of living. Ten years ago a bale of 16-count yarn cost from 14 to 16 taels, whereas the present price is about double that figure. The Chinese cotton has a very short staple and it has therefore to be mixed with Indian, Peruvian, or American cotton. The yarn spun is mostly of low counts—10's to 20's—while the cloth is generally 11 to 15-lb. shirtings. On the average a loom produces about one and a half pieces per day, and the normal output in China is about two million pieces per annum.

During the war of 1914-1918 there was a boom in the cotton trade, and Chinese mills made large profits. During that period no less than one million spindles were added to Chinese cotton-mill equipment. A slump however took place in 1922 and continued up to 1927, when the anti-Japanese boycott again brought prosperity to the Chinese cotton mills, and many were able to make a profit of 30 taels per bale. The increased tariff on foreign cloth combined with the cessation of civil war has again brought further prosperity to the cotton mills.

STATISTICS

Employment and Unemployment

Table I giving unemployment statistics shows for certain countries the percentage of workers unemployed. In some cases these percentages are based on data compiled by the trade unions in respect of their members, while in other cases they refer to the workers covered by unemployment insurance laws. For some countries for which no such data are available information is given as to the numbers registered at various dates at the employment exchanges as unemployed or the number of unemployed workers who have received assistance. Table II gives index numbers of employment for certain countries.

In the *Review* for July 1924 and later months an outline was given of the methods by which the statistics given in the tables are compiled, together with particulars of the original sources in which they are published. Notes on new series for Great Britain and Palestine are given at the end of the tables.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany					Australia		Belgium			
	Trade unionists				Number unem- ployed in receipt of benefit	Trade unionists		Unemployment insurance societies			
	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed			Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.				Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1928 June	268,443	6.2	255,090	5.9	610,687	46,656	*	3,709	0.6	19,115	3.0
July	273,696	6.3	283,562	6.5	564,064	*	11.2	4,471	0.7	23,768	3.8
Aug.	288,375	6.5	312,051	7.1	574,475	*	*	3,397	0.5	23,888	3.8
Sept.	293,691	6.6	303,466	6.9	577,093	47,745	11.4	3,464	0.6	20,561	3.3
Oct.	325,293	7.3	303,737	6.8	670,997	*	*	3,957	0.6	22,458	3.5
Nov.	427,516	9.5	339,461	7.6	1,029,658	*	*	3,563	0.6	13,915	2.2
Dec.	748,760	16.7	336,270	7.5	1,702,342	42,637	9.9	11,988	1.9	28,218	4.5
1929 Jan.	874,050	19.4	391,970	8.7	1,721,594	*	*	22,657	3.5	24,945	3.9
Feb.	1,015,843	22.3	407,128	8.9	1,518,710	*	*	28,772	4.6	42,197	6.8
March	765,224	16.9	364,820	8.0	1,456,334	39,159	9.3	6,025	0.9	21,519	3.4
April	505,400	11.1	324,515	7.1	1,125,968	*	*	2,507	0.4	12,361	1.9
May	419,373	9.1	315,191	6.8	807,750	*	*	2,382 ¹	0.4	8,686 ¹	1.4
June	393,749	8.5	308,699	6.7	722,948	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	4,618,491				*	420,756		628,186			

¹ Provisional figures.

The sign * signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Austria	Canada		Denmark		Estonia	United States	Finland
	Compulsory insurance	Trade unionists		Trade union unemployment funds		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Trade unionists	Number of unemployed registered
	Number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Number unemployed	Per cent.	Number unemployed	Per cent.		Percentage unemployed	
1928 June	118,737	5,800	3.2	37,503 ¹	13.5	883	11	811
July	115,211	4,500 ¹	2.5	37,037 ¹	13.6	486	12	762
Aug.	113,851	4,274	2.4	35,600 ¹	13.0	467	9	857
Sept.	112,595	4,068	2.2	33,100 ¹	12.2	706	10	946
Oct.	112,557	5,705	3.1	40,100 ¹	14.5	1,561	9	1,600
Nov.	155,235	7,742	4.2	47,700 ¹	17.7	4,369	10	3,045
Dec.	237,661	12,553	6.6	67,850 ¹	28.4	7,770	13	2,868
1929 Jan.	245,984	11,850	6.3	75,900 ¹	27.9	6,329	15	4,731
Feb.	264,148	12,834	6.8	81,090 ¹	29.8	4,624	15	4,155
March	225,035	11,662	6.0	59,590 ¹	21.9	4,165	14	3,190
April	167,107	10,382	5.5	36,460 ¹	13.4	3,014	12	3,045
May	130,469	—	—	31,000 ¹	11.4	2,169	11	1,280
June	110,266	—	—	28,000 ¹	10.3	—	9	1,157
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	188,888		272,119		*	270,000	*

Date (end of month)	France	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Hungary			Irish Free State	
	Number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Compulsory insurance				Trade unionists			Compulsory insurance	
		Wholly unemployed		Temporary stoppages		Christian	Social-Democratic		Number unemployed	
		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number unemployed	Number unemployed	Per cent.		
1928 June	1,659	917,726	7.8	355,634	3.0	1,001	12,860	8.5	*	*
July	1,095	958,567	8.1	418,464	3.6	875	12,242	8.1	*	*
Aug.	1,010	979,926	8.3	395,293	3.4	832	12,523	8.3	22,843	9.3
Sept.	562	1,019,179	8.6	335,832	2.9	818	12,134	8.0	*	*
Oct.	453	1,059,429	8.9	344,482	2.9	1,003	12,212	8.1	*	*
Nov.	503	1,105,974	9.3	347,243	2.9	841	12,313	8.0	27,724	9.9
Dec.	895	1,083,207	9.1	250,404	2.1	825	14,362	9.6	*	*
1929 Jan.	1,604	1,169,633	9.8	296,104	2.5	691	16,421	10.9	*	*
Feb.	3,527	1,161,184	9.8	292,680	2.4	825	18,165	12.1	31,111	11.1
March	1,078	1,003,575	8.4	200,210	1.7	838	16,330	10.8	*	*
April	706	945,820	8.0	235,555	1.9	768	14,565	9.1	*	*
May	570	900,562	7.6	276,922	2.3	—	13,266	8.8	24,256	8.6
June	394	884,549	7.4	279,108	2.4	—	13,921	9.5	*	*
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	11,881,500				*	150,100 ¹		280,905	

¹ Approximate figures.

The sign * signifies "no figures published".

The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Italy		Latvia	Norway			New Zealand		Netherlands	
	Number of unem- ployed registered		Number unem- ployed remaining on live register	Trade unionists (10 unions)		Number unem- ployed remaining on live register	Trade unionists		Unemployment insurance societies	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Partially unem- ployed		Number unem- ployed	Per cent.		Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.
1928 June	247,021	30,296	1,223	4,925	14.4	16,747	*	*	14,302	4.4
July	234,210	27,590	928	4,674	13.6	15,365	*	*	17,100	5.3
Aug.	248,100	24,319	965	4,834	13.9	15,817	6,298	11.3	16,670	5.2
Sept.	268,883	28,746	1,914	5,419	15.5	17,859	*	*	15,697	4.7
Oct.	282,379	25,639	5,179	5,677	16.1	20,464	*	*	15,542	4.8
Nov.	321,123	24,814	9,184	6,171	17.4	23,093	5,523	10.0	20,296	6.2
Dec.	363,551	27,278	14,030	7,810	22.1	24,223	*	*	38,116	11.5
1929 Jan.	461,889	16,655	12,856	7,915	22.2	24,393	*	*	61,784	18.9
Feb.	489,347	15,854	10,909	7,591	21.0	24,584	5,216	9.2	69,154	20.9
March	293,277	15,846	9,067	7,279	20.0	23,821	*	*	51,882	15.1
April	257,603	16,989	7,281	—	—	22,228	*	*	11,077	3.2
May	227,682	8,713	1,433	—	—	18,000	—	—	9,801 ¹	3.0 ¹
June	193,325	10,970	—	—	—	14,547	*	*	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*		*	36,422		*	56,534		323,677 ¹	

Date (end of month)	Palestine	Poland	Russia	Serb-Croat- Slovene Kingdom	Sweden		Switzerland		Czechoslovakia	
	Esti- mated number unem- ployed	Number unem- ployed registered	Number unem- ployed remaining on live register	Number unemployed registered	Trade unionists		Unemploy- ment funds		Trade union insurance funds	
					Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Per cent. unemployed		Number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Per cent.
							Wholly	Partially		
1928 June	4,000	116,247	1,471,320	5,696	21,257	7.6	1.2	0.8	13,468	1.2
July	4,100	100,487	1,339,810	4,696	20,238	7.4	*	*	13,627	1.2
Aug.	3,600	90,976	1,344,000	4,106	19,826	7.1	*	*	15,588	1.4
Sept.	3,900	82,642	1,364,600	3,587	22,159	7.6	1.1	1.0	16,304	1.5
Oct.	3,900	79,478	1,475,000	3,744	27,008	9.1	*	*	13,228	1.1
Nov.	4,000	97,414	1,561,000	4,485	32,220	10.8	*	*	12,532	1.1
Dec.	4,400	128,144	1,616,200	5,233	49,633	17.2	4.0	1.4	19,698	1.7
1929 Jan.	4,300	161,189	1,665,300	10,490	43,424	14.9	*	*	31,819	2.7
Feb.	3,900	178,273	1,319,577	13,995	44,254	14.6	*	*	36,147	3.1
March	4,000	176,539	1,755,500	11,953	44,250	14.2	1.6	1.7	30,526	2.7
April	3,400	155,225	—	9,915	37,327	12.0	*	*	26,835	2.4
May	3,450	127,921	—	10,583	25,196	8.1	*	*	—	—
June	—	106,348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	*	*	*	311,065		262,538		1,308,249	

¹ Provisional figures.

The sign * signifies "no figures published".

The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany ¹	Canada ¹	Estonia ¹	United States	Great Britain		Switzerland
	Index number of employment						
	Membership of sickness funds on 1 Jan. 1925 = 100	Number employed in 1926 = 100	Number employed on 1 Jan. 1927 = 100	Average number employed in 1926 = 100	Number employed in 1924 = 100 Including persons directly involved in trade disputes	Excluding such persons	Number employed in March 1925 = 100
1928 June	112.3	117.7	118.7	93.1	*	*	110.1
July	112.4	119.3	120.1	92.2	*	*	*
Aug.	112.4	119.1	118.9	93.6	103.8	104.2	*
Sept.	112.1	118.8	112.1	95.0	*	*	112
Oct.	111.3	118.9	111.8	95.9	*	*	*
Nov.	108.6	116.7	110.3	95.4	103.7	104.0	*
Dec.	102.0	109.1	107.5	95.9	*	*	111
1929 Jan.	98.7	110.5	112.1	95.2	*	*	*
Feb.	96.2	111.4	114.2	97.4	104.2	104.5	*
March	102.2	110.4	115.3	98.6	*	*	—
April	109.6	116.2	114.9	99.1	*	*	*
May	112.2	122.4	—	99.2	106.5	106.8	*
June	—	—	—	—	*	*	—
Number of persons on which latest figures are based	*	991,093	39,131	4,815,598	*	*	220,819

¹ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.

The sign * signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

Great Britain: Ministry of Labour Gazette.

Statistics of employment are now included in the tables to supplement those of unemployment; they are quarterly index numbers of insured persons in employment after allowance for sickness, accident, etc. Two series are given: (a) including persons directly involved in trade disputes, and (b) excluding such persons. The average numbers in 1924 are taken as base (= 100).

Palestine.

A new series is given above for the first time showing the number of persons unemployed (Jewish and Arab). These figures, which are only approximate, relate to the whole month, and an unemployed worker is defined as one who has not more than two days' work a week. The figures are communicated by the Secretariat of the Government Offices in Jerusalem.

Migration Movements

OVERSEA EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY IN 1928 ¹

In 1928 the total number of German emigrants was 57,241, 55,681 of whom embarked at the ports of Hamburg and Bremen and 1,610 at foreign ports, in particular Amsterdam and Antwerp. Almost all these emigrants went to non-European countries, the number going to other European ports being no more than 675.

There was a decline in emigration of 4,082 persons as compared with 1927, and about 8,000 as compared with 1926. The 1926 figure, the highest since the inflation period, was 65,280. Up to a certain point the fall seems to be connected with the relatively favourable economic situation of the last two years; but there can be no doubt that certain measures taken by some countries of immigration (e.g. increase of the sum of money the immigrant must have on him, increase of landing fees, etc.), which add to the difficulty of entry for aliens, have also contributed to this result.

As regards repatriation, the German statistics do not allow of determining the number of persons who left the country as emigrants and return after a longer or shorter residence abroad, for no distinction is made between returning emigrants and ordinary passengers; the latter are registered separately on departure and their number is considerable. There are however grounds for thinking that there is a considerable repatriation movement from certain countries. According to the Argentine statistics, for instance, the number of German immigrants who left the country again was higher in 1928 than the number of new arrivals.

The largest number of emigrants in proportion to inhabitants was recorded at Bremen (353 per 100,000 inhabitants), Hamburg (252), and the States of Baden (205), Württemberg (197), and Bavaria (142); the lowest in the Prussian provinces, including Upper Silesia (11), Pomerania (31), Lower Silesia and Brandenburg (35), East Prussia (56), and Saxony (32). The average for the whole country was 88.9 emigrants per 100,000 inhabitants.

¹ STATISTISCHES REICHSAMT : *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, Nos. 7-8, 1929.

The following table shows the destination of the emigrants :

Destination	1928	1927
Europe	675	518
Canada	4,144	4,515
United States	45,504	47,151
Central America	211	156
Brazil	1,506	2,212
Argentina	2,920	3,605
South America or " America "		
(countries not specified)	994	1,231
Africa	1,188	1,617
Asia	19	20
Australia	80	354
Total	57,241	61,379

All these figures, except that for Central America, show a decline, which is especially marked, relatively speaking, for Brazil, Argentina, and Africa.

The following table shows the occupation of the emigrants other than dependants :

Occupational group	1928	1927
Agriculture, horticulture, stock breeding, forestry, and fishery	8,604	10,004
Industry, including mining and building	13,702	15,615
Commerce and transport, including the hotel industry	6,347	6,959
Administration, liberal professions, etc.	966	1,249
Social service, public health, etc.	855	565
Domestic service, persons without a definite occupation, etc.	7,983	7,383

The proportion of the total number of emigrants with an occupation of their own was 22.4 per cent. for agriculture (23.9 per cent. in 1927) ; industry 35.6 (37.4) per cent. ; commerce and transport 16.5 (16.7) per cent. (almost unchanged) ; administration and the liberal professions 4.7 (4.3) per cent. ; domestic service and no definite occupation 20.8 (17.7) per cent. (an increase).

The number of emigrants in transit was lower than in previous years ; 27,435 alien emigrants embarked from the German ports of Hamburg and Bremen in 1928, as against 29,168 in 1927 and 29,396 in 1926.

MIGRATION MOVEMENTS IN AUSTRIA IN 1928 ¹

Oversea Emigration

The total number of Austrians who emigrated in 1928 with the intention of going to another continent was 4,589 (as against 5,339

¹ Information taken from a communication of the Austrian Government to the International Labour Office.

in 1928). The following table shows the principal countries of destination :

Country of destination	1928	1927
Canada	1,375	1,396
Argentina	1,142	1,100
United States	875	1,020
Brazil	553	945
Paraguay	75	114
Turkey	71	234
Russia in Asia	67	108
Australia	60	51
Egypt	47	46
Uruguay	33	45
Abyssinia	32	17
British colonies	32	23
Dutch Indies	26	30
Cuba	22	31
Venezuela	20	26

The specially heavy fall in the number of emigrants to Brazil will be noted.

As regards the occupations of the emigrants, agriculture and forestry come first with 1,660 emigrants, followed by domestic service (333), commerce (208), engineering and transport (159), building (148), clothing (126), metal working (112), apprentices (105), civil servants (95), food (86), wood working and carving (82).

The total was made up of 2,993 males and 1,596 females ; 3,099 were unmarried and 1,490 married ; there were 1,189 minors. There were 386 families comprising 1,074 persons.

The costs of transport of 960 persons were paid by the countries of destination.

Continental Emigration

Although continental emigration is not yet recorded separately in the statistics, it appears that it was considerable in 1928. The principal country of destination is still Germany, where 3,000 emigrants found seasonal employment in agriculture, in spite of the unfavourable economic conditions. Emigration to France was suspended in 1928, on account of the state of the labour market in that country. The movement is being resumed in 1929.

Immigration

In spite of the restrictions imposed by the 1925 Act on the employment of foreign labour, the number of alien workers who found posts in Austria in 1928 was 6,050 ; of these 2,397, or more than a third, came from Czechoslovakia, 1,356 from Germany, 698 from Hungary, 534 from Italy, 471 from Yugoslavia, 126 from Poland, 72 from Rumania, 68 from Switzerland, 54 from England, 44 from France, 41 from Russia, etc.

Among the alien workers 3,855 were males and 2,195 females.

The numbers who found employment in various occupations were as follows : agriculture, 1,902 ; artistic professions, 763 ; domestic service, 720 ; commerce, 365 ; textile industry, 280 ; engineering and transport, 276 ; wood industry, 249 ; stone and glass industry, 205 ; clothing, 205 ; food, 173 ; building, 151 ; hotel industry, 134 ; metal working, 73 ; 141 persons took unpaid posts and 113 were apprentices.

Migration in Transit

The number of migrants in transit increased in 1928 as compared with 1927. The number of alien emigrants who passed through Austria was 37,656 (as against 29,175 in 1927), 28,676 males and 8,980 females. Of these, 14,117 were Yugoslavs, 5,789 Poles, 5,568 Rumanians, 4,414 Hungarians, 2,646 Bulgarians, 1,769 Czechoslovaks, 1,623 naturalised citizens of the United States and Canada, 437 Germans, 434 Greeks, 330 Italians, etc.

There were 5,735 children and 4,905 families.

The principal countries of destination were as follows : American continent, 23,860 ; Yugoslavia, 8,133 ; Palestine, 967 ; Bulgaria, 955 ; Czechoslovakia, 831 ; France, 825 ; Greece, 509 ; etc.

MIGRATION IN SPAIN IN 1928

A report recently published by the Emigration Department¹ gives the following figures for the emigration and repatriation of Spaniards through Spanish ports during the last thirteen years.

Year	Emigration	Immigration	Year	Emigration	Immigration
1916	62,247	46,423	1923	93,246	32,081
1917	43,051	37,701	1924	86,920	36,499
1918	20,168	28,406	1925	55,544	37,887
1919	69,742	47,175	1926	45,183	39,949
1920	150,566	46,534	1927	43,867	41,517
1921	62,479	71,966	1928	48,555	38,563
1922	63,512	50,144			

The report points out that both for emigration and for immigration the figures for 1928 were less favourable than those for 1927. Compared with 1927, in fact, the number of emigrants increased by nearly

¹ DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ACCIÓN SOCIAL Y EMIGRACIÓN, SERVICIOS DE EMIGRACIÓN : *Resumen general de la emigración española en 1928. 1929.*

5,000, while the number returning fell by 3,000, in round numbers. Especially as concerns the balance of migration the figures were very much less favourable in 1928 than in 1927. Except for 1918, which must be considered exceptional on account of the disturbance of maritime traffic by the war, the balance was most favourable in 1927, the deficit being in fact only 2,350. In 1928, owing to the increase in emigration and decrease in repatriation, the deficit rose to 10,000. The report attributes the increase in emigration to the bad harvest.

While noting the regression, the Emigration Department remarks that comparison with the figures for emigration in 1925, 1924, and 1923 shows that there is evident progress in this sense that the exodus has been checked.

The following table shows the countries of destination of the emigrants and the countries of last residence of the returning emigrants.

Country of destination or last residence	Emigrants		Returning emigrants	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
Dutch West Indies	5	—	17	0.04
Argentina	34,090	70.21	14,031	36.38
Brazil	2,648	5.45	1,549	4.02
Colombia	178	0.38	39	0.10
Costa Rica	7	—	—	—
Cuba	7,099	14.62	17,828	46.23
Chile	265	0.55	165	0.43
Ecuador	2	—	2	—
United States	137	0.29	2,877	7.46
Dutch Guiana	6	—	—	—
Mexico	816	1.69	751	1.95
Panama	293	0.61	78	0.21
Peru	41	0.09	55	0.14
Porto Rico	5	—	40	0.11
Uruguay	2,725	5.61	1,019	2.64
Venezuela	238	0.50	112	0.29
Total	48,555	100.00	38,563	100.00

On comparing the figures of emigration in 1928 with those for 1927, the most striking fact is an increase in emigration to Argentina of nearly 5,000 persons (in 1927 there were 29,420). The increase in emigration from Spain recorded in 1928 may thus be said to have been almost entirely absorbed by this country. Emigration to Cuba continued to fall, from 8,718 in 1927 to 7,099 in 1928. The difference, of about 1,600 persons, went to increase the contingent for Brazil (600 more Spaniards than in 1927), Uruguay (increase of 500), and various other countries of Central and South America. As regards repatriation, the table shows that the number of persons returning to Spain was about 3,000 fewer than in 1927. This is mainly due to the fall in the number from Cuba, though this number is still very large (17,828 in 1928, as against 20,456 in 1927). The figures for repatriation from Argentina are practically unchanged. Those from other countries

have fallen slightly, except for Uruguay, whose figure has gone up by a few units.

As regards sex, 29,165 or 60.07 per cent. of the emigrants were males, and 19,390 or 39.93 per cent. were females. The proportion is practically the same as in 1927, and the report states that it no longer gives any ground for the uneasiness formerly caused by the disproportion between male and female emigration.

The distribution by age groups was as follows :

Age group (years)	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
Under 16	3,370	6.95	2,947	6.06
16-25	9,062	18.66	7,514	15.47
25-55	15,904	32.76	8,151	16.78
Over 55	820	1.70	778	1.62

As regards civil condition, 31,282 (64.43 per cent.) were unmarried, 15,995 (32.94 per cent.) married, and 1,278 (2.63 per cent.) widowed. The proportion of illiterates was 16.83 per cent. in 1928, which represents an improvement on 1927, when it was 17.52 per cent. The number of families emigrating to oversea countries in 1928 was 4,920, made up of 14,577 individuals.

