



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

Wages and Hours of Work in the Coal-Mining Industry in 1927 : II¹

The following article is a continuation of the report of the enquiry undertaken by the International Labour Office into wages and hours of work in the coal-mining industry in 1927. The first part of this report dealt with wages; the present article discusses the results of the enquiry with respect to hours of work, which covered the same countries as the wages enquiry, the same principles being followed for both.

At the request of the experts who took part in working up the data, the article begins with a brief summary of the method of calculating hours of work, which was discussed in detail for the 1925 enquiry.

As to the presentation of results, there is nothing to add to the observations made in the introductory note to the preceding article.

PART II. HOURS OF WORK IN THE EUROPEAN COAL INDUSTRY IN 1927

METHOD OF CALCULATION

Owing to the conditions of working peculiar to the mining industry, there are clear-cut differences between the problem of hours of work in coal mines and the same problem in industry in general.

In the first place, the diversity of technical processes leads to specialisation of function. A distinction is always made between two principal categories of workers : surface workers, and underground workers, such as hewers, fillers, trammers, timbermen, cagers, underground enginemmen, etc.

Secondly, the working day of underground workers includes several stages : the descent of the shaft, the journey from the pit bottom to the face, the work at the face, interrupted by breaks and other stops, and the return to the pit bottom and the ascent to the pithead.

¹ The first part of this report was published in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XX, No. 4, Oct. 1929, pp. 539-562.

Finally, the work is ordinarily organised in shifts, and the hours of work are often calculated for the shift, and not for the individual worker.

With conditions varying from one country to another, and even from one coalfield to another in the same country, it is obvious that a comparative international survey of miners' hours of work must present many difficulties. Before entering on an examination of this question, it is therefore indispensable to eliminate, so far as can be done in an international survey, any possibility of ambiguity or divergent interpretations. To this end, the essential ideas on which the determination of hours of work is based must be defined, so that the statistical data may correspond to identical facts.

The very fact that there are so many categories of workers employed in mines, particularly underground, makes it necessary to limit the enquiry to those considered the most representative. For surface workers, the categories chosen comprise those employed at or near the pithead, to the exclusion of those working in the ancillary undertakings of mines, such as coke ovens, brick kilns, etc. ; and for underground workers, those whose occupation is most closely connected with the work of extraction, namely, those working at the face.

The study of the hours of work of surface workers presents no special difficulties, for these workers may be considered on the same footing as workers employed in industry in general. It is sufficient to distinguish between the normal working day properly so called and the actual hours worked — that is to say, the working day less breaks.

For underground workers, on the other hand, it is necessary to define the place in the mine selected for the calculation of hours of work. From this point of view, two places are of real importance — first, the interior of the mine (i.e. the part of the undertaking situated underground), and second, the working face, where the miner is engaged in work connected with production.

The subject of enquiry thus becomes the time spent by the worker in the mine and at the face respectively. The individual time spent in the mine — i.e. from bank to bank — is the period between the moment when the worker enters the mine to descend and the moment when he leaves it at the end of the ascent. This period is of special interest to the worker, for during it all, his activity represents work to him in the proper sense of the term, or, in other words, an expenditure of energy on behalf of his employer, and, in addition, during the whole of the period he is exposed to the dangers inherent in his occupation.

The length of the working day spent at the face is of more direct interest to the employer, who would even like to know the time spent on actual extraction. In practice, this period is very difficult to determine. The business of getting ready for work, clearing up afterwards, interruptions such as breaks for meals and stops due to technical reasons (blasting, waiting for trucks, etc.), all mean periods not actually spent on the work of extraction in the strict sense. Their length cannot be estimated with certainty, and, in addition, this varies considerably from pit to pit, and *a fortiori* from coalfield to

coalfield and from country to country. Only the length of the break (an individual or collective stoppage of work for rest or meals) can be satisfactorily reckoned ; in point of fact, it is much the same in all mines.

It therefore appears impracticable to determine the length of the working day spent on the work of actual extraction. The most that can be done is to calculate the actual time spent at the face, excluding breaks. This period, which will be called here the time spent at the face less breaks, is equivalent to the individual time spent in the mine, less travelling time underground (time spent in going from the surface to the place of work and back) and breaks.

A reservation is necessary in respect of this time spent at the face less breaks. It must be remembered that some of the elements composing it (travelling time and breaks) cannot be determined with complete accuracy, being the result of an estimate rather than of precise statistical calculation. For the present enquiry, as for the 1925 enquiry, it was therefore questioned whether this standard of measurement ought to be retained. But as the information obtained through its help throws some light on the problem of production, it was decided to keep it, but with explicit reference to the reservations mentioned above.

These hours of work, and in particular the individual time spent in the mine, must be determined with due regard for the method of calculating the working day (or shift). The length of the shift may be calculated for each worker in the shift (individual shift), and begin at the moment the worker enters the cage for the descent and end at the moment the worker leaves the cage after the ascent. In this case the length of the individual shift is exactly the same as the individual time spent in the mine. Sometimes, as in Germany, the individual shift includes only the descent ; in this case the time of ascent must be added to it to find the time spent in the mine. But as in practice the miner never goes about alone, save in exceptional circumstances, he always forms a unit of the shift, and the hours of work may be determined for the whole shift. In this case, the hours for the whole shift being known, those for each worker have to be determined.

The difficulty is increased by the fact that the various national regulations which are based on a collective calculation of hours of work have not all adopted the same method for calculating the length of the shift in relation to the operations of descent and ascent. Some of them make the shift begin when the first worker of the shift enters the cage to descend, and make it end when the last worker leaves it after the ascent ; others make it begin when the first worker of the shift enters the cage to descend, and make it end when the first worker enters the cage to ascend ; others, again, make it begin when the last descending worker enters the cage, and make it end when the first ascending worker leaves the cage.

In the first case, the length of the collective shift includes both the descent and ascent of the whole group of workers (two winding times) ; in the second it includes either the descent or ascent, but not

both (one winding time); in the third it includes neither descent nor ascent.

For each of the cases there is a conversion formula¹, giving the length of the individual shift, including the times of individual descent and ascent, which is equal to the individual time spent in the mine. We shall call this simply the "individual shift". If the length of the collective shift includes both descent and ascent, the length of the individual shift is equal to that of the collective shift less one winding time, *plus* the length of an individual descent or ascent. If the length of the collective shift includes only one winding time, the length of the individual shift is equal to that of the collective shift *plus* an individual descent or ascent. If the length of the collective shift includes neither descent nor ascent, the length of the individual shift is equal to that of the collective shift *plus* one collective winding time, *plus* an individual descent or ascent.

It may be remarked that when the group of workers forming the shift is small, and can be carried in a single cage, the length of the individual descent or ascent is then the same as the collective winding time. This case is really that of the isolated worker already considered, for in actual fact a miner never travels alone in the cage.

It is thus possible, whatever the method of calculation fixed by the regulations, to express the hours of work in terms of the individual shift, and so to arrive at international comparisons. Determined in this way, the individual time spent in the mine serves as a basis for calculating the time spent at the face less breaks.

The above explanations show, therefore, that to gain an accurate idea of the hours of works of underground workers the following items must be known :

¹ The method of establishing these formulae is explained at length in *Wages and Hours of Work in the Coal-Mining Industry* (Studies and Reports, Series D (Wages and Hours of Work), No. 18), pp. 23-26, 29-32. It will be sufficient here to give a concrete example illustrating the first of these cases.

Let us suppose that the shift involves several journeys of the cage for the descent and ascent. The length of the collective shift is 8 hours; the shift begins at 6 a.m. and ends at 2 p.m. The time for the descent or ascent of the whole shift (one winding time) is 30 minutes; the time for an individual descent or ascent, which is practically the same as the winding time for the fraction of the shift carried in the same cage, is 4 minutes. One collective winding time is taken to be the period from the moment when the first worker of the shift enters the cage to descend or ascend to the moment when the last worker of the shift leaves it on the completion of the descent or ascent. An individual descent or ascent is taken to be the time needed to load or unload the cage and for the actual descent or ascent. Furthermore, it is assumed that for the ascent the workers are placed in the same order as for the descent.

The collective descent begins, then, at 6 a.m. and the collective ascent at 1.30 p.m. To allow the last worker of the shift to reach the surface at 2 p.m., the first worker must enter the cage at the pit bottom at 1.30 p.m. He will therefore leave the cage at the surface at 1.34 p.m. The length of his individual shift—i.e. the time he has spent in the mine—is thus from 6 a.m. to 1.34 p.m., or 7 hours 34 minutes. We thus have 7 hours 34 minutes (length of individual shift) = 8 hours (length of collective shift) — 30 minutes (one collective winding time) + 4 minutes (length of individual ascent).

(a) The regulation length of the shift, fixed by legislation or collective agreement, and the method of calculating it : whether individual or collective, whether including both descent and ascent, or only one of these, or neither.

(b) The individual time spent in the mine, which may be obtained by calculation from the above data.

(c) The time spent at the face less breaks, which is equivalent to the individual time spent in the mine less travelling time and breaks.

All the measures discussed above, whether for surface workers or for underground workers, relate to the normal shift.¹ As in certain countries shorter hours are worked on some days of the week, in particular on Saturday², it is useful to allow for this reduction by expressing the hours of work in terms of the week. For this purpose it is assumed that the week comprises six normal shifts, one of which may normally be shortened.

THE RESULTS OF THE ENQUIRY

The numerical data on hours of work in coal mines and the accompanying observations were furnished solely by the Governments in their replies to the questionnaire and requests for supplementary information sent to them by the International Labour Office.

One of the interested organisations, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, considered it necessary to make reservations with respect to the data submitted by the British Government. For reasons of impartiality, these reservations are mentioned in this report, which in the same spirit has taken into account the suggestions made by the Advisory Committee on Coal Mines of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office with regard to the plan and general arrangement of the report.

To facilitate international comparison, the data supplied by the Governments have been grouped in two tables, showing respectively the hours of work of underground workers and of surface workers.

The table of hours of work of underground workers contains three sets of particularly important columns, dealing with :

(a) the regulation hours of work fixed by legislation or collective agreements (columns 2, 3, 4 and 5) ;

(b) the individual time spent in the mine (columns 10 and 11) ;

(c) the length of time spent at the face less breaks (columns 15 and 16).

¹ In the report of the 1925 enquiry into wages, short-time, supplementary, and overtime man-shifts are discussed, the last of these serving as a measure of overtime.

² In some British coalfields, no work is done on alternate Saturdays.

All these periods are shown per day and per week.

The remaining columns contain the data needed to obtain :

(a) the individual time spent in the mine (columns 10 and 11), namely :

- (1) method of calculating the regulation shift (column 6) ;
- (2) adjustments to the regulation shift to obtain the individual time spent in the mine (column 7) ;
- (3) collective winding time (descent or ascent) (column 8) ;
- (4) individual winding time (descent or ascent) (column 9) ;

(b) the length of time spent at the face less breaks (columns 15 and 16), namely :

- (1) average travelling time underground (from the surface to the face and back) (column 12) (when there are two figures, the first figure shows the time spent going to the face and the second that of the return journey) ;
- (2) average length of breaks (column 13) ;
- (3) average travelling time underground *plus* breaks (column 14).

NOTES TO TABLE I

¹ *The notes in ordinary type summarise the comments of the Governments ; those in italics are observations made by the International Labour Office.*

Belgium

² The Act authorises the computation of the working day either per shift or gang, or per category or cage load. In fact, the method of calculation described as individual calculation in the principles indicated by the International Labour Office is the most usual. *Furthermore, when the calculation is collective, it is really the same as individual calculation, because the whole group of workers travels in the same cage.*

Czechoslovakia

³ The regulation hours of work are the same for all coal districts. The figures in columns 8 to 13 are averages of those for each region.

⁴ The hours of work fixed by collective agreement are 46 a week, with a permanent undertaking on the part of the workers to work two additional hours on Saturdays (i.e. 48 hours in all) in return for special overtime pay.

⁵ The time for the return journey underground includes an average waiting period of 16 minutes at the pit bottom.

⁶ *Figures calculated by the Office method, in which the average waiting period of 16 minutes at the pit bottom has not been taken into consideration.*

France

⁷ The table gives the average time spent in the mine, and time spent at the face less breaks, of hewers in the morning shift.

⁸ The average time spent by a worker in the mine is calculated by deducting one collective winding time from the length of the collective shift and adding the time of an individual descent or ascent.

⁹ Shorter hours are not worked on Saturdays, so that the working week is six times the working day.

¹⁰ In its reply, the French Government makes it clear that the time spent

TABLE I. HOURS OF WORK OF

Country and district	Regulation hours of work				Method of calculating regulation shift	Adjustments to regulation shift to obtain individual time spent in mine
	Day or shift		Week			
	Legis-lation	Collective agreements or arbitration awards	Legis-lation	Collective agreements or arbitration awards		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Belgiu	8 h.	—	48 h.	—	Collective shift taken as equal to individual shift, both winding times included *	—
Czechoslovakia ²	8 h.	8 h.	48 h.	46 h. + 2 h. ⁴	Collective shift, both collective winding times included	Deduct time of collective descent and add time of individual descent
France ² : Whole country	8 h.	—	—	—	Collective shift, both collective winding times included	Deduct time of collective descent and add time of individual descent
Nord and Pas de Calais	8 h.	—	—	—	Ditto	Ditto
Lorraine	8 h.	—	—	—	Ditto	Ditto
Other coalfields	8 h.	—	—	—	Ditto	Ditto
Germany ¹¹ : Ruhr	8 h.	7 h. + 1 h.	—	—	Individual shift, time of individual descent included	Add time of individual ascent
Aachen	8 h.	Until 31.5.1927 : 7 h. + 1 h. 30' Since 1.6.1927 : 7 h. + 1 h. 15'	—	—	Ditto	Ditto
Upper Silesia	8 h.	Until 28.2.1927 : 7 h. 30' + 1 h. After 1.3.1927 : 7 h. 30' + 45' Since 1.9.1927 : 7 h. 30 + 30'	—	—	Ditto	Ditto
Lower Silesia	8 h.	7 h. + 1 h.	—	—	Ditto	Ditto
Saxony	8 h.	8 h.	48 h.	— *	Ditto	Ditto
Great Britain	8 h.	7 h. 30' - 8 h. 7 h. 49' ¹³	—	—	Collective shift, neither collective winding time included	Add time of collective descent and of individual descent
Netherlands	—	8 h.	—	46 h.	Collective shift taken as equal to individual shift, time of collective descent included ¹⁷	Add time of collective ascent, equivalent to individual ascent
Poland : Upper Silesia	8 h.	8 h.	—	—	Collective shift, one collective winding time (descent or ascent) included	Add time of individual ascent (or descent)
Dombrowa and Cracow coal-fields	8 h.	—	46 h.	—	Individual shift, both individual winding times included	—
Saar	8 h.	7 h. 30'	48 h.	45 h.	Individual shift, time of individual descent included	Add time of individual ascent

For notes, cf. pp. 845, 848, 849.

UNDERGROUND WORKERS IN 1927¹

Average winding time (descent or ascent)		Individual time spent in the mine		Average travelling time underground	Average length of breaks	Total average travelling time underground plus breaks	Length of time spent at face, less breaks	
Col-lective	Individual	Day or shift	Week				Day or shift	Week
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
-	6'	8 h.	48 h.	25' + 25'	50'	1 h. 40'	6 h. 20'	38 h.
35'	3'	7 h. 28'	44 h. 48'	33' + 49' * 33' + 33' *	30'	1 h. 52' 1 h. 36' *	5 h. 36' 5 h. 52' *	33 h. 36' 35 h. 12' *
—	—	7 h. 47' *	46 h. 42' *	26' + 28'	28'	1 h. 22'	6 h. 25'	38 h. 30' **10
—	—	7 h. 47'	46 h. 42'	27' + 29'	29' 30''	1 h. 25' 30''	6 h. 21' 30''	38 h. 9'
—	—	7 h. 47'	46 h. 42'	27' 30'' + 27' 30''	17'	1 h. 12'	6 h. 35'	39 h. 30'
—	—	7 h. 47'	46 h. 42'	24' + 25' 30''	30'	1 h. 19' 30''	6 h. 27' 30''	38 h. 45'
— ¹²	— ¹²	—	—	— ¹²	— ¹²	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30'	— ¹⁴	8 h. — 8 h. 30' 8 h. 19'	44 h. 15'—50 h. 47 h. 28' ¹⁵	—	—	1 h. 45' ¹⁵	6 h. 15'—6 h. 45' 6 h. 34'	33 h. 45'—40 h. 30' 37 h. 5'
10'	—	8 h. 10' Saturday : 6 h. 10'	47 h.	45' + 45'	30'	2 h.	6 h. 10' Saturday : 4 h. 10'	35 h.
25'	2'	8 h. 2'	48 h. 12'	32' + 32'	40'	1 h. 44'	6 h. 18'	37 h. 48'
25'	2'	8 h. 30' ¹⁸ Saturday : 6 h. 30'	49 h.	32' + 32'	60' ¹⁹ Saturday : 50'	2 h. 4' Saturday : 1 h. 54'	6 h. 26' Saturday : 4 h. 36'	36 h. 46'
2'—3'	2'	7 h. 32' ²⁰	45 h. 12'	45'	30'	1 h. 15'	6 h. 17'	37 h. 42'

For notes, cf. pp. 845, 848, 849.

at the face less breaks is obtained by deducting from the individual time spent in the mine only the travelling time and the collective rest period, no account being taken of other time lost.

Germany

¹¹ *The output of the different German coalfields in 1927 as a percentage of the total output was approximately as follows: Ruhr, 77 per cent.; Aachen, 3 per cent.; Upper Silesia, 13 per cent.; Lower Silesia, 4 per cent.; Saxony, 3 per cent.*

¹² The adjustments that must be made to the length of the shift for the various mining districts so as to reduce them to the basis adopted by the International Labour Office are of little importance. The methods used will be identical after the passing of the Bill on employment in mines which is now in preparation. In Upper Silesia, under the terms of the arbitration award of 19 March 1928, the shift is already calculated on the basis adopted by the International Labour Office.

The German Government points out that it has no official data relating to the average winding time, travelling time underground, and breaks, and it therefore does not indicate the average time spent at the face less breaks.

The Prussian Ministry of Commerce and Industry notes, however, that, according to the enquiries made by the Coal Mines Association for the Aachen district (*Verein der Steinkohlenbergwerke des Aachenen Bezirks*), $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes is the average time of descent, and also the average time of ascent. The workers' organisations, it adds, have so far supplied no information on this point.

The Prussian Mines Office (*Preussisches Oberbergamt*) at Dortmund, while recognising the difficulty of determining the average time spent by a miner at the face, and making reservations as to the international comparability of such data, considers that the fact that other countries have thought they could supply them justifies their suggesting that the results of the enquiry of the Employers' Mining Federation (*Zechenverband*) should be mentioned. According to the investigations made by this Federation in the Ruhr in February 1927, the average travelling time underground *plus* breaks for hewers was 1 hour 45 minutes, and the average time spent at the face less breaks was 6 hours 17 minutes. The miners' organisations, on the contrary, consider that the time spent at the face cannot be determined with sufficient accuracy for it to be mentioned.

Great Britain

¹³ The shorter hours worked by hewers in Northumberland and Durham, and by all underground workers in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Kent, are allowed for by weighting the time from bank to bank (the time spent in the mine) by the number of persons employed underground, as indicated in the Seventh Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines.

¹⁴ *The British Government does not indicate the individual winding time (either down or up), which, together with the collective winding time, should be added to the length of the collective shift, to obtain the individual time spent in the mine.*

¹⁵ The shorter hours on Saturdays are allowed for by the same method of weighting. The working week is shortest in Kent and longest in Somersetshire. The next longest and shortest hours are in Northumberland (respectively 45 hours and 34 hours 30 minutes) and North Wales (respectively 49 hours 45 minutes and 39 hours 30 minutes).

¹⁶ The reduction is the same as that adopted for the 1925 enquiry and by the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (1925) (see Section 4 of the Appendix to Vol. I of the Commission's Report). According to the latter, it was found necessary to assume that the total of travelling time underground, breaks for meals, and other unproductive time underground had remained unchanged since 1905 (*cf. the reservations of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, p. 853 below*).

Owing to the fact that the majority of the workers work alternate Saturdays in Northumberland and Durham, the average time so lost on Saturdays is reduced by $6\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

Netherlands

¹⁷ *As the group of workers constituting a shift travels in a single cage, the length of the collective shift may be treated as the length of an individual shift.*

Poland

¹⁸ This figure includes a statutory break of 30 minutes introduced on 6 April 1926 by the Mines Department.

¹⁹ The non-statutory breaks of 40 minutes (30 minutes on Saturdays) have been reduced by 10 minutes owing to the introduction of a statutory break of 30 minutes.

The total length of breaks includes the statutory rest period (30 minutes) and the non-statutory rest periods (30 minutes ; 20 minutes on Saturdays).

Saar

²⁰ The ascent begins 7½ hours after the beginning of the descent of each worker.

The table of hours of work of surface workers contains two sets of columns showing :

(a) the regulation hours of work fixed by legislation or collective agreements (columns 2, 3, 4, and 5) ;

(b) the actual hours of work (columns 6 and 7).

These data, too, are shown per day and per week.

NOTES TO TABLE II**Czechoslovakia**

¹ The hours of work of surface workers are the same in all coal districts.

France

² The figure given for the average hours of work is 7 hours 59 minutes and not 8 hours, to allow for the fact that for local reasons the actual hours of work in certain mines are slightly less than 8.

Germany

³ According to district collective agreements. The Prussian Ministry of Commerce has communicated the following official figures showing the percentage distribution of full-time workers (*Vollarbeiter*) by length of shift :

District	Length of shift	Percentage of full-time workers
Ruhr	10 h.	29.6
	9 h.	43.2
	8 h.	27.2
Upper Silesia	10 h.	66.0
	9 h.	2.6
	8 h. 30'	0.7
	8 h. 15'	2.4
	8 h.	28.2
	7 h. 30'	0.1
Lower Silesia	10 h.	26.5
	9 h. 30'	5.1
	9 h.	50.1
	8 h.	18.3

The following figures were supplied by the Federal Ministry of Labour :

District	Length of shift	Percentage of full-time workers
Aachen	10 h.	1
	9 h.	77
	8 h.	22

⁴ According to the arbitration award of 18 March 1927, which was declared binding (and came into force on 1 May 1927).

TABLE II. HOURS OF WORK OF SURFACE WORKERS IN 1927

Country and district	Regulation hours of work				Actual hours of work	
	Day or shift		Week		Day	Week
	Legis- lation	Collective agreements or arbitration awards	Legis- lation	Collective agreements or arbitration awards		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Belgium	8 h.	—	48 h.	—	8 h.	48 h.
Czechoslovakia ¹	8 h.	8 h.	48 h.	48 h.	7 h. 45'	46 h. 30'
France :						
Whole country	8 h.	—	48 h.	—	7 h. 59' ²	47 h. 54' ²
Nord and Pas de Calais	8 h.	—	48 h.	—	7 h. 59' ²	47 h. 54' ²
Lorraine	8 h.	—	48 h.	—	8 h.	48 h.
Other coalfields	8 h.	—	48 h.	—	8 h.	48 h.
Germany :						
Ruhr	8 h.	Until 1.5.1927 ³ : 8-10 h. Since 2.5.1927 ⁴ : 8-9 h.	—	Until 1.5.1927 : 58-59 h. Since 2.5.1927 : 53-59 h. ⁵	Until 1.5.1927 : 8-10 h. Since 2.5.1927 : 8-9 h.	Until 1.5.1927 : 58-59 h. Since 2.5.1927 : 53-59 h. ⁵
Aachen	8 h.	Until 30.3.1927 : 8-10 h. Since 1.4.1927 ⁶ : 8-9 h. and 10 h.	—	Until 30.3.1927 : 58-59 h. Since 1.4.1927 : 53-59 and 60 h. ⁵	Until 30.3.1927 : 8-10 h. Since 1.4.1927 : 8-9 and 10 h.	Until 30.3.1927 : 58-59 h. Since 1.4.1927 : 53-59 and 60 h. ⁵
Upper Silesia	8 h.	8-10 h. ⁷	—	60-58 h.	8-10 h.	60-58 h.
Lower Silesia	8 h.	8-9 h. ⁸	—	55 h. 30'-53 h.	8-9 h.	55 h. 30'-53 h.
Saxony	8 h.	8-10 h. ⁹	48 h.	48-60 h.	8-10 h.	48-60 h.
Great Britain	—	—	—	46 h. 30' - 51 h. 30' 48 h. 22' ¹⁰	7 h. 45' - 8 h. 35' 8 h. 4' ¹⁰	46 h. 30' - 51 h. 30' 48 h. 22' ¹⁰
Netherlands	—	8 h.	—	48 h.	— ¹¹	— ¹¹
Poland :						
Upper Silesia	8 h.	8 h.	—	—	8 h.	48 h.
Dombrowa and Cracow coal- fields	8 h.	—	46 h.	—	8 h.	46 h.
Saar :						
Workers whose work is not closely connected with ex- traction	8 h.	8 h. ¹²	48 h.	48 h.	7 h. 45'	46 h. 30'
Workers whose work is closely connected with ex- traction	8 h.	7 h. 30' ¹²	48 h.	45 h.	7 h. 30'	45 h.

For notes, cf. pp. 849 and 851.

⁵ In undertakings working continuously the hours of work by day for workers whose activity consists principally in simple attendance are 10 a day. On Saturdays, however, the hours of work for all workers are 8 in two-shift undertakings, while in single-shift undertakings they are 8 and 10 in alternate weeks in the Ruhr, and 9 in the Aachen coalfield.

⁶ According to the arbitration award of 26 March 1927, which was declared binding (and came into force on 1 May 1927).

⁷ According to the arbitration award of 22 February 1927, which was accepted by the two contracting parties. In undertakings where work is not continuous, the hours of work on Saturday are 8.

⁸ According to the arbitration award of 28 May 1927, which was declared binding. In undertakings where work is continuous the working day is 9½ hours on the first five days of the week and 8 hours on Saturday. In undertakings where work is not continuous the working day is 9 hours on the first five days of the week and 8 hours on Saturday.

⁹ In conformity with the supplementary agreement on employment, dated 2 February 1924, according to which hours of work may be from 8 to 10 a day.

Great Britain

¹⁰ The working week of surface workers, excluding breaks for meals, varies between about 46 hours 30 minutes in the North Derby, Nottingham, and Cannock Chase coalfields and 51 hours 30 minutes in the Somerset coalfield.

The averages are obtained by weighting the data for each coalfield by the average number of workers employed above ground, as indicated in the Seventh Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines.

Netherlands

¹¹ The actual hours of work cannot be fixed. For certain categories of surface workers there are regulations concerning breaks which differ considerably, so that it is impossible to calculate the average to be deducted from the regulation hours of work.

Saar

¹² Including a break of 15 minutes.

¹³ Without a break.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF HOURS OF WORK

The figures contained in these tables and the accompanying notes call for certain comments, which may be divided into those relating to underground workers and those relating to surface workers.

Hours of Work of Underground Workers

If the regulation hours of work, regardless of the various methods of calculation adopted, are compared with the figures obtained by reduction to the international basis used here, fairly substantial divergences will appear which otherwise might easily have escaped notice. Thus, countries that according to the terms of their regulations seem to have very short hours of work may, in fact, have hours much less favourable to the workers when they are measured on the uniform basis adopted for all countries.

The working day as fixed by *legislation* is 8 hours everywhere, except in the Netherlands.¹ It may be observed, however, that in the Polish coalfields of Dombrowa and Cracow, this working day of 8 hours does not include a regulation break of 30 minutes introduced by an administrative measure of the Mines Department on 6 April 1926, which increased the length of the shift by that amount.

The 8-hour standard is modified by *collective agreements* in Germany, certain British coalfields, and the Saar. In Germany, in the Aachen coalfield, the working day has been 8 hours 15 minutes since 1 June 1927, before which it was 8 hours 30 minutes. In the Upper Silesian coalfield it was 8 hours 30 minutes until 28 February 1927, 8 hours 15 minutes from 1 March to 31 August 1927, and has been 8 hours since 1 September 1927. All these reductions were the result of collective agreements concluded in 1927. In Great Britain, where under the Act of 8 July 1926 the owner of the mine may keep his workers employed for 8 hours in the day, collective agreements fix a working day varying between 7 hours 30 minutes and 8 hours. In the Saar, the hours actually worked on the basis of collective agreements are 7 hours 30 minutes.

These periods apply to all days of the week, except in the Netherlands and the Polish coalfields of Dombrowa and Cracow, where the working day is reduced by 2 hours on Saturdays. For Great Britain the shorter hours on Saturdays were allowed for in compiling the data in the table showing the working week. In Czechoslovakia, although collective agreements provide for a 46-hour week, the workers have assumed a permanent obligation to work 8 hours on Saturdays (48 hours in the week) in return for overtime pay for the extra 2 hours.

The individual time spent in the mine (the time from bank to bank), the most important figure since it alone lends itself to comparison, is less uniform, for it is affected by the method of calculating the length of the shift, which depends to an extent varying widely from one country to another on the conditions of descent and ascent.²

The shortest working day is 7 hours 28 minutes, in Czechoslovakia, the longest is 8 hours 30 minutes, in certain British coalfields (average for the whole country : 8 hours 19 minutes) and the Polish coalfields of Dombrowa and Cracow.³

The working week is determined by the working day, and also, for Great Britain, the Netherlands, and the Polish coalfields of Dombrowa and Cracow, by the shorter hours worked on Saturdays. The maximum working week is 49 hours, in the Polish coalfields of Dombrowa and Cracow, and the minimum is 44 hours 48 minutes, in Czechoslovakia. Germany has not furnished data; see note (12)

¹ In the Netherlands, although the table gives no particulars, the length of the shift is fixed by law at 8 hours 30 minutes. But the hours actually worked are 8, in accordance with the collective agreement of 17 October 1921.

² Columns 6 and 7 of table I give all the necessary explanations on this point.

³ In these Polish coalfields, it may be recalled that there is a regulation break of 30 minutes which is not included in the hours of work; as the workers have this break when in the mine, the actual time spent in the mine is increased by this amount.

to table I for this part of the statistics and for the following parts.

The time spent at the face less breaks is obtained by deducting from the individual time spent in the mine the figure for the average total travelling time and breaks, excluding any other lost time or waiting periods.

In this connection, reservations should be made with respect to the figures in the table which were supplied by Great Britain and Czechoslovakia.

According to the reply of the British Government, the figure of 1 hour 44 minutes deducted from the individual time spent in the mine to obtain the time spent at the face, less breaks, comprises travelling time, breaks for meals, and other unproductive time underground. The 1925 enquiry had already stated that this figure "includes an average waiting time at the bottom of the pit, in order to allow the workers of the shift to collect before the ascent begins". The figure given by Great Britain is therefore not exactly comparable with those given by the other countries, and correction is impossible so long as the length of this "unproductive time underground" is not stated.

Furthermore, this figure of 1 hour 44 minutes is contested by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, which has submitted the following observation :

We cannot agree that items 13 and 14 represent the average length of time spent at the coal face in British mines to-day. As is stated in the footnote, these figures are based upon the assumption that the total travelling time, meal times, and other unproductive time has remained constant since 1905. We cannot believe that this is the case. The increasing economic pressure upon both owners and men since that period has undoubtedly led to improved means of transit underground and greater efforts on the part of the workmen to get their eyesight quickly and commence work without delay. It is true that, as the industry gets older, the working places, in general, tend to become further removed from the pit bottom, but in our view the enormous number of old pits which have closed down in Great Britain of recent years has more than neutralised this natural tendency. It therefore appears to us to be unreasonable to assume that these factors have remained constant since 1905 and accordingly we think that the average amount of time spent at the coal face has been understated in the table.

In Czechoslovakia the situation is much the same. In the figures given by the Czechoslovak Government, account is also taken of an average waiting period at the pit bottom to allow the workers of the shift to collect before the ascent. But since this period was reckoned separately, it has been possible to give, side by side with the figures provided by the Government, a second set of figures calculated by the method used by the International Labour Office, in which this waiting period at the pit bottom is not taken into consideration.

The total of travelling time underground and breaks, determined approximately, varies between 1 hour 15 minutes in the Saar and

2 hours 4 minutes in the Polish coalfields of Dombrowa and Cracow.¹

The daily time spent at the face less breaks, which cannot be accurately determined owing to the elements of which it is composed, varies between 5 hours 36 minutes (5 hours 52 minutes if the Office method is used) in Czechoslovakia and 6 hours 45 minutes in certain British coalfields (6 hours 34 minutes on an average for the whole country).

The weekly time spent at the face less breaks, which is subject to the same reservations, varies between 33 hours 36 minutes (35 hours 12 minutes according to the Office method) in Czechoslovakia, and 40 hours 30 minutes in certain British coalfields (37 hours 5 minutes on an average for the whole country).

Hours of Work of Surface Workers

The working day is fixed uniformly at 8 hours by legislation, except in Great Britain, where the law does not apply to this category of workers.

In Germany, collective agreements or arbitration awards have increased this period to 10 hours in Upper Silesia and Saxony and 9 hours in other coalfields (since 2 May 1927 in the Ruhr, and since 1 May 1927 in the Aachen coalfield). In the Saar, on the contrary, collective agreements fix the working day at 7 hours 30 minutes for workers whose work is not closely connected with extraction. The working week in Germany varies in different coalfields, with a minimum of 53 hours in the Ruhr, Aachen, and Lower Silesia, and a maximum of 60 hours in Upper Silesia and Saxony. In Great Britain, it varies between 46 hours 30 minutes and 51 hours 30 minutes, the weighted average being 48 hours 22 minutes. It is 48 hours in Belgium,

¹ Since, on the one hand, the conditions of underground travelling and of breaks are much the same for all countries, and, on the other, the figures relating to underground travelling time and breaks are the result of an approximation, a uniform period for underground travelling time and breaks might be assumed so as to facilitate international comparison. This average period might be taken as 1 hour 40 minutes.

If this figure is adopted for calculating the time spent at the face less breaks, the following results are obtained for the different countries:

Country and district	Day or shift	Week
Belgium	6 h. 20'	38 h.
Czechoslovakia	5 h. 48'	34 h. 48'
France : all coalfields	6 h. 7'	36 h. 42'
Germany :		
Ruhr	—	—
Aachen	—	—
Upper Silesia	—	—
Lower Silesia	—	—
Saxony	—	—
Great Britain	6 h. 39'	37 h. 35'
Netherlands	6 h. 30'	37 h.
Poland :		
Upper Silesia	6 h. 22'	38 h. 12'
Dombrowa and Cracow	6 h. 20'	36 h. 16'
Saar	5 h. 52'	35 h. 12'

France, the Netherlands, the Saar (workers whose work is not closely connected with extraction), and Czechoslovakia, 46 hours in the Polish coalfields of Dombrowa and Cracow, and 45 hours in the Saar (workers whose work is closely connected with extraction).

The actual hours of work are the same as the regulation hours in Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Poland, and the Saar (workers whose work is closely connected with extraction). In Czechoslovakia and the Saar (workers whose work is not closely collected with extraction) the workers are entitled to a break of 15 minutes. The Netherlands has not stated the actual hours for the reason given in note (11) to table II.

Thus the actual working day varies between 7 hours 30 minutes in the Saar (workers whose work is closely connected with extraction) and 10 hours in the German coalfields of Upper Silesia and Saxony, and the actual working week between 45 hours and 60 hours, in the same districts.

An Enquiry into the Health of Workers in Artificial Silk Factories in Belgium

This enquiry, the detailed report of which has been published in the *Bulletin du Service médical du travail belge*¹, was undertaken at the request of the International Labour Office.

Early in 1927, a Geneva publicist, in an open letter to Mr. Albert Thomas, raised the question of alcohol-ether poisoning among the workers in artificial silk factories, and called attention to the serious effects which, according to information in his possession, it had on the workers employed in these factories in Belgium. The outcome of the Press campaign was the organisation of a petition addressed to the Director of the International Labour Office, supported by various Swiss organisations (*Ligue sociale d'acheteurs suisses*; *Union nationale suisse des amis de la jeune fille*; *Société d'utilité publique des femmes suisse*) and bearing 2,946 signatures. It asked the Office "to take the necessary steps without delay, and in particular to take measures to secure the adoption by the States Members of the Organisation, at the earliest possible date, of provisions prohibiting the use of alcohol-ether in artificial silk factories".

The Office decided that it would be interesting to collect information which should help to settle the question. It therefore applied to Dr. Glibert, chief medical inspector of labour in Belgium, who, with the consent of the Belgian Minister of Industry and Labour, drew up the plan of an enquiry in August 1927. In the course of the enquiry, the medical inspectors questioned and

¹ 1929, No. 1, pp. 49-125.

medically examined persons exposed to vapours given off by volatile substances; the chief chemical inspector also proceeded to measure the quantity of alcohol-ether present in the atmosphere of the workshops. The enquiry covered the factories of Tubize, Obourg, and Maransart; 1,325 workers (485 men and 840 women) were examined in this way.

The state of health was found to be good for 460 men and 784 women, poor for 22 men and 55 women, and bad for 3 men and 1 woman. A comparison of the health of workers in artificial silk factories with that of workers in the leather, hair, and bristle industries or in flax spinning mills and rag stores is to the advantage of the former.

A special study of the health of the workers in the principal workshops exposed to alcohol-ether vapours showed no clearly marked differences between the various workshops, except perhaps for a slightly lower standard among male and female workers in the throwing rooms.

This part of the enquiry did not apply to the artificial silk factory of Tubize, which did not seem to be called in question. For the others the conclusions of the enquiry are as follows:

A. For the Maransart factory:

(1) The examinations both of male spinners and female throwers were carried out during working hours. They show that a very great majority (95.4 per cent.) of these workers are in good health, 3.64 per cent. in poor health, and 0.90 per cent. in bad health.

(2) The affections and symptoms noted do not indicate any special increase in morbidity; in particular, there were no irritation phenomena.

(3) When the workers were classified by age, length of employment, and age of entering employment in the factory, the results were further evidence of the good conditions as regards health.

(4) Mr. Biot's measurements of the quantity of ether present in the air in the workshop gave the extremely small quantity of 0.02 cubic centimetres per cubic metre, measured by passing the air over absorbent substances for eight days and eight nights. The quantity of alcohol present was too small to be measured.

B. For the collodion spinning and throwing workshops in the Obourg artificial silk factory:

(1) The working conditions in the collodion spinning and throwing workshops in the Obourg artificial silk factory are good.

(2) The health of both male and female workers in these workshops is good (cf. the tables showing age, length of employment, and age of entering employment in the factory).

(3) Nervous attacks sometimes occur not only in the collodion spinning rooms but also and in greater numbers in other departments, including that of the finished silk.

These nervous attacks seem due to the youth of the workers, and especially to over-fatigue caused by the dances and cinemas frequented by these young workers, whose health is already often impaired by the unhygienic conditions in which they live.

The chief chemical inspector's conclusions need not be given here *in extenso* ; it will be sufficient to mention that his experiments show that "only traces of alcohol are found in the atmosphere of the Tubize and Maransart workshops, while 0.04 cubic centimetres per cubic metre is found in the atmosphere of the Obourg workshops."

His calculations also show that taking for Tubize the highest figure found for the ether content, a woman worker, "during the eight hours of her work, absorbs one cubic centimetre of ether, in round numbers. For alcohol, for the Obourg factory, the same method of calculation shows that a woman worker absorbs 0.19 cubic centimetres of it during her eight hours of work."

The above are the results of an enquiry carried out on strictly objective principles, which has enabled very full and systematic information on the question to be collected.

The International Labour Office, in placing these results on record, considers it highly satisfactory that it has been able to use its moral influence with the Belgian Government to carry out these very thorough investigations in the various factories which had been called in question. The Office wishes to express its gratitude for the attitude taken by the Government in the matter.

The International Labour Office also wishes to thank Dr. Glibert and his collaborators for their valuable and indefatigable help, and to express its appreciation of the ready and useful support given by the Belgian manufacturers and other interested parties.*

The Jewish Co-operative Movement in Palestine ¹

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The growth of the co-operative movement in the Jewish population has been among the most remarkable features of the economic development of Palestine under British administration. Previously, the Jewish population had formed a number of credit associations on a co-operative basis ; but these bodies had no existence known to the Ottoman law. One of the first Ordinances to be enacted by the Civil Government in 1920 dealt with the formation and regulation of co-operative societies.

This Ordinance was modelled upon Indian legislation regarding co-operative societies. A registrar of co-operative societies scrutinises the rules of any proposed society and submits them for the approval

¹ Based on a monograph entitled : " The Jewish Co-operative Movement in Palestine ", by Harry VITELES, published in the *Bulletin of the Palestine Economic Society*, Vol. IV, No. 1, June 1929.

of the High Commissioner. He is vested with general powers of supervision over the societies, and may, either on his own motion or on the application of the members, hold an enquiry into the working and financial condition of any society. He may, for a good cause, cancel the registration and after cancellation may appoint a person to liquidate the affairs of the society.

The kinds of co-operative societies for which the Ordinance issued in 1920 provides are much wider than those dealt with in Indian law : " Any society which has as its object the promotion of the economic interests of its members in accordance with co-operative principles, shall register under the Ordinance. "

Indeed, co-operative principles have been introduced in every aspect of life : co-operative societies for credit, for agricultural settlement, for the production and marketing of dairy produce, wine, oranges, tobacco, for industrial producers of all kinds ; the Palestine Opera, barbers in Tel Aviv, chauffeurs working on the city transportation system of Tel Aviv, car-drivers' groups in the large colonies, Yemenites and members of Eastern communities organised by the Jewish Women's Organisation engaged in home industries (embroidering of all kinds, silversmithing, etc.), the entire staff of the daily *Haaretz* (editors, reporters, printers and workmen), are organised on a co-operative basis.

Co-operation in Palestine has been regarded as an integral part of the colonisation activities, or, in the words of Mr. H. Viteles, as " co-operation in the making of a country in the making ". That is, perhaps, the fundamental feature of the movement, which partly or mainly accounts for its principal characteristics. The need for credit among settlers in Palestine is so far recognised that — contrary to ordinary practice in other countries — one and the same person may be, and in many instances is, a member of more than one co-operative society ; delinquencies in the repayment of loans are accepted to an unusual extent because pressing the delinquents is thought to be against the interest of the country. Again, financial participation by persons or institutions residing in foreign countries and having no intention to make use of the service of a co-operative society is practically unknown outside of Palestine ; but share capital has, in a number of cases, been contributed in Jewish co-operative societies in Palestine by non-residents and by such institutions as the Palestine Zionist Executive and the Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association ; the purchase of shares under those conditions is accepted by its advocates as a sort of donation taking the place of government assistance, which has been and still is granted in many countries, particularly in the early stages. The same fundamental feature of the Palestine co-operative movement explains also the fact that a number of co-operative societies have assumed a multiplicity of functions besides their own and have become colonising agencies for the institutions that have in some measure financed them. Another characteristic, though not unique to Palestine, is in part due to the " colonising influence " ; that is, the tendency to form central organisations prior to local units, the former, therefore, not resulting from the activity

and needs of the latter but, on the contrary, the local societies being built under the auspices and with the support of the central institution.

EXTENT OF THE MOVEMENT

On 31 August 1928 there were 199 co-operative societies registered under the Palestine Co-operative Societies Ordinance. The following table shows their distribution according to types :

Type of co-operative society	Registered	Known to be operating
Agricultural co-operative societies	41	37
Co-operative wholesale societies	2	1
Credit co-operative societies	42	40
Federations	3	3
Industrial producers' co-operative societies	25	9
Land purchasing and building co-operative societies	80	51
Miscellaneous	6	5
Total	199	146

As will be seen, 53 registered societies were not in operation. On the other hand, 62 societies operating were not registered, which makes a total of 208 co-operative societies operating in Palestine.