As usual, the largest number of emigrants (7,126) came from the Province of Coruña ; this was followed by Pontevedra (6,980), Orense (6,466), Lugo (5,521), Oviedo (4,578), León (2,187), Almeria, Barcelona, Samora, Salamanca ; the Canary Islands, which even in 1927 were only tenth in the list, were eleventh in 1928, after Salamanca, on account of the depression on the labour market in Cuba, the favourite destination of seasonal emigrants from the Canaries.

As regards repatriation, the provinces that received the largest number of returning emigrants were as follows : Coruña (5,574), Pontevedra (4,490), Orense (4,359), Lugo (4,098), Oviedo (3,794), Canary Islands (1,651), León (1,305).

The figures analysed above refer only to migration through Spanish ports. The report also gives figures of Spanish emigrants leaving and returning through the Portuguese ports of Lisbon and Oporto ; for 1928 they are very small, 629 departures and 835 arrivals. The number of emigrants through other European ports was 310. Emigration through Gibraltar has completely stopped since the suppression at the end of 1927 of the free passages granted by the Brazilian *fazendeiros*.

The number of Spanish workers who emigrated to France in 1928 was 13,268, or 4,930 more than in 1927. There were 12,214 agricultural workers and 1,054 industrial workers. As regards repatriated workers,

the report estimates their number at 11,604, but points out that this figure is probably far from accurate, as many workers in the frontier zone are not recorded at all by the authorities.

EMIGRATION FROM ESTONIA IN 1928 ¹

The total number of Estonians who emigrated in 1928 was 1,293 (as against 2,426 in 1926 and 2,322 in 1927).

The countries of destination were as follows :

Destination	1928	1927	1926
Western Europe	406	488	436
U.S.S.R.	401	565	1,145
America	313	413	472
Australia	96	641	223
Other countries or unknown	77	215	150

The specially heavy fall in emigration to Australia will be noted.

As regards the distribution by nationality and occupation, the statistics deal separately with emigration to the U.S.S.R. and to other countries.

The emigrants going to the U.S.S.R. were mainly of Estonian, Russian, and German nationality (about 60, 30, and 3 per cent. respectively). Most of them were either labourers (about 40 per cent.), skilled workers (about 30 per cent.), or agricultural workers (about 13 per cent.).

The emigrants going to other countries were mainly Estonians (about 79 per cent.), Germans (about 8 per cent.), and Swedes (about 5 per cent.). Most of these emigrants were either skilled workers (about 30 per cent.), labourers (about 15 per cent.), seamen (about 15 per cent.), agricultural workers (about 10 per cent.), or agriculturists (about 10 per cent.).

MIGRATION OF WORKERS IN FRANCE IN 1928 ²

As compared with the data for the previous year, the official French migration statistics for 1928 show a distinct general increase in immigration and an equally marked decrease in the emigration of immigrant workers. It should be noted, however, that the data for 1928 show a number of entries definitely below the annual average for the period 1922-1926, especially as regards the immigration of industrial workers, while the departures have returned to their normal level.

The total number of entries of foreign workers registered in France rose from 64,325 in 1927 to 97,742 in 1928, while the total number

¹ *Eesti Statistika* (Tallinn), May 1929.

² For the corresponding statistics for 1927, cf. *Monthly Record of Migration*, April 1928, p. 142.

of departures of foreign workers fell from 89,982 to 53,759. Thus the excess of 25,657 departures over arrivals in 1927 was replaced in 1928 by an excess of arrivals over departures, giving a net immigration of 43,983 persons.

The following table shows the available information for 1928 regarding the distribution by nationality and occupation of foreign workers entering or leaving the country.

Nationality	Immigrant workers		Total	Foreign workers leaving France
	For industry	For agriculture		
Belgian	9,851	24,100	33,951	3,262
Polish	12,910	11,707	24,617	11,872
Italian	7,599	10,512	18,111	16,809
Spanish	1,054	12,214	13,268	5,404
Czechoslovak	1,146	1,402	2,548	6,547
German	1,073	856	1,929	627
Russian	1,016	347	1,363	527
Portuguese	663	110	773	2,880
Swiss	232	214	446	691
Greek and Armenian	129	—	129	1,445
Miscellaneous	382	225	607	3,695
Total	36,055	61,687	97,742	53,759

Compared with the figures published for 1927, this table shows an increase for practically all the nationalities mentioned. The increase is highest for Poles (+ 14,636), Italians (+ 8,205), Spaniards (+ 4,423), Czechoslovaks (+ 1,695), Germans, and Russians, while for Belgians, Swiss, and Greeks and Armenians it is very small. For the departures, on the other hand, there is a very general reduction. Proportionally, the fall is more than half for Spaniards (— 7,077) and Belgians (— 4,172) and almost half for Italians (— 15,319); for Swiss, the fall is less in absolute value but very much higher proportionally (— 3,790). For Poles, on the contrary, the fall is almost negligible (— 637).

The increase in the total number of immigrants in 1928 was mainly among workers for industry, whose number almost doubled between the two years (+ 17,277). The increase in the number of workers for agriculture was almost as much (+ 16,140), and the total, as in 1927, remained above that of workers for industry, but the relative

difference has considerably diminished. In this connection the data published since 1922 show clearly the great elasticity of industrial immigration in France, the total of which falls to a very low ebb in industrial depressions (there were only 18,778 immigrants in 1927) and at moments of great industrial activity reaches a level which is more than twice as high as that of agricultural immigration. The latter, on the contrary, while its annual level is relatively low (maximum 90,185 in 1924), is much more stable, having never since 1922 fallen below 45,547, the total for 1927.

The report for 1928 of the Foreign Labour Department of the Ministry of Labour gives information on the importance of the temporary element in the immigration of workers into France, and also on the efforts that are being made by the French authorities to encourage family immigration. According to this report more than 9,000 sugar and brick workers, mainly from Belgium, entered France in 1928 for a period varying from four to six months. In the same year, 2,552 Polish, 213 Czechoslovak, and 43 Russian workers' families came to France, nearly two-thirds of them for work in industrial undertakings. These families included only a small number of children (3,642 in all), most of them quite young, which is explained by the fact that the industrial workers recruited abroad in 1928 were in general not more than thirty years old.

The distribution by intended occupation of the 97,742 foreign workers who entered France in 1928 was as follows :

Occupational group	Number
Agriculture	61,687 ¹
Iron mines	9,496
Metal working	6,181
Building and public works	4,477
Labourers	1,622
Coal mines	1,148
Domestic occupations	892
Quarries	718
Textile industry	270
Wood industries	262
Miscellaneous	10,989
Total	97,742

¹ Recorded by the Ministry of Agriculture.

In addition to the above, 15,780 foreign workers returned to France in 1928 after temporary absence on holiday in their country of origin. During the same year, 76,394 foreign workers who were already resident in France were provided with employment by the various official employment offices. Of the latter figure, 25,835 were placed by the various special foreign labour services, either at the frontier or in the interior of the country. The groups in which the largest numbers were placed were : labourers (6,225), agriculture (4,712), building and public works (4,416), metal working (3,293), iron mines (1,307), coal mines (1,262), etc.

In reproducing these last statistics, the *Bulletin du Marché du Travail* gives the reminder that they cannot be considered absolutely

complete, especially as regards the departures of foreign workers. Further, they do not take account of foreigners who enter France with an ordinary traveller's passport, and look for and find employment after their arrival in French territory. According to the regulations in force, these workers have then to regularise their situation as regards the labour market and procure the compulsory identity card, and increasingly strict control in this matter is being exercised by the official employment offices. During 1928, these offices received 32,136 requests for regularisation ; in 21,620 cases a favourable reply was given, allowing the worker concerned to have the identity card and work in the country, while 10,516 applications, or nearly one-third, were refused.

Lastly, it is interesting to note that in 1928 the total number of foreign workers who entered France was considerably below the number of applications for foreign workers made by French employers. For industry, only 36,055 entries of foreign workers were recorded, as against 58,432 applications for them. Of the latter figure, only 39,897 were favourably considered, the others being rejected by the competent authorities.¹

MIGRATION OF ALIENS IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1928 ²

It may be recalled that statistics of *British* migrants into and out of Great Britain, according to the reports of the Board of Trade, were analysed in the *International Labour Review* for May 1929, p. 726 ; there was an outward balance of 77,729 British migrants in 1928.

The statistics published by the Home Office, which concern exclusively the movement of *aliens*, showed that in 1928 439,419 alien passengers landed in Great Britain (412,686 in 1927), and 432,853 embarked (409,925), an inward balance of 6,566 (2,761).

Of the arriving passengers, 10,214 (7,852) held Ministry of Labour permits for employment in the United Kingdom and 9,243 (7,252) were classified as "other aliens", who may be regarded as having gone to the United Kingdom either for permanent residence there or to stay for a period exceeding six months. These figures include the dependants of the immigrants. These two categories may be considered as immigrants.

Of the 10,214 immigrants holding Ministry of Labour permits, 3,741 (2,774) had already left the United Kingdom by the end of the year. Of the "other aliens", 2,134 (1,548) had already left the United Kingdom by the end of the year. The total net immigration of these two categories in 1928 was therefore 13,582, as compared with 10,782 in the previous year.

¹ *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, No. 583 bis, 15 March 1929 ; *La Voix du Peuple*, Feb. 1929.

² For the corresponding statistics for 1927, cf. *Monthly Record of Migration*, 1928, p. 321.

The following table shows the nationality of the immigrants, the sex of the adults, and the number of children under sixteen years of age.

Nationality	Aliens holding Ministry of Labour permits			Other aliens		
	Males	Fe-males	Children under 16	Males	Fe-males	Children under 16
Austrian	114	118	1	18	49	3
Belgian	213	127	11	44	90	13
Bulgarian	1	2	—	3	2	—
Chinese	14	7	1	74	64	11
Czechoslovak	99	70	3	52	44	10
Dutch	444	134	12	224	164	47
Finnish	14	31	—	14	28	4
French	872	1,025	31	310	999	185
German	876	560	29	220	345	42
Greek	11	7	—	48	21	10
Hungarian	80	18	1	33	22	6
Italian	259	144	18	137	296	100
Japanese	60	16	6	171	46	19
Jugoslav	10	5	—	17	7	2
Polish	64	33	4	60	110	28
Rumanian	25	14	3	25	22	3
Russian	176	95	2	21	33	16
Scandinavian, including						
Danish	290	863	4	199	446	67
Spanish and Portuguese	62	38	4	105	61	30
Swiss	472	1,509	11	106	302	19
Turk	2	1	—	15	12	2
United States	664	256	27	1,021	1,010	446
Other nationalities	91	56	4	645	261	184
Total	4,913	5,129	172	3,562	4,434	1,247
Total in 1927	3,995	3,721	136	2,807	3,318	1,127

For the fourth year in succession there was an increase in the number of aliens holding Ministry of Labour permits.

The number of aliens who were refused leave to land in 1928 was 1,981 (2,092 in 1927), the principal nationalities being : German (258) ; Scandinavian, including Danish (224) ; Polish (212) ; Italian (175) ; French (168).

The number of migrants in transit who entered the United Kingdom in 1928, and for whom the shipping companies had given security that they would not remain in, or, if rejected by any country, would not re-enter, the United Kingdom, was 53,310 (56,804), and the number departing was 53,186 (57,045). Of the latter, 10,080 (9,776) proceeded to countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean Sea, 29,323 (31,266) to British North America, 13,611 (15,619) to the United States, 170 (368) to South America, and 2 (16) to other countries. It should be noted that, in addition to these migrants in transit,

for whom shipping companies assumed responsibility, 34,302 alien passengers landing in the United Kingdom in 1928 were recorded as being persons in transit (38,328).¹

MIGRATION IN ITALY IN 1928²

Emigration

According to the official statistics published by the General Directorate of Italians Abroad, the total number of persons who obtained a passport for reasons of work was 150,566 in 1928; 70,794 of these went to oversea countries, and 79,772 to continental countries.³

Of the 70,794 emigrants who went to oversea countries, 30,056 left Italy as a result of letters from relatives inviting them to emigrate (probably permanent emigration), 12,681 on contracts of employment (probably temporary emigration), while 19,057 were workers leaving the country again after a temporary return to Italy.

Of the workers who emigrated to continental⁴ countries in 1928, 29,385 left as a result of letters from relatives inviting them to emigrate, and 45,090 on contracts of employment; 5,297 were persons leaving again after a temporary return.

The persons who left Italy for reasons other than work numbered 105,402, 99,975 of whom went to continental countries and 5,427 to oversea countries. Of the total, 743 persons were sent abroad, 56,554 left Italy for reasons of business or commerce, 1,263 left the country again after a temporary return, and 46,842 went abroad for other reasons.

The following tables show the distribution of the emigrants by country of destination.

¹ *Aliens Restriction Acts, 1914 and 1919. Aliens Order, 1920. Statistics in regard to Alien Passengers who entered and left the United Kingdom in 1928.* Cmd. 3332.

² *Bollettino mensile di Statistica dell'Istituto Centrale di Statistica* (Rome), May 1929.

³ The figures given above have been compiled by a different method from those for previous years. In order to allow of comparisons between the figures for 1928 and for previous years, the Central Institute of Statistics has published other figures compiled by the old methods. According to these figures, the total number of persons in 1928 who obtained a passport for reasons of work was 182,926 (as against 263,810 in 1926 and 228,052 in 1927), of whom 92,319 (122,496 in 1926, 136,094 in 1927) were going to oversea countries, and 90,607 (141,314 in 1926, 91,958 in 1927) to continental countries. (*Bollettino mensile di Statistica*, July 1929.)

⁴ The term "continental" countries, in this note, means countries in Europe or on the Mediterranean Sea.

A. Oversea Emigration

Country of destination	Emigration for reasons of work	Emigration for reasons other than work
United States	36,766	1,733
Argentina	25,808	1,669
Brazil	2,650	791
Australia	2,301	101
Central America and other countries of South America	1,716	690
Canada	1,158	44
Africa (non-Mediterranean)	307	171
Other countries	88	228
Total	70,794	5,427

B. Continental Emigration

Country of destination	Emigration for reasons of work	Emigration for reasons other than work
France and Monaco	49,351	32,515
Switzerland	15,449	7,594
Belgium	3,573	708
Tunis	2,005	624
Luxemburg	1,892	56
Algeria	1,130	147
Germany	752	2,738
Egypt	689	892
Great Britain and Ireland	663	1,711
Italian colonies	599	196
Austria	590	7,061
Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands	443	514
Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia	246	916
Spain and Portugal	374	515
Balkan countries, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom	1,643	4,493
Other countries	373	192
Destination unknown	—	39,103
Total	79,772	99,975

Repatriation

The total number of returning emigrant workers in 1928 was 98,752, of whom 49,751 were returning from oversea countries and 49,001 from continental countries.¹

The oversea countries principally concerned were : United States (25,220), Argentina (18,276), Brazil (3,118), Australia (1,284), Uruguay (775), Central America and other countries of South America (748), Canada (248).

The continental countries from which the largest numbers returned were : France and Monaco (31,845), Switzerland (10,876), Great Britain and Ireland (1,373), Algeria and Tunis (958), Balkan countries and Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom (852), Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary (775), Luxembourg (614), Belgium and the Netherlands (594), Germany (380), etc.²

EMIGRATION FROM LITHUANIA IN 1928³

Compared with previous years emigration in 1928 fell heavily, the number of emigrants being 8,491, as against 18,086 in 1927 and 10,364 in 1926.

This considerable reduction occurred mainly in emigration to Brazil, as a result of the Government's having prohibited emigrants from going to that country. This measure, which was due to the fact that immigrant wage earners were obliged to work without pay for some years in order to pay back the cost of the journey which had been advanced by the employer, reduced the number of emigrants going to Brazil from 11,702 in 1927 to 1,199 in 1928.

There was also a reduction in the number of emigrants going to the United States (751 in 1928, against 1,090 in 1926 and 1,429 in 1927); and to Palestine (39 in 1928, against 202 in 1926 and 56 in 1927). There was on the contrary an increase in the number going to Canada (2,165 in 1928, against 969 in 1926 and 1,040 in 1927), Argentina (2,151, against 1,353 and 1,995), Uruguay (709, against 229 and 551), and other countries of South America (970, against 106 and 409).

Of the 8,491 emigrants, 5,470 were males and 3,031 females.

The following table shows the age distribution of the emigrants :

Age group (years)	Emigrants	Age group (years)	Emigrants
Under 9	854	40-49	327
10-14	160	50-59	170
15-19	1,094	60 and over	121
20-24	2,007	Unknown	31
25-29	2,181		
30-39	1,546	Total	8,491

¹ As for emigration, the figures for 1928 are compiled by new methods. Applying the methods used in preceding years, the figures for 1928 are as follows : total 127,488 (as against 177,619 in 1926 and 140,625 in 1927) of whom 64,063 (71,520 in 1926, 73,424 in 1927) were returning from oversea countries, and 63,425 (106,099 in 1926, 67,201 in 1927) from continental countries. (*Bollettino mensile di Statistica*, July 1929.)

² For the statistics for 1927, cf. *Monthly Record of Migration*, May 1928, p. 189.

³ *Statistikos Biuletenis* (Kaunas), March 1929, and *Memeler Dampfboot*, 12 April 1929.

As regards the distribution of the emigrants by nationality and occupation, statistical data exist only from March 1928 onwards, at which date the collection of statistics was transferred from the Ministry of the Interior to the Central Statistical Office of the Ministry of Finance.

Of the 7,251 persons who emigrated from Lithuania during the period March-December 1928, 69.4 per cent. were Lithuanians, 22.9 per cent. Jews, 5.4 per cent. Russians, 1.5 per cent. Germans, 0.6 per cent. Poles, and 0.2 per cent. other nationalities. Most of these emigrants belonged to agriculture (68.4 per cent.), industry (11.9 per cent.), and commerce (5.2 per cent.).

MIGRATION MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM MALTA AND GOZO

The Annual Report¹ of the Migration Department of Malta for the fiscal year 1927-1928 states that 3,137 emigrants left Malta and Gozo during that year, as compared with 3,988 in 1926-1927 and 3,261 in 1925-1926. At the same time, 2,072 Maltese of the emigrant class returned to those islands from various countries, as compared with 2,654 in 1926-1927 and 2,581 in 1925-1926. The net emigration in 1927-1928 was thus 1,065, as compared with 1,334 in 1926-1927 and 680 in 1925-1926.

The following table gives the figures, for the year 1927-1928, of the arrivals and departures, with the countries of last residence and of destination.

Country of destination or last residence	Arrivals	Departures	Net emigration (+) or immigration (—)	
			1927-1928	1926-1927
Australia	261	370	+ 109	+ 329
Barbary States	627	729	+ 102	— 83 ²
Canada	6	50	+ 44	+ 37
Egypt	103	244	+ 141	+ 158
France	36	113	+ 77	+ 149
United Kingdom	100	453	+ 353	+ 432
United States of America	94	310	+ 216	+ 238
Other countries	845	868 ¹	+ 23	+ 74
Total	2,072	3,137	+ 1,065	+ 1,334

¹ Of these 21 went to Argentina, 9 to Belgium, 20 to the Netherlands, and 86 to Italy.

² Number of returning emigrants greater than number of emigrants.

¹ MALTA. EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT : *Annual Report, 1927-28*. Malta, Government Printing Office, 1929. XXXI pp.

An analysis of the Annual Report for 1926-1927 was given in the *Monthly Record of Migration*, Vol. III, No. 5, May 1928, pp. 187-188.

MIGRATION IN RUMANIA IN 1928

The Minister of Labour has communicated to the International Labour Office tables dealing with migration movements in Rumania, which show that during 1928 the total number of emigrants was 24,372, 12,399 of whom were aliens.

Most of the Rumanian emigrants were going to oversea countries : 5,873 to Canada, 2,058 to Argentina, 1,811 to the United States, while there were only 528 going to European countries. Most of the alien emigrants, on the contrary, were going to European countries : 2,559 to Bulgaria, 1,587 to Czechoslovakia, 1,584 to Austria, 1,316 to Hungary, and 1,133 to Germany, and only 233 were going to non-European countries.

Among the Rumanian emigrants, agricultural workers (5,478) and domestic servants (2,658) constituted the majority. Among the alien emigrants, the largest group was skilled industrial workers (3,186), followed by persons of unspecified occupation (3,162), domestic servants (2,517), and agricultural workers (1,587).

The Rumanian emigrants included 6,728 men, 3,383 women, and 1,862 children ; among the aliens there were 7,340 men, 3,315 women, and 1,654 children.

The distribution of the emigrants by age groups was as follows :

Age group (years)	Nationals	Age group (years)	Aliens
Under 15	1,781	Under 18	1,573
15-25	3,800	18-25	1,699
25-55	6,108	25-55	8,283
Over 55	284	Over 55	844

The total number of immigrants in 1928 was 11,832, 4,168 of whom were returning nationals and 7,664 alien immigrants. The returning emigrants came chiefly from Brazil (1,807) and the United States (1,354), while among the countries of origin of the alien immigrants Bulgaria held the first place with 2,323 and Austria the second with 1,700.

Among the returning emigrants the largest groups were domestic servants (952) and agricultural workers (844). Among the alien immigrants the principal groups were agricultural workers (2,088), skilled industrial workers (1,859), and domestic servants (1,036).

The returning emigrants included 1,819 men, 1,046 women, and 1,303 children ; and the alien immigrants 5,840 men, 1,487 women, and 337 children.

The distribution of the immigrants by age groups was as follows :

Age group (years)	Nationals	Age group (years)	Aliens
Under 15	1,283	Under 18	329
15-25	411	18-25	1,114
25-55	2,239	25-55	5,866
Over 55	235	Over 55	855

MIGRATION IN SWITZERLAND IN 1927-1928 ¹

According to the Federal Emigration Office, oversea emigration showed a considerable increase in 1927 as compared with 1926, and a decrease in 1928, the figures being 4,947 emigrants in 1926, 5,272 in 1927, and 4,800 in 1928.

According to the records of the military authorities, the number of emigrants liable to military service who left the country (continental as well as oversea emigration) was 7,888 in 1927 and 8,225 in 1928 (as against 8,733 in 1926). Among the 7,888 emigrants in 1927, 6,095 were going to other European countries and 1,793 to other continents. For 1928 the corresponding figures were 6,412 and 1,813.