At the end of 1928, the total membership of these societies was over 35,000. According to the table below, which concerns only 158 societies, this represents one co-operative society for 893 Jews, and one out of less than 5 Jews was a member of a co-operative society :

	Urban centres	Rural centres	Total
(a) Total Jewish population	115,600	25,542	141,142
(b) Number of units (families and unmarried)	38,532	8,401	47,023
(c) Total number of co-operative societies operating	99	59	158
(d) Total membership of co-operative societies	24,021	5,506	29,527
(e) Average population per society	1,168	433	893
(f) Average number of units per society	389	144	2,975
(g) Ratio of (a) to (d)	4.8	4.6	4.8
(h) Ratio of (b) to (d)	2.2	2.2	2.2

Credit Co-operative Societies

The various types of credit co-operative societies — those operating in cities for the merchants and small industrialists, those operating in rural centres (which often combine credit with the purchase and sale of agricultural commodities), and those serving the needs of the workers¹ — have the largest membership. Fifty-two credit co-operative societies (17 urban societies and 23 rural societies, to which are added 12 local agricultural co-operative societies having credit as one of their functions), all of them registered, have 23,952 members

¹ For similar institutions in the United States of America, cf. "Credit Co-operation as Adapted to the Needs of the Worker", by Roy F. BERGENGREN, in *International Labour Review*, Vol. XV, No. 5, May 1927.

(18,134 in the urban societies). From a summary of the balance sheets of these credit co-operative societies on 31 August 1928, the following may be extracted to show the principal items of their resources :

RESOURCES OF 52 CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES ON 31 AUGUST 1928

Item	52 co-operative credit societies		17 urban co-operative credit societies		23 rural co-operative credit societies		12 agricultural co-operative societies	
	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.
	£		£		£		£	
Total resources	739,566,540	100.00	475,638,360	100.00	146,804,040	100.00	117,124,140	100.00
Share capital	195,300,209	12.9	61,894,271	13.1	26,925,823	18.3	6,480,115	5.5
Reserve	22,936,016	3.1	11,325,963	2.4	6,262,149	4.3	5,347,904	4.6
Deposits and savings	252,722,802	34.2	202,787,587	42.6	48,652,297	33.3	1,282,918	1.1
Loans from banks	165,656,552	22.3	35,601,410	7.5	42,567,635	28.9	87,487,507	74.7

¹ This includes £28,316,920 subscribed and paid by non-residents of Palestine and by the Palestine Zionist Executive.

The various types of outstanding loans due from members (instalment loans, discount, credits, etc.) amounted on the same date to £522,522,572, or 70.7 per cent. of the total assets.

Agricultural Co-operative Societies

In agriculture co-operation is not applied to credit only ; it tends also to cover in a very large measure most of the other needs of the settlers. Agricultural work itself is organised co-operatively in 16 co-operative settlements (*Kvutsoth*) ; and in the same manner are organised the purchasing of farm supplies, the marketing of produce, the supply of water, and cattle insurance.

The selling value of Jewish agricultural products marketed co-operatively per annum is about £465,000, the principal items being as follows :

Product	Value £
Almonds	3,000
Grapes (through manufacture of wine)	75,000
Milk and dairy products	80,000
Grains and fodder	20,000
Fruit (including oranges, table grapes, bananas, water melons, etc.)	220,000
Tobacco	10,000
Eggs, poultry, honey, and other products	30,000

More than £300,000 worth of these products is exported.

Two and a half million litres of milk are sold either in fluid form or as dairy products through the central co-operative dairies and their branches in Haifa, Jerusalem, and Tel Aviv, as compared with less than half this amount three years ago. Private milk-dealers are declining in the cities : 50 per cent. of the milk consumed in Tel Aviv

is already supplied by co-operative organisations; the proportion is 75 per cent. in Haifa and 25 per cent. in Jerusalem.

The "Pardess" co-operative society of orange growers sells annually about 360,000 cases of oranges, which represent about 35 per cent. of the present total Jewish exportable crop. It is estimated that the sales in 1929-1930 will reach the half-million mark. Practically all of the 700 to 800 tons of almonds produced by Jewish growers annually are sold on a co-operative basis. The Co-operative Society of the Wine Growers of the Cellars of Rishon-le-Zion and Zichron Ya' Aqov manufactures over 80 per cent. of the Jewish grapes into wines, liqueurs, and the like.

Co-operative Industrial Producers' Societies

The co-operative industrial producers' movement has been developed entirely by the General Federation of Jewish Labour. It has suffered from various circumstances, notably the collapse of the building boom in Tel Aviv and Haifa in 1926. From 78 co-operative industrial producers' societies with 852 members at the end of 1926 the figures were reduced to 52 societies with 668 members in December 1928.

In the building industries, particularly in such trades as quarrying, plastering, masonry, cement making, painting, tile-laying, asphalt work, mosaic work, marble work, and well drilling, there developed 150 groups of workers (2,500 in all) similar in their structure and method to the *commandites* in France.¹ These groups are now engaged on most of the large construction jobs which are being carried out by private contractors. Formerly, works were subcontracted to these groups by Solel-Boneh (Jewish Workers' Co-operative Association for Public Works, Building, and Manufacture), which did 25 per cent. of the entire amount of building undertaken in the Tel Aviv area and 50 per cent. of all the Jewish building in Jerusalem, Haifa, and Tiberias, from 1922 to June 1927, when it ceased operation.

The Work of the South African Wage Board from 1926 to 1929²

The South African Wage Board was set up in February 1926 in accordance with the provisions of the Wage Act of 1925. It has no power to initiate investigations into wages or conditions of labour,

¹ Cf. "The Commandite: Co-operative Work in the French Printing Industry", by Charles MARAUX, in *International Labour Review*, Vol. XII, No. 5, Nov. 1925.

² UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. MINISTRY OF LABOUR, WAGE BOARD: *The Work of the Wage Board. Report upon the Work of the Board for the Three Years ended 28 February 1929*. Pretoria, 1929. 59 + XII pp. 6d.

but is required to conduct investigations on the request of the competent Minister, on an application from a registered trade union or registered association of employers, or, where no such registered union or association exists, on the application of representative employers or employees. The Board does not determine wages; its function is limited to the making of recommendations for a determination, which must be a distinct act of the Government through the Minister of Labour. When once a determination has been made, every employer in any trade or section of a trade designated in the area covered must pay to each of his employees, of the categories indicated in the determination, a wage not lower than that determined, and clear of all deductions.

In making its recommendations, the aim of the Board is twofold: first, to safeguard civilised standards of living for all classes of workers, irrespective of race or colour; and second, to avoid hampering the productive energy of the community. The Board intends to establish a just and balanced system of wage regulation, which will, as far as possible, do away with the irritating contrasts in wages which lead to trouble, and secure a satisfactory wage level.

In conducting investigations into any trade or section of a trade, the Board calls for returns from employers in the trade showing in detail the number, race, age, and sex of employees, their earnings and hours of labour. The employer is asked to supply his latest balance sheet, and his trading and profit and loss accounts for either one or two years; the Board also makes personal inspection of a large number, sometimes all, of the establishments concerned. The Board then holds public sittings, usually in every centre affected by the investigation. In this way, every person or body of persons interested may make oral representations to the Board. The recommendations of the Board are then drafted.

In its work the Board has encountered difficulties owing to the many divergent standards of civilisation which exist in South Africa. Wage regulation in that country might have the effect of excluding Europeans altogether from some occupations, or it might have the effect of excluding all but a few natives from other occupations.

Despite dire predictions of ruin to the industries concerned, none of the figures which the Board has been able to obtain show any restriction of industry as a result of its work. All the industries concerned still appear to be flourishing. The Board is required by the Wage Act to fix rates which are within the capacity of industry to pay. There is a good deal of misunderstanding of the meaning of the phrase "ability of the industry to pay". It is sometimes urged that this must mean the ability of the poorest firm engaged in the industry. The Board does not accept this argument. It takes the view that its proposals should be so framed as not to cause contraction of the industry as a whole in the country. Where undue hardship may result from its proposals to a number of struggling manufacturers, thus leading to the dismissal of some of their employees, the Board allows a more or less lengthy period in which employers as a whole

may adapt themselves to any new conditions contained in the recommendation.

The Board during the course of its inspections has discovered many instances of inefficiency in management. It gives figures for certain industries to show that through the pressure of higher wages efficiency has been increased. In none of the industries investigated by the Board is there any evidence of reduction in the output of the industry. It follows, therefore, that if there is any reduction in the number of employees, it must represent improved management or greater output or efficiency on the part of the employees retained. No doubt a number of employees have lost their positions through reorganisation of industry as a result of wage regulation. The number relative to the total number employed is small. But as a smaller number of employees produce the same amount of goods as formerly, a number of employees have been set free for production elsewhere. The spending capacity of the community has not been reduced, so that anything produced by those who have been discharged means the creation of additional wealth for the country as a whole.

In certain industries there appears to have been a considerable reduction in the number of natives employed on unskilled work. The inference from this would seem to be that there had been great waste in the employment of natives on such work, but now that they have to be paid the prescribed minimum wage, only those necessary for carrying it on under efficient management are employed.

The effect of wage regulation must ultimately mean almost the complete elimination of competition between employers based on differences in wages. The Board has frequently been informed by employers desirous of paying good wages that its investigations are welcomed because wage regulations would remove this very unsocial form of competition.

With few exceptions no increase in prices of goods has occurred to the consumer as a result of wage fixing under the Wage Act.

In making its recommendations, the Board has recognised the need for proceeding gradually. It would be unreasonable to expect to be able at one step to reach the position attained by countries where wage regulation has been in force for many years. For this reason the Board has frequently been compelled to recommend wages which are lower than the industries concerned might be expected to bear at a later date.

The estimated number of employees affected by the Board's investigations is over 82,000. The industries covered include several branches of the food and drink industries, clothing, furniture making, shop assistants, and unskilled labour (Bloemfontein); shop assistants represent by far the largest number, being considerably over half the total number covered by the Board's investigations.

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 the Free City of Danzig and Rumania are given at the end of the tables.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany				Australia		Belgium			
	Trade unionists				Trade unionists		Unemployment insurance societies			
	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed		Number unemployed	Per cent.	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.			Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1928 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	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	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	0.4	8,686	1.4
June	393,749	8.5	308,699	6.7	722,948	40,996	2,559	0.4	11,194	1.8
July	395,202	8.6	315,739	6.9	710,499	*	4,037	0.6	16,452	2.6
Aug.	410,481	8.9	322,824	7.0	725,757	*	3,200	0.5	15,614	2.5
Sept.	443,312	9.6	315,150	6.8	748,610	—	3,450	0.6	16,185	2.6
Oct.	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	4,621,663				*	409,503	616,110			

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		Danzig (Free City of)	Estonia	United States	Finland
	Compulsory insurance	Trade unionists		Trade union unem- ployment funds		Number of unem- ployed regis- tered	Number unem- ployed remaining on live register	Trade unionists	Number of unem- ployed registered
	Number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number un- employed	Per cent.			Percentage unem- ployed	
1928 Oct.	112,557	5,705	3.1	40,100 ¹	14.5	8,303	1,561	9	1,600
Nov.	155,235	7,742	4.2	47,700 ¹	17.7	9,384	4,369	10	3,045
Dec.	237,661	12,553	6.6	67,850 ¹	28.4	13,081	7,770	13	2,868
1929 Jan.	245,984	11,850	6.3	75,900 ¹	27.9	15,778	6,329	15	4,731
Feb.	264,148	12,834	6.8	81,090 ¹	29.8	18,565	4,624	15	4,155
March	225,035	11,662	6.0	59,590 ¹	21.9	18,227	4,165	14	3,190
April	167,107	10,382	5.5	36,460 ¹	13.4	15,011	3,014	12	3,045
May	130,469	7,750	4.0	31,000 ¹	10.8	11,135	2,169	11	1,280
June	110,266	5,723	2.9	28,000 ¹	10.3	8,876	1,110	9	1,157
July	104,399	6,400	3.0	26,900 ¹	9.6	9,007	780	9	1,284
Aug.	101,845	7,159	3.5	25,500 ¹	9.1	8,958	609	9 ^a	1,859
Sept.	104,947	—	—	24,260 ¹	8.8 ^a	9,296	902	—	2,711
Oct.	125,844	—	—	27,500 ¹	10.0 ^a	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	204,547		275,745		*	*	270,000	*

¹ Approximate figures.^a Provisional figures.

Date (end of month)	France	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Hungary			Irish Free State	
	Number unem- ployed in receipt of benefit	Compulsory insurance				Trade unionists			Compulsory insurance	
		Wholly unemployed		Temporary stoppages		Christian	Social-Democratic		Number unem- ployed	Per cent.
		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.		Number unem- ployed	Per cent.		
1928 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	16,165	12.1	31,111	11.1
March	1,078	1,003,575	8.4	200,210	1.7	838	16,390	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	787	13,266	8.8	24,256	8.6
June	394	884,549	7.4	279,108	2.4	787	13,921	9.5	*	*
July	399	881,189	7.4	296,318	2.5	801	13,964	9.3	*	*
Aug.	403	918,550	7.7	280,332	2.4	833	14,007	9.5	21,834	7.8
Sept.	385	937,795	7.9	265,627	2.2	783	13,922	9.5	*	*
Oct.	396	992,769	8.2	261,711	2.2	—	14,215	9.7	*	*
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	12,094,000				*	150,100 ¹		280,905	

¹ Provisional 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 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	23,033	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	6,277	17.0	22,228	5,276	9.3	12,413	3.5
May	227,682	8,713	1,433	4,694	12.5	18,000	*	*	10,820	3.0
June	193,325	10,970	1,236	4,337	11.3	14,547	*	*	9,987	2.6
July	201,868	13,503	1,205	3,999	10.2	12,417	*	*	11,172	3.3
Aug.	216,666	19,650	1,008	4,245	10.7	12,493	—	—	12,701	3.3
Sept.	228,831	16,835	1,582	—	—	15,525	*	*	11,947 ¹	3.5 ¹
Oct.	297,382	17,793	—	—	—	18,420	*	*	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*		*	39,225		*	56,534		346,020 ¹	

¹ Provisional figures.

Date (end of month)	Palestine	Poland	Rumania	Russia	Sweden		Switzerland		Czechoslovakia	Yugoslavia	
	Esti- mated number unem- ployed	Number unem- ployed registered	Num- ber unem- ployed remain- ing on live regist.	Number unem- ployed remaining on live register	Trade unionists		Unemploy- ment funds		Trade union insurance funds		Number unem- ployed regis- tered
					Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Per cent. unemployed		Number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Per cent.	
							Wholly	Partially			
1928 Oct.	3,900	79,478	66,645	1,475,000	27,008	9.1	*	*	13,228	1.1	3,744
Nov.	4,000	97,414	65,856	1,561,000	32,220	10.8	*	*	12,532	1.1	4,485
Dec.	4,400	128,144	72,144	1,616,200	49,633	17.2	4.0	1.4	19,698	1.7	5,233
1929 Jan.	4,300	161,189	77,761	1,666,500	43,424	14.9	*	*	31,819	2.7	10,490
Feb.	3,900	178,273	65,966	1,717,200	44,254	14.6	*	*	36,147	3.1	13,995
March	4,000	176,539	57,791	1,755,500	44,250	14.2	1.6	1.7	30,526	2.7	11,953
April	3,400	155,225	38,748	1,772,500	35,989	12.0	*	*	26,835	2.4	9,915
May	3,450	127,921	6,819	1,593,600	24,452	8.1	*	*	21,866	1.9	10,583
June	3,450	106,622	5,849	—	21,764	7.4	0.7	1.0	19,436	1.9	9,017
July	2,700	98,749	3,909	—	20,018	6.5	*	*	16,859	1.6	7,652
Aug.	2,700	91,512	3,714	—	1,9914	6.3	*	*	18,674	1.8	5,790
Sept.	2,850	83,063	5,171	—	21,300	7.2	0.8	0.9	19,366	—	6,755
Oct.	—	90,481	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	*	*	*	296,041		281,960		1,308,249		*

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		Number employed in March 1925 =100
					Including persons directly involved in trade disputes	Excluding such persons	
1928 Oct.	111.3	118.9	111.8	95.9	*	*	*
Nov.	108.6	116.7	110.3	95.4	104.6	105.0	*
Dec.	102.0	109.1	107.5	95.5	*	*	111
1929 Jan.	98.7	110.5	112.1	95.2	*	*	*
Feb.	96.2	111.4	114.2	97.4	105.2	105.4	*
March	102.2	110.4	115.3	98.6	*	*	—
April	109.6	116.2	114.9	99.1	*	*	*
May	112.2	122.4	122.8	99.2	107.6	107.9	*
June	112.7	124.7	124.3	98.8	*	*	—
July	112.5	127.8	119.2	98.2	107.8 ^a	108.1 ^a	*
Aug.	112.3	126.8	114.7	98.6	107.6	108.0	*
Sept.	111.7	125.6	112.3	99.3	107.6	108.0	—
Oct.	—	—	—	98.3	—	—	*
Number on which latest figures are based	*	1,089,583	39,131	3,598,084	*	*	220,819

¹ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month. * These series have been rectified, and are published monthly from 1 July onwards.

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

Danzig (Free City of).

Statistics of the number of unemployed registered by the public employment exchanges are given for the first time in table I. The series is published monthly in the *Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig*.

Rumania.

Table I contains for the first time a series of statistics of unemployment, which is published regularly in the "Bulletin of Information and Documentation" of the National Bank of Rumania, and is based on data provided by the Employment and Migration Department of the Ministry of Labour. The figures represent the total number of unemployed on the live registers of 36 public employment exchanges distributed over the whole country. This number includes both "seasonal workers" (the term applied to workers in agriculture, forestry, and building) and "permanent workers" (i.e. all other workers).

Comparison of Real Wages in Various Countries

In the October number of this *Review*¹, the results were given of an enquiry into the level of real wages in different countries in July 1929, together with a full explanation of the method adopted. It was pointed out, however, that for certain countries information,

¹ Vol. XX, No. 4, pp. 580-538.

though promised, had not been received in time for inclusion. Figures have now been received for certain towns in Germany, Italy, and Canada, and the results are given below in the same form as in the tables given in the *October Review*. The first table shows the cost in dollars and the cost relative to that in Great Britain of the budget of commodities.

COST IN DOLLARS OF FOOD, FUEL, LIGHT, AND SOAP IN DIFFERENT
COUNTRIES IN JULY 1929, AND INDEX NUMBERS

(*Great Britain = 100*)

Country	Number of towns ¹	Cost in dollars		Index numbers	
		Food	Food, fuel, light, and soap	Food	Food, fuel, light, and soap
Germany	6	2.15	2.37	117	114
Canada	6	2.18	2.49	118	120
Italy ²	6	2.03	2.58	110	125

¹ For names of towns see table I below.

² August 1929.

The second table gives the index numbers of real wages (*Great Britain = 100*) both in terms of food only and in terms of all the commodities included in the budget.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COMPARATIVE LEVEL OF REAL WAGES IN THE LARGE
TOWNS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES IN JULY 1929

(*Great Britain = 100*)

Country	Number of towns ¹	Index numbers based on	
		Food	Food, fuel, light, and soap
Germany	6	70	71
Canada	6	174	171
Italy ²	6	48	42

¹ For names of towns see table I below.

² August 1929.

The number of towns now covered by this enquiry of the International Labour Office is 62, compared with about 20 in the former enquiry. It is hoped to increase still further the number of towns for the next enquiry, which will relate to January 1930, and the results of which will be published in the April 1930 issue of this *Review*.

It must be emphasised that these calculations are subject to important reservations, and owing to their limitations the data are only approximate.

The wages and prices in the towns included are given in tables I and II.