The number of Swiss subjects liable to military service who were repatriated was 8,296 in 1927 and 6,732 in 1928 (5,430 in 1926). In 1927, 7,654 of these were returning from other European countries and 642 from other continents; in 1928, the corresponding figures were 5,938 and 794.

Comparing the figures for the emigration and immigration of nationals liable to military service, we find for 1927 an excess of immigrants (408) and for 1928 an excess of emigrants (1,493).

The distribution by occupation of emigrants and returning emigrants liable to military service was as follows:

Occupational group	1927		1928	
	Emigrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Immigrants
Commerce and administration	2,120	1,853	2,170	1,743
Agriculture and forestry	1,096	877	1,068	739
Metals and engineering	943	1,599	922	965
Liberal professions and intellectual occupations	941	909	1,037	768
Hotel industry	475	452	518	453
Food	435	410	438	320
Building	212	251	216	194
Wood and glass	141	232	153	137
Watch and clock making	123	197	120	100
Transport	105	95	125	112
Paper industry and graphic arts	86	139	124	100
Clothing and toilet industries	75	104	106	81
Other industries and occupations	418	489	462	365
No occupation	718	689	766	655
Total	7,888	8,296	8,225	6,732

It will be noted that there is a great excess of emigrants in commerce and administration (267 in 1927 and 427 in 1928), in agriculture

¹ DÉPARTEMENT FÉDÉRAL DE L'ÉCONOMIE PUBLIQUE: *Rapports économiques et statistiques sociales* (Berne), No. 2, Feb. 1929.

and forestry (219 and 329), in the food trades (25 and 118), in liberal professions and intellectual occupations (32 and 269), and in the hotel industry (25 and 65). In the metal and engineering industries, on the contrary, there was an excess of immigrants (656 in 1927 and 43 in 1928).

The following table shows the distribution by age groups of emigrants and immigrants liable to military service :

Age group (years)	1927				1928			
	Emigrants		Immigrants		Emigrants		Immigrants	
	Num- ber	Per cent.	Num- ber	Per cent.	Num- ber	Per cent.	Num- ber	Per cent.
Under 25	4,436	56	3,493	42	4,710	57	2,662	40
25-29	1,973	25	2,945	35	1,999	25	2,274	34
30-34	800	10	1,082	13	844	10	1,029	15
35-40	494	6	559	7	517	6	564	8
Over 40	185	3	217	3	155	2	203	3
Total	7,888	100	8,296	100	8,225	100	6,732	100

It thus appears that emigrants under 30 represented 81 and 82 per cent. of the total, and immigrants 77 and 74 per cent. The closeness of these figures seems to indicate that the period of absence of emigrants liable to military service is not in general very long.

As regards alien immigration, the statistics show separately the entries for a prolonged stay, the immigration of seasonal workers, and the immigration under the regulations for minor frontier traffic.

The total number of immigrants coming for a prolonged stay was 8,393 in 1927 (including 6,052 carrying on an occupation) and 9,732 in 1928 (including 7,059 carrying on an occupation).

The occupations with the largest number of immigrants were as follows :

Occupational group	1927	1928
Domestic service	2,447	2,662
Textile industry	783	570
Clothing industry	332	489
Commerce and administration	313	438
Agriculture	238	369
Metals and engineering	233	396

The number of seasonal workers and women domestic servants who immigrated was 37,236 (22,799 men and 14,437 women) in 1927, and 40,356 (24,917 men and 15,439 women) in 1928. The largest groups were as follows :

Occupational group	1927	1928
Building	12,711	14,151
Domestic service	8,018	9,066
Agriculture	5,208	5,445
Hotel industry	4,545	4,749
Liberal and artistic professions	3,533	3,137

Lastly, as regards immigration under the regulations for minor frontier traffic, the number of persons who obtained the authorisation to enter Switzerland was 8,442 (4,957 men and 3,485 women) in 1927, and 10,576 (7,206 men and 3,370 women) in 1928.

Most of these immigrants belonged to the building industry (1,996 in 1927, 3,682 in 1928), the textile industry (1,953 and 1,091), and the metal and engineering industries (679 and 1,146).

EMIGRATION FROM THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM

The note on this subject which appeared in the *International Labour Review* for May 1929 (page 726) has given rise to a slight misunderstanding. It was stated there that the number of Yugoslavs who had emigrated might be estimated at more than 800,000. This figure does not, of course, apply to emigration during any particular year, but to the total number of Yugoslav subjects who are now living abroad.

JAPANESE EMIGRATION AND REPATRIATION IN 1928

According to tables communicated to the International Labour Office by the Japanese Directorate of Commercial Services in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the total number of Japanese who went to Canada, the United States, and the Hawaiian Islands in 1928 was 7,081, as compared with 6,404 the previous year. The number of Japanese returning from these countries was 15,729 in 1928, and 16,404 in 1927. Thus in 1928 there was an excess of returns over departures of 8,648, while in 1927 the excess was exactly 10,000. For both years this excess was more particularly evident in the migration movement to and from the United States and Hawaii.

Migration to and from Canada

In 1928, 1,294 Japanese passengers left for Canada, of whom 1,075 were workers (715 men and 360 women), the great majority of these (514 men and 208 women) being Japanese returning to Canada, where they had already been resident. The corresponding figures for 1927 were a total number of 1,182 passengers, 967 being workers (615 men and 352 women); the number of returning emigrants being 472 men and 227 women. The number of persons accompanying or rejoining relatives was 236 in 1928 and 161 in 1927; in 1928 54

were domestic servants, and 63 agricultural workers, as against 55 and 52 respectively in 1927; the last two groups, in contrast with the first, were composed almost exclusively of men. Of 1,701 Japanese passengers who returned from Canada to Japan in 1928, 1,559 travelled third class (1,035 men and 524 women); in 1927 there were 1,761 returning passengers, 1,657 of whom travelled third class (1,098 men and 559 women).

Migration to and from the United States

In both years, Japanese emigration to the continental territory of the United States was a little more than three times the emigration to Canada. It may be observed, however, that of the total number of Japanese who went to the United States in 1928 (4,178), only 376 belonged to the category of workers (220 men and 156 women); in 1927, of a total of 3,631 there were only 396 workers (245 men and 151 women). Of the workers, all were persons who had already resided in the United States with the exception of 5 who emigrated with or to relatives in 1927. Other emigrants (non-labourers) included a certain number of Japanese Government officials, students, merchants, travellers, etc. The number of Japanese passengers returning from the United States to Japan in 1928 was 9,942, of whom 7,970 travelled third class (4,689 men and 3,101 women); in 1927, of a total of 9,798 returning passengers, 7,887 travelled third class (4,865 men and 3,022 women).

Migration to and from the Hawaiian Islands

Of 1,609 Japanese who travelled to the Hawaiian Islands in 1928, only 329 were workers (197 men and 132 women); in 1927, of a total of 1,591, only 529 were workers (320 men and 209 women). All these passengers had already resided in the Islands. In 1928, 4,086 Japanese passengers left the Hawaiian Islands to return to their country, nearly all (2,203 men and 1,616 women) travelling third class. In 1927, of a total of 4,745 returning to Japan, 2,527 men and 1,803 women travelled third class.

MOVEMENT OF FILIPINO LABOURERS TO AND FROM HAWAII

The following tables¹ are of interest as showing the development of a migration movement which has been steadily increasing in importance during recent years, and has attracted considerable attention in Hawaii and the United States.

¹ Communication to the International Labour Office.

*A. Emigrants from the Philippines to Hawaii*¹

Year	Total	Males	Females	Minors
1909-1914	19,039	—	—	—
1915	2,150	1,777	180	193
1916	2,214	1,877	157	180
1917	2,598	2,191	178	229
1918	2,761	2,030	284	447
1919	3,804	3,188	319	297
1920	3,454	3,042	225	187
1921	6,814	5,748	628	438
1922	8,183	7,291	530	362
1923	7,261	4,520	1,797	944
1924	9,869	8,171	1,116	582
1925	6,519	6,104	256	159
1926	3,356	2,977	160	219
1927	10,074	9,784	120	170
1928	9,322	9,026	153	143
Total	97,418	67,726	6,103	4,550

¹ *Labor*, Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, Government of the Philippine Islands, March 1927, pp. 18-19; data subsequent to 1925 furnished by correspondence.

B. Emigrants returning from Hawaii to the Philippines

Year	Total	Males	Females	Minors
1913-1914	159	—	—	—
1915	347	260	40	47
1916	465	342	64	59
1917	733	568	72	93
1918	841	645	65	131
1919	948	677	104	167
1920	1,281	1,093	75	113
1921	2,705	1,953	249	503
1922	1,593	1,309	81	203
1923	1,496	1,226	112	158
1924	2,195	1,730	204	261
1925	2,754	2,183	264	307
1926	3,390	2,562	348	480
1927	3,565	2,410	510	645
1928	4,839	3,968	379	492
Total	27,311	20,926	2,567	3,659

TABLE I. OVERSEA EMIGRATION

Period	Nationals											
	Germany	Austria	Belgium	Spain	Finland	Great Britain	Hungary	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan	Lithuania	Netherlands
1920-1924 ¹	48,205	7,820	3,538	91,476	6,763	214,067	3,869	16,236	172,471	10,227	*	2,062
1925	62,705	4,627	2,438	55,544	2,075	140,384	3,519	30,181	101,873	1,655	*	2,419
1926	65,280	3,895	2,458	45,289	3,638	166,601	5,856	30,041	122,496	1,943	10,364	3,059
1927	61,379	5,383	4,130	43,867	5,696	153,505	5,586	26,148	136,094	1,892	18,086	3,239
1928	57,241	4,589	2,566	48,555	4,742	136,834	6,654	24,691	170,794	1,780	8,491	3,258
1928 July	2,911	350	143	2,082	427	9,693	831	1,466	5,111	149	686	70
Aug.	4,066	246	176	2,573	488	18,196	648	2,106	4,198	167	407	170
Sept.	4,542	360	211	5,118	433	13,819	271	3,318	6,275	197	766	116
Oct.	6,368	378	194	7,620	344	12,425	247	2,395	7,522	112	483	127
Nov.	5,310	355	116	8,848	233	9,841	330	1,326	6,161	148	728	267
Dec.	2,548	255	135	5,658	243	5,935	214	557	4,988	102	616	110
1929 Jan.	4,391	276	73	4,391	360	7,109	181	587	5,054	—	—	97
Feb.	4,385	317	145	3,258	443	7,161	294	769	4,885	—	—	66
March	5,550	661	455	—	712	14,163	822	1,654	5,963	—	—	131
April	—	504	133	—	976	—	—	—	—	—	—	107
May	—	534	216	—	903	—	—	—	—	—	—	132
June	—	291	174	—	683	—	—	—	—	—	—	228

Period	Nationals					Aliens					Nationals and aliens				
	Rumania	Serb-Croat-Sloven Kingdom	Germany	Argentina	United States	Irish Free State	Palestine	Rumania	Serb-Croat-Sloven Kingdom	South Africa	Australia	Denmark	Norway	New Zealand	Sweden
1920-1924 ¹	*	10,329	46,636	66	7,105	5	2,100	11	2,638	4,483	*	5,925	8,689	2,605	11,384
1925	3,540	15,005	909	49,841	76,247	121	1,681	11	2,638	4,483	16,957	4,578	6,375	1,948	8,576
1926	19,099	15,726	1,157	55,769	68,383	318	7,735	132	2,504	3,798	17,932	5,804	9,645	2,581	10,202
1927	8,343	19,527	1,268	68,834	68,834	161	4,704	233	2,492	4,742	17,932	7,996	12,137	4,145	9,896
1928	11,743	19,472	992	57,936	69,384	109	1,708	232	2,326	5,220	19,648	7,698	8,584	3,954	10,925
1928 July	905	1,575	5,252	66	5,252	5	77	16	241	401	1,517	560	650	319	815
Aug.	705	1,615	5,635	146	5,079	9	147	30	308	343	1,143	616	844	333	685
Sept.	674	1,772	76	—	7,007	2	118	23	311	376	1,130	503	887	267	1,148
Oct.	874	1,988	111	—	6,907	15	127	14	190	264	1,329	511	983	274	1,928
Nov.	840	1,704	80	—	5,762	4	118	27	195	362	1,576	466	498	239	893
Dec.	583	1,135	72	—	7,540	2	68	20	114	210	1,286	154	319	266	353
1929 Jan.	453	900	73	—	3,649	9	76	20	134	236	1,919	378	396	207	1,067
Feb.	923	1,044	73	—	3,436	8	80	22	101	269	1,974	365	666	401	1,961
March	2,222	1,905	65	—	1,607	9	105	32	150	326	2,561	1,182	1,438	131	365
April	1,372	1,755	—	—	2,420	—	65	30	169	—	2,432	1,167	1,947	315	1,254
May	1,198	1,594	—	—	3,925	—	121	26	274	—	—	790	1,082	790	1,632
June	899	1,102	—	—	—	—	121	16	161	—	—	353	1,082	—	585

* Annual average.

* Figures for the port of Oporto only.

* Since January 1925 these figures are obtained by the new method. They include the continental emigrants.

* Including some continental emigrants.

The sign * signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE II. OVERSEA IMMIGRATION

Period	Nationals (repatriation)										Aliens			
	Germany ²	Spain	Great Britain	Hungary	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan	Poland	Portugal	Rumania	Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom	Czechoslovakia	Argentina ¹	Australia ¹
1920-1924 ¹														
1925	*	47,445	69,433	997	2,789	66,458	15,379	34,651	16,501	*	8,175	3,715	132,325	90,837
1926	32,596	37,887	56,335	309	2,155	66,911	13,641	4,101	16,824	*	5,601	2,689	125,366	56,477
1926	1926	39,949	51,063	400	1,786	71,520	13,750	6,017	16,846	1,189	5,560	2,884	155,111	59,464
1927	38,264	41,517	55,715	555	1,897	73,424	14,423	6,799	13,522	3,035	5,753	2,795	161,548	67,077
1928	45,075	38,563	59,105	576	2,153	49,751	13,368	6,159	21,423	3,904	5,827	—	—	48,233
1928 July	5,663	6,007	5,066	36	268	6,669	882	654	2,767	274	641	—	7,152	3,898
Aug.	5,794	4,111	5,071	51	194	4,637	1,131	572	3,426	203	414	—	4,975	3,378
Sept.	3,318	2,187	4,149	180	180	3,162	1,095	400	1,685	252	225	—	—	2,762
Oct.	2,898	2,019	6,720	36	177	4,158	1,645	353	2,228	258	435	—	—	3,714
Nov.	2,121	1,436	4,279	79	131	3,553	1,411	391	1,898	258	395	—	—	3,763
Dec.	3,309	1,801	4,969	94	171	5,302	1,110	613	2,600	279	1,374	—	—	4,041
1929 Jan.	1,376	1,184	2,357	—	68	—	2,062	269	222 ³	267	230	—	—	3,411
Feb.	1,693	1,642	2,385	—	85	—	2,635	277	334 ³	46	272	—	—	2,700
March	866	—	3,923	—	154	—	3,254	395	632 ³	329	318	—	—	2,865
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	526	—	218	633	—	—	2,594
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296	507	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210	781	—	—	—

Period	Aliens										Nationals and aliens		
	Canada	Cuba	United States	Irish Free State	New Zealand ¹	Palestine	Paraguay	Southern Rhodesia	Rumania	Czechoslovakia	Uruguay	South Africa	Belgium ²
1920-1924 ¹													
1925	85,658	52,534	394,144	*	14,538	8,875	332	2,494	*	204	2,906	16,863	5,867
1926	67,190	*	171,454	*	15,704	34,641	311	2,166	*	46	*	5,428	4,451
1927	115,040	*	181,820	197	17,868	13,910	317	2,958	347	26	*	6,575	5,694
1927	135,066	*	176,937	187	11,327	3,595	405	5,070	579	11	—	6,774	12,625
1928	136,849	9,484	179,470	737	6,339	1,344	—	4,918	109	—	3,570	7,201	7,459
1928 July	12,739	707	10,422	185	476	49	—	421	10	—	400	651	1,524
Aug.	21,759	595	12,783	53	502	107	—	368	*	—	246	630	664
Sept.	8,924	842	16,582	71	386	167	—	301	22	—	222	588	459
Oct.	5,374	1,309	18,585	74	630	118	—	325	23	—	317	639	525
Nov.	4,889	1,442	15,963	37	409	109	—	291	5	—	485	679	358
Dec.	3,971	1,847	12,133	50	727	120	—	322	10	—	313	679	510
1929 Jan.	2,591	855	10,586	12	711	254	—	323	1	—	345	607	202
Feb.	3,219	1,241	10,664	18	548	265	—	273	3	—	139	592	168
March	12,112	683	13,631	27	423	244	—	308	2	—	140	483	274
April	25,537	1,009	19,999	—	560	216	—	—	8	—	433	630	—
May	22,885	652	17,448	—	—	110	—	—	3	—	224	1,001	—
June	—	1,141	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	319	1,121	—

¹ Annual average.² Figures include German² in transit to other countries.³ Including some continental immigrants.⁴ Since January 1925 these figures have been obtained by the new method. They include some continental immigrants.⁵ Figures for the port of Oporto only.

The sign * signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE III. CONTINENTAL EMIGRATION

Period	Nationals							Aliens				
	Dominican Republic ^a	Finland	India	Italy	Poland	Rumania	Czechoslovakia	Ceylon	Dominican Republic ^a	United States	France	Rumania
1920-1924 ¹												
1925	*	315	113,568	182,622	38,898	*	28,421	51,388	*	7,967	46,715	9,311
1926	*	415	154,873	178,208	42,769	39	14,510	53,203	*	5,442	54,397	4,138
1927	*	405	281,016	141,314	117,136	67	11,627	61,265	*	4,796	41,174	9,555
1927	*	332	221,973	91,958	89,427	572	7,433	87,881	7,219	6,424	89,982	13,775
1928	*	313	110,178	79,772	122,049	528	10,015	93,596	—	8,215	53,903	12,123
1928 July	242	43	13,623 ¹	7,323	6,136	14	591		995	699	4,871	1,248
Aug.	160	19	10,415 ²	5,597	4,760	10	631		969	853	4,723	1,232
Sept.	147	27	11,758 ²	5,489	6,067	161	735	82,015 ³	806	1,086	3,858	818
Oct.	201	18	14,518	5,972	5,154	40	835		1,163	572	4,157	649
Nov.	—	17	8,235	6,677	2,532	12	843		—	787	3,986	1,632
Dec.	82	10	6,357	6,836	2,787	11	711		1,497	724	4,758	1,244
1929 Jan.	111	21	4,824	6,055	1,777	5	588		855	1,021	3,694	998
Feb.	77	16	3,837	4,803	3,513	8	787	30,040	934	718	2,762	700
March	133	15	5,137	7,198	27,421	7	1,148		986	842	3,376	1,250
April	—	34	—	—	49,107	19	1,756	26,354	—	967	—	1,068
May	—	36	—	—	—	13	1,412		—	1,060	—	1,045
June	—	31	—	—	—	9	—	8,255	—	—	—	755

TABLE IV. CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION

Period	Nationals (repatriation)						Aliens									
	Dominican Republic ¹	Canada	Italy	Poland	Rumania	Czechoslovakia	South Africa ¹	Germany	Canada	Ceylon	Cuba	Dominican Republic ¹	United States	France	Rumania	Czechoslovakia
1920-1924 ¹																
1925	39,987	*	68,181	—	17,131	92	*	27,591	30,362	68,770	31,448	*	157,747	201,188	12,794	2,192
1926	62,293	*	122,160	49,171	65	4,124	*	47,998	17,717	125,585	*	*	118,898	176,261	514	2,588
1927	42,078	*	67,201	73,014	135	3,596	*	55,157	20,944	101,746	*	*	194,475	170,366	4,469	2,226
1928	36,120	*	49,176	112,921	264	2,609	—	71,255	23,818	159,398	*	8,242	147,308	64,325	7,385	2,848
								74,943	88,927	133,712		—	119,467	88,550	7,555	
1928 July	3,394	157	5,158	2,162	18	179	—	1,400	3,044		187	991	10,260	13,075	503	—
Aug.	3,602	164	4,959	1,344	36	182	—	889	3,581		131	965	11,846	6,690	413	—
Sept.	3,184	158	4,911	2,088	58	195	—	2,675	2,739	93,280 ³	245	829	12,765	16,007	714	—
Oct.	2,691	142	3,957	2,872	21	227	—	1,861	2,667		170	935	11,332	15,058	528	—
Nov.	2,258	142	4,213	23,074	26	322	—	21,415	1,955		210		8,842	5,297	374	—
Dec.	2,154	142	5,270	66,039	23	331	—	49	1,544		147	1,751	6,224	6,587	394	—
1929 Jan.	1,767	82	866	1,510	15	167	—	0	1,573		146	928	7,220	3,324	477	—
Feb.	1,698	105	1,537	941	13	140	—	109	1,435	11,058	100	912	6,590	4,667	386	—
March	2,378	152	2,687	2,054	17	278	—	26,318	2,699		178	1,278	6,514	7,825	1,724	—
April	2,641	—	—	1,440	20	205	—	48,900	3,576	21,315	152	—	8,566	—	2,192	—
May	2,976	—	—	—	16	220	—	9,904	3,731		114	—	8,263	—	725	—
June	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	14,514	196	—	—	—	344	—

¹ Annual average.² Including some oversea emigrants.³ Figure for April-December 1928.⁴ Including some oversea immigrants.

* This column refers to natives.

The sign * signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE V. MIGRANTS IN TRANSIT (OUTGOING)

Period	South Africa	Germany	Belgium	Danzig	Spain	Italy	Norway	Netherlands	Sweden
1920-1924 ¹	*	25,922	24,555	27,346	*	12,554	1,488	22,478	*
1925	6,044	20,405	10,101	12,120	1,799	20,813	397	16,288	*
1926	7,778	28,239	16,538	27,391	1,783	23,792	319	14,730	*
1927	7,876	27,900	21,092	34,774	2,195	24,452	256	15,064	*
1928	8,118	26,443	15,553	35,280	2,172	—	147	15,655	2,725
1928 July	734	1,717	1,046	5,924	137	—	16	901	289
Aug.	685	1,798	2,788	2,742	149	—	10	1,675	163
Sept.	540	2,071	902	1,243	221	—	25	1,233	374
Oct.	521	2,328	633	2,030	219	—	8	1,452	203
Nov.	855	2,579	583	1,604	245	—	4	1,649	160
Dec.	578	1,923	467	1,163	177	—	1	1,084	132
1929 Jan.	479	1,870	305	1,012	221	—	7	1,268	111
Feb.	498	1,821	404	520	249	—	5	857	140
March	638	4,083	3,459	545	—	—	12	1,096	328
April	—	—	1,925	3,566	—	—	9	1,234	532
May	—	—	1,197	—	—	—	9	1,199	—
June	—	—	550	—	—	—	—	—	332

TABLE VI. MIGRANTS IN TRANSIT (RETURNING)

Period	South Africa	Germany ²	Spain	Italy
1925	5,608	45,375	—	13,053
1926	6,791	45,859	—	12,363
1927	8,130	50,510	—	14,475
1928	8,505	58,254	530	—
1928 July	758	10,505	86	—
Aug.	640	6,200	55	—
Sept.	706	3,975	31	—
Oct.	829	2,969	53	—
Nov.	884	1,999	32	—
Dec.	748	2,341	71	—
1929 Jan.	616	1,626	44	—
Feb.	754	1,802	37	—
March	568	760	—	—
April	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—

¹ Annual average. ² These figures also include oversea immigration of aliens into Germany. The sign * signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

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LEGISLATION OF 1928

INTERNATIONAL

Denmark-Austria.

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[Treaty of Commerce between Denmark and Austria. Dated 6 April 1928. No. 18.]

Estonia-Austria.

Kaubanduseleping Eesti Vabariigi ja Austria Vabariigi vahel. 11. detsembril 1928 a. (Riigi Teataja, 1929, No. 34, p. 371.)

[Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Austria. Dated 11 December 1928.]

Lithuania-Austria.

Prekybos Konvencija tarp Lietuvos Respublikos ir Austrijos Respublikos. 1928 m. spalio mėn. 5 d. (Vyriausybės Žinios, 1929, No. 297, p. 1.)

[Treaty of Commerce between the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Austria. Dated 5 October 1928.]

¹ *List of abbreviations*: A. N. = Amtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Bundesministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung; B. G. Bl. = Bundesgesetzblatt; B. I. R. S. = Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales; B. M. T. = Bulletin du ministère du Travail; B. O. M. T. = Boletín Oficial del Ministerio de Trabajo, Comercio e Industria; C. S. R. = Commonwealth Statutory Rules; D. R. A. = Deutscher Reichsanzeiger; Drj. Vest. = Drjaven Vestnik; E. K. N. = Ergatiké kai Koinoniké Nomothesia (parartéma B') (published by the Ministry of National Economy); Eph. Kyb. = Ephéméris tès Kybernéséos (Teuchos proton); G. U. = Gazzetta Ufficiale; I. N. K. T. = Izvestia Narodnogo Komissariata Trooda; J. O. = Journal Officiel; Lik. = Likumu un Ministru Kabineta Noteikumu Krajums; R. Arb. Bl. = Reichsarbeitsblatt; R. d. T. = Revue du Travail; R. G. Bl. = Reichsgesetzblatt; S. R. & O. = Statutory Rules and Orders; Sb. z. a n. = Sbirka zákonu a narizení (Collection of Laws and Orders of the Czechoslovak Republic); L. S. = Legislative Series of the International Labour Office.

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Saskatchewan.

An Act to amend the Saskatchewan Provincial Police Act. Chap. 22. Assented to 18 January 1929. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1928-1929, p. 82.)

An Act respecting the licensing of electrical supply houses, contractors and journeyman electricians. Chapter 4. Assented to 2 February 1929. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1928-1929, p. 25.)

An Act respecting rural municipalities. Chapter 34. Assented to 2 February 1929. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1928-1929, p. 301.)

An Act to amend the Co-operative Associations Act, 1928. Chapter 48. Assented to 2 February 1929. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1928-1929, p. 430.)

An Act to amend the Hawkers and Pedlers Act. Chapter 57. Assented to 2 February 1929. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1928-1929, p. 493.)

An Act to amend the Old-Age Pension Act, 1928. Chapter 64. Assented to 2 February 1929. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1928-1929, p. 511.)

An Act to amend the Child Welfare Act, 1927. Chapter 65. Assented to 2 February 1929. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1928-1929, p. 512.)

An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act. Chapter 72. Assented to 2 February 1929. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1928-1929, p. 560.)

An Act to provide for compensation to workmen for injuries sustained in the course of their employment. Chapter 73. Assented to 2 February 1929. (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1928-1929, p. 561.)

CEYLON

An Ordinance further to amend Ordinance No. 7 of 1863 : [Merchant Shipping Amendment Ordinance, 1929]. Assented to 7 April 1929. (Ceylon Government Gazette, 1929, No. 7704, Part II, p. 349.)

CHILE

Decreto número 684 : Aprueba el Reglamento de la Ley que creó la Caja de Colonización Agrícola. 6 de Febrero de 1929. (Diario Oficial, 1929, No. 15323, p. 1335.)

[Decree No. 684 to approve the Regulation under the Act (No. 44 of 10 December 1928) setting up an Agricultural Settlement Fund. Dated 6 February 1929.]

Decreto número 352. — Adiciona el artículo 8 del decreto orgánico de las Secretarías de Bienestar Social número 908. 20 de Febrero de 1929. (Diario Oficial, 1929, No. 15313, p. 1144.)

[Decree to supplement section 8 of Decree No. 908 of 28 May 1928 organising the social welfare secretariats. Dated 20 February 1929.]

Decreto número 445. — Dispone que las Juntas de Conciliación, los Tribunales de Conciliación y Arbitraje y los Tribunales de la Vivienda que hayan subsistido interinamente en virtud de lo dispuesto en el decreto número 2100, de 31 de Diciembre de 1927, cesaran en sus funciones treinta días después de la publicación de este decreto en el Diario Oficial. 6 de Marzo de 1929. (Diario Oficial, 1929, No. 15329, p. 1468.)

[Decree No. 445, to provide that the conciliation committees, the conciliation and arbitration boards, and the housing boards which have remained provisionally in existence in virtue of the provisions of Decree No. 2100 of 31 December 1927 shall cease to function thirty days after the publication of this Decree in the Diario Oficial. Dated 6 March 1929.]

Decreto número 694. — Aprueba el Estatuto de la Educación Industrial. 11 de Marzo de 1929. (Diario Oficial, 1929, No. 15333, p. 1530.)

[Decree No. 694, to approve the Technical Education Regulations. Dated 11 March 1929.]

CUBA

Ley : [Jubilación de los Registradores de la Propiedad]. 26 de marzo de 1929. (Gaceta Oficial, 1929, No. 73, p. 5533.)

[Act (respecting pensions for employees of the Land Registry). Dated 26 March 1929.]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Zakon' ze dne 21 brezna 1929 o statnich starobnich podporach. (Sb. z. a n. 1929, Častka 16, No. 43, p. 283.)

[Act respecting State old-age pensions. Dated 21 March 1929.]

Zakon ze dne 21. brezna 1929, kterym se doplňuje zakon ze dne 28. brezna 1928, c. 43 Sb. z. a n., o stavebnim ruchu. (Sb. z. a n., 1929, Častka 14, No. 32, p. 241.)

[Act to supplement the Act of 28 March 1928 for the encouragement of building. Dated 21 March 1929.]

Zakon ze dne brezna 1929, kterym se prodlužuje ucinnost zakona ze dne 28. brezna 1928, c. 44 Sb. z. a n., o ochrane najemniku. (Sb. z. a n., 1929, Častka 14, No. 33, p. 245.)

[Act to extend (to 31 October 1929) the Act of 28 March 1928 respecting the protection of tenants. Dated 21 March 1929.]

Zakon ze dne 21. brezna 1929, kterym se prodlužuje ucinnost zakona ze dne 28. brezna 1928, c. 45 Sb. z. a n., o odkladu exekucniho vyklizeni mistnosti. (Sb. z. a n., 1929, Častka 14, No. 34, p. 246.)

[Act to extend (to 31 October 1929) the Act of 28 March 1928 to postpone the proceedings for eviction from dwellings. Dated 21 March 1929.]

DENMARK

Bekendtgørelse angaaende en under 6. April 1928 i Wien afsluttet Handels-traktat mellem Danmark og Østrig med dertil hørende Slutprotokol. No. 18. 31. Januar 1929. (Lovtidenden A, No. 2, 1929, p. 27.)

[Notification No. 18, respecting the Treaty of Commerce between Denmark and Austria, concluded at Vienna on 6 April 1928 ; together with the final protocol appended thereto. Dated 31 January 1929.]

Bekendtgørelse angaaende Optagelse i anerkendte Sygekasser paa Faerøerne af arbejdsføre, kronisk syge Personer. No. 26. 13 Februar 1929. (Lovtidenden A, No. 4, 1929, p. 57.)

[Notification No. 26, respecting the admission into recognised sick funds in the

Faroe Islands of persons capable of work who are suffering from chronic diseases. Dated 13 February 1929.]

Bekendtgørelse til Vejledning om de Indtaegts- og Formueforhold samt øvrige Omstændigheder, der som Regel betinger en Persons Optagelse eller Forbliven i en anerkendt Sygekasse med Ret til gennem denne at nyde Tilskud fra Staten. 6. Marts 1929. No. 45. (Lovtidenden A, No. 5, 1929, p. 78.)

[Notification No. 45, issuing rules respecting the conditions as to income and property and other circumstances which as a rule govern the admission of individuals into recognised sick funds with the right to a State subsidy through the said funds and their retention of the status in question. Dated 6 March 1929.]

ESTONIA

* Riigikogu poolt 23. Märtsil 1929. a. vastuvõetud Uhingute ja nende liitude seaduse täiendamise seadus. No. 203. (Riigi Teataja, 1929, No. 30, p. 275.)

[Act No. 203, to amend the Act respecting associations and federations thereof. Dated 23 March.]

* Riigikogu poolt 23. Märtsil 1929. a. vastuvõetud Uhingute seltside ja nende liitude registreerimise seaduse täiendamise seadus. No. 204. (Riigi Teataja, 1929, No. 30, p. 275.)

[Act No. 204, to amend the Act respecting the registration of associations, societies, and federations thereof. Dated 23 March 1929.]

* Riigikogu poolt 23. märtsil 1929. a. vastuvõetud Töökaitse seaduste rikkumise eest administrativ-karistamise seadus. No. 206. (Riigi Teataja, 1929, No. 30, p. 275.)

[Act No. 206, respecting administrative penalties for contraventions of the Labour Protection Acts. Dated 23 March 1929.]

* Riigikogu poolt 25. Märtsil 1929 vastuvõetud Pagaritööstuses öötöö keelu seadus. No. 208. (Riigi Teataja, 1929, No. 30, p. 276.)

[Act No. 208, respecting the prohibition of night work in bakeries. Dated. 25 March 1929.]

* Riigikogu poolt 26. Märtsil 1929 vastuvõetud Kollektiivlepingute seadus No. 246. (Riigi Teataja, 1929, No. 33, p. 354.)

[Act No. 246, respecting collective agreements. Dated 26 March 1929.]

Riigikogu poolt 26. märtsil 1929. a. vastuvõetud Eesti-Austria kaubanduse- ja laevanduselepingu kinnitamise seadus. No. 255. (Riigi Teataja, 1929, No. 34, p. 370.)

[Act No. 255, to ratify the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded between Estonia and Austria (on 11 December 1928). Dated 26 March 1929.]

Riigikogu poolt 26. märtsil 1929 vastuvõetud Riigi asutustes ja ettevõtetes töötavate tööliste pensioniseaduse §§ 3, 4, 5, 8, 24 ja 26 muutmise seadus. No. 247. (Riigi Teataja, 1929, No. 33, p. 354.)

[Act No. 247, to amend sections 3, 4, 5, 8, 24 and 26 of the Act respecting pensions for workers employed in State establishments and undertakings. Dated 26 March 1929.]

* Hariduse- ja sotsiaalministri määrus 11. aprillist 1929 a. aja kohta, mil pagaritööstuses töötamine on keelatud. No. 266. (Riigi Teataja, 1929, No. 35, p. 418.)

[Order No. 266 of the Minister for Social Affairs respecting the hours during which the carrying on of the baking trade is prohibited. Dated 11 April 1929.]

* Hariduse- ja sotsiaalministri määrus 11. aprillist 1929 a. erandite kohta, mil öötöö pagaritööstuses on lubatud erakorraliste nõuete rahuldamiseks suurte pühade ja rahvuspidude ajal. No. 267. (Riigi Teataja, 1929, No. 35, p. 418.)

[Order No. 267 of the Minister for Social Affairs respecting exceptional cases in which night work in bakeries is permitted in order to satisfy special requirements on festivals and public holidays. Dated 11 April 1929.]

FRANCE

Laws.

* Loi du 10 avril 1929 relevant les retraites de vieillesse et d'invalidité des ouvriers mineurs. (J. O., 1929, No. 91, p. 4530.)

Loi du 16 avril 1929 accordant le droit de vote aux mineurs retraités pour la nomination des administrateurs de la caisse autonome. (J. O., 1929, No. 91, p. 4530.)

Loi modifiant les articles 3 et 5 de la loi du 27 décembre 1923 portant organisation du crédit aux sociétés coopératives et unions de sociétés coopératives d'artisans, ainsi qu'aux petits artisans. Du 1^{er} mai 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 103, p. 5090.)

Orders.

Décrets déterminant : 1^o pour le personnel ouvrier du service d'exploitation industrielle des tabacs et des manufactures de l'Etat ; 2^o pour le personnel ouvrier de l'administration des monnaies et médailles ; 3^o pour le personnel ouvrier de l'atelier général du timbre régi par la loi du 21 mars 1928 les rétributions devant être soumises à la retenue. Du 20 mars 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 69, p. 3341.)

Décret portant promulgation de la convention et du protocole concernant l'indemnité de chômage en cas de perte de navire par naufrage signés à Paris le 1^{er} juin 1921 entre la France et la Belgique. Du 30 mars 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 97, p. 4763.)

Décret du 10 avril 1929 portant modification du décret du 24 septembre 1915, modifié par le décret du 24 septembre 1919, portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'exécution de l'article 33 *h* du Livre premier du Code du travail (salaire des ouvriers à domicile dans l'industrie du vêtement). (J. O., 1929, No. 89, p. 4450.)

Décret portant promulgation de la convention concernant les droits d'association et de coalition des travailleurs agricoles, adoptée par la Conférence internationale du Travail dans sa troisième session tenue à Genève du 25 octobre au 19 novembre 1921. Du 14 avril 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 97, p. 4764.)

Décret portant promulgation de la convention concernant le rapatriement des marins, adoptée par la Conférence internationale du Travail dans sa neuvième session tenue à Genève du 7 au 24 juin 1926. Du 14 avril 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 97, p. 4764.)

Décret étendant aux tributaires de la Caisse des retraites de l'Algérie les dispositions des lois des 16, 19 et 22 mars 1928. Du 20 avril 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 100, p. 4948.)

[Caisse des retraites pour les fonctionnaires et les agents coloniaux.]

Arrêté fixant la composition de la commission prévue par l'article 8 du décret du 6 août 1927 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de l'article 18 de la loi du 26 avril 1924 [assurant l'emploi obligatoire des mutilés de la guerre]. Du 3 mai 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 108, p. 5295.)

Décret portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 relative à la journée de huit heures aux agents des réseaux d'intérêt général Paris à Lyon et à la Méditerranée et Etat du Gouvernement général de l'Algérie autres que les mécaniciens, chauffeurs et agents des trains. Du 7 mai 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 109, p. 5316.)

Décret du 7 avril 1929 réglementant pour l'Afrique Equatoriale française la saisie-arrest sur les petits salaires et petits traitements des ouvriers et employés. (J. O., 1929, No. 87, p. 4387.)

Décret du 14 avril 1929 réglementant dans la colonie de Madagascar la pêche des huîtres perlières, des coquillages à nacre et des éponges. (J. O., 1929, No. 91, p. 4546.)

GERMANY

Verordnung über die Wahl der Beisitzer zu den Spruchbehörden der knappschaftlichen Versicherung. Vom 30. Januar 1929. (R. G. Bl., 1929, No. 6, p. IV 73.)

Verordnung über die Vergütung nach § 42 des Angestelltenversicherungsgesetzes und § 1274 *a* der Reichsversicherungsordnung. Vom 19. März 1929. (R. Arb. Bl., 1929, No. 9, p. IV 106.)

GOLD COAST

Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

Order No. 1 of 1929, under section three of the Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1925, as applied to the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. Dated 19 March 1929. (Gold Coast Gazette, 1929, No. 20, p. 552.)

GRENADA

An Ordinance to amend the Nurses Retiring Allowances Ordinance, 1927. No. 25 of 1928. Assented to 12 January 1929. (Ordinances of Grenada, 1928, p. 93.)

HONG KONG

An Ordinance to amend the Watchmen Ordinance, 1928. No. 4. Dated 8 March 1929. (Hong Kong Government Gazette, 1929, No. 13, p. 109.)

Notification No. 177: Regulations made by the Governor in Council under section 37 (2) of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, Ordinance No. 10 of 1899, on 10 April 1929. (Hong Kong Government Gazette, 1929, No. 18, p. 144.)

HUNGARY

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszternek 80.800/1929 N.M.M. szamu rendelete a haztartarsai alkalmazottak betegségi biztositasi bejelentéséről. 1929. évi februar ho 5-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 35. szám, p. 3.)

[Order No. 80800/1929 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, respecting the registration of domestic workers for sickness insurance. Dated 5 February, 1929.]

A m. kir. miniszteriumnak 1929. évi 600/M.E. szamu rendelete a m. kir. allamvasuti alkalmazottaknak valamint ezek hozzatartozoinak öregség, rokkantság, özvegyiség és arvaság esetére. az 1928, évi XL. t. -c. -nek megfelelo ellatasa tárgyaban. 1929. évi februar ho 8-an. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 35. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 600/1929 of the Council of Ministers, respecting provision for employees of the Hungarian State Railways and their relatives in case of old age, invalidity, widowhood, or orphanhood, under Act No. XL of 1928. Dated 8 February 1929.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 500/el. 1929. N.M.M. szamu rendelete a veszélyességi tablazat megallapitasanal követendő eljárás tárgyaban. 1929. évi februar ho 12-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 38. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 500/1929 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, respecting the procedure for the drawing up of the classification of risks. Dated 12 February 1929.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 600/el. 1929, N.M.M. szamu rendelete a bányatörvény alá eso üzemeben és az ezekkel kapcsolatos ipari üzemekben foglalkozó munkásoknak és alistszteknek, valamint ezek csaladtagjainak nyugbérbiztositasarol szolo 4.400/el. 1926. N.M.M. szamu rendelet modositása és kiegészítése tárgyaban. 1929. évi februar ho 12-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 38. szám, p. 2.)

[Order No. 600/1929 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, to amend and supplement Order No. 4400/1926 respecting the pension insurance of wage-earning employees and subordinate officials employed in undertakings covered by the Mining Act and industrial establishments connected therewith, and of the families of such persons. Dated 12 February 1929.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 650/el. 1929. N.M.M. szamu rendelete a betegségi és a baleseti Kötelezo biztositasarol szolo 1927 : XXI. törvénycikk é az öregség rokkantság, özvegyiség és arvaság csetére szolo kötelezo biztositasarol rendelkezo 1928 : XL. törvénycikk által alapszabaly utjan valo rendezésre utalt egyes kérdéseknek ideiglenes szabalyozasa tárgyaban kibocsátott 6.300/el. 1928. N.M.M. szamu rendelet modositasarol és kiegészítéséről. 1929. évi februar ho 12-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 38. szám, p. 2.)

[Order No. 650/1929 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, to amend and supplement Order No. 6300/1928 respecting the provisional settlement of certain questions reserved by Act No. XXI of 1927 respecting compulsory sickness and accident insurance and Act No. XL of 1928 respecting compulsory old-age, invalidity, and widows' and orphans' insurance for settlement in the rules. Dated 12 February 1929.]

A m. kir. miniszteriumnak 1929. évi 700/M.E. szamu rendelete a közforgalmu maganvasuti vállalatok alkalmazottainak, valamint ezek hozzátartozóinak öregség, rokkant sag, illetoleg özvegyseg és arvasag esetére, az 1928. évi XL. t.c.-nek megfelelo ellatasa targyaban. 1929. évi februar ho 15-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 42. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 700/1929 of the Council of Ministers, respecting provision for employees of private railway undertakings used for public traffic, and for their relatives, in case of old age, invalidity, widowhood, or orphanhood, under Act No. XL of 1928. Dated 15 February 1929.]

* A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszternek 1929. évi 87.908/XI. szamu rendelete a Budapest székesfövaros területén detail arusításra berendezett fa- és szénkereskedések zar-orajanak ujabb megallapítása targyaban. 1929. évi februar ho 15-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 41. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 87908/XI/1929 of the Minister of Commerce, to alter the closing hours for retail wood and coal businesses within the area of the capital city of Budapest. Dated 15 February 1929.]

* A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszternek 1929. évi 82.921/XI. szamu rendelete a sütoipari munkanak szabalyozasáról szolo 1923. évi XV. törvényeikk egyes rendelkezéseinek modositasa pargyaban alkotott 1929. évi V. törvényeikk végrehajtása ügyében. 1929. évi februar ho 21-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 50. szám, p. 2.)

[Order No. 82921/XI/1929 of the Minister of Commerce respecting the administration of Act No. V of 1929 to amend certain provisions of Act No. XV of 1923 respecting employment in the bakery trade. Dated 21 February 1929.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 830/eln. 1929. N.M.M. szamu rendelete a munkásérdekképviselői egyesületek munkavállalóinak betegségi biztosítási kötelezettsége tárgyában. 1929. évi februar ho 22-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 45. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 830/1929 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, respecting the liability to sickness insurance of employees of associations representing workers' interests. Dated 22 February 1929.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 200/eln. 1929. N.M.M. szamu rendelele az Országos Tarsadalombiztosito Intézet önkormányzati szervei tagjainavalasztasanál irányadó egyes rendelkezések targyaban. 1929. évi marcius ho 4-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 58. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 200/1929 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, respecting certain rules to be observed in the election of the members of the administrative bodies of the National Insurance Institution. Dated 4 March 1929.]