TABLE I. STANDARD HOURLY WAGES OF ADULT MALE WORKERS IN JULY 1929¹

Industry and occupation	GERMANY ²						CANADA						ITALY					
	Berlin	Breslau	Ham-burg	Col-ogne	Leip-zig	Mun-ich	Hali-fax	Mont-real	Otta-wa	To-ronto	Van-couver	Winni-peg	Bolo-gna	Bres-cia	Mi-lan	Rome	Tu-rin	Trieste
<i>Building :</i>	R. Mks	R. Mks	R. Mks	R. Mks	R. Mks	R. Mks	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire ³
Bricklayers and masons	1.54	1.27	1.56	1.35	1.39	1.36	1.00	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.45	3.60	2.95	3.45	3.40	3.80	3.70
Carpenters and joiners	1.55	1.27	1.58	1.38	1.40	1.36	0.73	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	3.18	3.00	3.60	3.50	4.00	3.48
Plumbers	1.66	1.23	1.60	1.48	1.40	1.53	0.85	0.85	1.00	1.25	1.18	1.20	2.85	3.20	—	3.65	2.75	—
Painters (general)	1.49	1.17	1.49	1.33	1.42	1.36	0.73	0.80	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.90	4.03	2.40	3.95	3.25	4.50	4.50
Structural iron workers	1.29	1.08	1.11	1.13	1.02	—	0.65	1.00	0.90	1.00	1.25	0.90	3.05	2.80	—	—	2.75	3.70
Concrete workers	1.54	1.27	1.56	1.35	1.39	1.36	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.53	0.58	0.50	3.50	3.05	—	3.60	3.70	2.80
Labourers (general)	1.27	1.05	1.29	1.12	1.15	1.12	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.53	0.58	0.46	2.70	2.00	2.25	2.60	2.85	2.65
<i>Mechanical Engineering :</i>																		
Fitters and turners	1.29	1.08	1.11	0.99	1.02	1.04	0.68	0.68	0.63	0.68	0.80	0.73	3.30	3.50	3.01	3.40	3.13	2.75
Ironmoulders (sand)	1.29	1.08	1.11	1.13	1.02	1.04	0.73	0.70	0.63	0.65	0.79	0.73	4.00	3.50	3.24	3.10	3.50	2.35
Patternmakers	1.29	1.08	1.11	1.13	1.02	1.04	0.70	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.91	0.80	5.00	4.17	—	—	—	3.10
Unskilled labourers	0.84	0.68	0.81	0.87	0.82	0.75	0.35	0.45	0.45	0.43	0.57	0.43	2.10	2.00	2.40	2.20	2.25	2.15
<i>Furniture making :</i>																		
Cabinet makers	1.30	1.07	1.27	1.27	1.20	1.20	—	0.65	0.50	0.65	0.73	0.68	2.85	3.30	3.91	3.75	3.80	4.35
Upholsterers	1.30	1.00	1.35	1.30	1.17	1.16	—	0.85	0.75	0.65	0.80	0.80	3.50	3.00	—	4.60	3.75	3.05
French polishers	1.50	1.07	1.27	1.27	1.20	1.20	—	0.70	0.50	0.63	—	0.60	2.85	4.00	2.35	3.70	3.75	2.50
<i>Printing and Bookbinding :</i>																		
Hand compositors ³	1.22	1.17	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.20	0.68	0.85	0.83	0.85	0.98	0.86	4.00	4.42	5.73	3.85	4.05	4.25
Machine compositors ³	1.46	1.40	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.43	0.68	0.85	0.83	0.85	0.98	0.86	5.50	5.06	6.25	4.43	4.81	4.83
Machine-minders	1.22	1.17	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.20	0.65	0.78	0.83	0.83	0.88	0.86	4.00	4.42	6.77	3.85	4.08	4.25
Bookbinders	1.14	1.10	1.14	1.14	1.11	1.11	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.78	0.98	0.85	3.75	4.25	5.73	3.29	4.35	3.96
Unskilled labourers	1.07	0.97	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.71	3.00	2.98	2.54	2.92
<i>Electrical Installation (buildings) :</i>																		
Electrical fitters (skilled)	1.46	0.86	1.31	1.14	1.04	1.05	0.70	0.75	0.80	1.15	1.00	1.10	3.35	4.00	—	5.25	4.00	4.00
<i>Electrical Power Distribution :</i>																		
Electrical fitters	1.46	0.86	1.31	1.14	1.04	1.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.35	—	—	6.20	3.50	4.20
Unskilled labourers	1.21	0.66	1.18	1.33	0.89	0.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.50	2.45
<i>Transport :</i>																		
Tram and bus drivers	1.40	1.02	1.15	1.16	1.16	—	0.55	0.51	0.50	0.60	0.63	0.59	2.88	—	3.17	4.06	3.25	3.55
Tram and bus conductors	1.25	0.94	1.06	1.12	1.11	—	0.55	0.51	0.50	0.60	0.63	0.59	2.74	—	3.09	3.40	3.07	3.40
Motor drivers (van and lorry)	1.40	0.88	1.23	1.06	1.12	1.03	0.40	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.50	0.49	2.25	2.80	—	—	3.00	3.00
Horse drivers (one horse)	1.14	0.68	1.21	0.98	1.00	0.98	0.31	0.38	0.39	0.43	0.53	0.45	2.25	2.50	—	—	2.88	2.50
Railway goods porters	0.97	0.76	1.03	0.83	0.88	0.86	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.19	3.50	—	—	2.88	2.50
Railway permanent way labourers	1.00	0.78	1.06	0.84	0.91	0.88	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.41	—	—	3.95	2.88	3.80
<i>Food Industry :</i>																		
Bakers	1.25	1.03	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.05	—	3.65	—	3.85	3.50
<i>Local Authorities :</i>																		
Unskilled labourers	1.03	0.90	1.08	1.03	0.95	1.01	0.35	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.50	2.59	1.90	3.12	2.60	2.05	2.80

¹ Except for Italy (August).² Book and Job.³ Rates fixed by collective agreements.

TABLE II. AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF
ORDINARY CONSUMPTION (FOOD, HEATING AND LIGHTING, AND SOAP)
IN JULY 1929¹

Article	Unit	GERMANY	CANADA	ITALY
		6 towns	6 towns	6 towns
		R. Mks.	Cents	Lire
White bread	Kg.	0.80	16.5	2.02
Rye or "black" bread	"	0.42	—	—
Flour (wheaten)	"	0.51	10.8	2.20
Oatmeal	"	0.66	13.9	—
Butter: fresh	"	4.14	97.3	17.48
salt	"	—	—	9.00
Margarine	"	1.84	—	10.80
Lard	"	1.75	46.2	8.35
Beef (home produce):				
1st quality	"	2.40	78.7	12.62
2nd quality	"		51.2	11.59
Mutton (home produce):				
1st quality	"	2.68	71.4	9.55
2nd quality	"		—	8.15
Pork: 1st quality	"	2.67	70.2	13.14
2nd quality	"		62.9	
Veal: 1st quality	"	2.64	43.9	14.56
2nd quality	"		—	13.20
Bacon	"	3.11	85.9	9.99
Potatoes	"	0.14	4.1	0.77
Sugar (white granulated)	"	0.58	14.6	6.85
Coffee	"	6.64	132.3	31.60
Tea	"	—	150.6	—
Cocoa	"	4.00	119.7	15.25
Cheese	"	1.79	76.0	23.09
Milk (unskimmed)	Litre	0.29	10.8	1.33
Eggs (fresh)	1	0.13	3.2	0.54
Rice	Kg.	0.66	22.7	1.91
Macaroni or similar products	"	—	—	2.95
Peas (dried)	"	0.80	—	1.85
White or red haricot beans	"	1.20	25.5	3.87
Prunes (dried)	"	—	28.8	4.00
Salt (for cooking)	"	0.15	7.0	1.42
Olive oil	Litre	—	—	8.76
Firewood	100 kg.	—	56.7	24.68
Bituminous coal (household)	"	1.84	138.0	67.65
Coke	"	2.64	143.0	29.34
Electricity (for lighting)	Kwh.	0.39	£ 3.3	1.63
Gas	M ³	0.19	5.0	0.73
Paraffin oil	Litre	0.33	7.2	2.18
Soap (household)	Kg.	1.60	27.5	3.53

¹ Except for Italy (August). The averages for all countries have been calculated by the International Labour Office on the basis of retail prices in the towns shown in table I.

Index Numbers of the Cost of Living and Retail Prices

Tables I to V give for a number of countries index numbers of the cost of living, food, clothing, heating and lighting, and rent. Notes on the sources and methods of compilation of the statistics were given in the *Review* for July 1924 and later months. Notes on new series for various countries are given below.

Chile.

The tables contain for the first time the index numbers of food, clothing, heating and lighting, and rent published in the *Estadística Chilena*, the bulletin of the General Directorate of Statistics of Chile. The weights for the different items are based on information derived from account books distributed to a series of typical families consisting of three adults, or two adults and two children under 10 years of age, with an annual income of 600 pesos. The following figures were obtained for the distribution of expenditure: food, 270 pesos; rent, 120 pesos; heating and lighting, 45 pesos; clothing, 90 pesos; miscellaneous, 75 pesos.

The group "food" includes, in addition to articles usually consumed, cigarettes and the following vegetables: garlic, celery, artichokes, onions, lettuce, beans, cabbage, tomatoes, carrots, cauliflowers. The "miscellaneous" group includes soap, newspapers, tram fares, cinema, and barber.

Greece.

The publication by the National Bank of Greece of index numbers of the cost of living and of food in Athens having been interrupted, these series are replaced here by index numbers calculated for 106 towns and published by the General Statistical Department of Greece in its "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics". In computing the indexes an average for each commodity is calculated from the figures for the separate towns, weights being applied according to the relative importance of each town. From these averages are calculated simple arithmetic averages representing two groups of expenditure: food (19 items), and heating and lighting (5 items) and cleaning materials. The general index is calculated by combining the averages of the two groups in the proportion of food 7, heating, etc., 1.

Netherlands.

A food index is given below for the first time. It is an unweighted index of the prices of 46 articles in ten towns: Amsterdam, Arnhem, Enschede, Groningen, Haarlem, The Hague, Leeuwarden, Maastricht, Rotterdam, and Utrecht. The average retail prices in these ten towns are published monthly in the *Maandschrift*, the monthly review of the Central Statistical Office of the Netherlands. The index itself is calculated by the International Labour Office.

Russia.

Corrected food index numbers are given below. The reduction of the indexes is explained by the increase in the proportion of the workers' purchases made from the State stores and consumers' co-operative societies, whose prices are perceptibly lower than those of private trade.

Yugoslavia.

New series are given below, which are published by the Chamber of Labour for Croatia and Slavonia in the quarterly review "The Index Number". The index numbers are for prices in paper dinars, and refer to the 1st of the following month; the base is 1913 = 100. The calculations are based on a theoretical budget for a worker's family of four persons, including two children. The number of items covered is as follows: food, 22; clothing, 13; heating and lighting, 7; miscellaneous, 13. The rent index is calculated by the Tenants' Association on the base July 1914 = 100.

TABLE I. COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS
(Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)

Country	South Africa (Union)	Germany	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile	China	Denmark	Danzig	Egypt
Towns and localities	9	72	6	Vienna	59	12	60	Santiago	Peiping	100	Danzig	Cairo
1928 Oct.	131	152	*	109	212	2796	100	111	102	172	140	155
Nov.	131	152	*	109	217	2826	100	117	99	*	140	155
Dec.	131	153	147	109	216	2816	100	110	103	*	142	154
1929 Jan.	131	153	*	109	216	2820	100	103	102	173	142	152
Feb.	131	154	*	111	217	2895	99	102	106	*	143	153
March	132	157	149	110	216	2923	100	102	106	*	144	152
April	132	154	*	109	214	2940	99	103	107	174	141	150
May	132	154	*	109	214	2982	99	105	103	*	142	151
June	132	153	149	111	213	2987	99	109	102	*	142	149
July	131	154	*	112	216	3008	99	110	104	173	141	150
Aug.	131	154	*	113	221	—	101	110	109	*	141	150
Sept.	131	154	143	113	225	—	101	—	—	*	143	—
Oct.	—	154	*	113 ¹	229	—	101	—	—	172	—	—

Country	Estonia	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary	India	Dutch Indies	Irish Free State	Italy	Latvia
Towns and localities	Tallinn	32	21	Paris	630	106	Budapest	Bombay	Java and Madura	105	Milan	Riga
1928 Oct.	112	*	1254	*	167	130	119	146	151	176	528	114
Nov.	113	*	1262	531	168	131	118	147	153	*	534	114
Dec.	113	171	1260	*	167	129	118	148	154	*	541	115
1929 Jan.	117	*	1242	*	165	130	118	148	156	177	541	120
Feb.	119	*	1232	547	166	132	121	149	156	*	544	121
March	122	*	1229	*	162	131	121	149	156	*	561	124
April	119	*	1219	*	161	131	121	148	154	173	551	125
May	119	*	1210	556	160	129	122	147	154	*	542	126
June	119	170	1215	*	161	131	120	147	154	*	544	127
July	121	*	1223	*	163	131	119	148	155	174	542	127
Aug.	117	*	1232	555	164	129	117	149	157	*	537	117
Sept.	115	*	1230	*	165	127	113	149	160	*	540	110
Oct.	—	*	—	*	167	127	—	149	—	179	—	—

Country	Lithuania	Luxemburg	Norway	New Zealand	Netherlands	Peru	Poland	Rumania	Russia	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia	Yugoslavia
Towns and localities	84	Luxemburg	31	4	Amsterdam	Lima	Warsaw	50	229	49	33	Prague	Croatia and Slavonia
1928 Oct.	136	836	184	*	*	169	123	4206	204	*	162	726	1750
Nov.	136	844	184	162	*	168	125	4230	209	*	162	721	1762
Dec.	137	845	183	*	168	168	125	4237	209	170	162	725	1796
1929 Jan.	136	848	181	*	*	167	124	4240	210	*	161	745 ¹	1848
Feb.	137	859	182	161	*	170	128	4249	214	*	161	748	1876
March	141	852	180	*	169	173	125	4251	218	171	161	754	1828
April	139	859	180	*	*	171	125	4250	228	*	159	746	—
May	138	853	180	161	*	172	125	4250	230	*	160	744	—
June	136	864	179	*	169	171	123	4240	229	169	161	744	—
July	135	873	180	*	*	171	123	—	232	*	161	761	—
Aug.	135	884	182	161	*	172	123	—	231	*	162	751	—
Sept.	130	898	180	*	167	168	123	—	236	170	163	735	—
Oct.	—	906	180	*	*	167	124	—	—	*	163	—	—

¹ Provisional figures. * 1921 = 100. * 1926 = 100. * New series; base: March 1928 = 100.
² 1927 = 100. * 1913 = 100. * Quarterly averages. * 1911-1913 = 100. * Corrected series taking into account the weighted average of the rents of new and of old houses.
The sign * signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE II. FOOD INDEX NUMBERS

(Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)

Country	South Africa (Union)	Germany	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile	China	Denmark	Egypt	Spain
Towns and localities	9	72	30	Vienna	59	12	60	Santiago	Peking	100	Cairo	Madrid
1928 Oct.	115	152	150	120	213	2794	101	123	101	146	154	179
Nov.	115	152	150	120	219	2822	101	136	99	*	151	181
Dec.	115	153	152	119	218	2809	101	122	102	*	150	187
1929 Jan.	115	153	161	120	217	2817	100	105	102	147	146	184
Feb.	115	156	161	123	217	2891	99	103	107	*	145	183
March	117	159	160	121	215	2924	100	104	107	*	144	184
April	119	154	162	119	212	2951	98	107	108	150	141	184
May	119	154	160	120	210	3003	98	111	103	*	141	182
June	118	154	161	121	208	3010	98	120	102	*	139	179
July	116	156	160	123	212	3034	99	121	104	149	140	177
Aug.	115	155	161	124	220	—	104	121	110	*	139	178
Sept.	115	154	162	122	225	—	104	—	—	*	—	178
Oct.	—	154	165	122	229	—	103	—	—	146	—	—

Country	Estonia	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary	India	Dutch Indies	Irish Free State	Italy
Towns and localities	Tallinn	51	21	Paris	630	106	Budapest	Bombay	Java and Madura	105	Milan
1928 Oct.	120	153	1183	566	159	134	129	142	149	171	515
Nov.	121	154	1194	585	160	136	127	144	151	*	526
Dec.	120	152	1186	596	159	133	126	145	152	*	539
1929 Jan.	128	151	1156	599	156	135	125	145	155	173	539
Feb.	132	151	1141	602	157	136	130	146	155	*	541
March	136	149	1135	607	150	136	132	146	155	*	570
April	131	148	1118	615	149	135	131	145	152	164	553
May	130	150	1104	626	147	136	134	143	152	*	537
June	130	151	1103	624	149	135	129	144	153	*	542
July	134	155	1116	606	153	136	127	145	153	166	538
Aug.	127	156	1131	606	154	133	124	146	156	*	528
Sept.	122	157	1123	602	156	131	116	146	159	*	534
Oct.	—	—	—	612	159	133	—	147	—	173	—

Country	Latvia	Norway	New Zealand	Netherlands	Peru	Poland	Russia	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia	Yugoslavia
Towns and localities	Riga	31	4	10	Lima	Warsaw	229	49	33	Prague	Croatia and Slovenia
1928 Oct.	155	163	149	92	142	144	203	152	158	821	1412
Nov.	161	161	150	92	142	148	209	152	158	813	1434
Dec.	163	161	152	91	142	147	210	151	158	820	1466
1929 Jan.	163	158	149	90	142	146	212	149	157	812	1365
Feb.	170	157	148	91	147	153	217	149	157	821	1537
March	169	158	146	91	153	146	222	151	156	830	1480
April	164	156	147	89	150	144	236	148	154	815	—
May	164	156	147	89	150	144	241	148	154	812	—
June	175	156	147	89	149	139	240	148	155	817	—
July	172	157	146	89	149	139	—	150	155	843	—
Aug.	163	161	146	90	150	137	—	150	156	825	—
Sept.	—	160	147	89	149	138	—	150	158	796	—
Oct.	—	160	147	—	148	139	—	—	158	—	—

¹ 1921 = 100. ² 1926 = 100. ³ March 1928 = 100. ⁴ 1927 = 100. ⁵ 1913 = 100. ⁶ 1921-1925 = 100.
 The sign * signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLES III TO V. INDEX NUMBERS OF CLOTHING, HEATING AND LIGHTING, AND RENT

Country	Germany	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Chile	Denmark	Spain	Estonia	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain	Hungary	India	Italy	Norway	New Zealand	Poland	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia	Yugoslavia
Towns and localities	72	Vienna	59	60	Santiago	Peking	Madrid	Tallinn	32	21	Paris	630	Budapest	Bombay	Milan	31	4	Warsaw	49	33	Prague	Croatia and Slavonia

TABLE III. CLOTHING INDEX NUMBERS (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)

1928 Oct.	171	183	247	98	101	114	198	150	*	1052	*	220	134	156	206	555	*	169	*	169	1026	2264
Nov.	172	183	248	98	101	109	*	150	*	1054	591	220	134	158	*	558	144	169	*	169	1023	2264
Dec.	173	183	250	98	101	113	*	150	162	1055	*	220	134	160	206	555	*	169	186	169	1023	2264
1929 Jan.	173	183	251	98	101	114	198	150	*	1055	*	220	134	160	206	555	*	169	*	169	1022	2294
Feb.	173	183	252	98	101	113	*	150	*	1055	594	220	134	160	206	555	144	169	*	169	1018	2294
March	173	183	253	97	101	115	*	150	*	1055	*	220	134	159	*	555	164	169	185	169	1018	2294
April	173	183	254	97	101	115	196	150	*	1056	*	215-220	133	160	210	555	*	169	*	167	1025	—
May	173	183	255	97	101	117	*	150	*	1056	604	215-220	133	160	210	555	144	169	184	167	1025	—
June	172	183	256	97	101	117	*	150	161	1055	*	215-220	130	159	*	555	*	169	184	167	998	—
July	172	183	256	97	101	116	196	150	*	1055	*	215-220	130	160	211	555	164	169	*	167	998	—
Aug.	172	183	258	97	—	116	*	150	*	1055	604	215-220	131	160	211	555	*	169	*	167	998	—
Sept.	171	183	259	97	—	—	*	150	*	1055	*	215	131	159	*	555	143	169	183	167	1006	—
Oct.	171	183	261	97	—	—	195	—	*	1055	*	215	131	158	212	—	*	169	*	169	—	—

TABLE IV. HEATING AND LIGHTING INDEX NUMBERS (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)

1928 Oct.	149	99	172	97	98	109	183	85	*	1426	*	170	129	144	173	407	*	130	160	136	842	1955
Nov.	151	99	174	97	98	105	*	84	*	1441	515	170	129	143	*	408	178	135	160	136	842	1950
Dec.	151	100	175	97	98	111	*	85	181	1452	*	170	126	143	*	408	163	137	159	136	842	2177
1929 Jan.	151	100	175	97	98	111	185	85	*	1450	*	170-175	131	148	176	408	*	139	160	135	842	2629
Feb.	152	103	175	97	97	114	*	85	*	1446	535	170-175	134	148	*	425	175	139	162	135	842	2629
March	153	105	184	98	97	116	*	93	*	1456	*	170-175	134	143	*	425	166	140	165	135	842	2408
April	151	102	187	98	97	117	190	93	*	1463	*	170	135	143	178	425	*	141	162	134	842	—
May	149	103	189	97	98	115	*	97	*	1460	539	170	135	143	*	425	175	141	162	134	842	—
June	149	103	194	96	96	115	170	97	175	1456	*	170	135	143	178	427	162	141	161	134	842	—
July	149	103	198	96	—	114	185	97	*	1451	*	170	135	143	178	427	175	141	161	134	842	—
Aug.	150	103	204	96	—	114	*	170	97	1446	569	170	136	143	*	427	175	142	161	134	842	—
Sept.	151	103	206	96	—	—	185	100	*	1450	*	170-175	140	143	*	434	161	144	160	134	842	—
Oct.	153	106	210	97	—	—	—	—	*	1458	*	175	—	143	181	—	*	144	160	135	—	—

TABLE V. RENT INDEX NUMBERS (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)

1928 Oct.	126	14	211	101	100	86	193	52	*	1430	*	150	85	172	127	408	*	58	*	177	278	2232
Nov.	126	15	212	101	100	86	*	52	*	1430	300	152	86	172	*	408	190	58	199	177	278	2232
Dec.	126	15	211	101	100	86	193	52	156	1430	*	152	86	172	*	408	179	58	199	177	278	2232
1929 Jan.	126	15	222	101	100	84	*	52	*	1430	300	152	86	172	127	408	*	58	*	177	405	2232
Feb.	126	15	223	101	100	84	193	52	*	1430	*	152	86	172	127	408	190	58	200	177	405	2232
March	126	15	223	101	100	84	196	52	*	1430	*	152	86	172	128	408	175	58	200	177	405	2232
April	126	15	223	101	100	84	196	52	*	1430	*	153	86	172	128	408	190	58	200	177	405	2232
May	126	15	223	101	100	81	*	52	*	1430	300	153	86	172	128	408	175	58	200	177	405	2232
June	126	15	224	104	100	81	*	52	154	1476	*	153	86	172	128	408	190	58	200	177	405	2232
July	126	15	224	104	100	81	196	52	*	1476	350	153	86	172	128	408	190	58	200	177	405	2232
Aug.	126	21	224	104	—	81	*	52	*	1476	350	153	86	172	128	408	192	58	200	177	405	2232
Sept.	126	21	224	104	—	—	196	52	*	1476	*	153	86	172	128	408	192	58	200	177	405	2232
Oct.	127	21	225	104	—	—	—	—	*	1476	*	153	86	172	128	408	192	58	200	177	405	2232

¹ 1921 = 100. ² 1926 = 100. ³ March 1928 = 100. ⁴ 1927 = 100. ⁵ 1913 = 100. ⁶ Quarterly averages. ⁷ Measures have been taken to ascertain the average rents in new houses. The sign * signifies "no figures published". The signs — signifies "figure not yet received".

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Recent Labour Legislation

The list of laws and orders and international conventions given below continues the list published in previous numbers of the *Review*. The titles are, as a rule, given in the original language, with abbreviated translations of all those other than English, French and German. A brief statement of the subject is added where the title itself does not indicate it. Abbreviated titles of sources have been used.¹ Those entries in the list marked with an asterisk (*) will be reproduced in full in English, French, and German in the *Legislative Series* of the International Labour Office.

LEGISLATION OF 1928

INTERNATIONAL

Hungary-Italy.

Kereskedelmi és hajozási szerződés Magyarország és Olaszország között. 1928. évi július hó 4-én.

Traité de commerce et de navigation entre la Hongrie et l'Italie. Du 4 juillet 1928.

(Országos Törvénytar, 1929, évi majus hó 31-én, p. 171.)