A m. kir. földművelésügyi miniszter 101.950/1928. VI, 1. szamu rendelete az Országos Gazdasági Munkáspénztárnál baleset (baleseti következményes betegség, foglalkozási betegség) esetére biztosítottak baleseti jegyzőkönyveinek felvétele tárgyaban. 1929. évi március ho 18-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 85. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 101950/1928/VI.1 of the Minister of Agriculture, respecting the receipt by the National Agricultural Workers' Fund of accident notices in respect of accidents (consequences of accidents, occupational diseases) affecting insured persons. Dated 18 March 1929.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 1.700/eln. 1929. N.M.M. szamu rendelete az Országos Tarsadalombiztosito Intézet alapszabalya targyaban. 1929. évi marcius ho 22. napjan. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 73. szám, p. 8.)

[Order No. 1700/1929 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, respecting the rules of the National Insurance Institution. Dated 22 March 1929.]

A m. kir. minisztérium 1.240/1929. M.E. szamu rendelete a hírlaparusonak és hírlapkihordóknak öregség, rokkantsag, özvegyseg és arvasag esetére szolo biztosítása targyaban. 1929. évi marcius ho 22-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 70. szám, p. 2.)

[Order No. 1240/1929 of the Council of Ministers, respecting old-age, invalidity, widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in selling and delivering newspapers. Dated 22 March 1929.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 1.300/eln. 1929. N.M.M. szamu rendelete az Országos Tarsadalombiztosito Intézet banyanyugbérbiztosítási agának

szervezete és a bányanyugbérbiztosítási eljárás tárgyában. 1929. évi március hó 26-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 70. szám, p. 3.)

[Order No. 1300/1929 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, respecting the organisation of the miners' pension insurance branch of the National Insurance Institution and the procedure for miners' pension insurance. Dated 26 March 1929.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 1.552/1929. cln. N.M.M. számú rendelete az öregség, rokkantság, özvegység és arvaság esetére önkéntesen és önkéntes továbbfizetéssel biztosítás egyes kérdéseinek szabályozása tárgyában. 1929. évi március hó 29-napján. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 73. szám, p. 3.)

[Order No. 1552/1929 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, to deal with various questions respecting old-age, invalidity, widows' and orphans' insurance which is either voluntary or continued by voluntary payments. Dated 29 March 1929.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 1.188/cln. 1929. N.M.M. számú rendelete a betegségi önkéntes biztosításra felvételnél irányado korhatár és egészségi állapot tárgyában. 1929. évi április hó 8-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 80. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 1188/1929 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour respecting the age limit and state of health required for admission to voluntary sickness insurance. Dated 8 April 1929.]

A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszter 85.345/1929. számú rendelete az ipar munka törvényes szünetének a szodavizgyartással foglalkozó üzemekre szolo ideiglenes felfüggesztéséről. 1929. évi április hó 9-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 84. szám, p. 3.)

[Order No. 85345/1929 of the Minister of Commerce, respecting the temporary suspension of the statutory cessation of work (on Sundays and St. Stephen's Day) in soda-water factories. Dated 9 April 1929.]

INDIA

* An Act further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, for certain purposes. No. V of 1929. Assented to 29 March 1929. (Gazette of India, 6 April 1929, No. 14, Part IV, p. 7.)

* An Act to make provision for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes, and for certain other purposes. No. VII of 1929. Assented to 12 April 1929. (Gazette of India, 20 April 1929, No. 16, Part IV, p. 11.)

IRISH FREE STATE

Workmen's Compensation Returns (Revocation) Regulations, 1929. No. 8 of 1929. (Title in: *Iris Oifisiuil*, 1929, No. 28, p. 468.)

ITALY

Laws.

Legge 7 gennaio 1929, n. 7. Istituzione di Consorzi provinciali obbligatori per l'istruzione tecnica. (Numero di pubblicazione : 153.) (G. U., 1929, No. 10, p. 182.)

[Act No. 7, to institute compulsory provincial associations for technical education. Dated 7 January 1929.]

Regio decreto-legge 24 gennaio 1929, n. 166. Ordinamento delle maestranze portuali. (Numero di pubblicazione : 728.) (G. U., 1929, No. 47, p. 897.)

[Royal Legislative Decree No. 166, respecting the organisation of the corps of dock workers. Dated 24 January 1929.]

Regio decreto-legge 24 gennaio 1929, n. 167. Proroga delle disposizioni contenute negli articoli 9 e 10 del R. decreto-legge 19 ottobre 1923, n. 2311, circa il trattamento di quiescenza del personale delle ferrovie, tramvie e linee di navigazione interna in concessione. (Numero di pubblicazione : 725.) (G. U., 1929, No. 47, p. 896.)

[Royal Legislative Decree No. 167, to extend the validity of the provisions of sections 9 and 10 of Royal Legislative Decree No. 2311 of 19 October 1923 res-

pecting the pensions of the staff of railways, tramways, and inland navigation companies working under a concession. Dated 24 January 1929.]

Regio-decreto-legge 24 gennaio 1929, No. 168. Trattamento del personale ferroviario esonerato senza diritto a pensione. (Numero di pubblicazione: 724.) (G. U., 1929, No. 47, p. 896.)

[Royal Legislative Decree No. 168, respecting the treatment of the staff of railways and tramways who are dismissed without a right to a pension. Dated 24 January 1929.]

Regio decreto-legge 24 gennaio 1929, n. 133. Soppressione della Commissione per la decisione delle controversie derivanti dall'applicazione dell'ordinamento gerarchico delle Amministrazioni dello Stato. (Numero di pubblicazione: 607.) (G. U., 1929, No. 40, p. 764.)

[Royal Legislative Decree No. 133, to abolish the committee for the settlement of disputes arising out of the hierarchical regulations for State departments. Dated 26 January 1929.]

Regio decreto-legge 11 febbraio 1929, n. 283. Disposizioni in materia di edilizia popolare ed economica. (Numero di pubblicazione: 897.) (G. U., 1929, No. 65, p. 1190.)

[Royal Legislative Decree no. 283 issuing provisions respecting working-class and middle-class dwellings. Dated 11 February 1929.]

Regio decreto-legge 14 marzo 1929, n. 503. Ordinamento del Provveditorato al porto di Venezia. (Numero di pubblicazione: 1128.) (G. U., 1929, No. 92, p. 1717.)

[Royal Legislative Decree No. 503, issuing regulations for the High Commissariat for the port of Venice. Dated 14 March 1929.]

Regio decreto-legge 18 marzo 1929, n. 369. Nuove disposizioni limitatrici alla iscrizione nelle matricole della gente di mare in sostituzione di quella contenute nel R. decreto-legge 20 marzo 1927, n. 402. (Numero di pubblicazione: 998.) (G. U., 1929, No. 76, p. 1335.)

[Royal Legislative Decree No. 369 issuing new restrictive provisions for the registration of seamen in substitution for the provisions laid down in Royal Legislative Decree No. 402 of 20 March 1927. Dated 18 March 1929.]

Regio decreto-legge 18 marzo 1929, n. 416. Riordinamento della "Banca nazionale del lavoro". (Numero di pubblicazione: 1054.) (G. U., 1929, No. 85, p. 1557.)

[Royal Legislative Decree No. 416 respecting the reorganisation of the National Labour Bank. Dated 18 March 1929.]

Regio-decreto legge 25 marzo 1929, n. 494. Sostituzione dell'art. 10 della legge 31 dicembre 1928, n. 3119, sulla giurisdizione civile dei comandanti di porto. (Numero di pubblicazione: 1104.) (G. U., 1929, No. 91, p. 1658.)

[Royal Legislative Decree No. 494 to amend section 10 of Act No. 3119 of 31 December 1928 respecting the competence of harbour masters in civil questions. Dated 25 March 1929.]

Orders.

Regio decreto 21 gennaio 1929, n. 214. Aggiunta all'art. 148 *ter* del regolamento sugli infortuni degli operai sul lavoro, approvato con R. decreto 13 marzo 1904, n. 141. (Numero di pubblicazione: 790.) (G. U., 1929, No. 54, p. 1009.)

[Royal Decree No. 214 to make an addition to section 148 *ter* of the Regulations respecting industrial accidents approved by Royal Decree No. 141 of 13 March 1904. Dated 21 January 1929.]

Regio decreto 28 gennaio 1929, n. 192. Istituzione in Roma ed erezione in ente morale della "Fondazione nazionale Figli del Littorio", e approvazione del relativo statuto. (Numero di pubblicazione: 792.) (G. U., 1929, No. 54, p. 1009.)

[Royal Decree No. 192, to institute in Rome and incorporate the National Foundation for the Children of the Lictor and to approve its rules. Dated 28 January 1929.]

Regio decreto 11 febbraio 1929, n. 358. Abolizione delle giurisdizioni speciali previste dalla legge sull'emigrazione. (Numero di pubblicazione: 1003.) (G. U., 1929, No. 77, p. 1363.)

[Royal Decree No. 358, to abolish the special courts provided for in the Emigration Act. Dated 11 February 1929.]

* Regio decreto 14 febbraio 1929, n. 221. Aggiunta alla tabella approvata con R. decreto 6 dicembre 1923, n. 2657, indicante le occupazioni cui non è applicabile la limitazione dell'orario sancita dall'art. 1 del decreto-legge 15 marzo 1923, n. 692. (Numero di pubblicazione: 857.) (G. U., 1929, No. 59, p. 1112.)

[Royal Decree No. 221 to add an item to the schedule approved by Royal Decree No. 2657 of 6 December 1923 specifying the occupations to which the limitation of hours of work laid down by section 1 of the Legislative Decree of 15 March 1923, No. 692, does not apply. Dated 14 February 1929.]

Regio decreto 21 febbraio 1929, n. 300. Ordinamento per il dopolavoro nelle Colonie. (Numero di pubblicazione: 933.) (G. U., 1929, No. 71, p. 1266.)

[Royal Decree No. 300 respecting the establishment of workers' spare time organisations in the colonies. Dated 21 February 1929.]

Decreto ministeriale 15 marzo 1929. Approvazione delle tariffe dei contributi da riscuotersi nell'anno 1929 per l'assicurazione obbligatoria contro gli infortuni in agricoltura. (G. U., 1929, No. 72, p. 1284.)

[Ministerial Decree to approve the scales of contributions for 1929 for compulsory accident insurance in agriculture. Dated 15 March 1929.]

Decreto ministeriale 20 marzo 1929. Approvazione dell'elenco delle lavorazioni industriali nelle quali si adoperano o si producono sostanze tossiche od infettanti, agli effetti dell'obbligo delle visite mediche preventive e periodiche degli operai prescritto dall'art. 6 del regolamento generale 14 aprile 1927, n. 530, per l'igiene del lavoro. (G. U., 1929, No. 96, p. 1811.)

[Ministerial Decree to approve the schedule of industrial operations in which poisonous or noxious substances are worked up or produced, for the purposes of the enforcement of the preliminary and periodical medical examinations of the workers prescribed by section 6 of general regulations No. 530 of 14 April 1927 respecting industrial hygiene. Dated 20 March 1929.]

Decreto ministeriale 19 aprile 1929. Norme per l'applicazione del R. decreto-legge 24 gennaio 1929, n. 166, concernente l'ordinamento delle maestranze portuali. (G. U., 1929, No. 101, p. 1925.)

[Ministerial Decree to issue rules for the administration of Legislative Decree No. 166 of 24 January 1929 respecting the organisation of the corps of dock workers. Dated 19 April 1929.]

LUXEMBURG

Loi du 26 avril 1929, concernant la création d'un organisme pour l'allocation de crédits à taux d'intérêt réduit pour habitations à bon marché, biens ménagers et jardins ouvriers et pour l'amélioration hygiénique des logements.

Gesetz vom 26. April 1929, betreffend die Schaffung eines Amtes für die Bewilligung von Darlehen zu ermässigten Zinsfuss für billige Wohnungen, Familiengüter und Arbeitergärten und für die hygienische Verbesserung der Wohnungen. (Mémorial, 1929, No. 23, p. 375.)

MALAY STATES (FEDERATED)

An Enactment to provide for the granting of retiring allowances to European nurses. No. 3 of 1929. Assented to 29 March 1929. (Federated Malay States Government Gazette, 1929, No. 9, p. 753.)

NETHERLANDS

Wet van den 7den Februari 1929, houdende goedkeuring van het op 25 Juli 1928 te Angora tusschen Nederland en Turkije gesloten handels- en scheepvaartverdrag. (Staatsblad, 1929, No. 33.)

[Act to ratify the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded by the Netherlands and Turkey at Angora on 25 July 1928. Dated 7 February 1929.]

Wet van den 12den April 1929, tot toetreding voor Nederland (Rijk in Europa) tot het op 28 Januari 1926 te Kopenhagen gesloten verdrag betreffende de zeewaardigheid en uitrusting van schepen, alsmede tot de Verklaring van 11 Juni 1928, houdende wijziging van de artikelen I, III en VI van het verdrag. (Staatsblad, 1929, No. 155.)

[Act respecting the adhesion by the Netherlands (in Europe) to the Treaty concluded at Copenhagen on 28 January 1926 respecting the seaworthiness and equipment of vessels, and also to the Declaration of 11 June 1928 to amend articles I, III, and VI of the said Treaty. Dated 12 April 1929.]

* Besluit van den 2den April 1929, houdende bepalingen betreffende een doorlopend van Rijksweg uit te oefenen, vrijwillig aanvaard toezicht op het logies voor de schepelingen en op de ziekenverblijven aan boord van Nederlandsche schepen van 400 registertonnen (2,83 M³) bruto-inhoud of minder, geene visschersvaartuigen zijnde, alsmede aan boord van Nederlandsche sleepboten. (Staatsblad, 1929, No. 140.)

[Decree to issue regulations for the optional continuous inspection by the State of seamen's accommodation and of sickrooms on board Dutch vessels of 400 register tons (2.83 cubic metres) gross burden or less, not being fishing vessels, and on board Dutch tugs. Dated 2 April 1929.]

* Besluit van den 2den April 1929, houdende bepalingen betreffende een doorlopend van Rijksweg uit te oefenen, vrijwillig aanvaard toezicht op het logies voor de schepelingen en op de ziekenverblijven aan boord van Nederlandsche schepen van meer dan 400 registertonnen (2,83 M³) bruto-inhoud, geene sleepboten of visschersvaartuigen zijnde. (Staatsblad, 1929, No. 141.)

[Decree to issue regulations for the optional continuous inspection by the State of seamen's accommodation and of sickrooms on board Dutch vessels of more than 400 register tons (2.83 cubic metres) gross burden, not being tugs or fishing vessels. Dated 2 April 1929.]

* Besluit van den 10den April 1929, houdende bepalingen betreffende een doorlopend van Rijksweg uit te oefenen vrijwillig aanvaard toezicht op het logies voor schepelingen en op de ziekenverblijven aan boord van Nederlandsche visschersvaartuigen. (Staatsblad, 1929, No. 150.)

[Decree to issue regulations for the optional continuous inspection by the State of seamen's accommodation and of sickrooms on board Dutch fishing vessels. Dated 10 April 1929.]

NEW ZEALAND

Order in Council [to amend the Regulations of 10 January 1927 under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1925]. Dated 8 March 1929. (New Zealand Gazette, 1929, No. 18, p. 632.)

NORWAY

Lov om lærerskoler og prøver for lærere i folkeskolen. 15 mars 1929. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1929, No. 11, p. 92.)

[Act respecting teacher's training colleges and examinations for teachers in public schools. Dated 15 March 1929.]

POLAND

Rozporządzenie Rady Ministrów z dnia 27 marca 1929 r. w sprawie zmiany rozporządzenia Rady Ministrów z dnia 26 listopada 1924 r. o państwowej pomocy lekarskiej dla urzędników i państwowych funkcjonarjuszów niższych w służbie podlegającej Ministrowi Kolei, ich rodzin, emerytów oraz etatowych pracowników państwowych kolei żelaznych. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1929, No. 19, poz. 174, p. 285.)

[Order of the Council of Ministers to amend the Order of the Council of Ministers of 26 November 1924 respecting State medical attendance for officials and subordinate State employees in the service of the Minister of Railways and for their families, persons in receipt of superannuation allowances, and workers on the permanent staff of the State railways. Dated 27 March 1929.]

PORTUGAL

Portaria no. 6:065 — Aprova novas instruções para o licenciamento dos estabelecimentos insalubres, incómodos e perigosos e para o licenciamento sanitário-

de casas de espectáculo e lugares de reunião, de hotéis e hospedarias, de restaurantes, cafés, tabernas e estabelecimentos similares. 30 de Março de 1929. (Diário do Governo, 1929, No. 81, p. 828 ; Errata : No. 85, p. 964, No. 99, p. 1081.)

[Order No. 6065, to approve new instructions for the licensing of dangerous, unhealthy, and obnoxious establishments, and for the issue of sanitary licences for places of amusement and assembly, hotels and boarding-houses, restaurants, cafés, inns, and other similar establishments. Dated 30 March 1929.]

Decreto no. 16:727 — Ratifica o acôrdo entre Portugal e a Alemanha sôbre o reconhecimento reciproco dos certificados de navegabilidade. 13 de Abril de 1929. (Diário do Governo, 1929, No. 83, p. 893.)

[Decree No. 16727 to ratify the agreement (of 8 April 1929) between Portugal and Germany respecting reciprocal recognition of certificates of seaworthiness. Dated 13 April 1929.]

Decreto No. 16:782 — Proíbe a emigração aos individuos de mais de catorze annos de idade e menos de quarenta e cinco que não provem ter obtido o certificado de passagem da 3ª para a 4ª classe do ensino primario elementar. 27 de Abril de 1929. (Diário do Governo, 1929, No. 95, p. 1048 ; No. 98, p. 1079.)

[Decree No. 16782, to prohibit the emigration of persons over 14 and under 45 years of age who fail to show that they have obtained the certificate qualifying them to pass from the third to the fourth grade in elementary education. Dated 27 April 1929.]

Cartas de Confirmação e Ratificação das seguintes Convenções adoptadas no 7ª sessão da Conferência International do Trabalho, realizada em Genebra em Maio de 1925 : Convenção relativa a reparação dos desastres no trabalho. Convenção relativa a reparação das doenças profissionais. Convenção relativa a igualdade de tratamento dos trabalhadores estrangeiros e nacionais em matéria de reparação de desastres no trabalho. 3 de Abril 1929. (Diário de Governo, 1929, No. 77, p. 783.)

[Proclamations of the ratification of the following Conventions adopted at the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva in May 1925 : the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents ; the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases ; and the Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. Dated 3 April 1929.]

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

Angola.

Diploma Legislativo no. 4:— Preceitua sôbre a execução do disposto no artigo 10º do Código do Trabalho dos Indígenas. 15 de Fevereiro de 1929. (Boletim Oficial de Angola, 1929, No. 8, p. 71.)

[Legislative Decree No. 4, to issue regulations for the administration of section 10 of the Native Labour Code. Dated 15 February 1929.]

Diploma Legislativo no. 18:— Modifica algumas das disposições do diploma legislativo no. 452, de 20 de Novembro de 1926, que criou o Fundo de Assistência aos Indígenas. 27 de Fevereiro de 1929. (Boletim Oficial de Angola, 1929, No. 9, p. 92.)

[Legislative Decree No. 18, to amend certain provisions of Legislative Decree No. 452 of 20 November 1926 to establish the Native Relief Fund. Dated 27 February 1929.]

Portuguese Guinea.

Diploma legislativo no. 447 : Regulamento de policia e fiscalização da emigração na colonia da Guiné. 27 de Fevereiro de 1929. (Suplemento ao no. 9 do Boletim Oficial da Guiné, 5 de Março de 1929, p. 1.)

[Legislative Decree No. 447 : Regulations for emigration from and immigration into the colony of Portuguese Guinea and for the inspection thereof. Dated 27 February 1929.]

Portaria no. 20, arbitrando ratificações varias nos termos do § unico do artigo 423º do Código de Trabalho dos indígenas aprovado por decreto no. 16.199, de 6

de Dezembro de 1928. 28 de Fevereiro de 1929. (Boletim Oficial da Guiné, 1929, No. 9, p. 110.)

[Order No. 20, to fix various rates of remuneration (for officials) under the sole subsection of section 423 of the Native Labour Code approved by Decree No. 16199 of 6 December 1928. Dated 28 February 1929.]

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Ordinance further to amend the European Officers' Pensions Ordinance, 1927 No. 25 of 1929. Assented to 19 March 1929. (Supplement No. 1 to Government Gazette, No. 364, 5 April 1929, p. 99.)

An Ordinance to provide for the continuation of payments under the Widows' Pensions Ordinance, 1927, by officers who are transferred from the service of the Territory. No. 26 of 1929. Assented to 19 March 1929. (Supplement No. 1 to Government Gazette, No. 364, 5 April 1929, p. 104.)

An Ordinance to make provision for granting pensions to widows and children of deceased European public officers. No. 31 of 1929. Assented to 28 March 1929. (Supplement No. 1 to Government Gazette, No. 364, 5 April 1929, p. 117.)

An Ordinance to prescribe the powers and duties of native authorities. No. 32 of 1929. Assented to 28 March 1929. (Supplement No. 1 to Government Gazette, No. 364, 5 April 1929, p. 141.)

An Ordinance to regulate the employment and duties of certain Government native messengers. No. 34 of 1929. Assented to 28 March 1929. (Supplement No. 1 to Government Gazette, No. 364, 5 April 1929, p. 153.)

An Ordinance to make provision for the detention of vagrants, their repatriation and matters incidental thereto. No. 35 of 1929. Assented to 28 March 1929. (Supplement No. 1 to Government Gazette, No. 364, 5 April 1929, p. 157.)

RUMANIA

Laws.

Legea pentru organizarea jandarmeriei rurale. 23 Martie 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 69, p. 2385.)

[Act respecting the organisation of the rural constabulary. Dated 23 March 1929.]

* Lege pentru modificarea legii minelor. 27 Martie 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 71, p. 2458.)

[Act to amend the law relating to the mines. Dated 27 March 1929.]

Lege pentru organizarea cooperatiei. 27 Martie 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 71, p. 2504.)

[Act respecting the organisation of co-operative societies. Dated 27 March 1929.]

Lege pentru ratificarea proiectului de conventie relativ la asigurarea de boala a lucuratorilor din industrie si a servitorilor. Nr. 1.379. 3 Mai 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 98, p. 3438.)

[Act to ratify the Draft Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants. Dated 3 May 1929.]

Orders.

Decizie Ministrului Muncii, Cooperatiunii si Asigurarilor Sociale, nr. 14.814 : extinderea regimului carciunilor in intreaga tara. 20 Martie 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 68, p. 2361.)

[Order No. 14814 of the Minister of Labour, Co-operation, and Social Insurance, to extend to the whole territory of Rumania the rules for public houses. Dated 20 March 1929.]

Decret regal nr. 1.233. Regulamentul legii Camerelor de comert si industrie. 20 Aprilie 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 91, p. 3163.)

[Royal Decree No. 1233 : Regulations under the Act respecting chambers of commerce and industry. Dated 20 April 1929.]

Decret regal nr. 1.286. Regulamentul pentru organizarea si functionarea Oficiului National al Cooperatiei Române. 26 Aprilie 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 93, p. 3217.)

[Royal Decree No. 1286 : Regulations for the organisation and operations of the National Office for Co-operation in Rumania. Dated 26 April 1929.]

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM

Act respecting the right of civil servants and officials of State transport undertakings to a personal pension and respecting the dismissal of such officials and of salaried employees under a contract and of day labourers. Dated 1 March 1929. (Zbornik zakona, uredbi i naredbi, 1929, p. 406.)

SPAIN

Real orden declarando que los Agentes comerciales (Comisionistas y Representantes de comercio) que tengan dependencia en sus despachos y oficinas, estan sujetos a la jurisdicción del Comité paritario respectivo. 5 de April de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 107, p. 313.)

[Royal Order to declare that commercial agents (representatives) who employ staff in their offices shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the competent joint committee. Dated 5 April 1929.]

Real Orden relativa a las facultades que corresponden a la Dirección general de Acción Social y Emigración y a la Junta Central de Emigración. 8 de April de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, No. 106, p. 279.)

[Royal Order respecting the functions of the General Directorate for Social Welfare and Emigration and the Central Emigration Committee. Dated 8 April 1929.]

Real Orden creando con carácter interino en todos los pueblos de España donde existan actualmente oficinas de información y despacho de pasajes de emigrantes, una Junta compuesta en la forma que se indica relativa a información y servicios que se mencionan. 12 de Abril de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 106, p. 266.)

[Order to set up provisionally in places in which information and booking offices for emigrants already exist committees composed as provided in the order to deal with the above-mentioned information and services. Dated 12 April 1929.]

Real orden aprobando el Reglamento, que se inserta, de la Comisión mixta del Trabajo en la Industria Hotelera y Cafetera, de Madrid. 19 de Abril de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 117, p. 534.)

[Royal Order to approve the appended regulations for the joint industrial board for the hotel and restaurant industry in Madrid. Dated 19 April 1929.]

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Notification No. 420 under Ordinance No. 197 (Labour) as amended by the Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1928, to amend Rule 1 of the Rules published as Gazette Notification No. 1062 in the Gazette of 13 June 1924, by inserting the figure " (2) " immediately after the figures " 181 " in the last line of the 2nd paragraph of the afore-said rule. Dated 21 February 1929. (Straits Settlements Government Gazette, 1929, No. 19, p. 513.)

SWEDEN

Lag om ändring i lagen den 4 juli 1910 (nr 77 s. 1) om sjukkassor. Den 1 mars 1929. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1929, No. 22, p. 29.)

[Act to amend the Act of 4 July 1910 (No. 77, p. 1), respecting sick funds. Dated 1 March 1929.]

Kungl. medicinalstyrelsens kungörelse om ändrad lydelse av Kungl. Styrel-

sens kungörelse den 5 december 1924 angående skeppsapotek m.m. Den 28 februari 1929. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1929, No. 46, p. 59.)

[Notification of the Medical Board to amend its Notification of 5 December 1924 respecting ships' medicine chests. Dated 28 February 1929.]

Kungl. Majts kungörelse angående undantag för medborgare i Spanien från vissa bestämmelser i lagen den 17 juni 1916 (nr 235) om Försäkring för olycksfall i arbete. Den 1 mars 1929. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1929, No. 25, p. 31.)

[Royal Proclamation respecting the exemption of Spanish citizens from certain provisions of the Act of 17 June 1916 (No. 235), respecting insurance against industrial accidents. Dated 1 March 1929.]

Kungl. Majts kungörelse angående undantag för medborgare i Portugal från vissa bestämmelser i lagen den 17 juni 1916 (nr 235) om försäkring för olycksfall i arbete. Den 5 april 1929. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1929, No. 50, p. 78.)

[Royal Proclamation respecting the exemption of Portuguese citizens from certain provisions of the Act of 17 June 1916 (No. 235) respecting insurance against industrial accidents. Dated 5 April 1929.]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

An Ordinance to amend the Prevention of Accidents (Amendment) Ordinance, 1928. No. 6 of 1929. Assented to 12 April 1929.

URUGUAY

Resolución. Se sustituye el Reglamento General de Prácticos. 12 de Marzo de 1929. (Diario Oficial, 1929, No. 6824, p. 771-A.)

[Resolution to promulgate new general regulations for pilots. Dated 12 March 1929.]

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

A Decree to consolidate the law relating to public health. No. 3 of 1929. Dated 15 March 1929. (Official Gazette of the Zanzibar Government, 1929, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1941, p. 177.)

Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

League of Nations. Economic Organisation. *Report of the Economic Consultative Committee at its Second Session held in Geneva, 6-11 May 1929.* Publications II. Economic and Financial, 1929. II. 23. Geneva. 37 pp.

Alliance universelle des ouvriers diamantaires. 1925-1928. *Rapports, Propositions, Tableaux et Diagrammes soumis au Septième Congrès, à tenir à Stuttgart le 8 juillet 1929 et jours suivants.* Antwerp.

Baltic and International Maritime Conference. *Annual Report, 1928-1929.* 55 pp.

2nd International Printers' Congress in Cologne, 4-8 September 1928. *Proceedings.* Berlin. 165 pp.

Internationale Union der Hotel-, Restaurant- und Café-Angestellten. *5. Internationale Konferenz abgehalten in Wien, 3.-5. Mai 1928.* Berlin. 96 pp. 1.50 marks.

Internationale Union der Holzarbeiter. *VII. Internationaler Holzarbeiter-Congress, 25.-28. Juli 1929, Heidelberg. Tätigkeitsbericht über die Jahre 1925-1928.* Amsterdam, 1929. 69 pp.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Statní urad statisticki. *Mzdova hladina v hlavním meste Praha za léta 1927-1928 ve srovnání s r. 1914 a 1923. (Niveau des salaires dans la ville de Prague au cours des années 1927 et 1928 en comparaison avec 1914 et 1923.)* By Dr. Gustav REIF. Knihovna statistického vestníku, svazek 14. Prague, 1929. 71 pp.

After describing his methods of research, the author examines the development of collective agreements in the different branches of industry and commerce in Prague and gives a survey of the minimum wage rates obtaining.

— *Studie o populaci v československé Republice. I. Rok 1927. (Population de la République tchécoslovaque. Etudes démographiques. I^{re} Année 1927.)* By Dr. A. BOHAČ. Knihovna statistického vestníku, svazek 13. Prague, 1928. 111 pp., tables, diagrams and maps.

DENMARK

Ministère des Affaires étrangères et Département des Statistiques. *Le Danemark.* Copenhagen, 1929. 418 pp.

Handbook of general information on Denmark, including particulars on agriculture and agricultural equipment, industry and handicrafts, general, commercial and technical education, and the International High School of Elsinore, and economic and social conditions (labour protection, social insurance, housing, etc.).

FINLAND

Socialministeriet. Ministère des Affaires sociales. *Den Internationella Arbets-Organisationens vid Nationernas Förbund. Elfte Allmänna Konferens i Genève år 1928. Onzième session de la Conférence générale de l'Organisation internationale du Travail de la Société des Nations.* Helsingfors, 1929. 44 pp.

GERMANY

Reichsamt für Arbeitsvermittlung. *Erster Bericht der Reichsanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung für die Zeit vom 1. Oktober 1927 bis zum 31. Dezember 1928.* Sonderdruck aus dem *Reichsarbeitsblatt* 1929, Nr. 6. Berlin, 87 pp.

Reichsgesundheitsamt. *Arbeiten aus dem Reichsgesundheitsamte.* Sechzigster Band. Drittes Heft. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1929. Pp. 330-405.

Among the articles contained in this volume special mention may be made of three studies dealing respectively with the presence of lead in the air in industrial establishments (FROBOESE), punctate basophilia in erythrocytes at an early stage of development, and the value of vital staining for diagnosis in cases of lead poisoning (H. BRÜCKNER).

Statistisches Reichsamt. *Die Krankenversicherung im Jahre 1926 nebst vorläufigen Ergebnissen für das Jahr 1927.* Statistik des Deutschen Reichs. Band 349. Berlin, 1928. 76 pp.

— *Jahresberichte der Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten und Bergbehörden für das Jahr 1927.* Vols. I-IV. Berlin, 1928.

SAXONY

Gewerbe-Aufsichtsamt. *Jahresberichte der Sächsischen Gewerbe-Aufsichtsbeamten für 1928 nebst Jahresbericht des Oberbergamtes und der Bergämter über den sächsischen Bergbau und die unterirdisch betriebenen gewerblichen Gruben.* Sonderausgabe nach den vom Reichsarbeitsministerium veröffentlichten Jahresberichten der Gewerbe-Aufsichtsbeamten. Dresden, 1929. x + 283 pp.

GREAT BRITAIN

Colonial Office. Oversea Settlement Committee. *Report for the Year ended 31 December 1928.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1929. 43 pp. 9d.

Extracts from this report were published in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXX, No. 8, 20 May 1929, p. 247.

Medical Research Council. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. *An Investigation into the Sickness Experience of Printers (with special reference to the incidence of Tuberculosis).* By A. Bradford HILL. Report No. 54. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1929. ix + 114 pp. 4s. 6d.

This report contains the results of an enquiry into the incidence of morbidity, both from tuberculosis and from all causes of disease, amongst the various occupational divisions of the printing industry. The years chosen for investigation were 1921-1925. The object of the enquiry was to elucidate the problem of the striking difference long observed between the death rates of printers from all causes of death excluding tuberculosis, which is definitely lower, and their death rates from tuberculosis, which are definitely higher—and often considerably higher—than the corresponding rates for all occupied males. The method employed is described in an introductory summary. This elaborate enquiry did not give the hoped-for results. Various explanations of the differences studied are suggested: unfavourable working conditions, recruitment of persons of low physique attracted by an occupation which demands no great physical exertion, etc., but none of these hypotheses are considered satisfactory. The negative character of the results obtained from the etiological standpoint show the complexity of certain problems of industrial medicine and, with regard to the question examined, the need of further investigation.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *Report of Proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act. For the Year ending 30 September 1928.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1929. 70 pp. 1s.

This is the fourth detailed report on the application of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, in England and Wales. It gives, among other information, particulars relating to minimum wage rates during the year reviewed (including wages of female workers), piece-work rates, and the action taken by Agricultural Wages Committees to resist attempts to pay wages below the minimum rates to

workers in receipt of old-age pensions. It also provides figures relating to permits of exemption granted, complaints of infringements of the Act, test inspections (i.e. inspection of farms in regard to which no specific complaint has been received), and prosecutions.

The report includes, in the appendices, a summary of the Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference, and an indication of the action taken on them by the British Government.

Ministry of Labour. *Memoranda on Certain Proposals Relating to Unemployment.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1929. 54 pp. 1s.

This is a detailed study of Mr. Lloyd George's unemployment proposals contained in the pamphlet *We can conquer Unemployment.*

— *Procedure regulating the entry of Foreigners for Employment in Great Britain. Aliens Order, 1920, Article 1 (3) (b).* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1929. 6 pp. 2d.

This memorandum describes the procedure, under the control of the Minister of Labour, relating to the entry of foreigners into Great Britain in order to take up employment. No foreigner is allowed to land in Great Britain for such purpose unless he can produce a permit in writing for his engagement issued to the employer by the Ministry of Labour.

Registry of Friendly Societies. *Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1927. Part 2. Friendly Societies.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1929. 50 pp. 4s.

INDIA

The State and Industry. A Narrative of Indian Government Policy and Action in relation to Industry under the Reformed Constitution. By A. G. CLOW, C.I.E., I.C.S. Calcutta, Government of India Central Publication Branch, 1928. 176 pp.

After a brief account of the development of the industrial policy of the Government of India and of the organisation of the provincial Departments of Industries, the book describes various activities of the Central and Provincial Governments in connection with the industrial development of the country since 1920. These activities include : State aid to cottage industries and pioneer factories, assistance to private industrialists from public funds, imparting of commercial intelligence and industrial and technical education, encouragement to domestic industries by Government purchases, industrial research and investigations, protection to some industries and enactment of legislation for the improvement of labour conditions.

BENGAL

Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories. *Annual Report on the Working of the Indian Factories Act in Bengal and Assam for the year 1927.* Calcutta, 1928. 97 pp.

ITALY

Cassa nazionale di assicurazione per gli infortuni sul lavoro. *Il contributo dell'Italia al V° Congresso Internazionale Medico per gli infortuni del lavoro e per le malattie professionali.* Budapest, 2-8 Settembre 1928. Rome, 1929. Volume I, xix + 419 pp. Volume II, xi + 420-890 pp. Illustr.

These well-produced volumes contain, in addition to a general account of the fifth International Medical Congress held at Budapest (September 1928), the reports and communications of real scientific value presented by the Italian delegates.

Ministero delle Corporazioni. *Elementi di ordinamento corporativo ad uso delle scuole medie superiori.* Rome, 1928. 212 pp.

NEW ZEALAND

Census and Statistics Office. *Statistical Report on Prices, Wages and Hours of Labour, Employment and Unemployment, Industrial Accidents, Building Societies, Bankruptcy, Incomes and Income Tax, Land and Land Tax, Meteorology.*

For the Year 1927. With a Statistical Summary of the Dominion from 1878 to 1927. Wellington, 1929. xi + 194 pp. 4s.

Department of Education. *Vocational Guidance. Post-Primary Education and the Choice of a Career.* Wellington, 1928. 72 pp. 3d.

The aim of this pamphlet is to assist parents in the selection of a post-primary school and in the choice of a career for their children. It presents a conspectus of the field before the child, with information as to qualifications and aptitudes necessary for each occupation. The data put forward in regard to the distribution of workers in the various occupations, it is pointed out, are not necessarily exactly applicable to present conditions, being derived from census papers of the year 1921. The lists of trades and the rates of wages for apprentices and journeymen were compiled by the Department of Labour and relate to those occupations in which apprenticeship is largely governed by Apprentice Committees appointed under the Apprentices Act, 1923.

The information is presented in two parts, the first dealing with the various types of schools and courses available for children who have completed their primary-school course, the second dealing with some of the trades and professions which they may subsequently enter.

RUMANIA

Ministerul Muncii, Cooperatiei si Asigurarilor Sociale. Directia Generala a Muncii. Directia de Studii si Statistica. *Proiectele de Conventii si Recomandarile adoptate de Conferintele Internationale a Muncii de la 1919-1928.* Bucarest, 1929. 375 pp.

RUSSIA

Section d'Hygiène publique du Soviet de Moscou. Institut Obouch. *Recherches sur les maladies professionnelles 1923-1928. Cinq années de travail. Aperçu général.* Moscow, Edition Moszdraz, 1929. 39 pp.

This brochure gives a summary of the work of the Obouch Institute in regard to industrial pathology: occupational diseases, influence of the different occupations on other diseases and the general state of health. It describes the organisation of the Institute and the research work carried on, and includes a list of the publications of the Institute and of the educational courses which it provides.

SPAIN

Ministerio de Trabajo y Prevision. Direccion General de Trabajo. Seccion de Estadisticas Especiales del Trabajo. *Estadistica de los Accidentes del Trabajo ocurridos en el año 1927.* Madrid, 1929. 98 pp., tables, diagrams.

— **Direccion General de Accion social. Servicios de Emigracion.** *Resumen general de la Migración española en 1928.* Madrid, 1929. 11 pp.

— **Servicio General de Estadistica.** *Anuario estadístico de España. Año XIII. 1927.* Madrid, 1929. xiii + 671 pp.

SWEDEN

K. Socialstyrelsen. *Arbetartillgang, Arbetstid och Arbetslön inom Sveriges Jordbruk ar 1927. Jämte specialundersökning rörande Avlönningsförhållandena vid Grovarbete av Olika Slag inom Stockholms Forstadsområde.* Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik. Stockholm, 1928. 61 pp.

Report on the agricultural labour supply, and hours and wages of agricultural workers in Sweden during 1927. The report includes a summary in French.

Riksförsäkringsanstalten. *Olycksfall i Arbete. Ar 1925.* Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik. Stockholm, 1928. 56 pp.

SWITZERLAND

Bundesamt für Sozialversicherung. *Bevölkerungstatistische Grundlagen zur Alters- und Hinterlassenenversicherung in der Schweiz.* Von Dr. W. FRIEDLI.

Beilage zum Entwurf eines Bundesgesetzes mit Motivenbericht des Eidg. Volkswirtschaftsdepartementes, vom 31. August 1928. Berne, 1928. 95 pp.

Département fédéral de l'économie publique. *La marge des prix dans le commerce suisse de la boucherie et de la charcuterie.* 3^{me} supplément des *Rapports économiques et Statistiques sociales.* Berne, 1929. 60 pp.

UNITED STATES

Department of Labour. Bureau of Labour Statistics. *Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada. Fifteenth Annual Convention, New Orleans, La., 21-24 May 1928.* Bulletin No. 480. Miscellaneous Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1929. ix + 156 pp. 25 cents.

Among the subjects treated in a number of interesting papers submitted may be mentioned the relationship that should exist between employer and employee, the contributory workmen's compensation plan, problems arising from labour emigration to industrial centres, industrialisation of the feeble-minded, employment of married women, the effect of age limit on employment, co-operation of legal aid societies and labour commissioners in the collection of unpaid wages, the attitude of the State in accident prevention work, opportunities for improved factory inspection, how to make factory inspection effective from the standpoint of an insurance company, health of workers in industry, child labour problems, the new Federal harbour workers' compensation Act, commission versus court procedure in compensation settlements, the importance of regulating spray-brush and coating operations when poisonous compounds are used, and the progress made in the State of New Jersey in coping with occupational diseases.

— — *Union Scales of Wages and Hours of Labour, 15 May 1928.* Bulletin No. 482. Wages and Hours of Labour Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1929. 241 pp. 35 cents.

Federal Board of Vocational Education. *Vocational Education in Agriculture 1917-1927. Review of Progress in Vocational Agriculture for the 10-Year Period.* Bulletin No. 134. Agricultural Series No. 35. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1929. v + 40 pp. 10 cents.

Vocational education in agriculture was introduced in the United States on a nation-wide scale by the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917. The Act, so far as it relates to agriculture, provides for Federal co-operation with State boards in the promotion and establishment of vocational agricultural schools and classes and the maintenance of effective standards of work. It specifies, among other things, that the instruction shall be of less than college grade and that it shall be adapted to the needs of persons 14 years of age or over who are farming or preparing to farm, and that it shall be accompanied by at least six months of directed or supervised farm practice.

In the survey for the period 1917-1927, published by the Federal Board of Vocational Education, steady increase is recorded in the number of all-day schools and evening classes; part-time schools are stated to have increased slowly owing mainly to the difficulties involved in organising out-of-school groups of farm boys. One effect of vocational instruction in agriculture has been to retain boys in school over a longer period of time. A comparison made in 1922 between rural high schools providing courses in vocational agriculture and those not providing such courses showed that in the former schools boys pursued school work approximately one-third longer than in the latter.

Other surveys showed that approximately 75 per cent. of the persons pursuing vocational instruction in agriculture had entered some farming occupation, and that the majority of such persons had established themselves in the communities in which they received their instruction.

PENNSYLVANIA

Department of Labour and Industry. *Safety Organisations and Accident Statistics.* Special Bulletin No. 15. Revised Edition. Harrisburg, 1929. 43 pp.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Allgemeine Ortskrankenkasse für die Stadt Leipzig. *Geschäftsbericht für das Jahr 1927.* Leipzig, 1928. 72 pp., tables.

Anders, Dr. Rudolf. *Der Handelsverkehr der UdSSR mit Deutschland.* (Statistische Materialien.) Berlin, R. L. Prager, 1928. 108 pp.

This work was prepared to serve as a basis for the discussions relating to the renewal, in 1928, of the commercial agreement of 12 October 1925 between Germany and the U.S.S.R. The author analyses the statistics of Russian foreign trade for the period 1924-1927, and more particularly the figures relating to trade with Germany. He explains in some detail the difficulties which attend a comparison between German and Russian statistics and which result from the difference in the method of compilation. The author also deals with the use made of the German loan of 300,000,000 marks to Russia in 1926.

Annuaire général des Sociétés coopératives de France et des Colonies. Unions et fédérations coopératives. Coopératives de consommation. Coopératives de production. Coopératives de construction. Paris. 795 pp. 30 frs.

Association des Offices suisses du travail. *Procès-verbal de la XI^e Assemblée de l'association tenue le 22 septembre 1928 à Berne.* 32 pp.

Ausschuss zur Untersuchung der Erzeugungs- und Absatzbedingungen der deutschen Wirtschaft. *Landwirtschaftliche Buchführungsergebnisse. Untersuchungen zur Lage der Landwirtschaft. Erster Teil: Materialien. II. Verhandlungen und Berichte des Unterausschusses für Landwirtschaft (II. Unterausschuss).* Band 3. Berlin, 1928. 325 pp.

— *Verhandlungen und Berichte.* Allgemeiner Teil. Band 2. (Sonderveröffentlichung.) *Der Britische Enquete-Ausschuss für Industrie und Handel (Balfour-Komitee).* Teil A. Berlin, 1928. 292 pp.

Balderston, C. Canby. *Managerial Profit Sharing. An Examination of the Technique of Basing the Extra Compensation of Executives and Managers on Profits.* Foreword by Morris E. LEEDS. New York, John Wiley and Sons; London, Chapman and Hall, 1928. xiii + 127 pp.