Hungary-Sweden.

Kereskedelmi és hajozási Egyezmény Magyarország és Svédország között. 1928. évi november 8-an.

Convention de commerce et de navigation entre la Hongrie et la Suède. Du 8 novembre 1928.

(Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 115. szám, p. 1.)

ALBANIA

Dekret-ligjë mbi ndjekjet dhe gjykimin penal kundra nëpunsave civil të Sheetit. 15. X. 1928. (Fletorja Zyrtare, 1929, No. 34, p. 1.)

[Legislative Order respecting penal proceedings against civil servants. Dated 15 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 Koinouiké Nomothesia (parartéma B') (published by the Ministry of National Economy); Eph. Kyb. = Ephémeris tēs Kybernésēos (Teuchos proton); G. U. = Gazzetta Ufficiale; I. N. K. T. = Izvestia Narodnogo Komissariata Trooda; J. O. = Journal Officiel; Lik. = Likumu un Minustru 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 nariadení (Collection of Laws and Orders of the Czechoslovak Republic); L. S. = Legislative Series of the International Labour Office.

AUSTRALIA**Commonwealth.**

* An Act relating to employment in relation to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States. No. 37 of 1928. Assented to 24 September 1928.

FRANCE

* Loi portant modification des articles 1^{er}, 2, 3, 21, paragraphe 1^{er}, 29, 52, 74, 86 et 182 du livre II du Code du travail. Du 30 juin 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 156, p. 7334.)

[Femmes et enfants, âge d'admission, etc.]

ICELAND

* Lög um eftirlit med skipum og batum og öryggi beirra. Nr. 58. 14. juni 1929. (Stjornartidindi, A.2, B.2, 1929, p. 191.)

[Act No. 58 respecting the inspection of ships and boats and the safety thereof. Dated 14 June 1929.]

INDIA**Punjab.**

Notification Nos. 7937, 3678 and 17413 under section 29 of the Indian Boilers Act : amendments to rules published with Notification No. 1620 dated 21 May 1926. Dated 5 March, 1 February, and 29 May 1928.

Notification No. 30650 under section 30 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 : amendments in the rules made under the said section and published with Punjab Government notification No. 3224-D, dated 14 July 1927. Assented to 30 October 1928.

ITALY

Legge 31 dicembre 1928, n. 3503. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 5 gennaio 1928, n. 988, che dà esecuzione alle dieci Convenzioni stipulate in date diverse fra l'Italia e l'Austria, per il riparto, a norma dell' art. 275 del Trattato di pace di San Germano, degli Istituti austriaci di assicurazioni sociali. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1060.) (G. U., 1929, No. 86, p. 1570.)

[Act No. 3503 to ratify Legislative Decree No. 988 of 5 January 1928 respecting the carrying out of the ten conventions concluded on various dates between Italy and Austria respecting the division of the Austrian social insurance organisations in pursuance of Article 275 of the Peace Treaty of St. Germain. (Dated 31 December 1928.)]

MALAY STATES (UNFEDERATED)**Johore.**

Notification No. 327 under section 123 (1) of the Labour Code, 1924 : duties of the Indian Immigration Committee. Gazetted 27 June 1928. (Enactments of Johore, 1928, p. 418.)

Notification No. 342 under section 135 (ii) (a) of the Labour Code, 1924. Gazetted 28 June 1928. (Enactments of Johore, 1928, p. 419.)

An Enactment to amend " The Labour Code, 1924 ". No. 16 of 1928. Assented to 25 November 1928. (Enactments of Johore, 1928, p. 56.)

Notification No. 665 under the Labour Code, 1924, section 135 (ii) (b). Rules framed by the Indian Immigration Committee for the payment of transport expenses of Indian immigrant labourers. Gazetted 26 December 1928. (Enactments of Johore, 1928, p. 420.)

Kelantan.

An Enactment to amend " The Indian Immigration Enactment, 1927 ". No. 10 of 1928. Dated 30 October 1928. (Kelantan Laws, 1928, p. 45.)

An Enactment to provide for the enforcement of Sanitary Regulations in certain areas. No. 12 of 1928. Dated 18 December 1928. (Kelantan Laws, 1928, p. 57.)

Labour (Non-Indian) Enactment, 1928. No. 13 of 1928. Dated 18 December 1928. (Kelantan Laws, 1928, p. 81.)

LEGISLATION OF 1929

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Tanganyika.

* An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law as to mines and minerals. No. 15 of 1929. Assented to 1 August 1929. (Supplement No. 1 to the Tanganyika Territory Gazette, Vol. X, No. 40, 2 August 1929, p. 59.)

[Part VII (section 84-90): Inspection and accidents; workmen's compensation.]

INTERNATIONAL

Belgium-Luxemburg-France.

Arrangement additionnel à l'accord commercial du 23 février 1928 entre l'Union Economique Belgo-Luxembourgeoise et la France. Du 28 mars 1929. (Mémorial, 1929, No. 39, p. 703.)

[Transport des émigrants.]

ARGENTINA

Decreto: Relativo a la fumigación de embarcaciones y vagones. 27 de Mayo de 1929. (Crónica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, Mayo de 1929, No. 135, p. 2753.)

[Decree respecting the fumigation of vessels and railway rolling stock. Dated 27 May 1929.]

AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth.

Regulations under the Navigation Act 1912-1926. Amendment of Navigation (Wireless Telegraphy) Regulations (Statutory Rules 1924, No. 72, as amended by Statutory Rules 1926, No. 65). Dated 23 May 1929. (C. S. R., 1929, No. 53.)

Regulations under the Navigation Act 1912-1926. Amendment of Navigation (Dangerous Goods) Regulations (Statutory Rules 1926, No. 101). Dated 29 May 1929. (C. S. R., 1929, No. 58.)

Transport Workers Regulations under the Transport Workers Act 1928. — Amendment of regulation 5, 9 and 15. The Transport Workers Regulations (Statutory Rules 1928, No. 98) and subsequent regulations to continue in force until 30 June 1929. Dated 7 June 1929. (C. S. R., 1929, No. 61.)

Proclamation to enact that the Transport Workers Act 1929 shall commence on 1 July 1929. Dated 7 June 1929. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1929, No. 56, p. 1393.)

Waterside Workers Regulations under the Transport Workers Act 1928-1929. — General. Dated 7 June 1929. (C. S. R., 1929, No. 62.)

Regulations under the Navigation Act 1912-1926. Amendment of Navigation (Wireless Telegraphy) Regulations (Statutory Rules 1924, No. 72, as amended by Statutory Rules 1926, No. 65, and 1929, No. 53). Dated 17 June 1929. (C. S. R., 1929, No. 60.)

New South Wales.

Regulations for securing the safety and health of persons employed in factories in which electrical energy is generated, transformed, distributed or used. Dated 31 May 1929. (New South Wales Industrial Gazette, 1929, No. 5, p. 648.)

Regulations to regulate working conditions of factories in which is carried on the manufacture of certain compounds of leads, namely any carbonate, sulphate, nitrate or acetate of lead. Dated 31 May 1929. (New South Wales Industrial Gazette, 1929, No 5, p. 657).

Territory for the Seat of Government.

An Ordinance relating to the collection and compilation of statistics concerning the Territory for the Seat of Government. No. 11 of 1929. Dated 10 June 1929. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1929, No. 58, p. 1401).

Western Australia

Regulation under the Miners' Phthisis Act, 1922. Dated 2 July 1929. (Government Gazette of W.A., 1929, No. 31, p. 1623.)

AUSTRIA

Ratifikation der Konsularkonvention zwischen Oesterreich und Estland [vom 15. Oktober 1926]. Vom 11. April 1929. (B. G. Bl., 1929, 64. Stück, No. 266, p. 1032.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit den Bundesministern für Land- und Forstwirtschaft und für Finanzen vom 31. Juli 1929, betreffend die pauschalmässige Einhebung von Beiträgen für die Unfallversicherung nach dem Landarbeiterversicherungsgesetz im Bundeslande Niederösterreich. (B. G. Bl., 1929, 66. Stück, No. 274, p. 1054.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit dem Bundesminister für Handel- und Verkehr vom 31. Juli 1929, betreffend die Regelung des Gegenseitigkeitsverhältnisses zwischen den Trägern der Angestelltenversicherung und der Krankenversicherungsanstalt der Bundesangestellten, beziehungsweise der Krankenkasse der Oesterreichischen Bundesbahnen (VI. Durchführungsverordnung zum Angestelltenversicherungsgesetz). (B. G. Bl., 1929, 70. Stück, No. 293, p. 1073.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit dem Bundesminister für Land- und Forstwirtschaft vom 6. August 1929, betreffend die Unzulässigkeit von Befreiungen von der Unfallversicherung nach dem Landarbeiterversicherungsgesetz innerhalb des Bundeslandes Burgenland. (B. G. Bl., 1929, 67. Stück, No. 279, p. 1057.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit dem Bundesminister für Land- und Forstwirtschaft vom 6. August 1929, betreffend die Einbeziehung der selbständigen Landwirte im Bundeslande Burgenland in die Unfallversicherung nach dem Landarbeiterversicherungsgesetz. (B. G. Bl., 1929, 67. Stück, No. 280, p. 1057.)

BELGIUM

Arrêté royal pris en exécution de la loi du 12 mai 1929 [modifiant en ce qui concerne les ouvriers mineurs, l'article 4 de la loi du 20 juillet 1927 accordant un complément de pension à certains bénéficiaires d'une pension de vieillesse] modifiant certaines règles de procédure d'instruction des demandes et réglant le nouveau mode d'évaluation des ressources des demandeurs. Du 1er juillet 1929. (Moniteur Belge, 1929, No. 186, p. 3202.)

BULGARIA

Ukase No. 20 : Act to supplement section 2 of the Act respecting State employees. Dated 26 June 1929. (Drj. Vest., 1929, No. 81, p. 1.)

Ukase No. 10 : Act respecting the organisation and administration of the Bulgarian State railways and harbours. Dated 28 June 1929. (Drj. Vest., 1929, No. 83, p. 1.)

CHILE

Decreto número 3570. — Modifica el Reglamento de Jubilación del personal ferroviario. 12 de Julio de 1929. (Diario Oficial, 1929, No. 15432, p. 4015.)

[Decree No. 3570 to amend the Regulations (approved by Decree No. 3665 of 4 December 1925) respecting the pensions of railway employees. Dated 12 July 1929.]

Decreto número 3580. — Modifica el Reglamento de Jubilación del personal ferroviario. 15 de Julio de 1929. (Diario Oficial, No. 15430, p. 3942.)

[Decree No. 3580 to amend the Regulations (approved by Decree No. 3665 of 4 December 1925) respecting the pensions of railway employees. Dated 15 July 1929.]

DUTCH EAST INDIES

Besluit van den Gouverneur-Generaal van Nederlandsch-Indië van 18 Juli 1929 no. 29 : Tijdstip van inwerkingtreding van de ordonnantie in Staatsblad 1928 no. 533 tot vrijstelling van zegelrecht van stukken betreffende arbeidsovereenkomsten. (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1929, No. 261.)

[Decree of the Governor General No. 29, to fix the date of the coming into operation of the Ordinance (of 14 December 1928) published in Staatsblad 1928 No. 533 to provide that documents relating to the contract of employment shall be exempt from the stamp tax. Dated 18 July 1929.]

ECUADOR

Decreto : Reformas a la Ley de Jubilaciones, Montepio, Ahorro y Cooperativa, expedida el 8 de Marzo de 1928. 25 de Mayo de 1929. (Registro Oficial, 1929, No. 35, p. 1.)

[Decree to amend the Act of 8 March 1928 respecting pensions, welfare funds, savings banks, and co-operation. Dated 25 May 1929.]

FINLAND

Asetus Suomen ja Turkin välisen kauppaja merenkulkusopimuksen voimassaolon lakkaamisesta. 4 päivänä heinäkuuta 1929. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1929, No. 254, p. 796.)

Förordning angående handels- och sjöfartsfördragets mellan Finland och Turkiet trädande ur kraft. Den 4 juli 1929. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1929, No. 254, p. 796.)

[Order respecting the expiry of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation (of 2 June 1926) between Finland and Turkey. Dated 4 July 1929.]

FRANCE

Loi facilitant, par des avances de l'Etat, les opérations de crédit à long terme effectuées en application de la loi du 5 août 1920 sur le crédit mutuel et la coopération agricoles. Du 4 août 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 183, p. 9019.)

Loi complétant l'article 20 de la loi du 21 mars 1928 sur les régimes de retraites des ouvriers des établissements industriels de l'Etat. Du 4 août 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 183, p. 9020.)

* Loi modifiant la loi du 5 avril 1928 sur les assurances sociales. Du 5 août 1929. (J. O., 1929, No. 183, p. 9021.)

GERMANY

Verordnung über die Befreiung tschechoslowakischer landwirtschaftlicher Wanderarbeiter von der Pflicht zur Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 8. August 1929. (R. G. Bl., I, 1929, No. 33, p. 143.)

GREAT BRITAIN

The Contributory Pensions (Service Dependents Pensions) Regulations, 1929, dated 12 June 1929, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, the Admiralty, the Army Council, the Air Council, and the Minister of Pensions in conjunction with the Treasury under proviso (i) to subsection (1) of section 24 of the Widows', Orphans', and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 (15 and 16 Geo. V, ch. 70). (S. R. and O., 1929, No. 600.)

The Unemployment Insurance (Temporary Police) (Exclusion) Special Order, 1929, dated 18 June 1929, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 and 11 Geo. V, ch. 30). (S. R. and O., 1929, No. 589.)

The National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions (Mercantile Marine) (Collection of Contributions) Regulations, 1929, dated 10 July 1929, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, the Minister of Health, the Department of Health for Scotland, and the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, acting jointly, under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924 to 1928, the National Health Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1924 to 1928, the Widows', Orphans', and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 (15 and 16 Geo. V, ch. 70), and the Widows', Orphans', and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1925 (15 and 16 Geo. V, ch. 23 (N.I.)). (S. R. and O., 1929, No. 591.)

HONGKONG

An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the restriction of the loading, working and discharging of cargo on Sunday. No. 7 of 1929. Assented to 28 June 1929. (Hongkong Government Gazette, 1929, No. 30, p. 333.)

HUNGARY

1929. évi XX. Törvénycikk az Olaszországgal 1928. évi július hó 4-én kötött kereskedelmi és hajozási szerződés becikkelyezéséről. 1929. évi majus hó 28-an. (Országos Törvénytar, 1929, évi majus hó 31-én, p. 171.)

[Act No. XX/1929 to ratify the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded with Italy on 4 July 1928. Dated 28 May 1929.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 2500/eln. 1929. N.M.M. szamu rendelete a Országos Tarsadalombiztosító Intézet önkormányzati szervei tagjainak választásának irányadó egyes rendelkezésekről szolo 200/eln. 1929. N.M.M. szamu rendelet módosítása tárgyában. 1929. évi majus hó 14-napján. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 112. szám, p. 2.)

[Order of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Labour and Social Welfare No. 2500 1929 to amend Order No. 200/1929 N.M.M. respecting certain regulations to be observed in the election of members of the autonomous administrative bodies of the National Social Insurance Institution. Dated 14 May 1929.]

A m. kir. miniszteriumnak 1929. évi 1750/M.E. szamu rendelete a Budapesten 1928. november 8-an aláírt magyar-svéd kereskedelmi szerződés életbeléptése tárgyában. 1929. évi majus hó 22-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 115. szám, p. 1.)

[Order 1750/1929 M.E. respecting the coming into operation of the Treaty of Commerce between Hungary and Sweden signed at Budapest on 8 November 1928. Dated 22 May 1929.]

A m. kir. miniszteriumnak ad 4.444/1929. M.E. szamu rendelete a 4.444/1929, M.E. szamu rendelet kiegészítése és módosítása tárgyában. 1929. évi majus hó 24-napján. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 118. szám, p. 1.)

[Order 4444/1929 M.E. to supplement and amend Order No. 4444/1929 M.E. (housing). Dated 24 May 1929.]

* A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszternek 1929. évi 101. 380/XI. szamu rendelete a gyümölcs-, főzelék- és zöldségfélék valogatásának, osztályozásának és csomagolásának vasarnapokon és Szent István napján végeztése tárgyában. 1929. évi június hó 5-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 131, szám, p. 1.)

[Order of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce No. 101380/XI/1928 respecting the sorting, arranging, and packing of fruit and vegetables on Sundays and St. Stephen's Day. Dated 5 June 1929.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 3.360/1929. N.M.M. szamu rendelete az öregség, rokkantság, özvegyiség és arvaság esetére szolo kötelező biztosítást szabalyozó 1928 : XL, t.c. 99. §-aban foglalt, a kötelező képességvizsgálatra vonatkozó rendelkezések végrehajtás tárgyában, 1929. évi június hó 25-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 144. szám, p. 1.)

[Order of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Social Welfare and Labour No. 3360/-1929 N.M.M. respecting the administration of the provisions respecting the compulsory medical examination of capacity within the meaning of Act No. XL/1928 respecting compulsory old-age, invalidity, widows', and orphans' insurance. Dated 25 June 1929.]

A m. kir. miniszteriumnak 2.770/1929 M.E. szamu rendelete a tartosan külföldön tartozkodo magyar honosoknak öregség rokkantság zvegyiség és arvaság esetére önkéntes biztosítása és önkéntes továbbfizetéssel biztosítása tárgyában. 1929. évi június hó 28-an. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 147. szám, p. 2.)

[Order No. 2770/1929 M.E. respecting voluntary old-age, invalidity, widows', and orphans' insurance (insurance by means of voluntary continuance of payments) of Hungarian nationals living permanently abroad. Dated 28 June 1929.]

A m. kir. minisztérium 2.880/1929 M.E. szamu rendelete a közforgalmu hajozasi, kotró-, rév-, komp- és tutajozó vállalatok alkalmazottainak, valamint ezek hozzátartozóinak öregség, rokkantság, özvegyiség és arvaság esetére szolo ellátása tárgyában. 1929. évi július hó 5-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1929, 152. szám, p. 3.)

[Order No. 2860/1929 M.E. respecting old-age, invalidity, widows', and orphans' insurance of employees of shipping, dredging, harbour, ferry, and rafting undertakings and of the dependants of such employees. Dated 5 July 1929.]

ICELAND

Lög um breyting a Lögum nr. 29, 27. júní 1925, um skraning skipa. Nr. 9. 14. júní 1929. (Stjornartidindi, A.2, B.2, 1929, p. 13.)

[Act No. 9 to amend Act No. 29 of 27 June 1925 respecting the registration of ships. Dated 14 June 1929.]

* Lög um breyting a lögum nr. 37, 19. júní 1922, um eftirlit með skipum og batum og öryggi þeirra. Nr. 20. 14. júní 1929. (Stjornartidindi, A.2, B.2, 1929, p. 28.)

[Act No. 20 to amend Act No. 37 of 14 June 1922 respecting the inspection of ships and boats and the security thereof. Dated 14 June 1929.]

Lög um breyting a lögum nr. 81, 28. nov. 1919, um sjukrasamlög. Nr. 28. 14. júní 1929. (Stjornartidindi, A.2, B.2, 1929, p. 58.)

[Act No. 28 to amend Act No. 81 of 28 November 1919 respecting sickness funds. Dated 14 June 1929.]

Lög um verkamannabustadi. Nr. 45. 14. júní 1929. (Stjornartidindi, A.2, B.2, 1929, p. 164.)

[Act No. 45 respecting workers' dwellings. Dated 14 June 1929.]

Reglugjörð um eftirlit með lyftum. Nr. 56, 12. júní 1929. (Stjornartidindi, B.3, 1929, p. 146.)

[Regulations respecting the inspection of lifts. Dated 12 June 1929.]

INDIA

Notification No. L-1440 under subsection (3) of section 2 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923) to declare the following occupations, namely: (a) the work of boatmen on canals and their connected works, and (b) the work of the regulation establishment on canals and their connected works, to be hazardous occupations, and to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall, subject to the provisions of the said subsection, apply in the case of any person employed in any such occupation. Dated 18 July 1929. (Gazette of India, 1929, No. 29, Part I, p. 932.)

Bengal.

Notification No. 1127 Com.-8 February 1929 : under section 30 (1) of the Indian Factories Act 1911 (XII of 1911) : work of persons employed on glass manufacture from the mixing of raw materials to the removal of glassware from the annealing chambers exempted from provisions of section 21, 22 and 28 of the said Act, subject to conditions mentioned in Notification No. 1770 T.-Com. dated 1 October 1927.

[Hours of employment ; holidays.]

Notification No. 1472 Com.-25 February 1929 : under section 30 (1) of the Indian Factories Act 1911 (XII of 1911) : work of adults employed in mustard oil mills to be exempted from provisions of section 21, on condition that hours of work shall be between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

[Rest periods.]

Notification No. 1473 Com.-25 February 1929 : under section 25 (first proviso) of the Indian Factories Act 1911 (XII of 1911) : exemption of mustard oil mills from provisions of section 35 in respect of adult persons on condition that hours of work shall be between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

[Keeping of registers.]

Bombay.

* An Act to regulate the employment of women in factories some time before and some time after confinement and to provide for the payment of maternity benefit to them. Gazetted 23 May 1929.

ITALY

Legge 14 gennaio 1929, n. 417. Approvazione delle Convenzioni concernenti il "Rimpatrio dei marinai" ed il "Contratto di arruolamento dei marinai", adottate dalla Conferenza generale dell' Organizzazione del lavoro nella sua nona sessione, in Ginevra, rispettivamente alle date del 23 e del 24 giugno 1926. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1061.) (G. U., 1929, No. 86, p. 1571.)

[Act No. 417 to ratify the Conventions concerning the repatriation of seamen and seamen's articles of agreement adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation at its Ninth Session (Geneva) on 23 and 24 June 1926 respectively. Dated 14 January 1929.]