"This study", it is stated, "grew out of the desire of the Business Problems Group, consisting of about one hundred and thirty Quaker employers in the vicinity of Philadelphia, to acquaint itself with all plans and policies of business management and organisation that tend to fuller justice and stability in the industrial world." The fundamental principles of managerial profit sharing may be summed up in two further quotations from the excellent foreword to the study: "When there are profits left over after market wages and salaries have been paid, other ordinary expenses have been met, and invested capital has received compensation properly related to its cost and risk, it is a fair assumption that management has contributed the something extra that has brought about those profits and therefore has in justice a considerable claim to them. . . . The assurance of just and adequate compensation is a large contributor to effective effort and a well-knit organisation."

The study itself consists of an examination of profit sharing as one form of extra compensation for managers; a marshalling of evidence that such profit sharing is effective; an analysis of the form or structure of profit-sharing plans; and a discussion of improvements in technique. The conclusion reached is that, where tried, managerial profit sharing on a predetermined basis has proved successful, its beneficial effect on the quality of management resulting from three main factors: "the direct influence of the money reward, the 'reverberative effect' of the criticism or approval of other profit sharers, and the lubricating effect of the profit-sharing arrangement" by reducing friction and making for co-operative effort.

Barasch, Marco L. *Contractul de Munca.* Conferinta tinuta la Institutul Social Român in ziua de 9 Aprilie 1929. Extras din Buletinul Asociatiei Romane pentru

Progresul Social, No. 1 din 1929. Bucarest, Inst. de Arte Grafice "Universala", Alcalay and Co. 21 pp.

Barclay, Irene T., and Perry, Evelyn E. *Report on and Survey of Housing Conditions in the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark.* London, The Weardale Press, 1929. 30 pp. 4d.

Baur, Dr. Viktor. *Die Landwirtschaft in der Eifel und ihren Randgebieten. Ihre Entwicklung und ihre Formen.* Daun, A. Schneider. 207 pp.

Belluzzo, Giuseppe. *Economica fascista.* Introduction by Benito MUSSOLINI. Rome, Libreria del Littorio, 1928. ix + 262 pp. 15 lire.

Bennett, Merrill K. *Farm Cost Studies in the United States. Their Development, Applications and Limitations.* Miscellaneous Publications No. 4, June 1929. California, Food Research Institute, Stanford University. xv + 289 pp. European Sales Agents: Great Britain, P. S. King and Son, London.

Bölefahr, Dr. Hermann. *Die innere Kolonisation in den preussischen Gebieten östlich der Elbe auf Grund des Reichssiedlungsgesetzes vom 11. August 1919 und der preussischen Ausführungsgesetze.* Berlin, 1928. 131 pp. 3 marks.

Brönnner, Dr. J. *Der innere Markt. Die Grundlage unserer Wirtschaft.* 4. ergänzte Auflage. Mit einer farbigen Schautafel "Unsere Handelsbilanz". Stuttgart, Muth'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1928. 36 pp.

Burgdörfer, Dr. Friedrich. *Der Geburtenrückgang und seine Bekämpfung. Die Lebensfrage des deutschen Volkes.* Veröffentlichungen aus dem Gebiete der Medizinalverwaltung. XXVIII. Band. 2. Heft (der ganzen Sammlung 256. Heft). Berlin, Richard Schoetz, 1929. 191 pp.

In the first part of the book the author describes the growth of the population in Germany since 1841. The birth rate has decreased considerably during recent years, he points out, and, although the death rate has also decreased, the excess of births over deaths has noticeably diminished. In the second part Dr. Burgdörfer explains the dangers of a dwindling birth rate from the economic, political and social standpoints. In the third part he considers remedial measures.

Caen, Julien. *Prévention contre les accidents du travail.* Bibliothèque de l'Ecole du Génie civil. Publiée sous la direction de Julien GALOPIN. No. 273. Paris. 80 pp.

Cekota, A. *Bata. Myslenky, ciny zivet a práce.* Knihovna Batovy služby verejnosti, Svazek IV. Prague, Průmyslova tiskarna, 1929. 318 pp., illustr.

The first part of this volume describes the organisation of production and sale in the Bata boot and shoe firm in Czechoslovakia, and working conditions from the health and social standpoints. The second part is devoted to a biography of the head of the firm, Mr. Thomas Bata. The third contains extracts from his speeches illustrating his views on different questions of technical or general interest.

Child Labour. A series of articles dealing with child labour in its relation to education, health, mental hygiene, recreation, parental education and the standard of living. Edited by Gertrude Folks ZIMAND. Reprinted from *The American Child*. New York, 1929. 39 pp.

Special attention may be called to the sections entitled "Preserving and Promoting the Health of Working Children", by Dr. Hugh Grant ROWELL, Department of Health Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, and "Child Labour and the American Standard of Living", by William GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labour, which explains why the American Federation of Labour is opposed to child labour.

Climati, Dr. Leone. *Corso di orientamento professionale.* Preface by Dr. Maria Diez GASCA. Biblioteca dell' Ente Nazionale Italiano per l'Organizzazione Scientifica del Lavoro. Documenti. Serie I. Num. 8. Rome, 1928. xiii + 240 pp. 18 lire.

In this handbook, designed for vocational advisers, the author sets out the problem of vocational guidance in its relation to education, social economy and economic organisation, making a rapid but comprehensive survey of the question in

Italy, in most of the European countries, and in the United States. He describes the principal methods of vocational guidance and results obtained. A short bibliography is appended. The book may well become a standard work on the subject.

Colyer, W. T. *The Worker's Passport. A Study of the Legal Restrictions on Migrant Workers.* Prepared for the Labour Defence Council. Foreword by George Hicks. London, Labour Research Department, 1928. 100 pp. 3s. 6d.

This book is written by the Honorary Secretary of the Labour Defence Council, which is a left-wing organisation. It contains a summary of laws and regulations based largely on the documentary material published by the International Labour Office. The general thesis put forward is that at the present time "passport regulations, immigration inspection services and special international agreements are being used more effectively than ever before to victimise the militants of the labour movement". . . . "Is it not obvious, then," asks the author, "that no sound working-class policy on migration can be based on suggestions put forward by capitalist Governments or their representatives in such international organisations as the International Labour Office?" He adds that the duty of the labour movement is not to endeavour to introduce suitable safeguards into laws directed against alien immigration on the plea that such immigration tends to lower the standard of living: on the contrary, "schemes for regulating migration in which capitalists are so much interested to-day should be resisted by class-conscious trade unionists everywhere as devices employed by the enemy to divide labour's forces and hinder the emancipation of the working class."

Commission syndicale de Belgique. *XXVI^e Congrès syndical tenu les 7, 8 et 9 juillet 1928 à Bruxelles. Compte rendu sténographique.* Brussels, 1929. 102 pp.

Congrès des Fédérations professionnelles de Belgique, tenu à Bruxelles, les 23 et 24 septembre 1928. *Compte rendu général.* 172 pp.

Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania. *Tragedies in Industry. Diseases of Occupation in Pennsylvania.* Philadelphia, 1928. 24 pp.

Pamphlet published for purposes of propaganda, urging the amendment of the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act with a view to including occupational diseases. Attention is drawn to the relation between disease and employment (lead, carbon monoxide, manganese, benzol and cyanide of potassium poisoning, lung fibrosis, etc.). In addition to the institution of compensation for industrial diseases, the Consumers' League recommend their study by the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, and also that they should be made notifiable.

Davison, Ronald C. *The Unemployed. Old Policies and New.* London, Longmans, Green and Co., 1928. XIII + 94 pp. 10s. 6d.

An excellent summary of the measures adopted in Great Britain for relieving and assisting the unemployed during the twenty years 1909-1929, together with a historical retrospect of methods applied before that time. Mr. Davison examines the policy of relief works, the development of the unemployment insurance scheme, supplementary measures for regulating the labour market, training, and migration from the depressed areas. In an interesting chapter he gives an analysis of the unemployed, in order to differentiate as far as possible the types of persons affected and the causes which affect them.

In a concluding chapter, he points out that for the different categories of unemployed persons different measures are required. Maintenance is necessary for all, and even with the best possible insurance scheme, he says, some alternative provision will always be necessary for those who are not entitled to benefits under the scheme at any particular moment. But it is also necessary to have preventives and remedies of an industrial character, such as measures for the better regulation of industrial apprenticeship, training, transfer, etc., under the guidance of the Ministry of Labour.

Demanche, Georges. *Cinquante années de peuplement. Canada.* Paris, Editions Spes, 1928. 147 pp. 8 frs.

Statistical and historical survey of the population of French origin in Canada, covering the last fifty years. The author comments appreciatively on the work of colonisation accomplished by French Canadians and deprecates the emigration

movement which is drawing away some valuable elements towards the United States. In his opinion "immigration into Canada, which is achieved at heavy cost and fails at the slightest check, cannot, by reason of its heterogeneous character, compensate for the losses due to emigration".

Deutscher Bildspielbund. (Reichsverband Deutscher Stadt- und Landgemeinden. Gemeindeverbände und gemeinnütziger Organisationen.) Verzeichnis Deutscher Filme. Grundaussgabe. 1. Lehr- und Kulturfilme. Abgeschlossen am 31. März 1926. Herausgegeben von Walther GÜNTHER. 220 pp. 1. Nachtrag, 1. Lieferung. xvi + 16 pp. 2. Lieferung. Pp. 17-32. Berlin, 1927 and 1928.

Die Russlanddeutschen insbesondere die Wolgadeutschen am La Plata (Argentinien, Uruguay und Paraguay). Festschrift zum 50-jährigen Jubiläum ihrer Einwanderung. Herausgegeben im Auftrage seiner Landsleute von Jakob RIFFEL. Berlin, Deutsche Evangelische Buch- und Traktatgesellschaft. 129 pp.

Die Sozialversicherung nach dem neuesten Stand der Gesetzgebung. Systematische Darstellung des Sozialversicherungsrechts und Einführung in die Praxis. Lehrbuch für Sozialversicherungsbeamte und Studierende des Sozialversicherungsrechts. Herausgegeben von Ludwig BRUCKER, Dr. MUTHESIUS, Hans SÜSS, Dr. Lutz RICHTER. 5. Band. Von Ludwig BRUCKER und Prof. Lutz RICHTER. Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1928. 313 pp.

Dobbs, S. P. *The Clothing Workers of Great Britain.* Introduction by the Rt. Hon. Sidney WEBB, LL.B., M.P. Studies in Economics and Political Science. Edited by the Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science. No. 96 in the series of Monographs by writers connected with the London School of Economics and Political Science. London, George Routledge and Sons. 1928. xiv + 216 pp.

Mr. Dobbs describes the present-day structure and localisation of the clothing industry in Great Britain, and compares existing conditions of work with those which prevailed some twenty years ago. He gives an interesting account of the increasing mechanisation of the industry, points out that home work has been greatly reduced and sweating almost abolished, and concludes that "with shorter hours, higher real wages, and better conditions than before the war, and with less unemployment than many other workers, the clothing operative can no longer be regarded as the Cinderella of modern industry".

Europa Year-Book, 1929. An Annual Survey of Economic and Social Conditions, A Directory of the League of Nations and of International Societies, A European Who's Who in Politics, Trade, Science, Art and Literature. Edited by Michael FARBMAN. London, Europa Publications; George Routledge and Sons. xx + 768 pp.

Some additions and changes in the arrangement of the material have been made in this issue of the *Europa Year-Book*. The "international section" forms Part I. Comparative statistical tables relating to world economic and social conditions are given in Part IV; they include figures relating to working hours, wages, cost of living, organised workers, and unemployment in the principal European countries.

Fantini, Dr. Oddone. *Stato e lavoro.* Corso di legislazione sociale e del lavoro, interna e comparata alla Facoltà Fascista di Scienze politiche nella R. Università di Perugia. Preface by Augusto TURATI. E un corso complementare di fisiopatologia del lavoro svolto alla stessa Facoltà dal C. AGOSTINI. Le Leggi Fasciste. Rome, Libreria del Littorio, 1928. xxxi + 676 pp. 40 lire.

Ferrière, Suzanne. *Trachoma Emigrants as Seen in a Port of Transit.* Reprinted from December 1928 *News Letter* issued by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. New York. 15 pp.

This pamphlet was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXX, No. 5, 29 April 1929, p. 130. It is prepared by an official of the International Migration Service and contains information on the hardships of emigrants suffering from trachoma.

Fodale, Ernesto. *Sindacalismo e vita economica.* Le Conferenze sul Corporativismo, 3. Rome, 1928. 25 pp.

Fovel, N. Massimo. *Rendita e salario nello stato sindacale.* Rome, 1928. 35 pp.

Francois, L.-V. *L'Ukraine économique.* Paris, Editions "France-Orient", 1928. 48 pp.

Gerest, Martin, and Mazodier, Alexandre. *Le guide rose des assurances sociales.* Preface by A. DURAFOUR. Saint-Etienne, 1928. 304 pp.

Gide, Charles. *Le coopératisme.* Conférences de propagande. Fifth edition. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1929. viii + 334 pp.

Professeur Gide continues under the above title the publication of his propagandist lectures on co-operation, hitherto issued under the title *La coopération*. The change of title emphasises the character of these lectures, the object of which is not to provide a didactic exposition of co-operation and of the development of its different forms, but to describe a social system opposed both to individualism and to collectivism, and which borrows its distinctive features from the general plan of a distributive co-operative society. This is the doctrine of the Nîmes school, of which Professor Gide is the eminent representative.

Greenwood, Arthur. *The Labour Outlook.* Introduction by the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MACDONALD, P.C., LL.D., M.P. London, Chapman and Hall, 1929. x + 240 pp.

In writing this book on the eve of a General Election Mr. Greenwood has attempted two things: "to express the Labour Party's general attitude towards the major problems of life and society, and at the same time to show that the Party has practical proposals to make on these questions". He makes it clear that the policy of the Labour Party is based on both Socialism and Internationalism.

Guchtenaere, Dr. Raoul de. *La limitation des naissances (Birth Control).* Preface by Abbé Jacques LECLERC. Études philosophiques et religieuses. Paris, Gabriel Duchesne; Brussels, Editions de la Cité, 1929. 233 pp.

In this indictment of birth control the author argues that economic crises are not the result of over-population, but of unequal distribution of wealth, and that improvement in the conditions of the working classes will not be achieved through birth control but through reform of the existing social organisation.

Günther, Elsa. *Die Frau im Gärtnerinnenberufe.* Herausgegeben vom Schweizerischen Gärtnerinnenverein. Aarau. 31 pp.

A pamphlet published by the Association of Swiss Women Gardeners. It gives useful practical information. Good physical health, it is pointed out, is required for the occupation considered, and the idea that, because the work is carried on in the open air, professional gardening is an occupation suitable for the less robust must be entirely dispelled. The hours of work are long, never less than 8 per day and sometimes as high as 14. The wages paid are modest, especially in view of the cost of training, and do not in the opinion of most members of the Association suffice to provide for old age.

Harris, R. W., and Sack, L. S. *Medical Insurance Practice. A Work of Reference to the Medical Benefit Provisions of the National Health Insurance Acts.* Published with the approval of the National Insurance Defence Trust. Third edition. London, British Medical Association, 1929. xiii + 368 pp.

Third revised edition of the standard work of reference on the regulations which govern the service of doctors under the British National Health Insurance Acts. A manual indispensable not only to the insurance doctor but also to every student of the working of National Health Insurance.

Hines, Walker D. *War History of American Railroads.* Economic and Social History of the World War. American Series. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History. New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1928. xv + 327 pp.

Federal control of the railway and other transport systems was undertaken in the United States as a war emergency measure and continued for nearly sixteen months after the Armistice. Mr. Hines, Director-General of Railroads 1919-1920, makes in this book a comprehensive study of the reactions of the war upon the

railway and on the working conditions of railwaymen. He devotes a special chapter to the handling of labour questions, in which he reviews developments connected with the recognition of trade unions, wages, the status of women employees, discipline and efficiency, and strikes. His conclusion is that Federal control does not constitute a sound argument either for or against permanent peace-time government ownership and operation. "What Federal Control does, primarily", he says, "is to illustrate in a particularly concrete and visible way the disrupting and destructive influences of war strictly similar in effect to what would have been exemplified by private war-time control, though differing in various details."

Holyoakes Geschichte der Rochdaler Pioniere. Deutsch in neuer Bearbeitung von Robert SCHLOESSER. Cologne, Gepag-Verlag, 1928. xix + 347 pp., illustr.

Holyoake's history of the Rochdale pioneers has reached its tenth edition. The first German translation was published in 1888 and has long been out of print. This new translation therefore fills a gap. It is provided with useful notes suggested by the recent research work of W. Henry Brown, F. Hall, Charles E. Tomlinson, Percy Redfern, T. W. Mercer and others.

Horand, Fr. *Législation fédérale en matière industrielle et commerciale. La juridiction du travail des employés (Droit des employés). Directives et revendications. Elaborées au nom de la Fédération des Sociétés suisses d'Employés (F.S.E.).* Zurich, 1928. 44 pp.

This volume is also published in German.

Jeaneard P., Wilbois, J., and Crespin, G. *Les finances de l'entreprise.* Première partie. *Gestion du fonds de roulement.* Les vade-mecum du chef d'entreprise. Publiés sous la direction de J. WILBOIS. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1929. xi + 167 pp. 12.50 frs.

Jahresbericht über die Tätigkeit der preussischen Gewerbeämtern während des Kalenderjahres 1927. Im Auftrage des Ministers für Volkswohlfahrt herausgegeben von Dr. Alfred BEYER und Dr. Hermann GERBIS. Veröffentlichungen aus dem Gebiete der Medizinalverwaltung. XXVIII. Band. 7. Heft. (Der ganzen Sammlung 261. Heft.) Berlin, Richard Schoetz, 1929.

The report summarises the activities of medical inspectors of factories in Prussia during 1927, dealing successively with inspection, educational activities, and research work. The first part is devoted to administrative matters. The second examines factory hygiene and measures taken in this connection by employers, more especially in regard to the organisation of rescue in cases of accident and first aid.

The third part is devoted to occupational diseases. Statistics of sickness insurance funds, the determination of occupational diseases, the administration of the Act of 1925 on compensation for occupational diseases, and their notification are dealt with in turn. The fourth part contains interesting particulars on the observations and communications, classified according to industry and occupation, from medical inspectors. An index facilitates reference.

Jeremitch, Douchan M. *O Problemu emigracije i imigracije i o međunarodnim sporazumima za njegovo uredjenje.* Belgrade, Stampa "Tucovic", 1928. 80 pp.

A concise and lucid study of the problem of emigration. After a theoretical analysis, the author examines the position of emigrants and immigrants in countries of emigration and immigration respectively. He then considers general and special international agreements, stipulations of the Peace Treaties concerning emigrants, reciprocity of treatment in respect of accident and unemployment insurance, and the principles of the Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference.

Jüngst, Dr. Ernst. *Die wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Verhältnisse im Kohlenbergbau der Vereinigten Staaten.* Essen, 1927. 81 pp.

Keiper, Dr. Wilhelm. *Der Deutsche in Argentinien. Für Jugend und Volk zusammengestellt.* Der Deutsche im Auslande. Herausgegeben von der Auslandsabteilung des Zentralinstitutes für Erziehung und Unterricht. Langensalza, Julius Beltz. 80 pp.

Keynes, J. M., and Henderson, H. D. *Can Lloyd George do it? An Examination of the Liberal Pledge.* London, The Nation and Athenaeum, 1929. 44 pp. 6d.

This is a Liberal answer to criticisms of Mr. Lloyd George's unemployment policy.

King, J. S. *Cost Accounting Applied to Agriculture as an Aid to more Productive Farming.* Reading University Studies. London, Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford, 1927. xiii + 182 pp. 7s. 6d.

Kopankiewicz, Zygmunt. *Ubezpieczenie Pracowników Umyslowych.* Wydawnictwo Związku Pracown. Kas Chorych i Instytucji Ubezp. Społecznych w Warszawie. Warsaw. 68 pp.

The Union of the Staff of Social Insurance Institutions in Warsaw requested the author to prepare a guide to the new Polish legislation on life insurance of salaried employees and their insurance against invalidity, old age and unemployment. He sets forth in this volume clearly and concisely the provisions relating to the matter.

Krofta, Dr. Emil, and Kafta, Dr. Bruno. *Die Deutschen in der Tschechoslowakei.* Sonderdruck aus *Zeitschrift für Politik*, Band 16, Heft 5, März 1927. Warnsdorf, Ed. Strache, 1928. 74 pp. 8 Czech crowns or 1 mark.

The brochure contains a study on the problem of the German minority in Czechoslovakia written by Professor Krofta, former Czechoslovak Ambassador in Berlin, and a reply by Dr. Bruno Kafka in which the question is examined from the standpoint of the interests of that minority.

Labbé, E. *L'apprentissage et la taxe d'apprentissage.* Préface de E. HERRIOT. Deuxième édition. Encyclopédie industrielle et commerciale. Paris, Librairie de l'Enseignement technique, 1928. 164 pp.

The idea of an apprenticeship tax is connected with the efforts made since 1905 — i.e. since the Dubief Bill on the organisation of technical and commercial education was brought before the French Chamber — to solve the apprenticeship crisis in France. The Act of 25 July 1919, known as the Astier Act, which made attendance at vocational continuation courses compulsory up to the age of 18, had placed the whole of the financial burden on the communes. The latter, owing to their involved situation, were precluded from laying the further charges prescribed by the Act on the municipal funds. The scheme for introducing an apprenticeship tax was included in the form of a section in the Finance Bill of 1925, and, after three discussions in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, was adopted and embodied as section 25 in the Finance Act of 13 July 1925.

The above volume contains a comprehensive study not only of the question of the apprenticeship tax, but also of the principal aspects of the apprenticeship problem. With his usual ability, the author, after outlining the scheme, explains the working and the moral and economic bearing of the Act, and the repercussions on the organisation of vocational education in France. The third part of the book reproduces the documents and legislative texts relating to the question. "This work", Mr. Herriot writes in the preface, "is, first and foremost, a vindication of technical education. In describing technical education in one of its own particular spheres, the author sets forth its essential features, its aim, principles and methods."

The work includes a list of vocational schools under the authority of the *Direction Générale de l'enseignement technique* and a bibliography.

Labour Party. *Labour's Reply to Lloyd George. How to Conquer Unemployment.* Preface by the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MACDONALD, M.P. London. 31 pp. 2d.