Legge 17 giugno 1929, n. 1095. Conversione in legge dei Regi decreti-legge : 24 gennaio 1929, n. 166, concernente l'ordinamento delle maestranze portuali ; 16 dicembre 1928, n. 3106, che proroga il termine per la classificazione delle navi nel Registro italiano ; 18 marzo 1929, n. 369, che reca nuove disposizioni limitatrici alla iscrizione nelle matricole della gente di mare in sostituzione di quelle contenute nel R. decreto-legge 20 marzo 1927, n. 402 ; 18 marzo 1929, n. 330, concernente la obbligatorietà degli impianti radiogoniometrici, degli impianti radiotelegrafici ad onda corta e degli apparecchi radiotelefonici riceventi sulle navi mercantili. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1755.) (G. U., 1929, No. 159, p. 3274.)

[Act No. 1045 to ratify Legislative Decrees No. 166 of 24 January 1929 respecting the organisation of labour in ports ; No. 3106 of 16 December 1928 to extend the time limit for the classification of vessels on the Italian Register ; No. 369 of 18 March 1929 issuing new provisions to restrict registration on the seamen's register in substitution for those specified in Legislative Decree No. 402 of 20 March 1927 ; and No. 380 of 18 March 1929 respecting the compulsory installation of wireless on board merchant vessels. Dated 17 June 1929.]

Decreto ministeriale 20 marzo 1929. Modifiche alle tabelle delle industrie e lavorazioni aventi disoccupazione stagionale o di sosta. (G. U., 1929, No. 82, p. 1461.)

[Ministerial Decree to amend the schedules of industries and processes liable to seasonal unemployment. Dated 20 March 1929.]

Decreto ministeriale 20 marzo 1929. Modifiche all' elenco delle lavorazioni di breve durata agli effetti dell' assicurazione contro la disoccupazione. (G. U., 1929, No. 82, p. 1461.)

[Ministerial Decree to amend the schedule of short-period work for purposes of unemployment insurance. Dated 20 March 1929.]

ITALIAN COLONIES

Eritrea.

Decreto Governatoriale : N. 4725 dell' 8 aprile 1929. — Disciplina l'assistenza sanitaria per gli operai dipendenti dalle imprese assuntrici di lavori e i rapporti tra le imprese stesse e i sanitari dipendenti dall' Amministrazione. (Buletino Ufficiale della Colonia Eritrea, 1929, No. 8, p. 139.)

[Decree No. 4725 of the Government of Eritrea to issue regulations respecting medical attention for workers employed by undertakings and the relations between the undertakings and the Government health officers. Dated 8 April 1929.]

LATVIA

Likums par pensijām bij Krievijas pensionariem. Nr. 135. 1929, g. 29. maija. (Lik., 1929, 11. burtnīca, p. 207.)

[Act respecting public service pensions in the territory formerly belonging to Russia. Dated 29 May 1929.]

Likums par tirdzniecības un kugniecības līgumu starp Latviju un Serbu, Kroatu un Slovēņu Karalisti. Nr. 143, 1929, g. 4. jūnija. (Lik., 1929, 12. burtnīca, p. 213.)

[Act respecting the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Latvia and Yugoslavia. Dated 4 June 1929.]

Likums par Tautu Savienības Starptautiskās Darba Organizācijas vispārīgās Konferencēs trešajā sesijā pieņemto konvencijas projektu par atbildību strādniekiem nelaimēs gadījumos lauksaimniecības darbā. 1929. g. 7. jūnija. Nr. 140. (Lik., 1929, 13. burtnīca, p. 241.)

[Act respecting the Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture adopted at the Third Session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations. Dated 7 June 1929.]

Likums par Tautu Savienības starptautiskās Darba Organizācijas vispārīgās Konferencēs septītajā sesijā pieņemto konvencijas projektu par atbildību profesionālu slimību gadījumos. Nr. 147. 1929, g. 7. jūnija. (Lik., 1929, 13. burtnīca, p. 245.)

[Act respecting the Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases adopted at the Seventh Session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations. Dated 7 June 1929.]

Likums par Tautu Savienības starptautiskās Darba Organizācijas vispārīgās Konferencēs desmitajā sesijā pieņemto konvencijas projekta par rūpniecības un tirdzniecības strādnieku un mākslīgajiem apdrošināšanu nelaimēs gadījumos ratificēšanu. 1929. g. 7. jūnija. Nr. 148. (Lik., 1929, 13. burtnīca, p. 251.)

[Act to ratify the Draft Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants adopted at the Tenth Session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations. Dated 7 June 1929.]

* Pargrozījumi likuma par darba laiku. Nr. 112. 1929. g. 15. maija. (Lik., 1929, 11. burtnīca, p. 195.)

[Amendments of the Hours of Work Act. Dated 15 May 1929.]

Pargrozījums likums par algotu darbinieku apdrošināšanu nelaimēs un arodu slimību gadījumos. Nr. 113. 1929. g. 15. maija. (Lik., 1929, 11. burtnīca, p. 196.)

[Amendment of the Act respecting the insurance of persons employed for remuneration against accidents and occupational diseases. Dated 15 May 1929.]

* Papildinājumi un pargrozījumi likuma par tirdzniecības kugu administratīvo personālu. Nr. 142. 1929. g. 23. maija. (Lik., 1929, 11. burtnīca, p. 212.)

[Additions to, and amendments of, the Act respecting officers on board merchant vessels. Dated 23 May 1929.]

Agrarās reformas likuma papildinājums. Nr. 117. 1929. g. 24. maija. (Lik., 1929, 11. burtnīca, p. 198.)

[Addition to the Agrarian Reform Act. Dated 24 May 1929.]

Papildinājums likuma par algotiem darbiniekiem un viņu ģimenes locekļiem

agrák pieskirtam pensijam un stlīdzību sakropojumu un profesionālu slimību gadījumos. Nr. 132. 1929. g. 28. maija. (Lik., 1929, 11. burtnīca, p. 205.)

[Addition to the Act respecting pensions and compensation previously granted to wage earners and members of their families in respect of bodily injuries and occupational diseases. Dated 28 May 1929.]

Papildinājums noteikumos par karavīru un valsts ieradņu un kalpotāju pensijām. 1929. g. 20. jūnija. Nr. 155. (Lik., 1929, 14. burtnīca, p. 265.)

[Supplement to the Order respecting pensions to members of the forces and to State officials and employees. Dated 20 June 1929.]

Noteikumi par valsts darbinieku stalgojumu, Nr. 156. 1929. g. 27. jūnija. (Lik., 1929, 14. burtnīca, p. 265.)

[Order respecting the remuneration of persons employed by the State. Dated 27 June 1929.]

LUXEMBURG

Arrêté grand-ducal du 26 juillet 1929, portant règlement pour l'exécution de l'art. 250 de la loi du 17 décembre 1925, concernant le Code des assurances sociales.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 26. Juli 1929, betreffend Festsetzung der Ausführungsbestimmungen zum Art. 250 des Gesetzes vom 17. Dezember 1925, über die soziale Versicherungsordnung.

(Mémorial, 1929, No. 39, p. 689.)

Arrêté grand-ducal du 26 juillet 1929, portant approbation des statuts de l'Établissement d'assurance contre l'invalidité et la vieillesse.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 26. Juli 1929, betreffend Genehmigung der Satzungen der Alters- und Invalidenversicherungsanstalt.

(Mémorial, 1929, No. 39, p. 696.)

Arrêté grand-ducal du 9 août 1929, modifiant celui du 26 juillet 1929, portant règlement pour l'exécution de l'art. 250 de la loi du 17 décembre 1925, concernant le Code des assurances sociales.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 9. August 1929, betr. Abänderung desjenigen vom 26. Juli 1929, über die Festsetzung der Ausführungsbestimmungen zum Art. 250 des Gesetzes vom 17. Dezember 1925, über die soziale Versicherungsordnung.

(Mémorial 1929, No. 43, p. 733.)

MEXICO (UNITED STATES OF)

* Decreto por el cual se reglamenta la elaboración y venta del café. 21 de Junio de 1929. (Diario Oficial, 13 de Agosto de 1929, No. 35, sección primera, p. 5.)

[Decree to regulate the preparation and sale of coffee. Dated 21 June 1929. Section 8: Hygiene of workplaces.]

Decreto por el cual se convoca al Congreso de la Unión a un periodo extraordinario de sesiones, en el que se ocupará de las reformas constitucionales necesarias para que expida la Ley del Trabajo. 22 de Julio de 1929. (Diario Oficial, 23 de Julio de 1929, No. 18, p. 1.)

[Decree to convene an extraordinary session of Congress to deal with the constitutional reforms necessary for the adoption of a Labour Code. Dated 22 July 1929.]

* Reglamento de molinos, expendios de masa de nixtamal y tortillerías, en el Distrito Federal. 3 de Agosto de 1929. (Diario Oficial, 10 de Agosto de 1929, No. 33, sección primera, p. 7.)

[Regulations respecting maize (nixtamal) mills, shops for the sale of dough, and tortilla bakeries in the Federal District. Dated 3 August 1929.]

Federal District.

* Reglamento a que se sujetará la exploración y explotación de yacimientos de arena situados en la jurisdicción del Distrito Federal. 22 de Julio de 1929. (Diario Oficial, 13 de Agosto de 1929, No. 35, sección primera, p. 8.)

[Regulations governing the prospecting and working of sand deposits in the territory of the Federal District. Dated 22 July 1929.]

MOROCCO

Spanish Zone.

Dahir disponiendo que las visitas de Policia minera, en casos de accidentes, se realicen por cuenta de las Empresas concesionarias. 22 de Junio de 1929. (Boletin oficial de la zona de Protectorado Español en Marruecos, 1929, No. 13, p. 625.)

[Decree to provide that the cost of inspection of mines in case of accidents shall be defrayed by the concessionary undertakings. Dated 22 June 1929.]

NETHERLANDS

Besluit van den 18den Juli 1929, tot wijziging van het Koninklijk Besluit van 21 November 1919 (Staatsblad no. 761), houdende aanwijzing van de loonklassen, waartoe de verschillende groepen van arbeiders voor de toepassing van de Invaliditeitswet behooren. (Staatsblad, 1929, No. 393.)

[Decree to amend the Royal Decree of 21 November 1919 (Staatsblad, No. 761) respecting the wage classes to which the various groups of workers belong for the purposes of the Invalidity Act. Dated 18 July 1929.]

Besluit van den 19den Juli 1929, tot vaststelling van een algemeenen maatregel van bestuur, als bedoeld in artikel 105, tweede lid, der Ziektewet. (Staatsblad, 1929, No. 394.)

[Decree to issue general administrative regulations under section 105 (2) of the Sickness Insurance Act. Dated 19 July 1929.]

Besluit van den 19den Juli 1929, bepalende de bekendmaking in het Staatsblad van het op 25 Juli 1928 te Angora tusschen Nederland en Turkije gesloten handels- en scheepvaartverdrag (Staatsblad 1929, no. 33). (Staatsblad, 1929, No. 395.)

[Decree to promulgate in the Staatsblad the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded at Angora on 25 July 1928 between the Netherlands and Turkey. Dated 19 July 1929.]

Besluit van den 20sten Juli 1929, tot wijziging van het Koninklijk Besluit van 17 December 1919 (Staatsblad no. 814) tot uitvoering van de artikelen 329 en 331 der Invaliditeitswet, zooals dat besluit is gewijzigd bij Koninklijk Besluit van 7 Mei 1920 (Staatsblad no. 230). (Staatsblad, 1929, No. 396.)

[Decree to amend the Royal Decree of 17 December 1919 (Staatsblad, No. 814) amended by Royal Decree of 7 May 1920 respecting the administration of sections 329 and 331 of the Invalidity Act (Staatsblad, No. 230). Dated 20 July 1929.]

Besluit van den 20sten Juli 1929, tot vaststelling van het tijdstip, bedoeld in artikel 344 onder *h* en dat, bedoeld in artikel 344 onder *i* der Invaliditeitswet. (Staatsblad, 1929, No. 397.)

[Decree to fix the time limit specified in section 344 (*h*) and (*i*) of the Invalidity Act. Dated 20 July 1929.]

Besluit van den 20sten Juli 1929, tot wijziging van het Koninklijk Besluit van 22 November 1919 (Staatsblad No. 764), houdende vaststelling van de modellen der rentezegels en van aanwijzing der plaatsen, waarop de rentezegels ten verkoop voorhanden zullen zijn, zooals dat besluit laatstelijk is gewijzigd bij Koninklijk Besluit van 11 Februari 1928 (Staatsblad no. 30). (Staatsblad, 1929, No. 398.)

[Decree to amend the Royal Decree of 22 November 1919 (Staatsblad, No. 764), as last amended by Royal Decree of 11 February 1928 (Staatsblad, No. 30), to fix the designs for the pension stamps and the places at which they are purchasable. Dated 20 July 1929.]

Besluit van den 26sten Juli 1929, tot wijziging van het Veiligheidsbesluit 1916. (Staatsblad, 1929, No. 402.)

[Decree to amend the Safety Decree of 1916. Dated 26 July 1929.]

Besluit van den 29sten Juli 1929, bepalende de bekendmaking in het Staatsblad van de toetreding voor Nederland (Rijk in Europa) tot het op 28 Januari 1926 te Kopenhagen besloten verdrag betreffende de zeewaardigheid en uitrusting van schepen, alsmede tot de verklaring van 11 Juni 1928, houdende wijziging van de artikelen I, III en IV van het verdrag (Staatsblad 1929, no. 155). (Staatsblad, 1929, No. 404.)

[Decree to promulgate in the Staatsblad the adhesion of the Netherlands (European territory) to the Treaty respecting the seaworthiness and equipment

of vessels concluded in Copenhagen on 28 January 1926 and also to the Declaration of 11 June 1928 to amend Articles I, III, and IV of the Treaty (Staatsblad, 1929, No. 155). Dated 29 July 1929.]

NORWAY

Kongelig resolusjon, hvorved bestemmes at lov av 22 juni 1928 nr. 6 om forandring i lov om ulykkesforsikring for industriarbeidere m.v. av 13 august 1915 med tilleggslover, forsvavidt avsnitt II angar, settes i kraft fra 1 Juli 1929. 28 juni 1929. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1929, No. 27, p. 437.)

[Royal Resolution to provide that part II of Act No. 6 of 22 June 1928, to amend the Accident Insurance Act for industrial workers, etc., of 13 August 1915, and the Acts to supplement the same shall come into operation on 1 July 1929. Dated 28 June 1929.]

PORTUGAL

Decreto no. 17213 — Regula a constituição, funcionamento e competência do Conselho Superior de Higiene. 7 de Agosto de 1929. (Diário de Governo, 1929, No. 182, p. 1831.)

[Decree No. 17213, to issue regulations for the constitution, work, and jurisdiction of the Superior Council of Hygiene. Dated 7 August 1929.]

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

Mozambique.

Diploma Legislativo No. 162, aprovando o regulamento dos tribunais privativos dos indígenas. 1 de Junho de 1929. (Boletim Oficial de Moçambique, 1929, No. 22, p. 249.)

[Legislative Decree No. 162, to approve the regulations for special native courts. Dated 1 June 1929.]

RUMANIA

Lege pentru modificarea unor dispozitii din legea de organizare judecatoreasca 13 Iulie 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 153, p. 5263.)

[Act to amend certain provisions of the Judicature Act. Dated 13 July 1929.]

Lege pentru organizarea politiei generale a Statului. 20 Iulie 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 159, p. 5426.)

[Act respecting the organisation of the State police force. Dated 20 July 1929.]

Legea pentru organizarea penitenciarelor si institutelor de preventiune. 27 Iulie 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 166, p. 5779.)

[Act respecting the organisation of penitentiaries and institutions for the prevention of crime. Dated 27 July 1929.]

Lege pentru adaugirea unui ultim alineat art. 3 din legea pentru asezarea si administrarea impozitelor asupra spectacolelor publice. 29 Iulie 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 167, p. 5874.)

[Act to add a subsection at the end of section 3 of the Act respecting the assessment and collection of the taxes on public entertainments. Dated 29 July 1929.]

Lege pentru organizarea ministerelor. 29 Iulie 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 169, p. 6114.)

[Act respecting the organisation of the Ministries. Dated 29 July 1929.]

Lege pentru crearea Regiei Autonome a porturilor si cailor de comunicatie pe apa. 29 Iulie 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 169, p. 6147.)

[Act to establish an autonomous Office of Ports and Waterways. Dated 29 July 1929.]

Lege pentru infiintarea academiilor de inalte studii agronomice. 31 Iulie 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 169, p. 6098.)

[Act to establish colleges of agronomy. Dated 31 July 1929.]

Lege pentru organizarea invatamantului agricol si casnic de gradul I si II si de popularizare. 31 Iulie 1929. (Monitorul Oficial, 1929, No. 169, p. 6102.)

[Act to organise instruction in agriculture and domestic economy (grades I and II and popular instruction). Dated 31 July 1929.]

SPAIN

Real orden autorizando a las Comisiones inspectoras de los Comités paritarios para velar por que la venta ambulante o en puestos fijos de artículos que no sean de alimentación, combustibles, domésticos o juguetería, solamente se realice durante las horas que dichos Comités hayan acordado para el comercio análogo en los establecimientos mercantiles permanentes. 19 de Junio de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 172, p. 1675.)

[Royal Order to authorise the inspection sub-committees of the joint committees to see that articles other than provisions, fuel, domestic articles, and toys are not sold either by itinerant vendors or at fixed places outside the hours approved by the said committees for the sale of such articles in permanent commercial establishments. Dated 19 June 1929.]

* Real orden fijando las Bases de reglamentación del trabajo profesional de los Agentes productores de Seguros. 26 de Junio de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 192, p. 275.)

[Royal Order to lay down general rules for the regulation of the work of insurance agents. Dated 26 June 1929.]

Real orden dictando reglas encaminadas a evitar confusiones y a la vez tratar de unificar, en lo posible, la forma en que los diversos Centros docentes puedan interpretar el principio esencial que se indica del Estatuto de Formación Profesional. 15 de Julio de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 212, p. 822.)

[Royal Order to issue rules for the purpose of preventing confusion and rendering as nearly uniform as possible the interpretation by the various educational establishments of the fundamental principle herein mentioned which is laid down in the Technical Education Code. Dated 15 July 1929.]

Real orden disponiendo que durante los meses de Agosto y Septiembre de cada año se ordene por la Dirección general de Corporaciones la constitución de un Tribunal especial para juzgar de la aptitud profesional de aquellos alumnos cuya formación como "Oficiales" o "Maestros" se considere terminada. 16 de Julio de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 212, p. 823.)

[Royal Order to provide for the appointment by the General Directorate of Corporations, during the months of August and September in each year, of a special board to adjudicate upon the competency of pupils whose training as "skilled workers" or "masters" is deemed to be completed. Dated 16 July 1929.]

Real decreto dictando las bases que se indican relativas al fomento y cuidado de los intereses agrícolas y pecuarios. 26 de Julio de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 208, p. 684.)

[Royal Decree to issue rules for the promotion and defence of the interests of agriculture and stock-breeding. Dated 26 July 1929.]

Real decreto aprobando el Reglamento orgánico que se inserta, para la aplicación de la ley de Bases de 29 de Junio de 1911 y del Real decreto-ley de 26 de Julio del año actual, por el que han de regirse las Cámaras de Comercio, Industria y Navegación. 26 de Julio de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 215, p. 938; Erratum: No. 222, p. 1115.)

[Decree to approve the administrative Regulations appended thereto under the Act of 29 July 1911 and the Legislative Decree of 26 July 1929 respecting Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Navigation. Dated 26 July 1929.]

Real decreto-ley sobre ampliación de la ley de Bases de las Cámaras de Comercio, Industria y Navegación. 26 de Julio de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 222, p. 1114.)

[Legislative Decree to supplement the Act respecting Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Navigation. Dated 26 July 1929.]

Real decreto autorizando a la Inspección general de Emigración para crear 300 becas para otros tantos jóvenes, de edad de catorce a diez y ocho años, que sean o hayan sido alumnos de las Escuelas nacionales y hayan sobresalido en ellas por su laboriosidad e inteligencia, 10 de Agosto de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 239, p. 1421.)

[Decree to authorise the General Inspectorate of Emigration to create 300 scholarships for young persons from 14 to 18 years of age who are pupils or ex-

pupils of national schools and have been remarkable for their diligence and intelligence. Dated 10 August 1929.]

Real decreto creando en los países que se indican Patronatos de Españoles Emigrados. 1 de Septiembre de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 248, p. 1596.)

[Decree to set up welfare committees for Spanish immigrants in the countries specified. Dated 1 September 1929.]

Real decreto disponiendo que las dependencias y servicios del Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión queden organizados en la forma que se indica. 26 de Julio de 1929. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1929, No. 220, p. 1075.)

[Decree to provide for the organisation of the offices and services of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Dated 26 July 1929.]

SWEDEN

Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse om viss ändring i kungörelsen den 15 juni 1923 (nr 265) med allmänna grunder för dyrtidstillägg åt befattningshavare i statens tjänst. Den 27 juni 1929. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1929, No. 195, p. 387.)

[Royal Notification to amend certain provisions of the Notification of 15 June 1923 (No. 265) issuing general rules concerning cost-of-living bonuses to persons in the service of the State. Dated 27 June 1929.]

Kungl. Maj:ts instruktion för bergsstatens befattningshavare. Den 27 Juni 1929. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1929, No. 204, p. 401.)

[Instructions for the staff of the Mines Department. Dated 27 June 1929.]

Kungl. Maj:ts instruktion för befattningshavarna inom statens elektriska inspektion. Den 27 juni 1929. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1929, No. 207, p. 407.)

[Instructions for the staff of the State Electrical Inspectorate. Dated 27 June 1929.]

Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse angående handläggningen av vissa frågor rörande arbetarskydd ombord å fartyg. Den 27 juni 1929. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1929, No. 208, p. 400.)

[Royal Notification respecting the method of dealing with certain questions relating to labour protection on board ship. Dated 27 June 1929.]

Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse angående ändrad lydelse av §§ 15 och 18 i instruktionen för socialtjänsten den 30 juni 1920 (nr 544). Den 27 juni 1929. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1929, No. 214, p. 427.)

[Royal Notification to amend sections 15 and 18 of the Instructions of 30 June 1920 (No. 544) for the Department of Social Affairs. (Questions of safety and hygiene on board ship to be dealt with by the Department jointly with the Board of Trade.) Dated 27 June 1929.]

Kungl. Maj:ts instruktion för kommerskollegium. Den 27 juni 1929. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1929, No. 222, p. 449.)

[Instructions for the Board of Trade. Dated 27 June 1929.]

Kungl. Maj:ts Instruktion för statistiska centralbyrån. Den 27 juni 1929. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1929, No. 226, p. 473.)

[Instructions for the Central Statistical Office. (Sections 26-27: hours of work of staff.) Dated 27 June 1929.]

Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse angående undantag för medborgare i Norge från viss bestämning i lagen den 17 juni 1916 (nr 235) om försäkring för olycksfall i arbete. Den 5 juli 1929. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1929, No. 237, p. 501.)

[Notification to exempt Norwegian citizens from certain provisions of the Act of 17 June 1916 (No. 235) respecting insurance against industrial accidents. Dated 5 July 1929.]

UGANDA

Notice No. 374 of 1929. The Native Authority (No. 2) Rules, 1929, under the Native Authority Ordinance (Cap. 60, Revised Laws, 1923). Dated 6 July 1929. (Official Gazette, 1929, No. 13, p. 343.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Government Notice No. 1198. Amendment of Regulations under section twenty-six of the Immigrants' Regulation Act, No. 22 of 1913. Dated 29 June 1929. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1929, Vol. LXXVII, No. 1794, p. 108.)

Government Notice No. 1261. Amendment of Native Labour Regulations published under Government Notice No. 1988 of 1911. Dated 12 July 1929. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1929, Vol. LXXVII, No. 1796, p. 195).

URUGUAY

Resolución. Se establece el jornal que los obreros de las dependencias del Ministerio de Obras Públicas acumularan durante los días feriados. 8 de Agosto de 1929. (Diario Oficial, 1929, No. 6935, p. 490-A.)

[Resolution to fix the wages payable to workers employed by the Ministry of Public works in respect of holidays. Dated 8 August 1929.]

Decreto. Se reglamenta el trabajo del personal en la extracción, carga, scarga y transporte de arena per cuenta de unos empresarios. 9 de Agosto de 1929. (Diario Oficial, 1929, No. 6933, p. 470-A.)

[Decree to regulate the work of persons employed in the extraction, loading, unloading, and transportation of sand on account of contractors. Dated 9 August 1929.]

VENEZUELA

Ley sobre Pesca de Perlas. 15 de Julio de 1929. (Gaceta Oficial, 1929, No. 16868, p. 74549.)

[Act respecting pearl fishing. Dated 15 July 1929.]

YUGOSLAVIA

Invalidity Act. Dated 4 June 1929. (Sluzbene Novine. 1929. No. 161-LXVI, p. 1169.)

Act to supplement section 139 of the Act of 51 July 1923 respecting civil servants and other State employees of the civil administrative departments. Dated 26 June 1929. (Sluzbene Novine. 1929, No. 152-LXIII, p. 1129.)

Decree respecting the opening and closing of commercial and industrial establishments (undertakings) and the hours of work of employees. Dated 16 April 1929. (Sluzbene Novine, 1929, No. 141, p. 1085.)

Order respecting the conditions of employment and salaries of State road labourers, issued under section 26 of the Act on the national roads. Dated 21 May 1929. (Sluzbene Novine, 1929, No. 128-LIII, p. 1022.)

Order respecting the conditions of service and salaries of the State inspectors of roads, issued under section 26 of the Act on the national roads. Dated 21 May 1929. (Sluzbene Novine, 1929, No. 128-LIII, p. 1028.)

Order respecting the organisation of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Health. Dated 27 June 1929. (Sluzbene Novine, 1929, No. 152-LXIII, p. 1129.)

Instructions respecting the assessment of loss of earning capacity of disabled ex-service men. Dated 6 July 1929. (Sluzbene Novine, 1929, No. 161, p. 1185.)

ZANZIBAR

Government Notice No. 123 : Rules under the Zanzibar Ports Decree (Revised Laws 1922 c. 25). Dated 11 June 1929. (Official Gazette, 1929, No. 1955, p. 387.)

[New sections 18 A and B : Masters of native vessels to have certificate of competency.]

Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

International Labour Office. *Hours of Work on Board Ship. Collection of Laws, Regulations and Collective Agreements.* Studies and Reports, Series P (Seamen), No. 3. Geneva, International Labour Office; London, P. S. King and Son. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation. 1929. xvi + 280 pp. 6s.; \$1.60.

Mention has already been made in the *International Labour Review* (Vol. XX, No. 4, October 1929, p. 602) of the preliminary Grey Report on *The Regulation of Hours of Work on Board Ship* prepared for submission to the Thirteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva in October 1929. Following the method adopted for the previous maritime Session of the Conference, the texts of the relevant Acts and Regulations and, in this instance, the material provisions of collective agreements have been collected in the present volume separately from the Grey Report.

— *International Labour Conference. Thirteenth Session, Geneva, 1929. The Regulation of Hours of Work on Board Ship. Supplementary Report.* Item I on the Agenda. First Discussion. Geneva, 1929. 19 pp.

Contains the replies to the questionnaire concerning the hours and the practical organisation of work on board ship which were received too late for inclusion in Appendix II of the Grey Report on *Hours of Work on Board Ship* (cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XX, No. 4, October 1929, p. 602). The replies given in the supplementary report are those received from the Governments of the following States: Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, the United States of America.

League of Nations. Health Organisation. *International Health Year Book 1928 (Fourth Year). Reports on the Public Health Progress of Twenty-nine Countries (Thirty-five Public Health Administrations) in 1927.* Series III. Health 1929. III.6. Geneva, 1929. 1173 pp.

This volume differs from its predecessors mainly in regard to the form in which the vital and nosological statistics of the majority of the reports are presented. Twenty-eight standard tables have been prepared by the Health Section of the League of Nations in order to present to the reader the minimum of statistics necessary to allow him to interpret correctly the information relating to health conditions in the country under consideration, and to compare the health conditions of the various countries. All the health administrations to which these standard tables were communicated, with the exception of seven, have found it possible to use them for the purpose of furnishing returns. The reports contained in this volume are, therefore, to a large extent comparable.

Permanent Court of International Justice. *Case concerning the Payment of Various Serbian Loans Issued in France. Case concerning the Payment in Gold of the Brazilian Federal Loans Issued in France.* Publications Series A. Nos. 20-21. Collection of Judgments. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1929. 155 pp.

— *Case of the Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex. Order of 19 August 1929.* Publications Series A. No. 22. Collection of Judgments. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1929. 51 pp.

— *Fifth Annual Report 15 June 1928-15 June 1929.* Series E., No. 5. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1929. 498 pp.

Internationaler Christlicher Bergarbeiterbund. Fédération internationale des mineurs chrétiens. *Protokoll über den 3. internationalen Kongress abgehalten vom 20.*

bis 22. September 1928 in München. *Rapport du 3^{me} Congrès international. Munich, 27-21-22 septembre 1928.* 368 pp.

VII. Internationaler Holzarbeiter-Kongress, 25.-28. Juli 1929. Heidelberg. Bericht über die Anfang 1929 veranstaltete Umfrage betreffend Verschmelzung der Organisationen der Bau- und Holzarbeiter. Amsterdam, 1929. 8 pp.

— *Die Unfallverhütung in der Holzindustrie.* Referat von Michael KAYSER. Amsterdam, 16 pp.

Union internationale de la Chimie pure et appliquée. *Comptes rendus de la neuvième Conférence internationale de la Chimie, La Haye, 18-22 juillet 1928.* Paris. 160 pp.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

BRAZIL

Ministerio de Agricultura, Industria e Commercio. Serviço de Informaçoes. *Anuario do 1929.* Rio de Janeiro, 1929. 572 pp.

FRANCE

Ministère de l'Agriculture. Direction de l'Agriculture. Office de renseignements agricoles. *Statistique agricole annuelle, 1927.* Paris, 1928. 274 pp. 15 frs.

GERMANY

Statistisches Reichsamt. *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich. Achtundvierzigster Jahrgang 1929.* Berlin, 1929.

GREAT BRITAIN

Home Office. *Report on Conferences between Employers, Operatives and Inspectors concerning Fencing of Machinery, Prevention of Accidents, First Aid and Temperature in Cotton Spinning Mills.* By Eliot F. MAY. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1929. 28 pp. 3d.

Ministry of Health. *The Registrar-General's Statistical Review of England and Wales, for the Year 1928.* (New Annual Series, No. 8.) Tables. Part I. *Medical.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1929. iii + 500 pp. 15s.

Registry of Friendly Societies. *Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1928.* Part 1. *General.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1929. 28 pp. 6d.

— *Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1928.* Part 4. *Trade Unions.* Section II. *Directory and Summaries.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1929. 33 pp. 2s.

HUNGARY

Office central de statistique. *Annuaire statistique hongrois. Nouveau cours.* XXXV. 1927. Budapest, 1929. xii + 342 pp. 6 pengő.

ITALY

Ministero dei lavori pubblici. Comitato permanente per le migrazioni interne. *La mano d'opera agricola e la colonizzazione in Sardegna.* By Dr. Gaetano SECHETTI. Rome, 1929. 194 pp. 12 lire.

NETHERLANDS

Departement van Arbeid. *Beknopt Verslag van de Twaalfde Internationale Arbeidsconferentie gehouden te Genève 30 Mei-21 Juni 1929.* The Hague, 1929. 58 pp.

Report on the Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference drawn up by Miss STEMBERG, Doctor of Laws, Technical Adviser and Secretary to the Netherlands Government Delegation to the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

NORWAY

Statistiske Centralbyra. *Statistisk Arbok for Kongeriket Norge, 1929.* *Annuaire statistique de la Norvège, 1929.* Oslo, 1929. 266 pp. 2 kr.

POLAND

Ministerstwo pracy i opieki społecznej. *Sprawozdanie z działalności Funduszu Bezrobocia 1928.* *Compte-rendu de l'activité de la caisse de chômage.* Warsaw, 1929. 54 pp., tables.

SIAM

Ministry of Commerce and Communications. *Sixth Report on the Co-operative Movement in Siam.* Reprinted from *The Record*, No. 32. Bangkok, 1929. 16 pp.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Labour Department. *Annual Report for the Year 1928.* By E. W. F. Gilman. Singapore, Govt. Printing Office, 1929. 32 pp.

SWEDEN

Socialdepartementet. Kungl. Socialstyrelsen. *Yrkesinspektionens Verksamhet År 1928.* Stockholm, 1929. 108 pp.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund. *Jahrbuch 1928.* Berlin, 1929. 323 pp.

Anglo-Russian Committee. *Report on the British Trade Delegation to Russia, March-April 1929.* London, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. iv + 62 pp. 2s. 6d.

Annuaire des banquiers. France et étranger, 1929. *Annuaire Favre.* 23^{me} année. Paris, Librairie financière, 1929. 1484 pp.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Psychotechnik in Oesterreich. *Bericht über die 4. Tagung österreichischer Psychotechniker in Wien am 11. und 12. April 1928.* Vienna, 1929, 37 pp.

Baron, Jean-Philippe. *La loi de huit heures et l'organisation industrielle du travail en France.* Thèse pour le doctorat (Sciences politiques et économiques). Université de Paris. Faculté de Droit. Paris, Jouve et Cie, 1929. 228 pp.

The author sets out to ascertain whether reduction of hours of work has been for industry "a stimulant, an impulse—in short, a factor for technical progress". He considers in turn the general problem of the adaptation of methods of production to the reduced working day, the repercussions of the Eight-Hour Act in France on working conditions and on production, and finally the length of the working day and the improvement of methods of production in coal mines. In his opinion, it is difficult to measure the actual part played by the Eight-Hour Act in the general industrial progress which has followed the war. He holds that it would be "too foolish" to imagine that the Eight-Hour Act is responsible for the fact that production has again reached the level attained before the war, or has even surpassed that level. In conclusion, the author protests against the "rigidity" of the Act and of the public administrative regulations issued under it.

Basyn, Jacques. *Les allocations familiales. Commentaire de la loi du 11 avril, 1928.* Préface by Count Carton de Wiart. Editions of the Société d'études morales, sociales et juridiques. Louvain, Brussels, Dewit; Paris, Giraudon, 1929. 144 pp. 15 frs.

The Act which forms the subject of this pamphlet provides that contracts for public works shall include a clause relating to the granting of family allowances.

Calomiris, Jean. *I dodekati Syndiaskepsis tis Ergastias kai ai apofasis tis.* (The XIIth International Labour Conference and its decisions.) Edition of the General Confederation of Labour. Piraeus, 1929. 56 pp.

A report by the Greek Workers' Delegate to the Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference. It gives a general account of the constitution of the Organisation and of the work of the Conference, together with a Greek text of various documents, including the decisions of the Conference.

Charles-Albert. *L'Etat Moderne, Ses Principes et Ses Institutions.* Bibliothèque syndicaliste, VIII. Paris, Librairie Valois, 1920. 194 pp. 12 frs.

The development of machinery and large-scale production, says the author, have created, alongside the State, a strong economic power which seeks to dominate it. The State should be reorganised so as to adapt its powers to the new conditions ; in particular, it should make room for representatives of industry in the State, and give a larger autonomy to the administrative services, as well as to local and district authorities.

Comité central des allocations familiales. *Neuvième Congrès national des Allocations familiales, Tours, Blois, Namur, Angers, Cholet, 28-31 mai 1929, Compte rendu.* Paris. 203 pp.

The system of equalisation funds has developed in France within the last few years to a considerable extent, as the Ninth Congress on Family Allowances fully showed. The Congress dealt with different sides of the problem, including the legal aspect of family allowances, the position of equalisation funds since the introduction of social insurance, and their activities with regard to the housing of persons in receipt of allowances.

Comité national des Conseillers du Commerce extérieur de la France. *Annuaire du commerce international. L'annuaire bleu, 1929.* Publié sous la direction de M. Armand MEGGLÉ. Paris, Société française d'éditions, 1929. 1328 pp. 50 fr.

This year book, the purpose of which is to act as a guide for all import and export traders, falls into three parts. The first gives practical information concerning the public services, administrative bodies and organisations for commercial expansion, foreign trade and production, as well as the industrial and commercial exporters in France ; the second and third parts give similar information in more condensed form for the French colonies and foreign countries respectively.

Comité pour l'Exposition et la Semaine sociale. *L'exposition sociale et la semaine sociale à Helsingfors, 20-26 août 1928.* Helsingfors, 1929. 58 pp.

Confédération des travailleurs catholiques du Canada. *Procès-verbal septième session du Congrès de la C.T.C.C. Quebec, 1928.* Quebec. 83 pp.

Deutscher Bergarbeiterverband. 1889-1929. *40 Jahre Bergbau und Bergarbeiterverband.* Bochum, 1929. 128 pp., illustr.

Elekes, Désiré. *La situation de la Hongrie avant et après la guerre dans le système des principales données statistiques.* Tirage à part du *Journal de la Société hongroise de statistique*, année 1929, No. 1-2. Budapest, 1929. 92 pp.

A statistical representation of the ethnographic, cultural and economic situation of present-day Hungary, compared with that of the pre-war Kingdom of Hungary. The author particularly stresses the changes that have taken place in the occupational grouping of the population, in social conditions (social insurance, unemployment, housing, hygiene), in agricultural and industrial production, and in the balance of trade.

Germain, José. *Le Syndicalisme et l'Intelligence. Organisation du travail intel, lectuel depuis la guerre.* Bibliothèque syndicaliste. IV. Paris, Librairie Valois-1028. 190 pp. 12 frs.

A general survey of the problem of trade unionism among professional workers. In the first part of the book the author, after considering general principles, arrives at the conclusion that a general federation of professional workers, clearly separated from the federations of manual workers, is essential. There follows a detailed historical account of the trade union movement among French professional workers. Finally, the author examines the improvements which might be made in the Feder-

ation of Professional Workers; he criticises the very principles of that Federation, as well as those of other associations of professional workers. An appendix gives the replies sent in by a number of persons who were consulted during an enquiry made in 1919 with regard to the Federation of Professional Workers.

Guinot, Jean. *La protection légale des salaires et des appointements dans la famille de l'employeur.* Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1929. viii + 125 pp.

After giving a brief historical outline of government intervention in the interest of wage earners and salaried employees whose employer has become bankrupt and whose wages or salaries are unpaid, the author examines the present French practice in this matter, as based on legislation and judicial decisions.

He discusses in turn who are the creditors privileged in this respect, what claims are protected and upon what conditions, and in what category the privilege should be placed. Finally he considers the amendments which could with advantage be made in the present legislation.

Hadjikyriakou, André N. *Viomichaniki Politiki.* Athens, Vitsicounaki Press, 1929. 67 pp.

In this pamphlet (entitled "Industrial policy") Mr. Hadjikyriakou, President of the Association of Greek Industrial Employers, examines different aspects of the policy of employers' organisations in Greece, the aims of industry as a whole, the protectionist system and its development, Act No. 2,948 on the development of industry and craftsmanship, industrial credit, commercial policy within the country, and the technical education of the workers.

Index generalis 1928-1929. Annuaire général des universités, grandes écoles, académies, archives, bibliothèques, instituts scientifiques, jardins botaniques et zoologiques, musées, observatoires, sociétés savantes. Published under the direction of R. DE MONTESSUS DE BALLORE. Paris, Editions Spes, 1929.

This work of reference, which has appeared annually since 1919, contains a general picture of the organisation of intellectual life throughout the world. The first part deals with universities and colleges in all countries; the second refers to observatories, libraries, scientific institutions, important academies and learned societies in various civilised countries. The 6,500 entries in the "Index" are brought up to date every year by the heads of the departments concerned. Very complete tables, including an alphabetical list of the 60,000 scientific and literary persons referred to in the volume, conclude the work and facilitate reference.

Institute of Pacific Relations, New South Wales Branch. *Studies in Australian Affairs.* By Various Authors. Edited by PERSIA CAMPBELL, R. C. MILLS and G. V. PORTUS. Pacific Relations Series, No. 3. Melbourne, Macmillan and Co., 1929. 269 pp.

This is a series of interesting and valuable studies, by competent persons, on Australian tendencies affecting or likely to affect Pacific relations. Among the subjects treated are: the Australian standard of living; development and migration; the tariff policy and its effect on Australian development; Australian loan and banking policies; Australian trade in the Pacific; a Labour view of Pacific problems; the Australian Mandate in New Guinea; and Australian policy in Papua.

Jahrbuch des Krankenversicherungsrechts. In Verbindung mit Dr. MENTZEL und Dr. MOLL, herausgegeben von Dr. Hs. Th. SÄRGEL. 14. Jahrgang, enthaltend Rechtsprechung und Zeitschriftenaufsätze des Jahres 1927. Stuttgart, W. Kohlhammer, 1928. x + 92 pp.

This year book contains a record of legal decisions relating to sickness insurance in Germany and a bibliography of works on the subject. The present volume, the fourteenth of the series, relates to 1927. Like its predecessors, it should prove a reliable guide to the subjects with which it deals.

Kaysenbrecht, R. *Die genossenschaftliche Selbsthilfe der dänischen Landwirtschaft.* Berlin, Deutscher Schriftenverlag. 48 pp.

Mr. Theunis, Chairman of the World Economic Conference, in summing up the work of the different committees of this Conference, made the following state-

ment with regard to agriculture: "This Conference considers that the first measures for the improvement of agriculture must be taken by agriculturists themselves—by the general adoption of better technical methods, more scientific organisation and co-operation" Mr. Kaysenbrecht, after a journey of investigation to Denmark and various other agricultural countries in Europe puts forward as an example the achievements of Danish agriculture in organising itself without waiting for a suggestion from the International Economic Conference.

Klein, Robert. *Das neue Gesetz über die Pensionsversicherung der Privatangestellten in höheren Diensten.* Mit Einleitung und Erläuterungen. Herausgegeben vom Einheitsverband der Privatangestellten. Prague, 1929. XLVII + 132 pp.

Contains the text of the new Czechoslovak Act on contributory pensions for salaried employees in private undertakings, with an introduction by Mr. Klein, who, by reason of his position in the salaried employees' movement and the part taken by him in the drafting of the Act, is particularly well qualified to deal with the subject.

Kupers, E. *De twaalfde Internationale Arbeidsconferentie te Genève.* Overdruk uit *De Socialistische Gids*, Jaargang XIV, Aug.-Sept. 1929. Uitgave van de N.V. "De Arbeiderspers". Amsterdam, 1929. 28 pp.

Kurnatowski, Georges. *Le mouvement coopératif en Pologne.* Reprinted from *Revue des Études Coopératives*, January-March 1929, No. 30. Paris. 24 pp.

The author describes the development of the three important groups of co-operative societies in Poland: distributive, credit, and agricultural co-operative societies. He also reviews the activities of the principal unions to which the co-operative societies are affiliated.

La Chesnais, P.-G. *Le régime agraire de la Norvège.* Paris, Marcel Rivière, 1928. 17 pp.

Short summary in French of a book by Oscar Albert JOHNSEN, written in Norwegian, giving a history of agrarian reform in Norway.

League of Nations Union. *World Labour Problems in 1929. A Record of the Twelfth International Labour Conference.* No. 277. London, 1929. 54 pp.

Lee, F. C. H., and Chin, T. *Village Families in the Vicinity of Peiping.* Social Research Department, China Foundation. Peiping, 1929. 65 pp.

The statistical information on living conditions in China is augmented by the publication of this study on family budgets in several villages near Peiping. The data were collected by a number of students in the Social Survey Class at the Yenching University. Difficulties were encountered, it is stated, owing to the suspicion or ignorance of many of the inhabitants.

For one village (Kua-Chia-T'un, northwest of Peiping) information was obtained during the period March-May 1927 from 100 families, or about 90 per cent. of the families in the village. The average size of family was 4.06 persons. Data are given as to age and occupation, average family income, earnings of the head of the family, wives', sons', daughters', and other members' earnings, income in the form of presents, and average expenditure on food, clothing, house rent, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items. Statistics and descriptions are also given of the commodities commonly purchased, and of housing accommodation. The study includes an account of social conditions and customs, and data illustrating the heavy expenses incurred for weddings and funerals. Similar information is given for 64 families in three other villages, the period of investigation being from December 1926 to the end of June 1927.