This is the Labour Party's programme and reply to Mr. Lloyd George's pamphlet, to which attention was drawn in the July 1929 issue of the *International Labour Review* (page 158).

Landøkonomiske Driftsbureau. *Undersøgelser over Landbrugets Driftsforhold.* Periodiske Beretninger. II. Arbejdsforbruget i danske Landbrug. Copenhagen, 1928. 69 pp.

March, L., Lesage, Schnerb, and others. *Hygiène sociale.* Volumes XXII et XXIII du *Traité d'Hygiène* publié sous la direction de L. MARTIN et G. BROUARDEL. Paris, J. B. Baillière et fils, 1929. 2 Vols., pp. 435-594. 160 frs.

The publication of the above two volumes devoted to social hygiene, which form part of the *Traité d'Hygiène* edited by Messrs. MARTIN and BROUARDEL, has been eagerly awaited by specialists on the subject. Their appearance supplies a keenly felt want in French medical literature, which has lagged behind that of other countries in this respect, and testifies to the interest taken in France to-day in problems of social medicine.

The first volume opens with a searching study into demographic questions (L. MARCH): morbidity and mortality, birth rate, conjugal condition, divorces, families, childless marriages.

Eugenics are dealt with by Dr. LESAGE, an authority on the subject. Special attention is given to pre-natal care, protection of waifs and strays, infants, children in the care of crèches or at home, children in institutions, and dissemination of information on eugenics. This enumeration of the subjects treated is sufficient to give some idea of the care and thoroughness which the author has brought to the preparation of his study. He concludes with an examination of recent tendencies in eugenics and a review of organisations for the assistance of women during pregnancy and in childbirth, nursing mothers and bottle-fed infants.

This first volume includes two further studies dealing respectively with the part played by the authorities in connection with social hygiene (SCHNERB), and sanitary housing conditions (P. JUILLERAT).

The second volume contains two studies, the first relating to the social aim of social hygiene instruction (Ch. LAUBRAY and P. JACQUET), the second to the part played by private initiative in connection with social hygiene (G. CAHEN). Some consideration is given to alcoholism and its social effects (SICARD DE PLAUZOLLES), but the major part of the book is devoted to a study of tuberculosis and venereal diseases. The section given to tuberculosis in its social aspect and prophylactic measures (A. VAUDREMER) examines the clinical teaching, problems of tuberculosis and the war, compulsory notification, legislation relating to tuberculosis, preventive measures, and the important question of sanatoria and the therapeutic value of climate. The chapter devoted to anti-tubercular vaccination by the B.C.G. vaccine (DUJARRIC DE LA RIVIÈRE) deserves special mention.

Prophylactic measures against venereal diseases are fully described by Dr. FAIVRE (individual care, dispensaries, prevention in the army, navy, etc., social and legislative measures).

Such are, rapidly reviewed, the contents of this important work. The specialist in industrial medicine will find in it much useful information. In the first volume, for instance, the authors have given extremely interesting indications concerning the influence of occupations on morbidity and mortality, the birth rate, marriage and fecundity. Chapters are also devoted to the law relating to women in childbirth and the protection of children of women factory workers.

The second volume also contains data relating to the influence of occupation on cases of tuberculosis, and measures taken against venereal disease among seamen of the mercantile marine.

Attention may be specially called to the chapter written by Mr. Justin GODART on labour laws and social hygiene. The relation between social hygiene and labour legislation, and industrial hygiene legislation in the strict sense of the term, are dealt with in turn in this study. The final pages are devoted to the International Labour Office, and the work accomplished in connection with industrial hygiene by the International Labour Organisation.

Martin, P. W. *Unemployment and Purchasing Power*. London, P. S. King and Son, 1929. vi — 85 pp.

The main thesis of this book is that unemployment comes in large part from deficient purchasing power and that this deficiency can be made good without giving rise to inflation. The fact that in the modern economic world the amount of purchasing power in the hands of the community is frequently inadequate for the purchase of the goods offered for sale is due, the author contends, (1) to the increase in working capital (which causes more goods to be made without increasing purchasing power); (2) to the unloading upon the market of stocks of commodities industry no longer wishes to hold; and (3) to reductions in the total quantity of money in circulation. He examines the situation in Great Britain, and maintains that from the time of the Armistice in 1918 three major influences have tended to bring about a deficiency of purchasing power: (1) additions to working capital

required to employ the $3\frac{1}{2}$ million men who were demobilised after the war; (2) the disposal of manufacturers' stocks during the depression of 1920-1922; and (3) the reduction in the quantity of money in circulation brought about by the policy of deflation. The author suggests a remedy which, he says, is "not the only method, and not necessarily the best method", but which can be applied immediately—namely, special financing of public works by means of a Government loan from the banks. This, he maintains, would provide the required absolute increase in purchasing power, and thus bring about a decrease in unemployment. He explains briefly how some difficulties may be met and some dangers averted and, finally, points to the advantages to be derived from the international adoption of some similar measure.

Mavor, James. *The Russian Revolution.* London, George Allen and Unwin, 1928. 470 pp. 21s.

The book is a sequel to *An Economic History of Russia* by the same author published in 1914 and issued in a new and revised edition in 1925. As the author remarks in the preface, "without taking into account at least the salient features of Russian social development, general economic history cannot be written". Mr. Mavor examines the causes and events which led up to the revolution of 1917, its history and its consequences. Except in a few pages, this history of the revolution does not go beyond the introduction of the New Economic Policy in 1921. The work contains a detailed table of contents, a bibliography and an index.

Mussolini e la sua opera. La politica sociale. Raccolta di discorsi e scritti di Benito MUSSOLINI con uno studio introduttivo di C. ARENA. Rome, Libreria del Littorio. 223 pp. 15 lire.

Natesan, S. *An Essay on Unemployment.* Foreword by S. H. JHABVALA, B.A. Unemployment Association. Bombay, 1928. 44 pp. As. 8.

National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. *Seeing Through Life. Fourteenth Annual Report, December 1928.* New York. 23 pp.

Neue Wege der Konjunkturforschung. Sondernummer Wirtschaftsbericht der Auskunftei W. Schimmelpfeng. Jahrg. 9, Nr. 26, 28. Novbr. 1928. Pp. 473-488. Berlin.

Noa, Joh. *Die Stellung der versorgungs- und versicherungsrechtlichen Medizin zur Rentenneurose.* Schriften des Reichsbundes der Kriegsbeschädigten, Kriegsteilnehmer und Kriegerhinterbliebenen. Nummer 12. Berlin, 1929. 48 pp.

O'Brien, George. *Agricultural Economics.* London, New York, Toronto, Longmans Green and Co., 1929. viii + 195 pp. 10s. 6d.

This handbook of agricultural economics, which is based on a course of lectures given in an Irish Agricultural College, analyses all the economic and industrial factors involved in carrying on the agricultural industry. The exposition is clear and businesslike, and the book, though not very long, should prove an excellent stand-by for teachers and advanced students. Detailed references are given to recent writings and reports on agricultural economics appearing in England, the British Dominions, and the United States. Reference is also made to the literature on agricultural economics published by the International Labour Office.

Olberg, Paul. *Sovjet-Rysslands internationella fackföreningspolitik.* Landsorganisationens Skriftserie XXI. Stockholm, Tidens Förlag, 1928. 84 pp.

Study on Soviet Russia's international trade union policy.

Országos Tarsadalombiztosító Intézet. *Jelentése 1927. évi Balesetelhárítási Tevékenységéről. Az 1927. évben bejelentett és az 1926. évben először kártalanított balesetek statisztikája.* Budapest, 1929. 31 pp., tables.

This report on the prevention of accidents in Hungary during 1927, with statistics of accidents for 1927, is published by the National Social Insurance Institute. It includes summaries in German and in French.

Passellecq, Fernand. *Déportation et travail forcé des ouvriers et de la population civile de la Belgique occupée (1916-1918).* Histoire économique et sociale de la guerre mondiale. Série belge. Publications de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix inter-

nationale. Paris, Les Presses Universitaires de France ; New Haven, Yale University Press. xii + 491 pp.

Peters, Dr. A. *Arbeitsverfahren und Arbeitsleistungen in der Landwirtschaft. Ergebnisse aus der Arbeit der Betriebs-Abteilung der D.L.G. auf dem Gebiete der Landarbeit.* I. Teil : *Grossbetriebe.* Unter Mitwirkung von Dr. E. DRAHLE und R. TISMER. Arbeiten der Deutschen Landwirtschafts-Gesellschaft. Heft 360. Berlin, 1928. 163 pp.

Peyer, Karl. *Die Gewerkschafts- und Genossenschaftsbewegung in Ungarn.* Budapest, Verband der Arbeitervereine Ungarns Gewerkschaftsrat. 87 pp.

This report contains statistical and other information on the trade union and co-operative movements in Hungary. It contains a map and numerous illustrations.

Poisson, E. *La politique du mouvement coopératif français.* Paris, Les Presses universitaires de France, 1929. 254 pp. 10 frs.

The distributive co-operative movement in France has, during the last decade, undergone important changes, not only as regards increased membership and turnover of distributive societies, but also in regard to their structure. It is to an analysis of this structure and an exposition of the technical and other bonds which link local societies and central organs in a co-ordinated whole that Mr. Poisson devotes the first part of his book. In the second part he examines the relations of the movement with public authorities, different social classes and the personnel of co-operative organisations.

The author, as Secretary to the French National Federation of Distributive Co-operative Societies and Vice-President of the International Co-operative Alliance, was particularly well qualified to show the trend and bearing of the new methods by which the distributive co-operative movement in France has reconciled the autonomy and responsibility of its constituent elements with unity of action in an organic whole.

Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie. I. *Die Vergeistigung der wirtschaftlichen Arbeit.* By Dr. HORNEFFER. II. *Die wirtschaftspolitischen Aufgaben des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie in den nächsten Monaten.* By KASTL. III. *Wirtschaftspolitische Probleme Chinas.* By Dr. F. W. MOHR. IV. *Die Verteilung der Aufgaben und der Steuern zwischen Bund, Staaten und Gemeinden in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.* By Dr. Franz BERTHOLD. Veröffentlichungen des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Industrie, No. 42. Oktober 1928. Berlin. 54 pp.

In this pamphlet four lectures are reprinted which were given at the meeting of the Committee of the Reichsverband in September 1928. Dr. HORNEFFER deals with the spiritualisation of industrial work ; Mr. KASTL considers the immediate economic tasks of the Reichsverband ; Dr. F. W. MOHR gives a sketch of the industrial problems of China ; and Dr. F. BERTHOLD considers problems of federal, State, and municipal administration in the United States of America.

Rolin, H. *La pratique des mandats internationaux.* Extrait du Recueil des cours. Académie de Droit international établie avec le concours de la Dotation Carnegie pour la paix internationale. Paris, Librairie Hachette, 1929. 136 pp.

The author examines the solutions brought by Mandatory Powers and the organs of the League of Nations to the problems of interpretation connected with the administration of Mandated Territories. He considers that, in principle, the international Mandate, outlined in Article 22 of the Covenant in terms purposely left somewhat elastic, with a view to enabling this new institution to adapt itself freely to any requirements which experience might bring to light, does not bear examination by jurists. But seven years of mandatory administration have given to these terms the weight, and to the undertakings involved the definite shape, indispensable to their treatment in relation to law. The author has devoted his study to the principal aspects of this seven years' experience, and brings into prominence the distinctive features acquired by the institution which has now achieved its normal development. A bibliography is included.

Sächsischen Landeswohlfahrts- und Jugendamt. *Die Bekämpfung der Tuberkulose im Freistaat Sachsen.* Herausgegeben von Dr. THIELE. Schriftenreihe der

Blätter für Wohlfahrtspflege. Nr. 15. Dresden, B. C. Teubner, 1929. VIII + 276 pp., illustr.

Among the articles contained in this work, which is devoted to the prevention of tuberculosis in the State of Saxony, may be mentioned those dealing with the following subjects: tuberculosis and industrial hygiene (Dr. KRÜGER); tuberculosis as an obstacle to employment in certain occupations (Dr. REICHHARDT); medical statistics, considered more especially from the point of view of tuberculosis and the industrialisation of the country (Dr. WEBER). Mention may also be made of the notes on the campaign against tuberculosis in the federal post offices and railways in Germany.

Schulz, Dr. H., and Hartmann, Otto R. *Das Angestelltenversicherungsgesetz nach dem Stande von Oktober 1928.* Vollständiger Text, alle Neuerungen mit Erläuterungen, sowie alle neueren Entscheidungen. Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1928. 3.60 marks.

A useful reference book containing the texts, brought up to date, of the German Act on employees' invalidity, old-age, and life insurance, and the orders, circulars and other provisions relating to its administration.

Schwan, Bruno. *Die Wohnungsnot und das Wohnungselend in Deutschland.* Deutscher Verein für Wohnungsreform. Schriften Heft 7. Berlin, Carl Heymann, 1929. 387 pp.

The author examines the situation resulting from the scarcity and poor condition of houses in Germany. After considering the problem as a whole from the statistical standpoint and describing the evil consequences of bad housing conditions, he examines the causes of the present crisis, and gives the results of a methodical enquiry covering over 150 German towns, bringing into prominence, with the help of figures and photographs, the lamentable housing conditions of an important part of the population. This well-documented work gives an eloquent account of the seriousness of the housing problem in Germany.

Simmonds, Gifford K., and Thompson, John G. *The American Way to Prosperity.* Chicago, New York, London, A. W. Shaw Company, 1928. XIII + 240 pp.

In addition to giving a very clear and instructive account, not only of the development of American modern business methods, but of their origins and motives, the authors, by their gift of concise and picturesque comment, make their pages eminently readable.

The basis of "every consideration, argument and conclusion" in the book is stated to be that production cost is measured by the human labour hour. Great emphasis is laid on the necessity of careful and accurate budgeting—"cutting down the area under the dominion of chance"—and of the utilisation of the knowledge made available by research and investigation. Ford's success is attributed to good budgeting, and the axiom that "the research activity of a company is a guide to the investment value of its securities" is quoted with approval. There is an interesting chart in the chapter on "Forecasting", showing the price trend after great wars. The social responsibilities of all business enterprises, including those comprised in staff relationships, are not lost sight of. There are a considerable number of rather unusual charts and several cartoons of a less degree of excellence. A very stimulating book.

Skalweit, Dr. August. *Die europäische Einwanderung in Südamerika.* Weltwirtschaftliche Gesellschaft zu Münster i.W. Schriftenreihe herausgegeben von W. F. BRUCK und H. WÄTJEN. Heft 17. Leipzig, Quelle und Meyer, 1928. 34 pp.

The author discusses certain opinions—in his view utopian—concerning immigration and the possibilities of assimilation in South American countries. He examines more particularly the living conditions of foreigners in Argentina and makes some observations on the phenomenon of assimilation and the part played in this connection by the South American conception of *jus soli*.

Unlike other authors, he disbelieves in the supposed advantages of German mass immigration in South American countries and in the necessity of German emigration. He considers that emigration would not prove a remedy for unemployment as far as Germany is concerned. If Germany succeeds in collecting the capital she requires and in improving production, he says, it is not over-population which she need fear, but rather the dearth of an efficient labour supply.

Società idroelettrica Piemonte. Ufficio Prevenzioni. *Condizioni che favoriscono il succedersi degli infortuni elettrici. Il Decalogo della Previdenza. La prima macchina italiana per la respirazione artificiale.* Pubblicazione N. 2. Dicembre 1926. Turin. 13 pp., illustr.

The brochure points out the risks of accident to workers in electrical industries, gives a list of safety rules or precautions to be taken against accidents, and describes an Italian device for the application of artificial respiration in cases of apparent death from electric shock.

Solus, Henry. *Qu'est-ce que les assurances sociales ? Guide pratique et texte annoté de la Loi du 5 avril 1928.* Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1928. 234 pp.

Strube, Fritz. *Ausgleichende Gymnastik für Berufstätige.* Mit vielen Abbildungen und Übungstafeln. Anleitung, Richtlinien und Übungsgruppen zum Ausgleich der Berufsschäden für jeden Beruf. Mit einem einleitenden Beitrag: *Grundlegung einer Gymnastik für Berufstätige* von Dr. R. Werner SCHULTE. Dresden, Wilhelm Limpert, 1927. 132 pp., illustr.

The author deals with the important question of physical culture and corrective physical exercises for workers. He includes a number of illustrations and explanatory and synthetic tables, which bring into prominence the principles on which the exercises are based and the facts which render them necessary.

Svenska Arbetsgivarföreningen. *Styrelse- och Revisions-Berättelser för år 1928.* Stockholm. 105 pp.

Report of the Swedish Employers' Federation for 1928.

Syndicat des industries mécaniques de France et la Fédération de la mécanique. *Annuaire de la mécanique 1929.* Paris. vi + 734 pp.

Szalai, T. *Arbeitslohn, Arbeitszeit und Kosten.* Leipzig, Verlag der Asia Major, 1928. 81 pp.

After an examination of the conception of wages and hours of work, the author considers the relation between these factors and the costs of production. He reaches the conclusion that it is impossible to lay down a strict rule applicable to every case. Special reference is made to the work of the German Committee of Enquiry into production and to industrial experiments in the United States.

Tannenbaum, Frank. *The Mexican Agrarian Revolution.* Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1929. xvi + 543 pp.

In many respects this work follows on the able study of the Mexican agrarian situation published by Mr. McBride and noticed in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XI, No. 4, April 1925, p. 603. But whereas Mr. McBride's book was largely historical and gave particular attention to tracing the origins of the land tenure systems of Mexico, and especially of the Indian communal system, the present study deals with the situation arising after the end of the Diaz regime. An outline of revolutionary events since 1910 is given, but the bulk of the book is taken up with a fully documented description of the present state of affairs. The collection and detailed treatment of statistical data about landholding in Mexico are extremely valuable. These chapters are followed by full summaries of the legislation in force. Particular attention may be drawn to the chapter on agricultural labour legislation. The contemporary legislation of the various Mexican States, designed to protect the depressed rural labourer, whether in his relation as small share-tenant or cash-tenant to his landlord, or in that of hired worker tied to his employer's estate for life by a system of debt imposed on him for that very purpose, constitutes, in the opinion of the author, an important and striking innovation and "presents an impressive contribution to the life of the Mexican rural community".

The last chapter includes a certain amount of information on workers' organisations in Mexico. These are especially strong among rural workers. The fact that the group life of rural communities has never been destroyed has greatly facilitated rapid progress of the movement for organisation.

Trotzki, Leo. *Die wirkliche Lage in Russland.* Dresden, Avalun Verlag. 288 pp.

This collection of documents submitted to the leaders of the Communist Party by the Opposition (followers of Trotsky) and speeches delivered by Trotsky at

various congresses of the Communist Party (1925-1927) contains copious information on both conditions in Soviet Russia and controversies within the Party.

Union centrale des Associations patronales suisses. *Les institutions privées de prévoyance, vieillesse, invalidité et survivants. Rapport de l'Union Centrale des Associations Patronales Suisses sur l'enquête organisée par elle à ce sujet en 1926 et 1927.* Bulletin No. 26. Zurich, 1928. 72 pp.

Union sociale d'Ingénieurs catholiques. *Annuaire 1929.* Paris. 365 pp.

Ustredniho Svazu Ceskych Hospodarskych Spolecenstev v Československé Republice v Brno. *Tricet Let Cinnosti. 1899-1928.* Brno. 91 pp.

Describes the activities of the Union of Czech Agricultural Co-operative Societies during the thirty years 1899-1928.

Verband der Aerzte Deutschlands. *Zur Reform der Krankenversicherung.* Aufsätze verschiedener Autoren gesammelt und herausgegeben von Dr. J. HADRICH. Veröffentlichen Nr. 72. Leipzig, 1928. 114 pp.

Verband der Deutschen Berufsgenossenschaften. *Zentralstelle für Unfallverhütung. Die neuere Entwicklung der Schutzvorrichtungen an Pressen und Stanzen.* Berlin, 1929. 83 pp.

Verbond van Vakorganisaties van Hoofdarbeiders. *De wet op de Arbeidsovereenkomst en de Hoofdarbeiders.* By J. BAKKER. Purmerena, J. Muuses, 1928. 80 pp.

Vereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände. *Reformvorschläge der Vereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände zum Gesetz über Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung.* Berlin. 27 pp.

This memorandum was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXX, No. 12, 17 June 1929, pp. 388-389.

Webb, Sidney and Beatrice. *English Local Government. English Poor Law History.* Part II. *The Last Hundred Years.* Vol. I. xvi + 468 pp. Vol. II. viii pp. + pp. 469-1085. London, New York, Toronto, Longmans, Green and Co., 1929.

In these two volumes the authors complete their history of the English Poor Law, of which the first instalment, *The Old Poor Law*, was published in 1927. (Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVI, No. 3, September 1927, p. 448.) The period covered by the present work embraces the last hundred years (1834-1929), during which all the problems of the relief of destitution came under review.

The first volume begins with the enquiry which led to the reform of the Poor Law in 1834, and describes the work of the Poor Law Commission, which established and set in motion the local administrative machinery for the Act of 1834. In 1847, the Commission was superseded by the Poor Law Board, which in 1871 became the Local Government Board. A chapter of 118 pages deals with the day-to-day administration of Boards of Guardians in respect of each class of pauper and each class of institution, and shows the influence of the Central Department on their work.

The second volume describes the proceedings of the Royal Commission of 1905-1909, which resulted in a new attitude towards pauperism, namely, that of prevention. There has since been developed what the authors call "the framework of prevention" to supersede the former "framework of repression". Among the preventive measures considered are the Factory Acts, the legislation dealing with minimum wages, child welfare, prevention of sickness and social insurance. Two special chapters deal respectively with "Unemployment as a disease of modern industry" and "The recurrence of able-bodied destitution, 1920-1928". The authors reach the conclusion that unemployment can successfully be dealt with only by a specialised national authority.

In an epilogue they describe the constitutional revolution effected by the Poor Law sections of the Local Government Act of 1929, whereby the Boards of Guardians were abolished and their functions transferred to the county authorities, the latter being left with a large liberty to determine the machinery and lines of policy by which they will cope with the various and difficult problems presented by the administration of public assistance.

Wedemeyer, Rudolf. *Konjunkturverschlechterung durch Lohnerhöhungen?* Essen, Leipzig, A. Kerksieck und Co., 1928. 160 pp.

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