Leese, Charles. *Collective Bargaining among Photo-Engravers in Philadelphia. Ordinary Methods applied to an Occupation which is both an Art and a Manual Trade.* Industrial Research Department. Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. University of Pennsylvania. Research Studies II. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1929. xiv + 220 pp. \$ 2.50.

A study of the methods used and the conditions influencing the bargaining relations between wage-earners and employers in the photo-engraving industry in Philadelphia since the formation of the Photo-Engravers' Union in 1898.

Lehmann, K. B. *Über die Gesundheitsverhältnisse der Arbeiter in der deutschen keramischen, insbesondere der Porzellan-Industrie, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Tuberkulosefrage.* Schriften aus dem Gesamtgebiet der Gewerbehygiene. Herausgegeben von der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Gewerbehygiene. Neue Folge, Heft 25. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1929. 55 pp. 3.60 marks.

A study of the health conditions of workers in the German pottery industry and in particular in the porcelain industry. Special attention is devoted to tuberculosis. The work is divided into several chapters, dealing respectively with the origin of the study; journeys of investigation to various undertakings in the porcelain industry; statistical data referring to the German porcelain industry; the nature and action of the dusts met with in these industries; the experiments carried out; statistical data on the health conditions of porcelain workers; fresh research among porcelain workers in Germany; foreign studies on the importance of silica, especially for workers in pottery, and of the protective measures which can be taken. The author concludes that workers in the porcelain industry are exposed to pulmonary diseases due to dust and complicated by infectious bodies, particularly tuberculosis infection; consequently in certain cases there is not only early invalidity but also a higher rate of mortality.

Lévy, Emmanuel. *La paix par la justice. Eléments d'une doctrine du droit.* Paris, Librairie Giard, 1929. 30 pp. 3 fr. 50.

In these few pages of concentrated thought, the author puts forward, in opposition to the doctrine of civil law based on the recognition of acquired and historical rights, a new doctrine in which law is considered as the science of our social relations, as the art of achieving peace through justice between individuals and also between States.

It is this law, the administration of which will not be left to a few persons but will be shared by the masses, thanks to trade unions, the co-operative movement, social insurance and arbitration, which will lead to national and international peace on the basis of justice.

Lubin, Isador. *The Absorption of the Unemployed by American Industry.* The Brookings Institution. Pamphlet Series. Vol. I, 1 July 1929, No. 3. Washington, 1929. 42 pp. 50 cents.

This is an attempt to ascertain whether the industries and the service trades which have experienced so phenomenal a growth in recent years in the United States have been reabsorbing those workers who have been discharged from other industries and those who have migrated from the farms to the cities. A summary of the conclusions was given in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXXI, No. 11, 9 September 1929, pp. 344-346.

MacSay, Stephen. *Les étapes de l'émancipation du travail. De Fourier à Godin. Le Familistère de Guise.* Gourdez-Luisant (E.-et-L.), "La Sauvagette", 1928. 53 pp.

Manassero, Aristide. *I sindacati come parte civile.* Studi e documenti di Diritto ed Economia del Lavoro, Serie A. Studi N. 89. Rome, Diritto del Lavoro, 1929. 35 pp. 3 lire.

Maurel, Eduard. *L'ingénieur social dans l'entreprise.* Thèse pour le doctorat en droit. Université de Paris, Faculté de Droit. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1929. 307 pp.

The term *ingénieur social* was adopted by Mr. Cheysson as a translation of the American "social engineer". The author of this thesis uses it, in spite of the opposition it has aroused, as a convenient term to designate the social worker in industry. The book consists of three parts, in which a clear and detailed description is given of the recent development of social work in industry in the United States, Great Britain, and France. The book contains some judicious remarks on American economic policy and European social legislation. There is a useful bibliography.

Merlin, Yves. *Les conflits collectifs de travail pendant la guerre (1914-1918)*. Thèse pour le doctorat en droit. Université de Paris. Faculté de Droit. Dunkirk, Imprimerie du "Nord Maritime", 1928. 130 pp.

A study of collective disputes in France during the war years, their causes and the special means adopted for preventing and settling such disputes. The author pays tribute to the breadth of vision and the energy of the men responsible for improving the machinery then set up and regrets that practically all of it was swept away as soon as the war was over.

National Industrial Conference Board. *Mergers in Industry. A Study of Certain Economic Aspects of Industrial Consolidation.* Studies in Public Policy Towards Business. New York, 1929. xiv+205 pp. \$ 3.

Mergers in industry, or the consolidation of industrial enterprises into large-scale industrial units, have, for the last thirty years and particularly since the war, been a feature of organised industrial life in the United States. It is the aim of this publication to examine the extent and significance of this important trend and, by a study of certain specific questions, to weigh the evidence as to the value of mergers. Do they reap exceptional profits, and, if so, do they do so at the expense of the consumer? Do they succeed in reducing costs by business and technical efficiency? Do they succeed in stabilising industry and the course of prices?

The analysis of the financial statements of a large number of consolidations in the United States shows that, while a few have struck the public imagination by exceptional profits, the great majority are not conspicuous in this respect. They are dependent, like any other business, on able management.

As regards their contribution to productive efficiency, it is found that "the significance of the advantages in production shown by this study to have been gained by industrial consolidations can scarcely be understated". Their increasing activity in the field of research is specially beneficial.

The concentration of industry, according to the tables given covering 60 lines of manufacture, has been a factor tending to resist the general upward movement of prices. It is significant that the rise in price since 1900 in 26 lines of manufacture in which consolidations have operated "was only 28.8 per cent. as against a rise of 117.4 per cent. during the same period in the 20 lines of manufacture which have not been affected by the combination movement".

The evidence also shows that consolidations have been able to smooth out minor, especially seasonal, fluctuations, thus leading to steadier employment, but that they have been powerless before the more important cyclical fluctuations.

In short, the evidence, it is considered, enables the authors to "justify the statement that in a very practical and substantial way industrial consolidations have been an economic benefit to the community".

Nekrassoff, N. *La coopération de consommation dans l'Union soviétique.* Moscow, Centrosyous, 1929. 72 pp., tables.

The work gives a comprehensive survey of the activities of distributive co-operative societies in Soviet Russia, and describes their functions and their relations with the different State organs, etc. The author analyses the financial bases of the distributive co-operative system and its possibilities of future development. Statistical tables illustrate the development already achieved from 1923-1924 to 1926-1927.

Norwig, H. *Die Angestellten-Versicherung im Saargebiet. Kurze Darstellung und Erläuterung der wichtigsten Bestimmungen des Gesetzes.* Dritte, durchgesehene und mit dem neuesten Stand der Gesetzgebung in Uebereinstimmung gebrachte Auflage von Emil MÜNNICH. Saarbrück, Saarbrücker Druckerei und Verlag. xi + 72 pp.

Odencrantz, Louise C. *The Social Worker in Family, Medical and Psychiatric Social Work.* The First Volume, Job Analysis Series of the American Association of Social Workers. New York, London, Harper and Brothers, 1929. xvi + 374 pp.

The American Association of Social Workers was organised in 1921. One of its earliest projects was an enquiry among its members, with a view to obtaining

information concerning their jobs, the qualifications and training required for them, the conditions under which they are done, and the methods employed. Later it undertook the publication of a series of pamphlets on similar lines prepared by persons representing each field of social work. In 1926, convinced that a more thorough study of the job of the social worker was possible, the Association decided to adapt the method of job analysis used in industry to a study of positions in social work. The investigations were planned and carried out under the auspices of a committee on job analysis.

In this volume the Association presents a study of positions in three fields to which the case-work method is common: family, medical, and psychiatric social work. Miss Odencrantz analyses and describes in detail the duties and responsibilities, the qualifications, and the conditions of work of various types of social workers: the family visitor, the district secretary, the case supervisor, the medical social worker, and the worker in psychiatric social work. The book should be of great practical value to social workers. There is an excellent index.

Pap, Dr. Desider. *Abschnitte aus dem ungarischen Arbeitsrecht.* Zeitschrift für Ostrecht hervorgegangen aus der Zeitschrift für osteuropäisches Recht und dem Ostrecht. 3. Jahrgang, Heft 3, März 1929. Berlin, 1929.

The article gives a useful survey of the main features of Hungarian labour legislation. After a historical introduction containing indications of sources, Dr. Pap deals with: the law of the contract of employment in its various aspects and the law of collective agreements, labour exchanges, the obligation to execute public works, labour protection (hours of work, weekly rest, night work, holidays, protection of women and children, etc), trade unions, labour courts, and conciliation and arbitration measures.

Peddie, J. Taylor. *The Producers' Case for Monetary Reform. Is Great Britain now a Second-Rate Power?* Third Edition. London, The British Economic Federation, 1929. 34 pp. 6d.

Mr. Peddie maintains that the monetary system based on the gold standard is deceptive and that it hampers British production. He suggests that the problem should be dealt with (1) by adoption of the Federal Reserve System suitably modified in Great Britain; (2) by a change in the incidence of taxation; and (3) by stabilising agricultural prices.

Reichsverband deutscher Konsumvereine. *Jahrbuch. Dreizehnter u. vierzehnter Jahrgang 1926-1927.* Herausgegeben von Peter SCHLACK. Cologne, "Gepag", Grosseinkaufs- und Produktions-Aktiengesellschaft deutscher Konsumvereine, 1928. ix + 611 pp.

This year book is arranged in six parts. The first describes the means by which the working classes may obtain their share in the ownership and management of undertakings. The second furnishes comparative statistics relating to German co-operative societies of every kind and information on the activities of the big German co-operative federations, their joint organisations, and the Russian Central Co-operative Bank. The third is devoted to the development of the National Union of German Distributive Societies, and includes statistics for the period 1908-1927, annual reports for 1926 and 1927, and reports of congresses held in 1926 and 1927. The fourth part describes the development of the central economic organisations of the Union, in particular in 1926 and 1927. The fifth gives a list of the affiliated societies, with their address, the name and address of the president of the supervisory committee, and recent membership. The sixth part contains an alphabetical list of the districts in which the shops of the affiliated co-operative societies are situated.

Schreiber, Dr. Arno. *Richtlinien für Standort, Verwaltung und Geschäftsführung landwirtschaftlicher Genossenschaften.* Mit einem Geleitwort von Regierungsrat GENNES. Berlin-Steglitz, 1929. 108 pp.

After two chapters dealing methodically yet concisely with the definition and classification of co-operative societies and a third chapter briefly indicating the advantages of agricultural co-operation in general and of its different types, this work falls into two parts of almost equal size. The one studies, first of all generally and then for each type of agricultural co-operative society, the circumstances

conditioning its origin and its working : climate, soil, density and living conditions of the population, crops, system of land ownership, methods of agriculture, agricultural labour, economic position, etc. The other part deals with the administration and financial organisation of the agricultural co-operative societies from the point of view of legal status, rules and economic conditions, with special reference to the problem of marketing, which is one of the most important at present occupying the attention of German agriculture.

Scottish Trades Union Congress. *Thirty-Second Annual Report 1929. Including Report on Methods of Regulating Wages and Working Conditions (Trade Boards and Joint Industrial Councils) and Report of Organisation of Women's Annual Conference.* Glasgow, 1929. 188 pp. 6d.

Smith, Neile Skene. *Economic Control, Australian Experiments in "Rationalisation" and "Safeguarding".* Introduction by Hugh DALTON, M.A., D.Sc. (Econ.), M.P. Studies in Economics and Political Science. No. 90 in the series of Monographs by writers connected with the London School of Economics and Political Science. London, P. S. King and Son, 1929. xv + 306 pp.

Dr. Hugh Dalton, in his introduction, says that "the special interest of the book lies in the synthesis which it attempts, of modern economic theory with Australian practice. Modern theory, in its more significant and interesting forms, is fastening more and more on the problems, as Mr. Skene Smith calls them, of 'conscious control over the economic system'." Laissez-faire is out of favour, and is altogether too simple-minded for our modern age.

Mr. Skene Smith, after stating the need for economic control, deals with the theory and methods of controlling the national income : the removal of ignorance and inertia in order to secure a larger measure of co-operation and efficiency ; the encouragement of a social use of natural resources and of capital, and methods for overcoming the difficulties of the division of resources. These include questions of taxation, land settlement, and rationalisation. Monopoly and its control are touched upon, and also suggestions for reducing the inequality of incomes without adversely affecting production. A chapter is devoted to control by means of tariffs and bounties, pointing out that though such means of control possess certain advantages, their use is much too frequent and the object of the imposition is usually not one of disinterested control of economic welfare. Their supervision calls for an able and impartial commission. The discussion of the social effects of tariffs and bounties owes much to the analytical machinery devised by Professor Pigou.

The larger part of Mr. Skene Smith's book deals with the practical application of the principles discussed above in Australia, and gives most interesting facts on the experiences of Australia in controlling or owning single industries : control of brown coal in Victoria, of water-power in Tasmania, control of ports, of the meat industry, and in particular of the sugar industry after the 1924 agreement. The Australian tariff policy and the protection and encouragement of labour by legislation, the control of monopoly, and the partial control of groups of industries and of single industries are discussed at length. The spread of economic knowledge is commented upon and indications are given of the sources of information available on Australia.

This book contains a wealth of information, carefully sorted, and analysed from the objective standpoint of economic theory.

Spreng, Dr. H. *La sélection professionnelle et son utilité sociale.* Thèse présentée à la Faculté des Sciences économiques et sociales de l'Université de Genève. Neuchâtel et Paris, Delachaux et Niestlé, 1929. xx1 + 148 pp.

The author of this work, who is a lecturer at the University of Neuchâtel and Director of the Psychotechnical Institute at Bienne, has compressed into this one volume the result of his reflections and practical experiments during ten years in the selection of workers. His work, the various chapters of which deal successively with vocational selection as at present practised, a general outline of systematic selection and the technique and organisation for social purposes of such systematic selection, is an excellent general outline of the problem. It is usefully supplemented by two appendices, the first describing in detail the "Zurich method"

of selecting workers and the second describing the organisation of vocational guidance in the Canton of Zurich. The volume concludes with a bibliography and an index of authors and subject-matter.

While putting forward no ideas which are very new to the specialist, Dr. Spreng's work, which is clearly inspired by previous publications by the heads of the Psycho-technical School in Zurich, Messrs. Suter and Carrard, will nevertheless give a great number of practical examples and valuable suggestions to all who are interested in the "human factor" in life; headmasters of schools, managers of public and private undertakings, establishment officers and social officials.

Svenska Arbetsgivarföreningen. *Kalender 1 Maj 1929.* Stockholm, 1929. 386 pp.

Directory of the Swedish Federation of Industrial Employers' Associations for 1929.

Syndicat général de l'industrie cotonnière française. *Assemblée générale tenue le 18 juin 1929. Statuts. Annuaire des Membres du Syndicat général. Renseignements statistiques.* Paris, 1929. 189 pp.

Tänzler, Dr. Fritz. *Durch Besitz zum Arbeitsfrieden. Eine sozialpolitische Untersuchung über Aktienbeteiligung der Arbeitnehmer und Werksparkassen.* Berlin, Reimar Hobbing. 128 pp.

Mr. Tänzler advocates labour copartnership, and in particular schemes consisting in the issue to members of the staff of share capital, as a means of attaining industrial peace. He deals with the theoretical basis of copartnership and the practical results obtained in the United States, Germany and other countries. He considers that works savings funds should be established to prepare the way for the introduction of copartnership.

Tarife und Bedingungen der privaten Krankenversicherung, 1929. Berlin, Deutsche Versicherungs-Zeitung. vii + 120 pp.

Tarraf, Chams-Eldine. *La restriction au droit de grève en Angleterre.* Thèse pour le Doctorat en Droit. Université de Paris. Faculté de Droit. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1929. 182 pp.

A study centring around the general strike of 1926 and the "Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act" of 1927.

Transvaal Chamber of Mines. *Thirty-Ninth Annual Report. Year 1928.* Johannesburg, 1929. 172 pp.

Union des Chambres d'Agriculture de Roumanie. *Les Chambres d'agriculture en Roumanie. Organisation et activité.* Bucarest. 62 pp.

This little book gives an account of the activities of the Union of Chambers of Agriculture in Rumania during 1928, and the text of the Act of 1925 creating Chambers of Agriculture.

Verbond van Nederlandsche Werkgevers. *Derde Verslag. Juli 1928-Juli 1929.* The Hague, 1929. 171 pp.

Annual report (July 1928-July 1929) of the Federation of Dutch Employers.

Wissel, Rudolf. *Des alten Handwerks Recht und Gewohnheit.* Herausgegeben von der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Deutsche Handwerkskultur durch Dr. Konrad HAHM. Berlin, Ernst Wasmuth, 1929. xxxv + 591 pp.

Having observed the survival of traces of certain old customs among German handicraftsmen's organisations, the author decided to investigate their origin. In the course of some thirty years he collected a large amount of material relating to the history of handicraftsmen and their customs: old documents drawn from archives, history of different guilds, and oral traditions. This material is to serve as the basis of an important work, this first volume of which has recently appeared. It contains a history of handicrafts, their origin, development, and early struggles;

a description of the different stages in the training of the craftsman, and an account of his position in mediaeval society. A large part of the book is devoted to the guilds, their importance in the life of the craftsman, their activities in the economic and social spheres, and the range of their powers. A number of old documents are reprinted in the text.

Woycieki, Aleksander. *Dzieje Robotników Przemysłowych w Polsce.* Warsaw, Księgarnia Hoesicka, 1929.

The Abbé Woycieki, formerly President of the Labour Protection Committee of the Polish Diet, and a personality well known for his activities at the International Labour Conference, has recently published "The History of Industrial Workers in Poland". The author goes back to the earliest times of Polish history when craftsmen were at the height of their development, and shows that there was already a tendency for these workers to organise themselves for the defence of their interests. He deals next with what he calls the manufacturing population and treats at length the question of the growth of the real working class during the industrialisation of Poland. Coming finally to the question of workers in large-scale industry, he points out the factors which lead to the constant growth of the working class, refers to the problem of wages and the protection and organisation of the workers, and concludes the volume by a brief outline of the labour question during and after the war.

Zehn Jahre deutscher Republik. Ein Handbuch für republikanische Politik. Edited by Anton ERKELENZ. Berlin-Zehlendorf, Sieben Stäbe-Verlag, 1928. XIII + 570 pp.

This collection of articles, contributed by prominent German Democrats, is an attempt to convey an adequate impression of conditions in Germany during the first ten years of republican government. The opening chapters of the book are devoted to a general historical survey and an account of the rôle of the Democratic Party. These are followed by summaries of political, social and economic conditions. The following are contributions of special interest to students of labour questions: "German Social Policy" (ERKELENZ); "The German Women's Movement" (Helene LANGE); "The Trade Union Movement" (Gustav SCHNEIDER); "Organisation of Civil Servants" (A. BARTOLD); "Housing" (Marie BAUM); "Communal Policy" (Gustav BOESS).

Zentralverband deutscher Konsumvereine, Jahrbuch. *Siebenundzwanzigster Jahrgang 1929.* Erster Band. Herausgegeben von August KASCH. Hamburg, 1929. xv + 670 pp.

The first chapter of this year book is devoted to a memoir of Heinrich Kaufmann, who died in July 1928. The second chapter is, as usual, a description of the struggles which the distributive co-operative societies have undergone in the economic sphere.

The chapter on co-operation and the economic system contains opinions on all questions of economic life from the point of view of distributive co-operative societies; a considerable part of this chapter is devoted to the work of the Joint Committee of German Co-operative Federations. Succeeding chapters describe the position of the German Co-operative movement, and of the most important German Federations of Co-operative Societies, the work of the Central Union of German Distributive Societies and that of the Publications Society of the distributive co-operative societies.

The appendix contains the report of the mutual insurance funds of the Central Union, the report of the Education Committee of the Central Union, an abstract of the accounts for 1928 and of the budget for 1929, and graphs showing the development of the Central Union since its creation.

Finally, the volume contains 147 statistical tables.

Zionist Organisation. *The Establishment in Palestine of the Jewish National Home.* Memorandum on the Development of the Jewish National Home, 1928, submitted by the Zionist Organisation to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for the Information of the Permanent Mandates Commission. June, 1929. London, 1929. 40 pp.

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International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. *Alliance Internationale pour le Suffrage et l'Action Civique et Politique des Femmes. Weltband für Frauenstimmrecht und Staatsbürgerliche Frauenarbeit. Report of the Eleventh Congress. Rapport de l'onzième Congrès. Bericht des elften Kongresses.* Berlin, 17-20 June 1929. London. 320 pp. 4s.

Commercial Code of Japan. Translated by J. E. de BECKER, D.C.L. Kobe, J. L. Thompson ; London, Butterworth and Co, 1927. vii + 280 pp.

Daszynski, S., and Radopolski, Ian. *Impérialisme contre communisme. Le complot économique, politique et militaire contre l'Union soviétique.* Paris, Bureau d'éditions, 1929. 238 pp. 12 frs.

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La Hongrie et la civilisation. Histoire, géographie, ethnographie, constitution et rapports internationaux. Rédigé avec la collaboration de plusieurs auteurs français et hongrois, par Georges LUKACS. Préface de Jérôme et Jean THARAUD. Avec 3 cartes et 29 planches hors texte. Paris, La Renaissance du Livre, 1929. 430 pp.

Pascaud, Dr. Christiane. *L'évolution de la contribution mobilière et son organisation actuelle dans la ville de Nantes.* Savenay, Roumegoux et Cie., 1929. 147 pp.

Riou, Gaston. *Europe, ma patrie.* Lettre-préface de Raymond POINCARÉ. Bibliothèque Syndicaliste ; Paris, Librairie Valois, 1928. 184 pp. 12 frs.

ERRATA**1929, Vol. XX**

No. 3, September : "The Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference."

Page 352, line 8 from end of page, for " $12\frac{1}{4}$ " read : " $12\frac{1}{2}$ ".

No. 2, October : "Wages and Hours of Work in the Coal-Mining Industry in 1927."

Page 540, second text table, under the heading "Metric tons" add : (*in thousands*).

Page 540, line 2 from end of page, for "1,283,088" read : *1,283,088,000*.

Page 541, line 1, for "544,725" read : *544,725,000*.

Page 555, text table, Saxony, first column of figures, for "21.1" read : *12.1*.

Page 547, line 2 from end of page, for "the following table" read : *the table on page 549*.